

THE TOP
250
UNIVERSITIES
IN BRICS 2016





DEAKIN
UNIVERSITY

FUELING A GREENER, SAFER TOMORROW

A rare bacterium from a hot spring in a Himalayan cave is offering hope for a cleaner planet. Collected by Deakin University PhD student Nisha Singh, it is now the subject of her cutting-edge research.

The harvested 'thermophilic anaerobic' bacterium has unique properties that are paving the way for production of ethanol directly from biomass. Ethanol is carbon neutral – a green biofuel that can be blended with petrol or used in its pure form.

'Microbiologists have discovered that high-altitude habitats, undisturbed by human activity, have tremendous bacterial diversity,' said Ms Singh.

'India can't devote the land needed to produce corn or sugar cane [for ethanol production], but we have agricultural waste, such as rice and wheat straw, that is high in cellulose, plentiful and suitable for "second generation" biofuel production.'

While most research has centred on using fungal enzymes for processing biomass to create ethanol as biofuel, Ms Singh believes these bacteria will be more appropriate for a cost efficient technology in the future.



Ms Singh has benefitted from the innovative Deakin India Research Initiative. Through an arrangement between Deakin, India's Department of Biotechnology and Indian Oil Corporation (DBT-IOC), Ms Singh is completing most of her PhD in India and gaining international research experience at Deakin in Australia.

Deakin University and IndianOil, the largest commercial enterprise in India, are collaborating on several joint projects – preparing quality, industry-ready graduates in areas such as materials science and nanotechnology.

'At Deakin,' Ms Singh said, 'I have been able to collaborate with world class experts, gained experience in academic writing and begun a new phase of research – investigating the unique enzyme system of this bacteria, so we can find the best way of making a green fuel that is safer for the planet.'

RESEARCH THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

At Deakin University our researchers are making a positive impact on the lives and well-being of communities – not just in Australia, but around the world – through exceptional innovation and research.

Using our industry, government and institutional networks, we are building our global research footprint across four key themes, supported by four world-class Research Institutes and 13 Strategic Research Centres.

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QS University Rankings: BRICS™

Although the five BRICS members – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - are distinguished by their economies and influence on regional affairs, they are all undergoing important societal transformations. Higher education, in particular, plays a central role in this process.

In recent years, higher education institutions had to change the ways in which they have been organized, as well as their internal and external relations of authority, power and responsibility (Schwartzman, Pinheiro, Pillay 2015). With this in mind, in 2013, Ministers of Education from the BRICS met at UNESCO in Paris to discuss opportunities for cooperation in education for the first time. In 2014, this led to the recommendation of 12 key areas for collaboration, with 'facilitating the mobility of students and teaching personnel' and 'joining forces to improve the quality of education data' among other key objectives.

With BRICS members providing education to over 40% of the world's population, with China and Russia being amongst the Top 10 destination nations for mobile students, with India hosting over 30,000, Brazil over 15,000 and South Africa over 40,000 mobile students (UIS 2016), working

together is necessary for the flourishing of these nations. The "QS University Rankings: BRICS" are a tool to facilitate comparisons between the higher education institutions in these nations.

For this year's edition we evaluated more than 400 institutions. This involved analysing and comparing performance at 14 out of South Africa's 26 public universities and a nearly equal distribution of institutions from Brazil (92), China (112), India (95) and Russia (97). We then expanded the published version of the rankings, which now features 250 universities. In previous years, the published rankings had featured 200 universities only.

Of these 250, 11 are South African, while India features 44. 54 are Brazilian, while 55 are Russian. China dominates, with 86 of its universities placing.

Despite a slight amendment of methodology, increasing the survey window from three to five years and faculty area normalization, the overall results look stable, with an average positional change of only two ranks among top-100 universities.

China dominates at the top as well as across the entire rankings, with over 44 of their universities placing in the top

100. More than half of them indicate an improved performance compared to the previous year: the consequence of large financial investments in the sector.

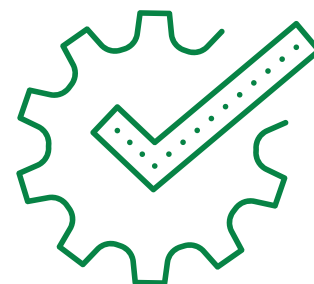
Finally, we have noted increased engagement from BRICS universities with our data collection processes this year. Consequently, we are able and happy to present you with the most detailed, informative tool yet for comparing university performance in these uniquely-placed, rapidly-developing higher education nations.



Baerbel Eckelmann

Methodology:

QS University Rankings: BRICS™



China has a population of 1,376 million; South Africa, 55 million. India has a GDP per capita of \$1,617 and Russia, one of \$9,055 (according to IMF figures for 2015). How do we go about comparing the higher education systems of such diverse nations?

The answer is to use a series of measures that are understood in the same way from Beijing to Rio. In this ranking we have eight of them, and the rich data we hold has allowed us to publish the top 250 BRICS universities this year, up from 200 in 2015.

We base half of each institution's possible score on our unique global surveys of employer and academic opinion. These annual surveys articulate the views of over 100,0000 informed people in the BRICS nations and around the world.

Our survey of academic opinion counts for 30 per cent of each university's possible score in this ranking. It works by asking each academic in the sample to tell us what subject he or she knows about, and to choose up to 30 universities in the world that are good at it. We do not use the subject information directly in this ranking, but it ensures that we have a good balance of disciplines and is needed to drive the QS World University Rankings by Subject.

