



IRKUTSK STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY International Office

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL „EXPLORING SIBERIA '11“

August 07 - 24, 2011

Place of holding	Irkutsk city and shore of Lake Baikal (Russia)
Target group	Students interested in Russian language, history and culture of Siberia
Language requirements	English and/or Russian
Number of students	(min - max) 25 - 50
Academic and integrated cultural program	60 academic hours (see program)
Course fee	800 EUR (includes tuition, accommodation, half-board, cultural program, visit to Ulan-Ude city, visa support)
Application deadline	June 01, 2011
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Academic and cultural program of the International Summer School "Exploring Siberia '11"

August 07 - 24, 2011

Date	Morning	Day	Evening
07.08.11 Sun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival to Irkutsk¹ (transfer from the airport/railway station); • Accommodation in the student hostel²; • Rest 		Free time
08.08.11 Mon		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City tour³; • ISTU⁴ presentation; • Course registration 	Free time
09.08.11 Tue	Russian language classes	Visit to the Decembrists Museum (musical performance on authentic musical instruments of the 19 th century) ⁵	Free time
10.08.11 Wed	Russian language classes	Lecture on the regional history and indigenous peoples of Siberia	Free time
11.08.11 Thur	Russian language classes	Visit to Mineralogical Museum ⁶ of ISTU	Free time
12.08.11 Fri	Russian language classes	Lecture on political and social peculiarities of Irkutsk region development	Free time
13.08.11 Sat	One-day tour round the Circum Baikal Railroad (old Transsib) ⁷		Return to Irkutsk
14.08.11 Sun	One-day tour to Lake Baikal ⁸ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visit to Baikal Museum; • visit to Listvaynka settlement; • visit to the open-air museum of wooden architecture "Taltsy"⁹; • Musical performance of Irkutsk folks theatrical troupe. 		Return to Irkutsk
15.08.11 Mon	Russian language classes	Lecture on the peculiarities of the ecological situation in Baikal region	Free time
16.08.11 Thus	Visit to Irkutsk hydroelectric power station ¹⁰	Russian language classes	Free time
17.08.11 Wed	Russian language classes	Lecture on industrial development of Irkutsk region	Free time

18.08.11 Thur	Russian language classes	Visit to Irkutsk regional Arts Museum ¹¹	Free time
19.08.11 Fri	Russian language classes	Issue of certificates on course completion	Free time
20.08.11 Sat	<p style="text-align: center;">Tour to Ulan-Ude city¹²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City tour; • Visit to Ivolginsky Datsan; • Visit to ethnographical museum; • Stroll around the city etc. 		
21.08.11 Sun			
22.08.11 Mon			
23.08.11 Tue	Free day (souvenir shopping, packing etc)		
24.08.11 Wed	Departure		

Notes:

¹ You can get to Irkutsk by plane or train. The distance between Moscow and Irkutsk is 5 000 km. It takes 5 hours to get to Irkutsk from Moscow by plane and 79 hours by train. The most popular Russian airlines are "Aeroflot" (www.aeroflot.ru) and "S7" (www.s7.ru).

²The participants of the school "Exploring Siberia '11" will be accommodated in the block "B" of the student hostel # 12, the so-called student hotel. The residents are accommodated in single and double rooms within shared flats. Each flat has two rooms with a bathroom and a shared hall where there is a fridge, a kettle and basic utensils. A kitchen is located on the floor.

³Irkutsk is one of the largest cities in Siberia and the administrative center of Irkutsk region, the capital of Eastern Siberia. It was established in 1661 as an outpost near Lake Baikal. The settlement developed very fast and already in 1686 received its city status. Due to active trade and advantageous geographical location on the crossroads of Eurasian communication Irkutsk grew rapidly to the main center of Eastern Siberia. The administrative meaning of the city increased – since 1803 it became a place of residence of General Governors of all Siberia. In the 19th century Irkutsk became a cultural center mainly because of the large number of intellectuals exiled to this part of Siberia in 1825. Irkutsk possesses the status of one of seven Russian cities with unique historical heritage.

⁴Irkutsk State Technical University (ISTU) established in 1930 is a dynamically developing higher educational establishment; it represents the brightest sample of a high-level university complex with well developed infrastructure, management system, scientific and productive environment as well as with multi-level educational system. The University comprises 14 faculties with 78 chairs. Training is carried out in 88 specialties in technical and economic fields, humanities and arts for 35 000 students (1/3 of the total number of students of the Irkutsk region). Structural subdivisions of the University such as Technical College, Center for Pre-university Training and Interdisciplinary Regional Center for Professional Enhancement provide the continuity of education while the University branch office and a number of representative offices - its accessibility for citizens of the Irkutsk region, the Buryat Republic, and the Far East. The training is performed on the levels of Bachelor, Specialist, Master, PhD and Doctorate. The teaching staff of the University is over 1 125 people. Around 100 laboratories, excellent library with more than 1 500 000 books, Faculty of Applied Linguistics, Center for New Computer Technologies, Mineralogical Museum etc. assist the implementation of high-quality study process. The University carries out an active international activity. The Campus of the University which is located on the left bank of the Angara River, just opposite the historical center of Irkutsk is in fact the only campus in Irkutsk where on the moderate territory all University infrastructures is concentrated. It includes the main building of ISTU, 13 student dormitories, student clinic and sanatorium, stadium, University food complex, a number of different shops. The Campus has its own guard service that takes care of Campus inhabitants' security. It takes about 15 minutes to reach the city center by car. The ISTU

