



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SIKSHANAMANDIRA

(A NCTE recognized Govt. Aided (WB) Autonomous Post-Graduate College under University of Calcutta)
Belur Math, Howrah - 711 202, West Bengal

1.3.2-Institution familiarises students with the diversities in the school system in Indian as well as in an international and comparative perspective.

Documentary Evidence in Support of the Claim



Swami Vidyamritananda
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“Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man.”

- Swami Vivekananda



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We at Ramakrishna Mission Sikshanamandira familiarises our student-teachers with the diversities in the school system in Indian as well as in international perspective in B.Ed. and M.Ed. programs respectively. In B.Ed. program, it is ensured by assigning our student-teachers a project on school curriculum of differential boards like Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE). Our curriculum attests to this practice. For the M.Ed program, a course on Education in International Perspective is taught to help the trainees have a deep understanding of the education system of different countries and compare this with the system of Indian education.

B.Ed.-

Course – 117

School Exposure: 1 Week - 25 Marks (Project on School Curriculum of Different Boards)

- The mode of engagement of School Internship will depend on the stage of teacher preparation in different semesters. The twenty weeks school internship programme may start with school exposure and subsequently it shall be in the form of short term school attachment and finally of the school internship of longer duration.
- The School Exposure Programme, within twenty weeks of school internship programme, shall be carried out during the first semester in local/nearby school or in needed schools. For this, the student teachers may be placed in regional language medium schools; and the rest may be placed in other schools. Efforts shall be made to provide exposure to as many types of schools as possible.
- A student teacher (or a group of student teachers) needs to visit those schools and a brief orientation programme can be arranged before sending the student teachers to schools to acquaint them with the objectives and modalities of such programme.
- During this programme, the student teachers shall observe the school/classroom environments with reference to infrastructure, equipments, learning teaching materials, functioning, human resources, organisation of various activities, various curricular activities, e.g. sports and games, dance, songs; and the learning-teaching process in the classroom, ICT use, student participation, classroom management etc.
- The student teachers shall do a project specifically on different school curricula of various boards. After completion of this school exposure programme, student teachers shall be required to submit the said project report to the institution.



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M.Ed.-

Course 232: Education in International Perspective

35+15=50

Unit I- Principles of Comparative Education

- a. Meaning of Comparative Education.
- b. Factors affecting comparative Education.
- c. Methods and global trends of Comparative Education.

Unit II- International Perspective of Elementary and Secondary Education

- a. Elementary and Secondary Education of different countries: U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Japan & SAARC countries.
- b. Comparison with Elementary and Secondary Education system of India.

Unit III- Higher Education of Different Countries

- a. Higher Education of different countries: U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Japan & SAARC countries.
- b. Comparison with Higher Education system of India.

Unit IV- Teacher Education of Different Countries

- a. Teacher Education of different countries: U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Japan & SAARC countries.
- b. Comparison with Teacher Education system of India.

Unit V- Educational Administration of Different Countries

- a. Educational Administration of different countries: U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Japan & SAARC countries.
- b. Comparison with Educational Administration of India.



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Belur Math, Howrah

Master of Education (M.Ed.)

Session: 2021-2022

Semester: THIRD SEMESTER

Paper: COURSE: 232: EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVE

Topic: HIGHER EDUCATION OF RUSSIA

Submitted by:

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Roll: MF-23



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● COURSE 232: EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE:

● TOPIC: HIGHER EDUCATION OF RUSSIA:

● INTRODUCTION:

Today's Russia is no longer the one that Vladimir Putin took the helm of when he came to power. The most notable differences lies in its macro-economic indicators. Energy income has contributed to Russia's economic growth rate of 5 to 7% a year since 2000. Russia carefully examines the educational models of developed and emerging countries (particularly China) in order to plan its own development strategy. Science, innovation, high technology and education are perceived as the main vectors of competitiveness in a globalized world. In Russia, the state provides most educational services regulating education through Ministry of Education and Sciences.

Regional authorities regulate education with their jurisdictions within the prevailing framework of federal laws. In 2016 the US company Bloomberg rated Russia's higher education as the third-based best in the world, measuring the percentage of high school graduates who go on to attend college, the annual science and engineering graduates as a percent of all college graduates, and science and engineering graduates as a percentage of the labor force.

