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## **СПЕЦИФИКА ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИИ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИИ\***

*Аннотация.* Рассматривается понятие «интернационализация» высшего образования. Авторы останавливаются на основных принципах интернационализации университетов в контексте влияния этого процесса на качество обучения и конкурентоспособность выпускников российских вузов.

*Ключевые слова:* высшее образование, интернационализация образования, образовательные услуги, академическая мобильность.

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## THE SPECIFICS OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA\*

*Abstract.* The concept of «internationalization» of higher education is considered. The authors dwell on the basic principles of internationalization of universities in the context of the impact of this process on the quality of education and competitiveness of graduates of Russian universities.

*Keywords:* higher education, internationalization of education, educational services, academic mobility.

Education is an important component in the life and career of a person. It forms the intellectual, cultural and spiritual state of society.

Internationalization is an objective process of sustainable interaction and interaction of national systems of higher education on the basis of common goals and principles that meets the needs of the world community and reflects the progressive trends of the new century [1].

The term «internationalization» refers to the process of progressive development and deepening of relations between countries in various areas affecting social, economic, cultural and other relations. The meaning of this term has changed recently. In the late 1980s, the internationalization of education was used to define a number of processes exclusively at the institutional (legal) level. In the late 1990s, the internationalization of education was understood as a process of transformation of education, which is associated with the globalization of communities [2].

The internationalization phase has several stages. There are first stages of the internationalization process during the cold war, when the USSR, having a strong position in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, intensified the process of internationalization of education in the third world. The next stage of the process of internationalization of education is associated with the collapse of the USSR, which falls on the 90-ies, resulting in qualitatively new forms of internationalization of higher education, largely due to the process of globalization and integration of communities [3].

It is important to emphasize that each subsequent stage of internationalization of higher education did not cancel or replace its previous stage, but developed it, complementing previous achievements with new directions of international activities of universities in the field of education and research.

Among the undoubted advantages and internationalization of higher education is the export of educational services. This process is associated with improving the quality and competitiveness of higher education. Also, the internationalization of higher education has become a powerful impetus for the development of network cooperation of University education at various levels (institutional, regional, national and international). The internationalization of higher education has created an expanding movement called «academic mobility». Finally, the internationalization of higher education has created conditions for the formation and creation of international joint educational programs with the issuance of two or more diplomas [4].

Thus, the internationalization of higher education forms a single knowledge base of institutions and participants of the educational process, enriches the curriculum, provides an opportunity for training and also creates conditions for international scientific research of educational and research teams [5,6].

However, this positive trend (internationalization of higher education) has a downside, which is fraught with processes that threaten to cause serious conflicts in the future. So the modern Association of different communities, called as globalism, leads to the leveling, and sometimes to the complete disappearance of the

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cultural characteristics of ethnic groups and small peoples. The globalizing world is losing the diversity of its cultures, leading to assimilation and uniformity. Therefore, the main task of the modern Institute of education in the process of internationalization of higher education is to preserve and develop cultural values, to prevent the process of disintegration of cultures on the basis of active involvement in the best examples of world and national culture [7].

Considering the processes of internationalization of post — Soviet Russia, It has largely lost the position of the leading country in the training of specialists for foreign countries. The assessment of internationalization of higher education in modern Russia shows that the number of foreign students in our country has fallen back to the fourth dozen countries where widely practicing international education. The analysis of statistical data on the export of Russian educational services in the international market today is less than 1% of the global market for the export of educational services. Internationalization of higher education in Russia shows that only about 15% of the total number of Russian universities can carry out educational programs in a foreign language. Specialists of the Ministry of science and education of the Russian Federation revealed that less than 20% of the total number of Russian universities implements joint educational programs with foreign partners [8].

This deplorable situation for the once leading in the field of higher education in Russia and Russian universities in the international market of educational services is explained by a number of reasons. The first is related to the reduction of attention to higher education on the part of state structures. The second is the lack of funding for universities, which eventually led to a catastrophic backlog in equipping the educational and scientific Fund, libraries. These disastrous consequences of unreasonable policies have led to a significant outflow of staff (especially young people) from higher education.

Thus, the international potential of domestic Russian universities is not used sufficiently high and fully, including due to the lack of institutional support. It is extremely important to ensure the internationalization of higher education in Russia. If in the USA at The state Department The American Councils on the international education are created, Germany is known for the accurate organization of system of academic exchanges, in the Russian Federation each higher education institution is compelled to work independently [11]. Moreover, teachers and students from foreign countries are subject to many of the provisions of migration legislation that regulate the use of low-skilled foreign labor force [12].

As the results of international studies show, students first make a choice of the country, and then — the University. When choosing a country, applicants primarily assess the availability of information about education, the assessment of other foreign students who have received education in this country, the quality of education and related career prospects, the recognition of education in their country.

Another important aspect in deciding the choice of a University affects the cost of training, the ability to pay not the entire amount, and parts. Information is also needed on the number of foreign students already studying in the country, the prevalence of the language in which education will be obtained.

Recently, in the field of internationalization of higher education in the international market of educational services has become particularly important to acquire such a factor as the level of environmental friendliness (ecological state of the region, country). This issue touches upon complex factors, such as climatic and other natural conditions, comfort and safety of living in the territory where the training will be held, tolerance and benevolent attitude to representatives of other Nations, religions and cultures [13].

It is important to note that Russia, unfortunately, is not among the countries where these conditions are favorable. According to numerous surveys of students who study in different countries, Canada, Germany and New Zealand were chosen as the clear leaders in the market of educational services of higher education.

In order to radically change the position of Russian universities in the international market of educational services (to accelerate the process of internationalization of Russian education), according to most researchers, today it is necessary [6,14] to update the legislative and regulatory framework of foreign students' education, to improve the image of domestic universities, to strengthen the tolerance of the Russian population to representatives of other Nations, culture and religion, to intensify information, advertising and marketing activities of universities.

We can say that the internationalization of higher education, which has become an integral feature of the development of the modern world, largely changes the established for a long time the usual activities of higher

education institutions. It breaks the old habitual structures, thus posing new challenges to the education system in General and to the state in particular.

Conclusion. Thus, the process of internationalization is almost inevitable today, and even with the preservation of national identity and original traditions in the field of education, internationalization is the source of dynamic development of the international dimension of the Russian higher school, interuniversity cooperation and cooperation. It will allow Russian universities to strengthen the prestige of Russian University education abroad, to use the world experience for the reorganization and improvement of the Russian education system, to attract additional extra-budgetary funds for the development of University education in the country.

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