



Novosibirsk State University – expansion objectives and problems of realization

**Workshop at the University of Konstanz, 28.03.2014,
Expansion of Higher Education. New students, more
problems?**

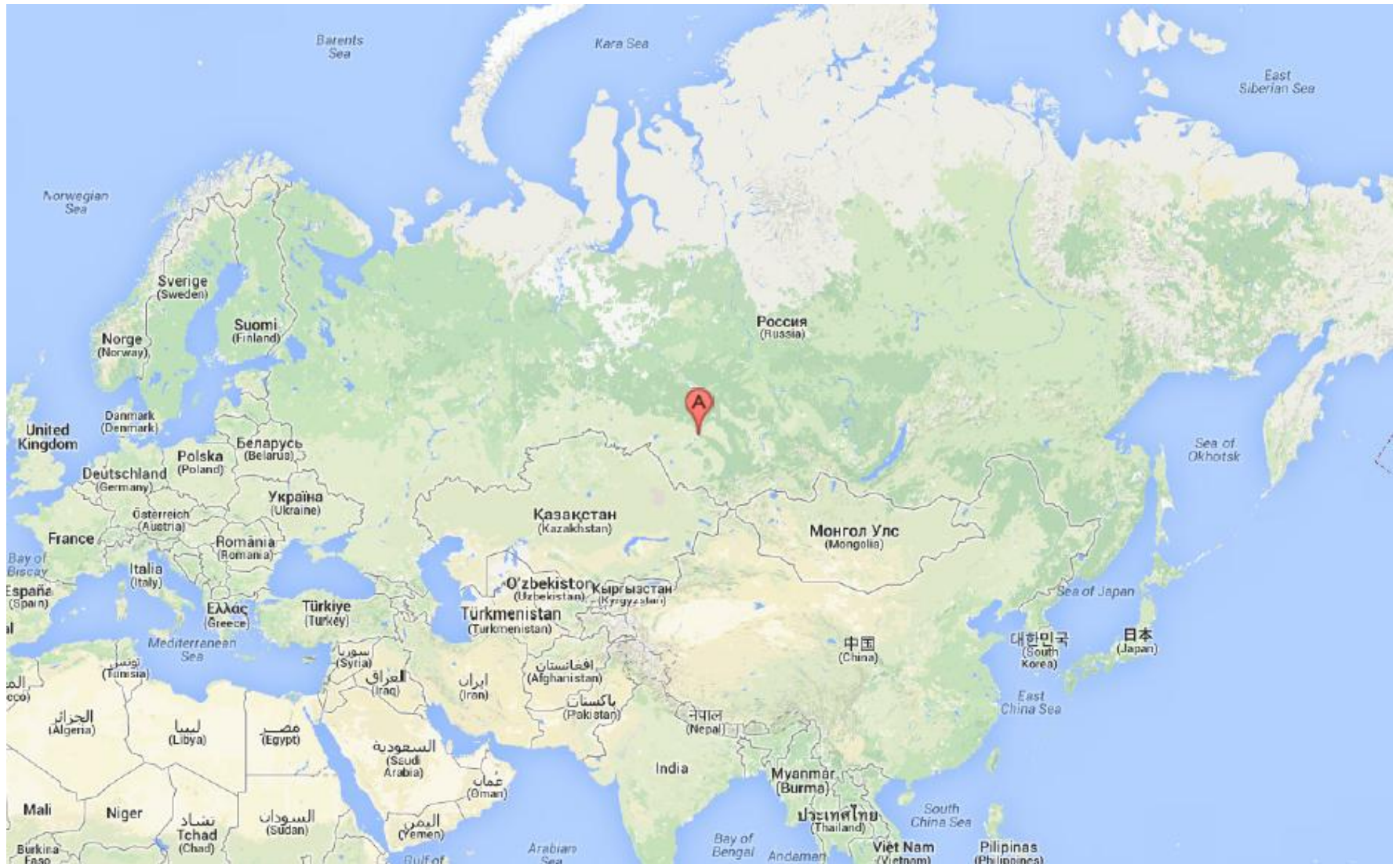
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Novosibirsk State University (NSU)