Like many of the other indicators we use, this one operates on a five-year window. If an individual academic has replied more than once in the previous five years, we use his or her most recent response. And if the response is four or five years old, it is weighted less heavily than one from the past three years.

Our survey of employers works in a similar way, and covers all regions of the world as well as a full range of industries and professions. It is weighted at 20 per cent of each university's possible score. This is twice as much as in our overall World University Ranking, because of the importance of graduate employability in the BRICS nations.

Research and teaching power

The other half of the score is made up from six indicators which capture the research and teaching power of each university and its global standing.

The first of these, faculty/student ratio, is a simple calculation intended to show whether a university has enough people to teach its students. Underlying this apparently obvious figure is a detailed definition of what a student or an academic is and how they are counted. This measure accounts for 20 per cent of a university's possible score, the same figure as for the World University Rankings.

Our next measure is of staff with a PhD. We do not use this indicator in our World Rankings because it would favour universities in the rich world that already perform well there. But here it tells us whether BRICS universities are recruiting and developing staff who can push their institution forward as a centre of excellent research and teaching. It is weighted at 10 per cent.

Our next two indicators are about research. The first is a measure of the number of papers per faculty member for each institution, as counted over five years in the Scopus database used throughout the QS Rankings. We do not use this measure in our world rankings because writing papers in a Scopus-listed journal is a general expectation of academics in the developed world. But is a genuine achievement for those in the BRICS nations, and is weighted here at 10 per cent of a possible score.

We allot a lower weighting, this time of five per cent, to the number of times that papers from each university have been cited by authors from other institutions, a standard measure of the importance and impact of new research. This year for the first time we have applied a process known as normalisation to this result and to the figure for papers per faculty member. This means that the different publishing patterns of varying subject

areas do not unbalance the findings. Normalisation corrects for the fact that, for example, a medical researcher will routinely produce far more papers, and generate more citations, than an expert on music or history.

Our final two indicators are weighted at a modest 2.5 per cent each. They assess university internationalisation by measuring the percentage of overseas faculty and students at each institution. While BRICS universities do not attract mobile scholars as prodigiously as major European, Australian or North American institutions, we use this indicator because we believe that a university which attracts people internationally, whether as academics or as students, may well be doing something right.

In addition, international study is already a big and growing business for some BRICS nations. While over 700,000 Chinese students are studying abroad, there were 377,000 foreign students in China in 2014 according to the Institute of International education. Of these, 150,000 were studying for full degrees, while 40,000 were from India and Russia, two other BRICS nations. These numbers may grow if the BRICS nations collaborate more deeply over time.





UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA
DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

At Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil - Ecuador

90% of our graduates have been integrated into the labor market

Labor demand requirements are covered through our academic offer, which consists of 37 schools distributed among 9 colleges, all of them aligned with the needs of the globalized world. The appraisal of our graduates' knowledges is evident not only by the favorable perception from the employers, but also by the professional growth in their companies, where our graduates provide their services.

Graduates from UCSG have a higher level of integration into the labor world because the university is actively pursuing the development of the competitive skills starting from internships in each of the areas of study.



37
schools

9
colleges

90%
into the labor market



MORE INFORMATION:
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ALTAI

– The unique geographical location of the Altai Territory which is positioned in the center of Asia and borders with China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, has a direct contact with India, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, predetermines the mission of University to act as an international scientific - educational center, integrating, developing and transmitting the advanced Western, Russian and Asian knowledge in education, science and technology.

STATE

- One of the biggest scientific & educational centers of Siberia:
- university' status as the Federal innovation platforms in higher, professional & additional education of children assigned by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
 - 191 agreements with foreign universities;
 - university' initiative in creation the Association of Asian of Asian Universities which includes 42 universities in 8 countries;
 - university' membership in the University of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. ASU is the basic ground of the 5th meeting of Ministers of Education of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries;
- One of the most inviting universities in Siberia:
- the opportunity of the free education for international students;
 - the percentage of the international students is 8% and this amount annually grows by 30%).

UNIVERSITY

– Research and Innovation Center for breakthrough scientific

researches in the sphere of environmental safety, "life sciences", biomedicine, agrobiological industry and food supply security:

- 15 joint laboratories with the institutions of the Russian Academy of Sciences, equipped with the latest high-tech research equipment, allows to conduct research of global significance in breakthrough and competitive areas;
- the Russian-American Anti-Cancer Center, created in collaboration with the Arizona State University;
- more than 40 small innovative enterprises, Altai Center for Applied Biotechnology, Engineering Center "Prombiotech", Technology Transfer Center and Business Incubator.



