



# **Journalism Education in Russia: Challenging Media Revolution and Educational Reforms**

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# Mapping high educational journalism programs in Russia: method

- Online monitoring of Universities websites
  - During two weeks, March, 2016
  - The information about journalism programs was sourced from websites which were revised through the following indicators:
    - ✓ Geographical location;
    - ✓ Types of institutions both state and private;
    - ✓ Structural divisions;
    - ✓ Levels of education;
    - ✓ Program profiles;
    - ✓ Entrance exams;
    - ✓ Number of applicants;
    - ✓ Teaching in national languages.
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# Questions to Answer

- RQ1: How many institutions in Russia are offering programs in journalism?
  - RQ2: What is the geographical location of these institutions?
  - RQ3: What are the types of ownership of these institutions?
  - RQ4: What are the levels of education?
  - RQ5: What is the intake of students at different levels?
  - RQ6: What are the main components of the curricula at different levels?
  - RQ7: What are the profiles of the offered programs?
  - RQ8: What national languages are complementing journalism programs?
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## RQ1: How many institutions in Russia are offering programs in journalism?

- The monitoring yielded 150 educational institutions where journalists are being trained
  - At that moment a degree course in journalism was offered at 120 higher education institutions
  - Since 2010s **the number has been increasing** for 12 percent every three years: in 2013 – 134, in 2016 – 150 units respectively.
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## RQ2: What is the geographical location of these institutions?

- Journalism educational programs in Russia are distributed in different terrestrial units and concentrated irregularly around the country
  - There is a direct correlation of the number of institutions with the size of population and gross regional product (GRP). The most clear example is the Urals District which stands on the third place by GRP though sixth by population it accommodates 12 journalism programs – fifth place by number
  - On the contrary, in North Caucasian District the number of schools is correlated with population but not with the smallest GRP in the country.
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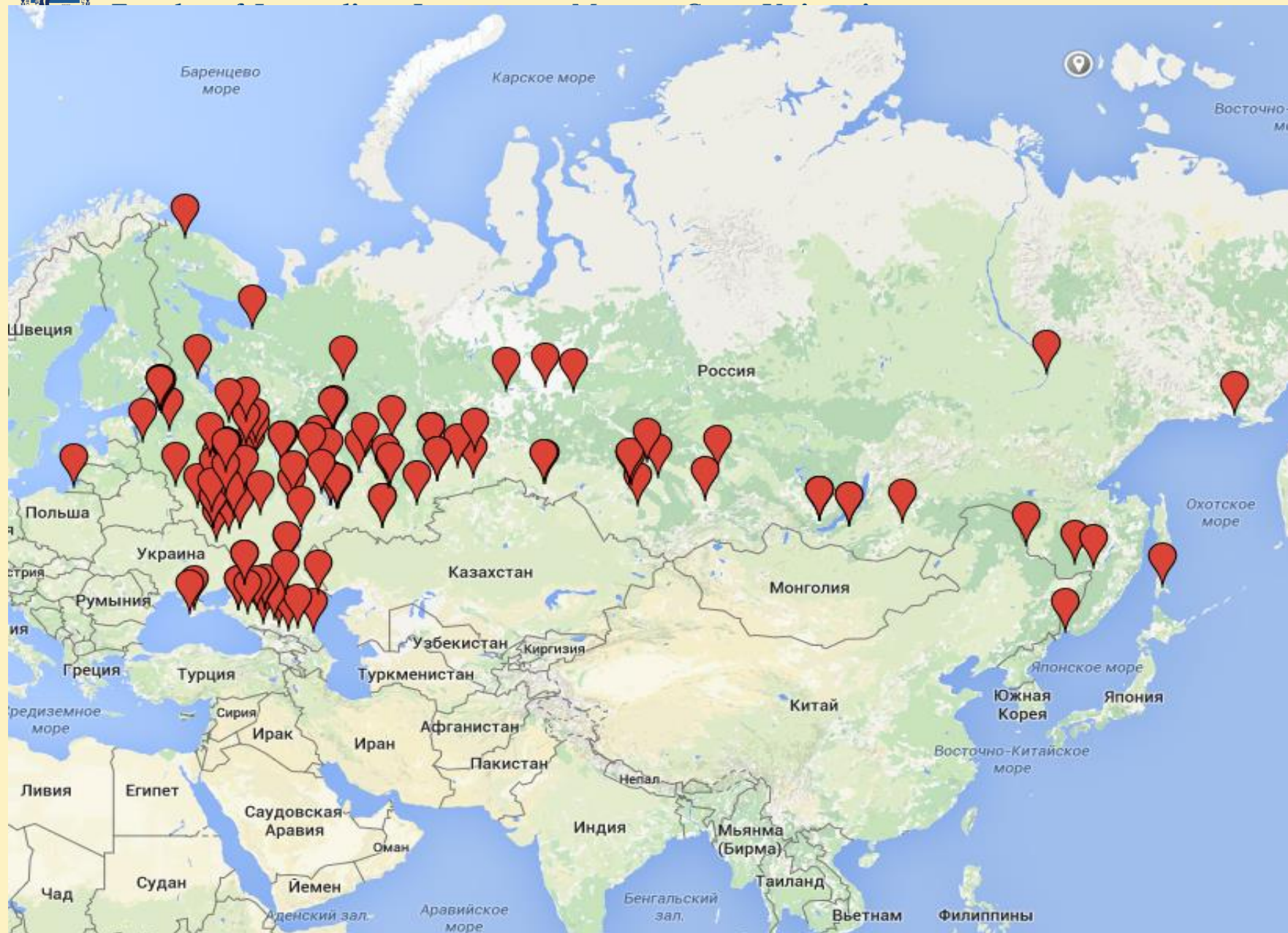
## Number of journalism programs by Federal Districts in correlation with area, population and GRP