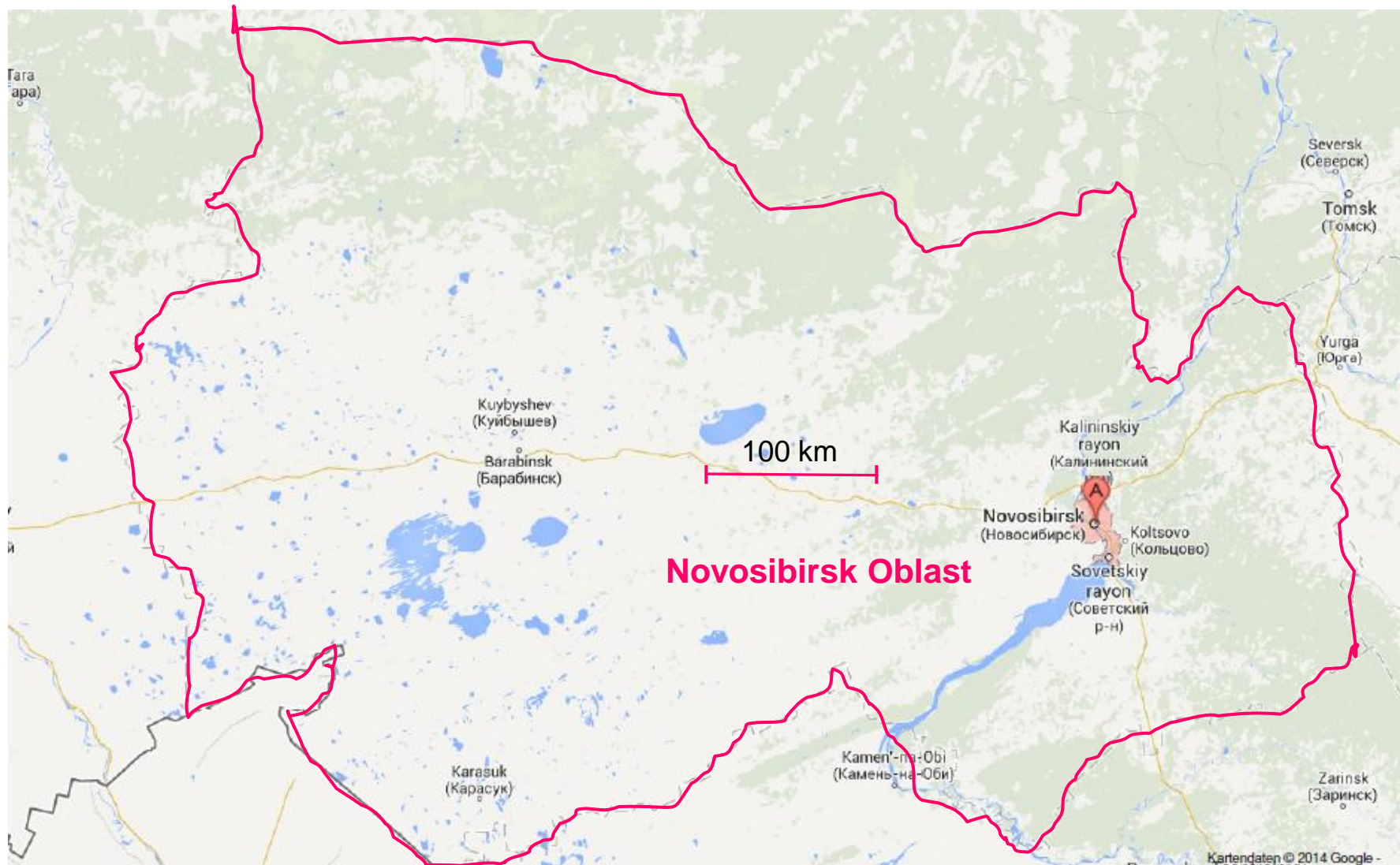
- established in 1958
- granted the status of National Research University in 2011
(one of 29 in Russia)
- received federal support in 2013 for the program of reaching the ranks of the top-100 world universities by 2020 (one of 15 in Russia)
- 6000 students
- 118 degree programs
- 119 departments