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2016 RANK	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Classification						Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Faculty Student SCORE	Staff with PhD SCORE	Papers per Faculty SCORE	Citations per Paper SCORE	International Faculty SCORE	International Students SCORE	Overall SCORE	QS Stars Rating
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS										
1	1	TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	HI	5	A	100	100	94.7	100	97	99.7	98.7	85.6	100	
2	2	PEKING UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	HI	5	A	100	100	83.7	98.1	90.6	98.7	99.9	98.6	97.2	
3	3	FUDAN UNIVERSITY	China	L	FC	MD	5	A	100	100	77.2	90.8	90.1	99.3	99.9	97.9	95.1	
4	6=	UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA	China	L	CO	HI	4	A	99.8	90.9	79.7	100	99.6	100	44.2	15.8	92.1	
5	6=	SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	100	100	59.3	87.5	99.8	99.7	100	58.8	91.2	
6	5	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGALORE	India	S	SP	LO	5	A	98	88.2	85.6	100	100	100		5.9	90.9	
7	4	LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	XL	FO	0	5	A	100	99.7	100	100	40.7	29.2	47.4	99	90.7	
8	8	NANJING UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	99.9	98	47.3	98.4	95.1	99.9	100	77.8	89.4	
9	11	ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	99.9	99.7	44.9	98	99.9	100	36.9	59.5	87.6	
10	9	UNIVERSIDADE DE SIO PAULO (USP)	Brazil	XL	FC	HI	4	A	100	100	52.4	100	94.6	77.4	43	21.5	87	
11	10	BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	MD	5	A	98.4	89.6	55.3	88.1	82.7	88.4	99.2	68.2	85.7	
12	12	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS (UNICAMP)	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	99.9	99.6	42	100	95.3	83.9	45.4	23.5	85.2	
13	16	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY (IITB)	India	M	CO	MD	4	A	99.1	100	45.3	97.6	94.7	91.5	10.7	3.4	84.4	
14	14	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	South Africa	L	FC	0	5	A	99.6	96	47.4	47.7	91.1	96.2	100	98.2	83.7	
15	13	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI (IITD)	India	M	CO	MD	4	A	97.9	99.9	36.2	100	100	100	6.3	6.7	83.4	
16	17	WUHAN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	96.4	88.3	44.5	96.3	82.3	81.2	99.6	59.9	82.9	
17	26	TONGJI UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	89.2	91.2	50.2	80.8	95.7	79.5	100	83.9	82.7	
18	23	HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	China	L	FO	VH	4	A	82.5	81	71.4	92.8	99.5	96.6	42.5	27.6	82.5	
19	20	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS (IITM)	India	M	CO	MD	4	A	92.3	98.6	40.2	100	98	99.5	24	1.2	82.3	
20=	15	SAINT-PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	FC	0	5	A	96.4	88	99.4	89.7	19.9	16.8	18.9	83.3	82.2	
20=	19	NOVOSIBIRSK STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	CO	0	4	A	87.4	86.3	95.2	78.2	52.5	36.5	34.7	99.5	82.2	
22	18	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR (IITK)	India	M	CO	MD	4	A	94.5	96.8	38.8	100	98.4	99.1	7	3.8	82	
23	21	SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	4	A	94.4	86.7	39.3	98.9	84.9	91.8	97.7	43.1	81.4	
24	22	XIAN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	85.4	89.6	70.5	45.2	90.7	81.5	84	43.1	79.9	
25	24	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR (IITKGP)	India	M	FO	HI	4	A	89.2	98	27.5	100	99.7	99.9	8.3	1.3	78.5	
26=	28=	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND	South Africa	L	FC	0	5	A	92.4	86.9	36.7	62.1	76	88.9	100	68.1	76.2	
26=	30	BEIHANG UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	4	A	74	80.2	57.7	96.3	99.1	84.6	20.2	31.6	76.2	
28	32=	BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	China	L	FO	HI	4	A	84.6	84.1	49.7	75.5	94.8	81	36.9	20.9	76	
29	25	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO	Brazil	XL	FC	MD	4	A	99.4	77.8	46.1	99.4	52.1	48.5	50.2	15.8	75.2	
30=	31	NANKAI UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	4	A	91.4	78.7	43.8	80.3	74.3	99.5	33.3	20.3	75	
30=	36	TIANJIN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	HI	5	A	73.1	83.8	48	98.2	96	91.1	49.7	7.6	75	
32	32=	SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	2	A	91	89.1	50.8	64.9	65.6	63.7	47	13.4	74.3	☆☆☆☆
33	28=	RENMIN (PEOPLE'S) UNIVERSITY OF CHINA	China	L	FO	HI	4	A	89.7	93.9	60.7	94.8	16.1	28.1	57.7	33.9	73.9	
34	38	HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	China	XL	FC	MD	4	A	80.3	79.4	40.2	93.1	89.5	90.3	13.6	28.5	73.1	
35	34	STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY	South Africa	L	FC	0	5	A	91.3	79.6	18.4	62.1	92.9	86.4	100	59.8	72.1	
36	27	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA "JLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO"	Brazil	XL	FC	MD	3	A	85.7	72.6	57.1	100	62.6	38.8	23.1	12.5	72	☆☆☆☆
37	40	XIAMEN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	4	A	86.5	64.9	45.7	93.1	61.8	91.8	52.2	37.8	71.7	
38	35	BAUMAN MOSCOW STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	CO	0	5	A	81.6	97.3	100	46.1	3.7	2.1	3	40.6	71.4	
39	43	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE (IITR)	India	M	FO	HI	5	A	73.3	83.9	28.9	100	99.3	99.6	1.6	7.6	70.9	
40	59	JILIN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	FC	MD	4	A	82.5	70.7	48.5	77.5	66.8	75	85.2	12.7	70.5	
41	46	UNIVERSITY OF DELHI	India	L	FC	MD	4	A	96.2	99.1	21.6	89.7	25.2	67.9	10.2	4.8	69.5	
42	53=	SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY	China	L	FC	MD	5	A	64.8	59.5	60.3	89.5	96.5	94	23.8	27.2	69.2	
43	44	TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	CO	0	5	A	69.8	59.2	92.9	94.3	20.1	7.8	86.4	99.6	69.1	
44	39	MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS _MGIMO UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	SP	0	4	A	66.7	89	97.6	73.2	1.4	1	15.3	91.1	68.7	
45	37	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SIO PAULO (UNIFESP)	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	63.6	44.2	85.2	100	84.2	53.4	42.4	6.1	68.5	
46=	47=	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO - PUC - RIO	Brazil	L	CO	MD	4	B	93.4	82.5	23.8	84.8	50.8	32.7	74.8	26.5	68.2	
46=	42	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL	Brazil	XL	FC	MD	5	A	90.5	52.2	37	100	70.7	50.4	84	13.8	68.2	
48	45	MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND TECHNOLOGY STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	57.3	63.3	99.7	93.8	25	16.9	83	93.5	68.1	
49	49	UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	South Africa	XL	FC	0	5	A	89.8	91	11.7	63.8	53.7	50.6	97.2	68	67.1	
50	51	NATIONAL RESEARCH NUCLEAR UNIVERSITY "MEPHI" (MOSCOW ENGINEERING PHYSICS INSTITUTE)	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	51.9	58.6	98	92.9	26	42.9	90.2	96.8	66.8	

