

**ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE ECONOMY OF KNOWLEDGE:
DIAGNOSTICS OF THE CAPACITY OF RUSSIA**

The article deals with the role of education in the context of transition to the economy of knowledge and the VI technological mood. It is revealed that the modern education system plays a strategic role in creation of the economy of knowledge which efficiency is mainly defined by intellectual and technological factors.

Diagnostics of educational capacity of Russia is carried out in comparison with the world developed countries. The author grounds its non-compliance to requirements of the economy of knowledge. All discontents of national education are defined. They consist of a contradiction of competitive advantages growth from education and decrease in its quality, and also in a contradiction between the market principles in the education system and its social orientation and importance.

It is reasoned that the modern national market of educational services has a dispersive character as two segments are created on it in quality criteria: "elite" and "second-rate" ("budgetary"). Besides, the current situation is supplemented with an inequality of opportunities within professional development. And professional development of the staff, in its turn acts as an intensive factor of the rate of economy growth.

The given research allowed us to find out the close connection between rising of the education level and the growth of salary level. This fact shows that growth of education level depends on the revenue of households in economy. For Russia this dependence isn't revealed.

The effective educational institution is a system with increasing return in the economy based on knowledge.