Context and landscape

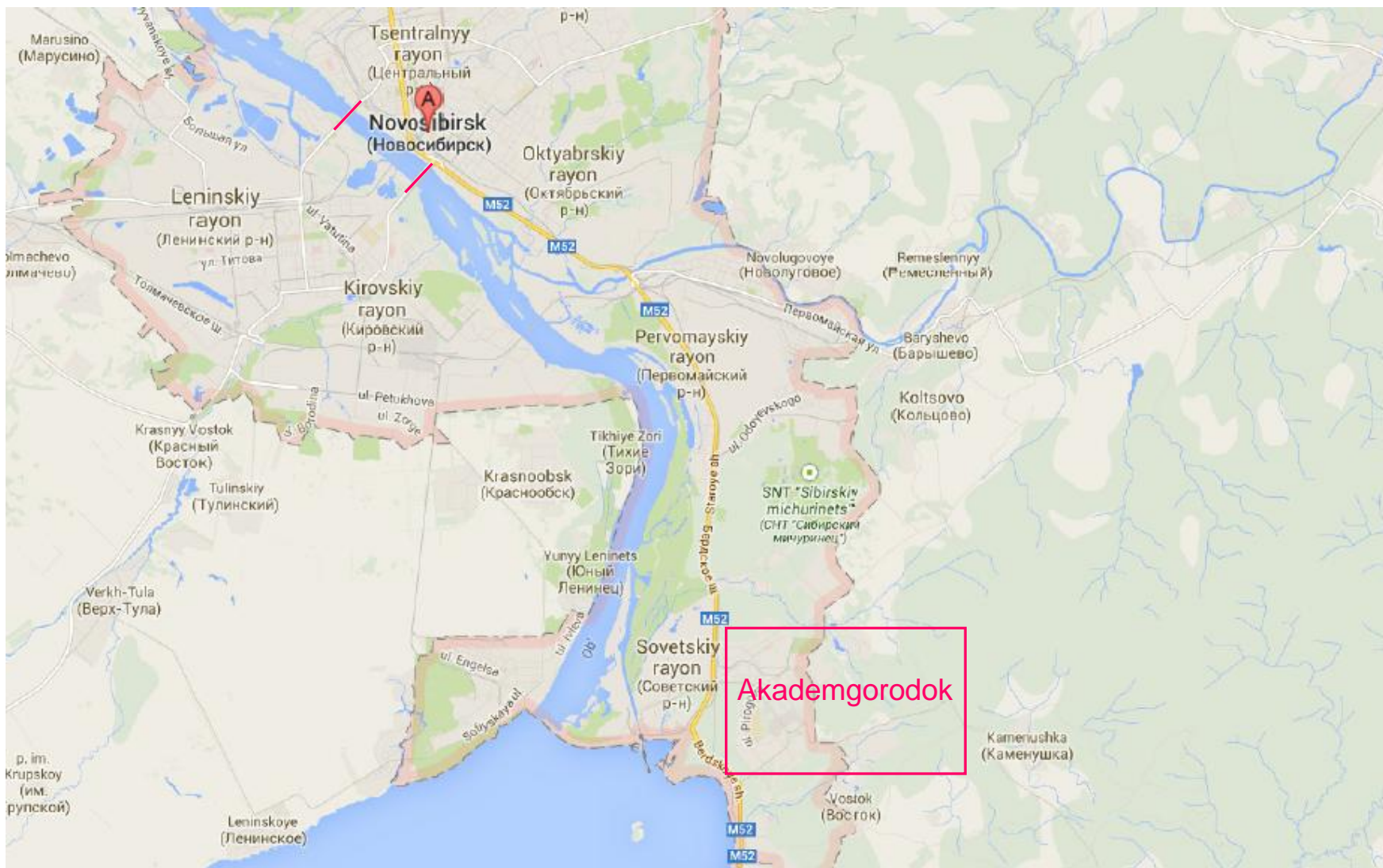
- Historical integration of NSU with research institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SB RAS, also established in 1958)
- Challenge to join the group of leading universities
- Expansion: quantitative, qualitative or both
- Balance for university located in the center of the country
- Educational landscape of Siberia