2016 RANK	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Classification					Academic Reputation SCORE	Employer Reputation SCORE	Faculty Student SCORE	Staff with PhD SCORE	Papers per Faculty SCORE	Citations per Paper SCORE	International Faculty SCORE	International Students SCORE	Overall SCORE	QS Stars Rating	
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE											STATUS
51	53=	UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA		XL	FC	MD	4	A	87.1	73.1	47.8	91.7	26.4	22.8	53	12.1	66.1	
52	47=	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DE SIO PAULO (PUC-SP)		M	FC	MD	4	B	72.7	89.6	75.4	86	4.4	4.8	26.5	4.4	66	
53	41	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS		XL	FC	MD	5	A	90.7	56.3	34.6	100	54.6	45.6	39.1	18.7	65.7	
54=	52	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA		L	CO	MD	5	A	83.5	76.9	9.8	100	82.4	69.8		3.5	65.4	
54=	50	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI (IITG)		M	CO	MD	2	A	65	53.6	46.1	100	96	97.4	7.2	4.8	65.4	
56	62	BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		L	CO	MD	4	A	66	74.3	45.4	73.3	86	53.3	41.7	13.8	64.9	
57=	65	EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY		L	CO	HI	4	A	71.8	45.5	51.6	84.9	57.8	82.2	63	95.1	64.4	
57=	57	BEIJING JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY		L	CO	MD	5	A	70.3	64.7	41.8	80.7	92.4	48.6	14.5	32.2	64.4	
59	55	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SIO CARLOS		L	FC	MD	3	A	62.3	60.9	63.5	100	60.1	47.9	13	10.3	63.7	
60	56	SHANDONG UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	5	A	73.8	65.2	50.2	48.9	72.6	76.4	34.1	19	63.6	
61	60	PETER THE GREAT ST.PETERSBURG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY		L	FO	0	5	A	57.7	65.2	98.3	62.5	10.2	9.2	45.4	96.2	62.4	
62	63	NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (HSE, MOSCOW)		L	FO	0	2	A	61.3	64.1	97.8	72.8	4.3	4.6	43.1	40.4	61.9	
63	80	UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BEIJING		L	CO	MD	4	A	69.9	42.8	31.1	86.5	98.5	88.7	17.5	21.5	60.7	
64	64	TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY		M	FO	0	5	A	49.4	55.1	98.5	80.6	11.7	5.1	79.2	100	60.6	
65	66	SICHUAN UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	4	A	83.2	54.2	50.1	13.1	75.1	75.1	6.5	28.9	60.3	
66	67	UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG		L	CO	0	2	A	65.5	75	49.7	43.4	36.6	40.4	100	59.2	59.6	
67	61	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA		L	FC	MD	4	A	73.1	46.9	43.3	100	51.9	38.1	29.5	14.9	59.2	
68=	73	DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	61.1	52.2	30.2	67.1	99	99.1	44.5	16.7	58.9	
68=	58	UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI		XL	FC	LO	5	A	56.9	94.4	1.6	69.8	99.1	94.3		1	58.9	
70	70	CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	5	A	57.4	26.3	56	82.7	84.4	80.3	13.9	8.6	56	
71	69	EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	50.5	39.8	51.8	79.5	79.2	99.7	12.7	7.8	55.8	
72	68	UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL		L	FC	0	3	A	71.6	49.4	27.4	40.7	67.4	65.6	100	37.6	55.3	
73	83	NORTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY		L	CO	HI	4	A	31.7	46.1	59.7	77.7	92.9	52.5	100	16.7	54.2	
74	72	KAZAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY		XL	FO	0	5	A	65.9	35.2	87.1	53.8	7.9	8.8	30.8	54.7	53.9	☆☆☆☆
75	79	RHODES UNIVERSITY		S	CO	0	5	A	62.2	61.5	22.9		95.5	82.8		100	52.7	
76=	86=	LOBACHEVSKY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD		L	FO	0	5	A	49.4	42.6	73.5	100	12.2	6.7	6.8	49.2	51.9	☆☆☆☆
76=	75	SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIVERSITY		M	SP	HI	4	A	48.4	61.8	75.1	43.4	2.7	2	91.6	82.5	51.9	
78	77	URAL FEDERAL UNIVERSITY		L	FO	0	4	A	58.2	37.4	75.6	68.3	11.6	6.9	59.2	41.4	51.8	
79	71	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ (UFPR)		XL	FC	MD	5	A	61.3	42.5	36.5	94.5	43.8	30			50.4	
80	96	BEIJING FOREIGN STUDIES UNIVERSITY		M	SP	HI	4	A	50.9	56	65.4	36.2	3.6	3.1	99.2	96.6	49.5	
81	101-110	HUNAN UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	48.8	38.5	21.6	75.4	86.5	93.1	21.3	10.9	49.2	
82	76	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE		XL	FC	MD	4	A	51.9	29.7	59.9	100	20.2	19.3	64.1	2.9	49	☆☆☆☆
83=	90	CHONGQING UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	55.2	51.4	30	13.7	90.5	67.7	44.4	12.6	48.9	
83=	92	CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	2	A	42.7	29.7	29.6	89.7	90.5	81	41.8	8.7	48.9	
85	81=	SOUTHERN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY		L	CO	0	5	A	39.6	29.5	98.5	79.9	6.4	6.4	5.7	54.7	48.8	
86	81=	UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO (UERJ)		L	FC	MD	4	A	48.2	49.4	50.4	91.1	28.2	27.5			48.6	
87	89	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY "MISIS"		M	CO	0	4	A	26.7	42.1	81	87.5	19.5	11.2	35	99.9	48.1	
88	151-200	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	5	A	65	26	49	80.1		90		3.2	47.9	
89	78	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS		M	FC	LO	5	A	49.9	62.1	31.3		71.2	72.8		97.4	47.7	
90	91	PLEKHANOV RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS		L	SP	0	5	A	38	68.5	58	76.2	1.9	3	18.6	54.8	47.3	☆☆☆☆
91	101-110	HARBIN ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY		L	FO	HI	4	A	25.4	52.8	51.3	70.9	77.1	49	10.3	13.4	47.1	
92	93=	SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		XL	CO	LO	4	A	56.4	39.7	25.4		94.7	98.9	8	39.6	46.4	
93	74	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PERNAMBUCO		XL	FC	MD	4	A	61.8	27.2	41.5	83.6	31.1	25.1	5.3	4.4	46.1	
94=	98	FAR EASTERN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY		L	CO	0	5	A	34.6	22.6	90.4	74.8	6.4	4	58.1	94.2	45.9	
94=	86=	SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS		L	FO	HI	4	A	30.6	75.8	41.8	85.1	9.4	10.9	55.1	38.9	45.9	
96	151-200	UNIVERSITY OF ELECTRONIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA		XL	CO	MD	4	A	21.5	39.5	43	75.8	90.7	55.4	69.5	8.9	45.1	
97	85	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL		L	FC	MD	4	C	49.7	45.3	39.7	70.7	30.6	36.3	9.6	5.8	45	
98	121-130	UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS		L	FO	HI	4	A	29.8	49.4	58.7	75.8	6.3	8.5	76.6	99.6	44.4	
99	84	RUDN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	0	4	A	42.1	26.7	83.4	49.4	4.8	5.9	5.1	100	43.8	
100	141-150	NANJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS		L	FO	HI	4	A	30.2	24.7	40.3	74.2	90.9	69.7	13.8	22.9	43.7	

