Перспективы инжиниринговых центров

На создание и развитие инжиниринговых центров Россия потратит в этом году вдвое больше, чем в прошлом, – миллиард рублей, сообщил министр промышленности и торговли Денис Мантуров на совместном совещании с министром образования и науки Дмитрием Ливановым в Петербургском политехе 23 января 2015 года.

«400 молодых инженеров, которые сегодня создают новые компетенции (технологии) в разных отраслях промышленности в 11 инжиниринговых центрах, открытых в ведущих технических университетах страны, – это готовые суперинженеры, инженерный спецназ», – сказал Д. В. Мантуров.

Увеличение вдвое объемов финансирования программы связано с эффективностью работы центров – в 2014 году на их создание и работу было затрачено 500 млн рублей, при этом центры выполнили коммерческие заказы промышленности на 800 млн рублей.

Самыми успешными из 11 центров на совещании признаны открытый в Политехе центр компьютерного инжиниринга, где, в частности, создается «начинка» для новых отечественных автомобилей «Кортеж». Второй центр – на базе МФТИ – создает технологии в сфере добычи трудноизвлекаемых полезных ископаемых – нефти и редкоземельных металлов. Третий работает в национальном исследовательском ядерном университете МИФИ по созданию военных и гражданских ядерных технологий.

За год с небольшим проведено два отбора программ. В текущем году Минпромторг и Минобрнауки проведут третий отбор проектов для создания новых инжиниринговых центров в сфере бионики (создания 3D-принтеров), пищевого, нефтегазового, энерго-, станко- и тяжелого машиностроения, а также по созданию комплектующих для высокотехнологичного оборудования.

Среди российских вузов потенциальными кандидатами на открытие инжиниринговых центров в этом году – Волгоградский технологический университет, Кубанский технический университет. В Волгограде планируется создать центр по высокоточной сварке, а в кубанском вузе – центр по производству сельхозтехники.

Оба министра признали актуальность взаимодействия по программе создания инжиниринговых центров. У Минпромторга основная задача – определить области, где такие центры нужны, а у Минобрнауки – где есть потенциал для наиболее быстрого роста. В будущем планируется подключить к проекту Минэкономразвития.

(По материалам ИТАР-ТАСС, http://tass.ru/nauka/1717394) ●

EXPRESS INFORMATION

The government of the Russian Federation on the development of vocational education (summary)

Twice in less than a month the Russian government discussed the issues of vocational education thus underlining the importance of that topic.

On January,15 the Government during its first meeting in 2015 heard the report of the minister of education and science Dmitry Livanov on the results of monitoring of education system. He emphasized that now the monitoring of educational institutions is based on 158 statistical indices and on 14 indices that are got through surveys. Most of the indices are focused on interrelation of professional education with labor market. 40% of indices refer to professional education, including higher education, and 14% are linked to research activities in educational area, to assessment by employers of training quality, and to integration of national education into international education environment.

He said that the part of those school pupils who are going to get vocational education in colleges and vocational high schools after the 9th year [complete school course consists of 11 years] has increased by 10%: from 34 to 44%. It demonstrates the attractiveness of vocational education as well as the development of colleges and vocational high schools. This is vital as a deficiency of high skilled working force is much

discussed by employers. Social surveys as well as monitoring by the Ministry proved that lately the number of business units, that pass special contracts with pupils aimed at their further employment after graduation, has also increased.

The minister said that the system of high vocational education has developed progressively... The vocational high education is also a very important resource for implication of handicapped persons in economic activities.

Speaking about higher education the minister underlined the problem of exceeding of the number of persons who obtained higher education over the market demand. Almost a half of all secondary schools' graduates can obtain budget funded places in the universities, while other 40% enter the universities paying necessary fees. At the same time 60% of employers prefer graduates with higher education and skills of further learning.

The meeting of the Government of Russia of February, 12, 2015 examined a set of measures that would allow further developing higher vocational education.

The chairman of the Russian government Dmitry Medvedev cited the data that 2,3 million students attended colleges and 0,5 million students attended high vocational courses within the universities in 2014. There are three major vectors in guidelines developed by the Ministry of education and science aimed at further developing of high vocational education: 1) conformity of qualification of high schools' graduates with the requirement of employers which can be achieved through best world practices and advanced technology; a set of measures to be adopted includes listing of most demanded professions, particularly of 50 priority professions, that will be supported by professional and education standards; 2) business, public administration and academic institutions should focus on the development of the system of high vocational education, so that students should spend not less than a half of their time at production sites or in vocational training centers, and employers should engage themselves in implementation of education programs by participation in supervisory boards of colleges, through so called dual system of training; 3) it is necessary to enhance monitoring of the quality of education, assessment and certification systems.

The state budget actively invests high vocational education. Federal grants and awards attained 1 milliard RUR in 2014 distributed among 45 regions and 15 priority economic sectors. The regions co-funded the costs of the programs of that kind at the amount of 2 milliard RUR.

(Source: Web-site of the Government of Russian Federation http://government.ru/) ●

Evolution of engineering centers (summary)

Minister of industry and trade Denis Manturov declared during the joint conference with the minister of education and science Dmitry Livanov, held in St. Petersburg Polytechnic university on January,23, 2015, that Russia would spend a billion RUR during the current year for creation and development of engineering centers (that is more than during past year).

400 young engineers that now are creating new technology in different economic sectors within 11 engineering centers are «superengineers», Manturov said.

Increase in funding is explained by efficiency of the existing centers. The public administration spent 500 million RUR in 2014, while the centers themselves had received through commercial contracts more that 800 million RUR.

(Source: ITAR-TASS http://tass.ru/nauka/1717394) ●