	Federal districts	Area	Population (2016)	GRP (in bln rub, 2014)	Number of institutions (2016)
1	Central	650 205	39 104 319	20 821	51
2	Volga	1 036 975	29 673 644	9171	27
3	Siberian	5 144 953	19 324 031	6107	17
4	Northwestern	1 686 972	13 853 694	5915	16
5	Ural	1 818 497	12 308 103	8002	12
6	Southern	420 876	14 044 580	3920	10
7	North Caucasian	170 439	9 718 001	1587	8
8	Far Eastern	6 169 329	6 194 969	3223	7
9	Crimean	26 945	2 323 369	n/a	2
	Total	17 125 191	146 544 710		150



# Institutional concentration

- There are 51 high schools offering journalism programs in the Central District, including
    - Moscow with 30 departments
    - And 21 urban centers with population over or close to 1 million inhabitants - Belgorod, Bryansk, Vladimir, Voronezh, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Kursk, Lipetsk, etc.
  - There still remain regions with zero presence of journalism programs, for example, the distant and far accessible territories like Chukotka Autonomous District and Kamchatka Region in Far East, Altai and Tyva Republics in Siberia.
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## RQ3: What are the types of ownership of these institutions?

Year	Total	State	Private
2007	93	76	17 (18,3%)
2013	134	105	29 (27,6%)
2016	150	120	30 (20%)



# RQ4: What are the levels of education?

	Federal districts	Types of ownership			Under-graduate		Graduate		Post-Graduate	
		Total	State	Private	State	Private	State	Private	State	Private
1	Central	51	35	16	35	16	22	4	8	1
2	Volga	27	23	4	23	4	11	-	6	-
3	Siberian	17	15	2	15	2	9	1	1	-
4	Northwestern	16	12	4	12	4	6	1	3	-
5	Ural	12	11	1	11	1	3	-	1	-
6	Southern	10	8	2	8	2	5	-	4	-
7	North Caucasian	8	7	1	7	1	4	-	1	-
8	Far Eastern	7	7	-	7	-	1	-	1	-
9	Crimean	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
		150	120	30	120	30	62	6	25	1



# RQ5: What is the intake of students at different levels?

- According to Ministry of Education and Science, N of free (state-funded) places for undergraduate programs in Media and Journalism is 2979 places, for graduate is 2898, for postgraduate - 87
    - Average N of the 1 year undergraduate students per Department is 19,86
  - Together with state-funded “free” places there exist also commercial (paid-for) places which might be financed either by students (mostly by families) or by corporations. Some departments (mostly private) do not provide free places
  - The largest Journalism Department (at Lomonosov Moscow State University) annually opens admission
    - for 195 “free” journalism undergraduate students + approximately 100 places on a paid-for basis (day-time courses) (4 years)
    - about 80 free and paid-for places are offered to evening-time undergraduate students (5 years).
    - for graduate program in journalism Moscow State gets 95 “free” places and 30 students on a commercial basis, postgraduate journalism program has 25 “free” places and 6 non-budgets.
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## **RQ6: What are the main components of the curricula at different levels?**

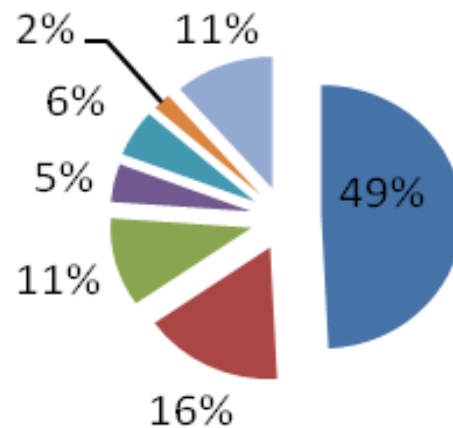
- Framework of state education standards
  - Four years for a bachelor's degree (240 credits) and two years for a master's degree (120 credits)
  - Fundamental subjects are mostly focused on humanities, liberal arts and philology, traditionally important to Russian journalism education
  - Journalism ethics, media law, media economics and media sociology are obligatory as well as practical training which focuses on teaching the work of journalists
  - Professional training in classes and during internships, as well as teaching modern information technologies has recently become the significant part of journalism programs
  - Traditions of undergraduate classical Russian University journalism education based on fundamental courses in literature and philology contradict today to the media industry's demand for practically oriented, tech-savvy graduates.
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# RQ7: What are the profiles of the offered programs?

## Journalism program profiles

- Journalism
- Periodical Press
- International Journalism
- Other
- TV and Radio
- Online Journalism
- Public Relations and Advertising





## **RQ8: What national languages are complementing journalism programs?**

- 14 state universities in 3 Federal Districts
  - Volga region (Bashkortostan, Mordovia, Tatarstan, Udmurtia, Chuvashia)
  - North Caucasus (Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia, North Ossetia-Alania, Chechnya)
  - South region (Adygea, Kalmykia)
  - 8 universities offer undergraduate bachelor's programs; 7 – both bachelor's and master's programs, and only 2 offer the highest level of higher education qualification.
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# Interactive map of journalism education in Russia

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=18jxIYRcKIID5zf3XyQQ9mOA1IkI&usp=sharing>

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# Further Questions

- Concentration of journalism programs is obvious around urban media hubs
  - No visible links between education offers and market demands: who decides about the Ns and distribution of 'free' places? How curricula are related to industry demands?
  - Questioning differences in ownership: is there any correlation of ownership form with the quality of teaching?
  - Who really takes care of a 'digital revolution'?
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