⁵Irkutsk regional historical and memorial Decembrists' museum - house and homestead of Volkonskiy family was open in the house where the family of Sergey Volkonskiy, one of the leaders of the Decembrists' movement, lived. The museum holds genuine things which belonged to the Decembrists and replicas of those things which were lost, such as pieces of furniture, tableware, stoves, musical instruments, ancient chandeliers, embroidery, books, pictures etc.

⁶I STU Mineralogical Museum is one of the largest mineralogical museums in Russia and the pride of our University. A wide variety of the unique minerals from all over the world is displayed at the museum including the largest collection of Transbaikal region minerals. At present the Museum has more than 35 000 exhibits. The collection is constantly enriched through the efforts of University faculty and students.

⁷The Circum Baikal Railroad (CBR) is the unique section of the well-known Transsiberian Railroad often called the Golden Buckle of the great Siberian Railroad. The CBR runs from Kultuk village to Port Baikal settlement along south-eastern shore of Lake Baikal for 56 miles. During the one-day tour by the comfortable tourist train one can enjoy Lake Baikal and survey numerous engineering constructions (48 tunnels and great number of bridges, supporting walls etc), have a picnic on the shore of the Lake.

⁸The unique Lake Baikal lies 70 km. away from Irkutsk; it takes about 1,5 hours to get there by bus. The point of destination is the Listvyanka village, the biggest settlement on the shores of the Lake. In Listvyanka Baikal Museum is situated where the brightest representatives of unique Baikal flora and fauna are exhibited. Lake Baikal is one of the largest (636 km long and 80 km wide), the oldest (30 mln years old) and the deepest (max. depth 1 642m) lake of the world containing nearly 20% of the world's unfrozen freshwater reserve (23,6 mln km³). Of the 336 rivers and streams flowing into Baikal, only one, Angara, flows out from it. There are thirty rocky islands on the lake, the largest island is called Olkhon (130 km²). The lake contains an outstanding variety of endemic flora and fauna, which is of exceptional value to evolutionary science.

⁹Open-air Museum of wooden architecture and ethnography "Taltsy" lies in the picturesque valley on the 47th km of the highway to Lake Baikal. On the area of 67-hectare there are over 40 monuments of architectural heritage and 8 000 exhibits of high historical value. Three architectural-ethnographical areas – Evenk, Russian and Buryat – show a large variety of housing and life of the Siberians. The most exhibits of the Museum were transferred to this place from the flooded areas along the Angara river, after the hydroelectric power stations construction.

¹⁰Irkutsk hydroelectric power station. The construction of the dam began in 1954; the plant was brought to full capacity in 1959. The earthen dam is 2363 meters long; it backs up water 70 km to Lake Baikal. The width of the dam is 70 meters; the electricity generating plant is 240 meters long; 77 meters wide and 55 meters high. The depth of the river at the dam side is 43 meters. The dam is constructed of materials brought from the immediate vicinity. The annual output of the station is 4.1 billion kilowatts; 8 generating units are installed at the machine hall of the power house. The water reservoir or a man-made sea of Irkutsk is over 60 km long and 3 km wide. It's fed by 31 rivers.

¹¹Irkutsk Regional Art Museum possesses the richest collection of objects of fine arts in the whole Siberia. The Museum bears the name of Vladimir Sukachev, once Irkutsk city Head, whose private collection donated to the city became actually the foundation of the present one. Now the Museum numbers more than 16 000 items of painting, graphic, sculpture, decorative and applied art. Among the most significant art objects are ancient Siberian icons and wooden sculptures of the 15th-18th centuries, paintings of Russian masters of the 18th- 20th centuries, ancient Japanese engravings etc.

¹²Ulan-Ude is the capital city of the Buryat Republic, Russia, is located about 100 km south-east of Lake Baikal on the Uda River. According to the 2002 Census, 359,391 residents lived in Ulan-Ude, and it is the third largest city in Eastern Siberia. Until 1991 Ulan-Ude was a city closed to foreigners. Ulan-Ude is the old historic and cultural center in Siberia. It is famous for its unique ethnographical museum and a large and highly unusual statue of the head of Lenin in the central square, the largest in the world. The city is the center of Tibetan Buddhism in Russia and the famous Ivolginsky datsan (Buddhist temple) is located 23 km from the city. The datsan was opened in 1945 as the only Buddhist spiritual centre of USSR. Unique samples of old Buryat art, ritual objects are gathered and preserved at the Temple.