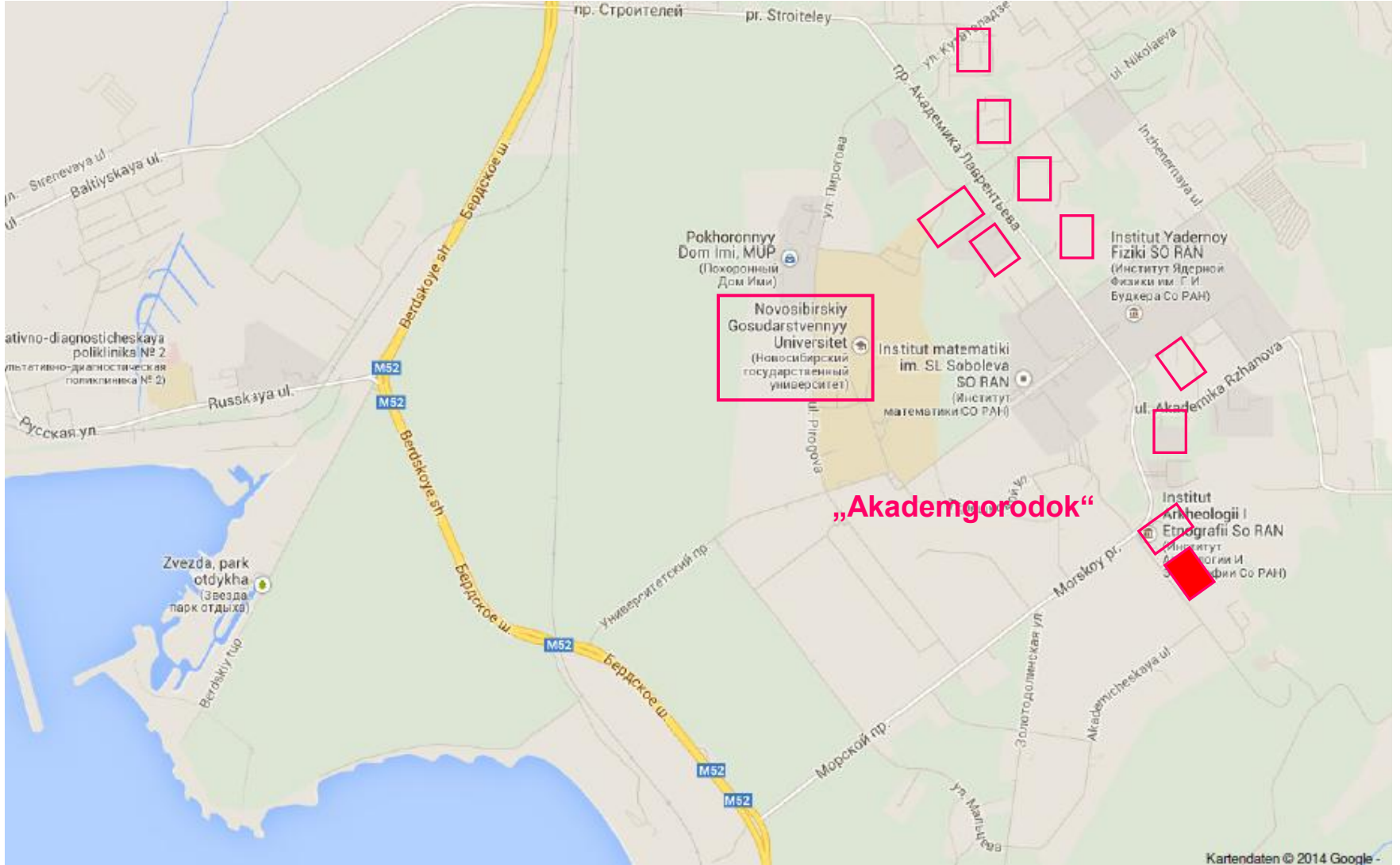


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Quantitative expansion

- From 6000 students to 7000-7500 by 2020
- From 6% of foreign students to 10-15% by 2020
- Develop postgraduate programs in English
- Involve the best doctoral students working at SB RAS in tutoring activities
- New collaboration on international projects

Qualitative expansion

- Increase citations of university staff publications
- Develop joint R&D activities with the Technopark of Novosibirsk Akademgorodok
- Cooperation with medical researchers, physiologists and virologists in the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences
- Encourage renowned academic visitors to SB RAS to give lectures and lecture courses at NSU
- Support laboratories coordinated by leading international and Russian researchers.

Balance in size, self-identification and attractiveness

How to be not too big but flexible and efficient?

- not to increase substantially the number of students but change ratios (Bachelor/Master Degree)
- not to expand but change educational structures (involve faculty members in project administration, establish an Alumni Center)
- not to loose „good name“, continue to be a regional university, a part of Russia's largest cluster of research institutes within walking distance from a university.

Educational landscape

Novosibirsk:

- 17 federal institutions of higher education (9 of them are universities) plus 6 branches of federal institutions of higher education
- 2 of these 9 universities are National Research Universities (of 29 in Russia): Novosibirsk State University and Novosibirsk State Technology University
- 10 private (non-government) institutions of higher education plus 6 branches of higher education institutions



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Educational landscape: neighbours

Positive migration increase in Siberia have only:

- 1) Novosibirsk region (plus 5624 in 2013)
- 2) Krasnoyarsk region (plus 469 in 2013)
- 3) Tomsk region (plus 345 in 2013)

Other regions of Siberia have negative population changes

Regional innovation systems have already formed and centered around academic institutes, the National Research Universities of Novosibirsk, Tomsk and the Siberian Federal University of Krasnoyarsk.