2016 RANK	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Classification						Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Staff with PhD	Papers per Faculty	Citations per Paper	International Faculty	International Students	Overall SCORE	QS Stars Rating
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE		
101-110	93=	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	India	L	FC	LO	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	101-110	LANZHOU UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	LO	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	111-120	NOVOSIBIRSK STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	★ ★ ★
101-110	88	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ViçOSA	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	101-110	NANJING UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	China	L	FO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	111-120	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE LONDRINA	Brazil	L	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	95	BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE	India	M	CO	MD	5	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	99	ITMO UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	97	MANIPAL UNIVERSITY	India	L	FC	MD	4	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	131-140	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	China	L	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	141-150	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (CHINA)	China	XL	SP	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-110	201+	BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	China	M	CO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	100	UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE	South Africa	L	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	151-200	PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO CAMPINAS - PUC CAMPINAS	Brazil	M	CO	MD	4	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	111-120	VORONEZH STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	101-110	BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF CHINESE MEDICINE	China	M	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	151-200	SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	HI	5	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	121-130	NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY "MOSCOW POWER ENGINEERING INSTITUTE"	Russia	L	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	111-120	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROURKELA	India	M	SP	LO	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111-120	101-110	UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT	India	S	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	131-140	THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Russia	XL	SP	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	★ ★ ★
121-130	101-110	OCEAN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA	China	L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	101-110	SAINT-PETERSBURG ELECTROTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	111-120	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE LAVRAS	Brazil	M	FO	HI	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	131-140	BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY	China	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	111-120	DONGHUA UNIVERSITY	China	L	FO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	141-150	AMITY UNIVERSITY	India	L	CO	MD	2	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	101-110	ST.PETERSBURG MINING UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	141-150	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO NORTE FLUMINENSE	Brazil	S	FO	HI	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-130	141-150	XIDIAN UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	101-110	UNIVERSITY OF PUNE	India	XL	CO	LO	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	121-130	UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE	South Africa	L	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	111-120	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMU), ALIGARH	India	L	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	151-200	HUAZHONG NORMAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	111-120	PERM STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	141-150	ALTAI STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	141-150	CHINA UNIVERSITY OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY	China	XL	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	151-200	IMMANUEL KANT BALTIC FEDERAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	121-130	MOSCOW AVIATION INSTITUTE (NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY)	Russia	L	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	201+	TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE	India	S	SP	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-140	141-150	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MATO GROSSO	Brazil	S	CO	HI	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	151-200	CHINA UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW	China	L	SP	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	151-200	CHINA UNIVERSITY OF GEOSCIENCES	China	L	FO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	121-130	HERZEN STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA	Russia	L	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	121-130	MENDELEEV UNIVERSITY OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY OF RUSSIA	Russia	M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	151-200	BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY	India	S	CO	LO	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	121-130	MOSCOW STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	SP	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	111-120	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS	Brazil	L	CO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	131-140	MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	121-130	TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS AND RADIOELECTRONICS	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Middle Eastern Politics to name but a few.**

Overview

QS University Rankings: BRICS™

This year's BRICS rankings are the largest of their kind to date. With 50 universities added to the tables, they now allow for comparisons between, and benchmarking against, 250 universities from five of the world's fastest-developing nations.