● Levels of Education in Russia:

According to the law, the educational system of Russia includes 2 types of education, general and professional. General education has the following levels:-



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- Pre-school Education (Level 0 according ISCED)
- Primary General Education (Level 1 according ISCED) - the duration of study is 4 years.
- Basic General Education (Level 2 according ISCED) - the duration of study is 5 years.
- Secondary General Education (Level 3 according ISCED) - the duration of study is 2 years.

Professional education has the following levels:

- Training for Professionals/professions - It is available on the basis of primary general education, the duration of study depends on particular profession, as a rule, not exceeding several months.
- Vocational Education - It is available on the basis of basic general education or secondary general education, the duration of study is 3 years or 4 years.
- Higher Education:
 - ◆ Bachelor's Degree - It is available on the basis of secondary general education, the duration of study is 4 years.
 - ◆ Specialist Degree - It is available on the basis of secondary general education and only for certain medical and engineering specialities, the duration of study is from 5 to 6 years depending on particular academic major.
 - ◆ Master's Degree - It is available for person's who have any academic degree, the duration of study is 2 years.



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● Post-Graduate Education—(graduate school, residency school in medicine, assistantship in the field of art, adjunctura in the field of military science)—It is available for persons who have a special degree, or master's degree, the duration of study is from 2 to 6 years depending on academic discipline.

● RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION:

The higher education of Russia is divided into three levels— i) Bachelor Degree ii) Specialist Degree iii) Master's Degree. And in another way it has another level i.e. Post-graduate Level/Degree.

- Bachelor Degree has 4 years course duration.
- Specialist Degree has 5 to 6 years course duration.
- Master's Degree has 2 years course duration.
- Post-graduate Degree has 2 to 4 years course duration.

● ADMISSION TO HIGHER EDUCATION:

Since, 2009, the Uniform State Exam (EGE) has been mandatory throughout the Russian Federation. Based on the scores for the compulsory and voluntary exams, students can access all higher education institutions in Russia. Some Institutions, such as national universities, may impose additional admission requirements themselves. The results of EGE have only been available since 2014 for Russian



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higher education institutions. Therefore, institutions outside of Russia cannot use these results. The results do not play a role in admission procedures outside Russia, because the data is not public. If students apply for higher education abroad, they can show the Attestat o srednem obshchem obrazovanii (Certificate of Secondary General Education). Students receive this diploma if they pass the compulsory part of the EGE.

● TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

There are state institutions and private institutions in Russia. In general, there are 6 types of higher education institutions:

- ◆ National Universities: Moscow State University (Lomonosov University) and St. Petersburg State University.
- ◆ Federal University: There are 10 universities which are important for the entire Russian Federation.
- ◆ National Research Universities: 29 universities are strong in research.
- ◆ Universities: These type institutions offer a wide range of programmes and courses.
- ◆ Academies: These institutions focus on a specific subject area, such as art, health or agriculture.
- ◆ Institutes: These institutions are aimed at specific professions.



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HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

As the professional degree, there are three degrees as the most common degrees in Russian higher education:—

- ◆ Bakalavr — Bachelor's Degree.
- ◆ Magistr — Master's Degree.
- ◆ Specialist — Specialist's Degree.

● Bakalavr: In Russia, students can take bachelor programmes in almost all subjects areas, except medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy and dentistry. The course duration of this study is 4 years (240 credits).

● Magistr: The magistr programmes builds on the level of a completed Bakalavr programme. The duration of this study is 2 years (120 credits).

● Specialist: Specialist programmes are common in technical fields, but also in teacher training programmes, in legal and economic studies and in medical professions. The duration of this study is 5 years (300 credits).

● Medicine: The study of medicine, completed with a Specialist diploma, takes 6 years. To be allowed to practice the profession of doctor independently, graduates need to follow a professional programme after obtaining a Specialist diploma:

- ◆ The Internatura — A clinical internship of 1 year, or



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◆ The Ordinatura — A 2 year preparation aimed at starting a doctorate programme.

