Trends in International Higher Education. Russian Outlook.

Project Manager, International Graduate Programs

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History of NUST MISiS

1918
Moscow Mining Academy

1930
Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys – MISiS

2013
Moscow Mining University Merged with NUST MISiS

2015

National University of Science and Technology MISiS (NUST MISiS)

Leading Learning & Scientific Center in Russian Education
Specialists in the fields of:

- Materials Science,
- Metallurgy,
- Mining, and
- IT.

NUST MISiS in numbers

>15 000 students

3300 International Students

>4000 Employees:
- 1,600+ Researchers and Teachers

Main Campus in Moscow + 4 Branches

9 Colleges

50+ Learning and R&D Centers
NUST MISiS: Target Indicators (2020)

8 500 Total Students (Moscow)

20% International students

- Bachelor/Specialist
- Master/PhD

2013: 72% Bachelor/Specialist, 28% Master/PhD
2014: 52% Bachelor/Specialist, 48% Master/PhD
2015: 78% Bachelor/Specialist, 22% Master/PhD
2020: 40% Bachelor/Specialist, 60% Master/PhD
Academics are normal!

Top-100 universities

Quality of education
Rankings - QS

**QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS**

- 601+ QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS
  - 750+ 2014
  - 701+ 2015
  - 601+ 2016

**QS GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY RANKINGS**

- 215 WORLDWIDE
- 4 RUSSIA

**QS UNIVERSITY RANKINGS BRICS**

- 87 QS: BRICS
  - 120-131 2013
  - 98 2014
  - 89 2015
  - 87 2016

**2017 QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS BY SUBJECT**

- PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY: 451+
- ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY: 351+
- MATERIALS SCIENCE: 251+
- MINERAL AND MINING ENGINEERING: 31
Rankings - THE

The Times Higher Education World University Rankings

- Worldwide
  - 2016: 15
  - 2015: 0

- BRICS
  - 2016: 801+
  - 2015: TOP-100

- Russia
  - 2015: 19
  - 2016: 9

World’s Best Small Universities Ranking
Institutional and Cultural Transformation of Russian System of Higher Education

Russian Higher Educational System Has Been Transformed from the Soviet-Era Model to a Western-Style Model.

**Increased Concentration**
- Federal Government Concentrates Research as well as Educational Funding in Approximately **50 Elite Universities**.
- Education Is Funded Mainly by the Federal Government.

**Enhanced Competition**
- Transition to Bologna Educational System: Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees Instead of Specialist Degree.
- Transformation of PhD Into 3rd Level of Higher Education.

**Combined Research and Education**
- Creation of Network of National Research Universities
- Research Funding and Capabilities Shift from Specialized Research Institutes of Russian Academy of Sciences to Elite Universities.

**Government Directly Assigns Rectors and Supervisory Boards of Elite Universities.**

**Government Intensively Regulates Industry through Mandatory Government Accreditation and Detailed Guidelines.**

**Introduction of National Standard Examination (NSE) in 2008 Provided Equal Opportunities for Applicants Regardless of Location.**

**Through Transparent and Universal Procedures NSE Increased Competition Among Universities for Best Students.**

![Graph showing Government Research Funding (bln Rubles) from 2002 to 2017](http://ria.ru/infografika/20121029/907731378.html)

http://fin.edu.ru/InfoPanel/min_obr2.html#page0_target
Current situation in Engineering Education

“Today, in Russia, industrial sector has a real deficit of high qualified engineers. Government will support and provide additional funding for training specialists for industry.”

V. Vykolov, Head of ROSTRUD
3 June, 2017
Global trends

1. Internationalization
2. Academic mobility
3. On-line education
1. Internationalisation:
from Russian Imperia to Russian Federation.

*Role of foreign academics was incredible from the first steps
*Multinational country >200 nationalities
*Soviet tradition to support education in poor countries (RUIF > 30 000 students, >100 new universities in other countries)
1. Internationalization: International Students

3300
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

24%
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

<500
INTERNATIONAL PHD STUDENTS

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

GRANT AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS FOR RUSSIAN AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY OF NUST MISIS RESEARCHERS
1. Internationalization as a challenge

Internationalization with continually increasing role of English language as a medium for instruction and research. English is globally-recognized language of communication in academic community.

In 2014 the NUST MISiS lunched 10 MA and MSc degree programs, taught in English to be more competitive in global educational market.
1. Internationalization. NUST MISiS: Graduate programs

>60 Master’s degree programs (Russian language)
10 Master’s degree programs (English language),
2 years, 4 terms, 120 ECTS
115 courses (English language)


IELTS for all undergraduate students
Academic writing center (2015)+language courses for teaching and research staff
The post-war Franco-German cooperation is based on the Elysee Treaty, which was signed by Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on January 22, 1963. The treaty contained a number of agreements for joint cooperation in foreign policy, economic and military integration and exchange of student education.
2. Academic mobility: Historical aspect.

- Soviet Union was very closed in terms of mobility.
- The Russian Government launched the Academic Excellence Program, called “5-100 Project,” to make top Russian universities more transparent and open for international students from other countries.
Expansion of on-line education as a part of long-life learning paradigm. Education opportunities are offered by the higher education institutions in many ways; from classic “face-to-face” to MOOCs and distant learning methods. In the same time, the today’s phenomenon of life-long lasting learning demonstrates that people are racing to be more educated, thus, more competitive in the market.
MOOCs or OOCs?
Questions for discussion

1. Do we need to increase number of international students or to change (foreign students/former soviet countries students) ratio?

2. How can we overcome skepticism of academics and management staff and boost the role of English language as a medium for instruction?

3. Prospective of double degree programs

4. On-line learning: for universities or for housewife? If on-line courses replace face-to-face learning what will be a result?
Thank You for Your Attention

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