



IRKUTSK STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY International Office

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL „EXPLORING SIBERIA '11. WINTER EDITION“

February 12 – 27, 2011

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| 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) 15 – 20 |
| Academic and integrated cultural program | 54 academic hours (see attachment) |
| Course fee | 800 EUR (includes tuition, accommodation, half-board, transfer from/to airport/railway station, cultural program, tour to Lake Baikal (Olkhon island), visa support) |
| Application deadline | December 15, 2010 |
| Contact | Irkutsk State Technical University International Office Miss Varvara PANKO Tel./fax: +7 (3952) 405-200 E-mail: oms@istu.edu URL: http://www.istu.edu/en/international_summer_schools |



Academic and cultural program of the International School "Exploring Siberia '11. Winter edition"

February 12 - 27, 2011

| Date | Morning | Day | Evening |
|------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 12.02.11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival to Irkutsk¹ (transfer from the airport/railway station); • Accommodation in the student hostel². | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational meeting; • ISTU³ presentation. | Free time |
| 13.02.11 Sun | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City tour⁴; • Tour to Lake Baikal⁵ with visit to open-air museum of wooden architecture "Taltsy"⁶ and Baikal Museum in Listvyanka settlement. | | Free time |
| 14.02.11 Mon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | Russian language classes | Free time |
| 15.02.11 Tue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian language classes; • Visit to ISTU Mineralogical Museum⁷. | Free time |
| 16.02.11 Wed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian language classes; • Visit to the Decembrists Museum⁸ | Free time |
| 17.02.11 Thur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | Russian language classes | Visit to Irkutsk Drama Theater |
| 18.02.11 Fri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | Russian language classes | Free time |
| 19.02.11 Sat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture cycle "Place and role of Siberia in Russia"; • Russian language classes. | Russian language classes | Free time |
| 20.02.11 Sun | Four-day tour to Lake Baikal (Olkhon island) ⁹ | | |
| 21.02.11 Mon | | | |
| 22.02.11 Thus | | | |
| 23.02.11 Wed | | | |

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|------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 24.02.11 Thur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on ecological issues of Irkutsk region and Lake Baikal; Russian language classes. | Russian language classes | Visit to Musical Theater |
| 25.02.11 Fri | Visit to Irkutsk hydroelectric power station ¹⁰ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian language classes; Issue of certificates on course completion. | Free time |
| 26.02.11 Sat | Free day | | |
| 27.02.11 Sun | 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. Winter edition" 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 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

⁴Irkutsk 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Open-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.

⁷ISTU 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.

⁸Irkutsk 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.

⁹Olkhon island is the biggest island of Lake Baikal and the largest lake-bound island in the world. Picturesque landscapes, steep capes with unusual shapes make Olkhon a place of destinations of hundreds of people all year round. Winter is not less popular time to visit the Lake and the island than summer. Winter on Lake Baikal is not as severe as in other parts of Siberia; the weather is usually very good with great amount of sunshine. The tour duration of 3 days / 2 nights allows to visit all major spots of the island, to get a unique experience of travelling on clear Baikal ice and enjoy the scenic Siberian winter landscapes embedded in ice and covered with snow.

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.