There is one key advantage of expanding the rankings in this way. This is that it allows the most vivid insight yet into the strength in depth possessed by the higher education systems in these nations. As countries with growing college-age populations, and increasingly large middle-classes, administrators in these nations are faced with the challenge of increasing access to high-quality education. Doing so remains imperative if the five BRICS constituent members are to transform steadily-increasing human capital and outstanding natural resources into economic growth and individual fulfilment.

As such, it is interesting to note the beneficiaries of this expansion. China, dominant overall, is one obvious example. It is by some distance the dominant economy, and by far the biggest spender on Research and Development. Though its government does not devote quite as much of its budget to tertiary education as, say, South Africa, China's raw economic power is one major contributor to its success this year.

With 86 universities in this year's rankings – just under one in three – it

has added 19 institutions to last year's total. It also takes all of the top five places, while Tsinghua University is again ranked the best of the BRICS. Scoring above 85.0 for all of QS's eight metrics, and above 90.0 for seven of them, it is a clear benchmark for any BRICS university seeking to impose themselves on the world stage.

China's success is not simply based on the repute of its universities among academics and employers. 56 of its 86 institutions see improvements for *citations per paper*, the metric QS use to measure research impact, while 11 of the top 20 institutions for *Staff with PhD* are Chinese. The two are inevitably related; hiring staff with the expertise and research capability necessary to achieve a PhD are able to produce research of a higher quality, more quickly.

Perhaps impressively for such a large nation, Chinese universities also ensure that their universities – and faculty members – are not overwhelmed by students seeking high-quality education. Though the rankings do not show China to be an access leader – no Chinese university ranks among the top 20 or scores above 95 for faculty/student ratio, its figures are still commendable.

Brazil is another beneficiary of the expansion. Its share of top universities increases from 20% to 21.6% - a raw increase of 14 universities. Its best university remains the Universidade de

Sao Paulo, which remains in the top 10, while 18 of its universities score more than 90.0 for *Staff with PhD*.

Surprisingly, however, the ostensibly strong human resources at the disposal of Brazilian universities do not translate themselves into research success. 48 of Brazil's 54 universities see reduced ranks for *papers per faculty*, denoting a sharp decrease in the productivity of its faculties.

This is not necessarily entirely bad news. Just over half of Brazil's universities (28) see increases in their research *impact* scores – measured using *citations per paper*, implying that there is, to some extent, a quality/quantity trade-off occurring at Brazilian institutions. This trade-off, and frequently-observable decreases in faculty/student ratio scores, are two identifiable reasons for the deterioration in the relative performance of Brazilian universities: 15 of their top 18 institutions see drops in their rank. The decreases in faculty/student ratios are particularly notable because they imply that Brazilian universities are proving less successful in meeting longstanding access issues than other BRICS nations.

The same problem appears to trouble South Africa's institutions. South Africa's raw performance remains stable, with 11 universities remaining in the rankings – but this stability amounts to a proportional decrease in



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South African representation. There are some highlights for South African institutions, namely for research and internationalisation.

Nine of South Africa's 11 universities see increases in their *papers per faculty* score, suggesting that its government's commitment to spending more on higher education – 20.6% as of 2012 – than any other BRICS nation is yielding some results. Scoring particularly strongly for this metric is Rhodes University, ranked 79th overall – it receives a score of 95.5. Furthermore, five South African institutions receive full marks for *international faculty ratio*, underlining the nation's status as a desirable destination for internationally mobile academics.

However, no South African university comes above 133rd for faculty/student ratio, a result that betrays that its 7 top-100 universities still lag behind other BRICS universities for access. As the last year has betrayed, student concerns about equitable access to the sort of education necessarily for social mobility remain prominent, and decreasing ranks for faculty/student ratio suggest an environment that will do nothing to assuage these concerns.

Having more reason for contentment is India. The expansion has seen 13 universities added to its 2015 total, a percentage increase of 2.1%. India has spent a decade and a half increasing the scope and size of its tertiary education system, and the fact that a clear majority of its universities see rises in their faculty/student ratio scores suggests that this effort is, in more cases than not, proving successful.

Even more successful is India's research performance. The methodological changes made by QS this year – namely *faculty area normalisation* – highlight India's research successes. 28 of India's 41 universities see increases in their *citations per paper* scores, with IISC Bangalore (6th overall) setting a benchmark score of 100.0 for this metric. Though India's education spending remains below the 4-6% of GDP and 15-20% of total government expenditure recommended by the Incheon Declaration, many of its top institutions remain among the BRICS top 50 for research impact.

Russia, the second-most-represented nation of the five with 55 universities, is following a similar trend. Though its universities tend to receive low ranks

and scores for research metrics due to its nation's publication culture, many of its universities have taken progressive steps this year. 35 of its 55 universities see improved scores for *citations per paper*.