● Doctorate: Russia has 2 types of doctorates:-

◆ de kandidat Nauk — Meaning literally 'Candidate of Sciences'; and

◆ o de Doktor Nauk — Meaning 'Doctor of Sciences'.

● ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

An assessment scale of 5-2 is used in Russian Higher Education:

<u>Numbers</u>	<u>words</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
5	otlichno	Outstanding
4	khorasho	Good
3	udovletvoritelno	Pass
2	neudovletvoritelno	Fail

A 2 is seldom given, so there is not much variation in grades in practice. You can come across the term — Zatshteno — on higher education diplomas. This means that the exam has been passed.

● RUSSIAN CURRICULUM

School is mandatory for children between the ages of six and fifteen. Primary school ranges from the ages of six and ten, while senior school covers the ages of ten to fifteen. Private schools are uncommon in Russia and they tend to be expensive and put more



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emphasis on English Language classes. Schools design their curriculums based on state requirements. At the end of senior school, students receive a Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education. If they wish to continue on to a university, they must attend two more years of schooling. Top universities are highly competitive and require special entrance exams.

● PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION ?

In Russian Higher Education, there are some important private universities for both native and foreign students such —

Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology; Synergy University; Moscow Financial and Law University; Russian New University; European University at St. Petersburg; Gaider Institute for Economic Policy; Saint Tekhon's Orthodox University; Moscow University for the Humanities etc.

● PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION ?

Some important public universities in Russian Higher education are —

Moscow State University; St. Petersburg State University; Kazan Federal University; Ural Federal University; Tomsk State University; RUDN University; Siberian Federal University etc.



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● RUSSIAN GOVT. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

Certain groups of foreigners, Russians living abroad and immigrants can apply for state scholarships on the same terms as Russian citizens once they pass entrance exams or Uniform State Examination (EGE). Moreover, every year Russian government provides so-called "state-funded spots" at universities to international applicants. In 2021, 18,000 such spots were granted. International students who are completing internships in programmes of additional vocational education do not receive a maintenance allowance, but do receive accommodation in the dormitory of their university.

● SUBJECTS ARE TAUGHT IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

The subjects are taught in Russian higher education are — Math, Russian, Native Language, English, German, French, Spanish; History; Geography; Biology; Chemistry; Physics; Sport and Arts etc.

● EXAM BOARDS IN RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION:

Mostly a board is mentioned in Russian Higher Education system named — Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation. Otherwise Uniform State Examination (EGE) manages the exam procedure.



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● AGENCY OF RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION:

Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation existed from March 2004. It oversees scientific institutions, education and school accreditation in the Russian Federation. The agency had its headquarters in Tverskoy district, Central Administrative Okrug, Moscow. The ministry managed Institutes of Higher Education of Russia, the State Educational establishment ("training center of training leaders"), Center of the Testing, National Information Center on Academic Recognition and Mobility. In May 2018, it was decided to split this Ministry into the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

● RUSSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION VS INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION:

There are some similarities and differences between Russian higher education and Indian higher education that are considered in detail below.

■ To be enrolled to a Higher education institution in Russia, prospective students pass a United State Exam, based on the results of which admission to educational institutions takes place. There are forms of study with or without tuition fee. Russian is the language of instruction with preparatory language courses for foreigners. In some institutions



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certain courses are given in English.

■ In India, the country's citizens may acquire higher education free of charge, whereas foreigners may study without paying a tuition fee only if appropriate scholarships are available. The higher education system aligns itself with the European one; therefore, education quality is comparable with European universities. Considering the diversity of local dialects, English is the language of instruction, whilst distance and extramural forms of study are common.

CONCLUSION:

At the end of December 2007, Andrey Fursenko, Minister of Education and Science, declared that all necessary requirements for a new educational model were already in place. The creation of federal universities and the link between research and teaching are for example in their infancy. For now, the higher education system operates in a form of "experimental regime" at various levels. It is now a matter of continuing the present efforts to transform the exceptional quantitative variables into real qualitative improvement of the Russian higher education system.

THE END

Examined by
20/01/2022