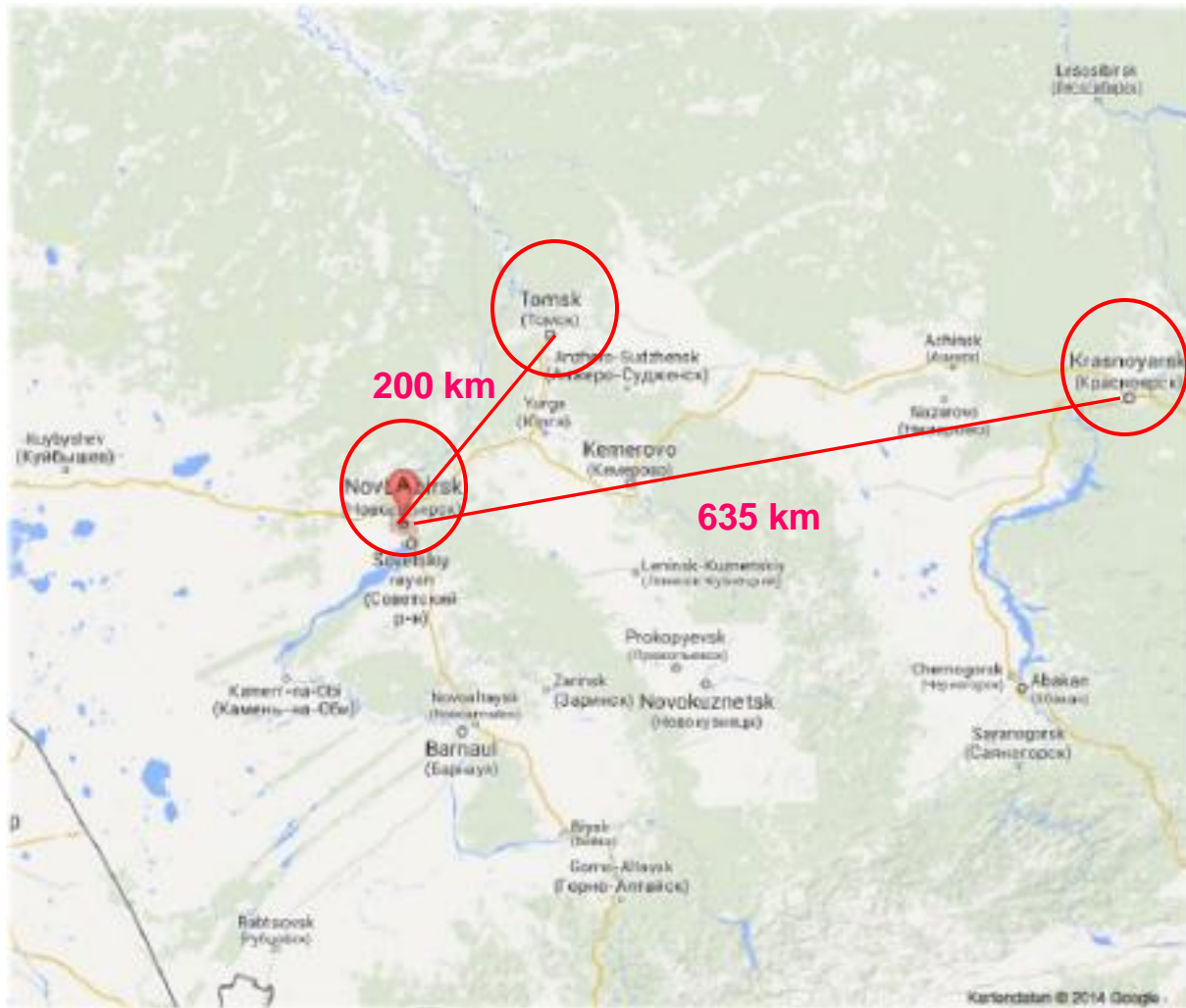
Educational landscape: neighbours

Tomsk:

Two National Research Universities (Tomsk State University and Tomsk State Polytechnical University). Tomsk State University founded in 1889; has similar number of students as in NSU, but only partly training in full-time programs (in 2012 entered 1600 students, 978 full-time programs; in NSU entered 1670 students, all full-time programs).

Krasnoyarsk:

Siberian Federal University (one of nine in Russia) was founded in 2006 by uniting 4 higher education institutions (36000 students, 19 institutes, 3300 teachers).



Problems of realization

- demographic dip
- strong competition with universities in the European part of Russia
- lack of an efficient university management system
- different contributions of the university departments to the development of NSU
- uncertainties in further integration with the institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Conclusions

NSU should ...

- ... expand both „in width“ – quantitative growth – and „in height“ – qualitative development,
- ... compete both with metropolitan universities and neighbouring regional universities,
- ... keep balance between „strong“ (natural science) and „weak“ (humanitarian) departments,
- ... meet demands for transformation from a small, classical, academic and home university into a middle-sized, flexible, international and natural-science focused university,
- ... face the task to attract students mostly from Central, South and South-East Asia.



Thank you for your kind attention!