More impressive is Russia's access performance, in which it is the clear leader among the BRICS. 17 of the top-20 universities for *faculty/student ratio* are Russian, with four of its institutions receiving the benchmark score (including its top-ranked university overall, 7th-placed Lomonosov Moscow).

For any nation wishing to improve its higher education performance, improving research and access are invariably key priorities. The expansion of this year's BRICS ranking provides a richer set of potential comparisons than ever before, further illuminating the extent to which the five BRICS nations are meeting these challenges.

 **Jack Moran**



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2016 RANK	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Classification						Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Staff with PhD	Papers per Faculty	Citations per Paper	International Faculty	International Students	Overall SCORE	QS Stars Rating
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS										
151-200	151-200	NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY	South Africa	XL	CO	0	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	ANNA UNIVERSITY	India	S	FO	LO	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	PANJAB UNIVERSITY	India	L	FC	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	131-140	SHANGHAI NORMAL UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ (UFC)	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	111-120	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	WUHAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	China	XL	FO	HI	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY (CHINA)	China	L	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO - UNIRIO	Brazil	M	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	NANJING AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	SIBERIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	CO	0	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 stars
151-200	151-200	NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY	South Africa	L	CO	0	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DE SANTA CATARINA	Brazil	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	BANGALORE UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE	India	M	FO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	121-130	NATIONAL RESEARCH SARATOV STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	CO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	VOLGOGRAD STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 stars
151-200	201+	JINAN UNIVERSITY (CHINA)	China	XL	FC	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE CAMPINA GRANDE	Brazil	L	CO	MD	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	RUSSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY FOR THE HUMANITIES RGGU	Russia	M	FO	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	SOUTH URAL STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	CHINA UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM	China	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA	Brazil	L	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL	Brazil	S	FO	MD	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	131-140	IRKUTSK STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE PRESBITERIANA MACKENZIE	Brazil	L	CO	MD	4	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	KAZAN NATIONAL RESEARCH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	SP	VH	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	131-140	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MARINGÁ	Brazil	L	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	AMRITA UNIVERSITY	India	L	FC	MD	2	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	ANDHRA UNIVERSITY	India	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	CO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS	China	L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA (SAGAR UNIVERSITY), SAGAR	India	S	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	FINANCIAL UNIVERSITY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Russia	L	SP	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 stars
151-200	141-150	GB PANT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY, PANTNAGAR	India	S	SP	LO	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	121-130	GUBKIN RUSSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF OIL AND GAS (NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY)	Russia	M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	131-140	HUAZHONG AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY	China	L	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	JIANGNAN UNIVERSITY	China	L	FC	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	141-150	KAZAN NATIONAL RESEARCH TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	M.KAMMOSOV NORTH-EASTERN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY	Russia	L	FC	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	NORTH CHINA ELECTRIC POWER UNIVERSITY	China	XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	PETROZAVODSK STATE UNIVERSITY	Russia	M	FC	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	SAMARA NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY (SAMARA UNIVERSITY)	Russia	L	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE PONTA GROSSA	Brazil	M	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ITAJUBÁ	Brazil	M	FO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE OURO PRETO	Brazil	M	FC	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO	Brazil	L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	131-140	UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR, SRINAGAR	India	M	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151-200	141-150	UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE	India	L	SP	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





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2016 RANK	2015 RANK	Institution Name	Classification						Academic Reputation	Employer Reputation	Faculty Student	Staff with PhD	Papers per Faculty	Citations per Paper	International Faculty	International Students	Overall SCORE	QS Stars Rating
			Country / Territory	SIZE	FOCUS	RES.	AGE	STATUS	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE		
201-250	201+	MANGALORE UNIVERSITY, MANGALORE		S	CO	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	121-130	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA		S	FC	LO	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	N/A	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(IIT) - ALLAHABAD		S	FO	LO	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	NORTHWEST AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO MINAS GERAIS - PUC MINAS		XL	CO	MD	4	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	ZHENGZHOU UNIVERSITY		XL	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	COMMUNICATION UNIVERSITY OF CHINA		L	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	SOUTH CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY		XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDADE CATOLICA DO PARANA - PUCPR		XL	FC	LO	4	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	SASTRA UNIVERSITY (AKA SHANMUGHA ARTS SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH ACADEMY)		L	CO	MD	3	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO RIO DOS SINOS		M			3	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE		XL	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	BEIJING FORESTRY UNIVERSITY		L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	DALIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY		L	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CALICUT		M	FO	LO	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAIBA		XL	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY		XL	FO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	HEFEI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		XL	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	BELGOROD STATE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER V.G.SHOUKHOV		M	SP	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	CHINA PHARMACEUTICAL UNIVERSITY		L	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		M	FO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	FUZHOU UNIVERSITY		XL	FO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	GOA UNIVERSITY		S	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	HEBEI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY		L	FO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (ISM) UNIVERSITY, DHANBAD		M	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	KALININGRAD STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY		M	CO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	MOSCOW TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATICS (MTUCI)		S	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	MOTILAL NEHRU NIT (MNNIT), ALLAHABAD		S	SP	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY - MIET		S	FO	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☆☆☆☆
201-250	201+	NORTHERN (ARCTIC) FEDERAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER M.V. LOMONOSOV		M	CO	0	1	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	PERM NATIONAL RESEARCH POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY		M	FO	0	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	SHAANXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY		L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS		L	FO	HI	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY, ANANTPUR		S	FO	0	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DE MINAS GERAIS (UEMG)		L	CO	LO		A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO CENTRO-OESTE		M	FO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO OESTE DO PARANA		M	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ALFENAS		M	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE JUIZ DE FORA		L	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PELOTAS		L	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SIO JOIO DEL-REI UFSJ		M	CO	MD	2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE		M	CO	MD	3	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO TRICANGULO MINEIRO		M	CO	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL RURAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO		L	CO	MD	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	UNIVERSIDADE TECNOLÓGICA FEDERAL DO PARANA		XL	FO	HI	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE		S	SP	0	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	VIT UNIVERSITY		L	FO	HI	3	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	151-200	XIAN JIAOTONG-LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY		M	CO	MD	2	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
201-250	201+	YANBIAN UNIVERSITY		L	FC	MD	4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



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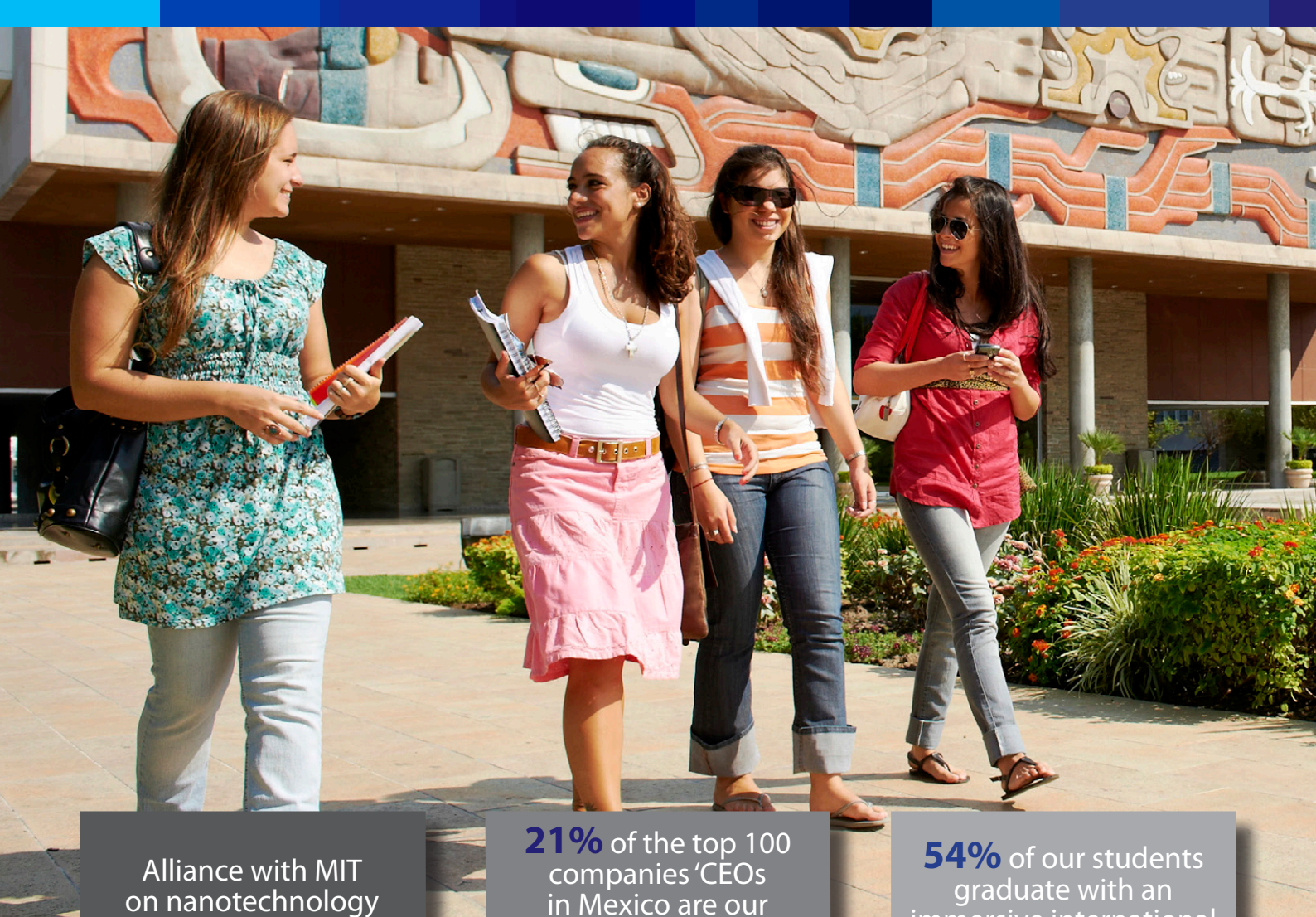
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Russian scientists were pioneers of the theory behind space flight. Today, Russia continues to maintain its position as a major space power, sharing this title only with the USA.

In just two decades, our merchant city on the Volga has turned into a world centre for the aerospace industry. It was in Samara, fifty years ago, that the rocket which would take the first man into space was built, marking the start of the new space era for all mankind.

All kinds of modern space technology is manufactured in Samara today – not just for Russia, but for Western Europe and the USA, too. From rocket engines to space satellites and, of course, the Soyuz carrier rockets, the most reliable series ever to be produced. In the second decade of the twenty-first century, they alone are now used to send humans into space – to the international space station.

Of course, this would have been impossible without the extraordinary ideas, bold decisions and painstaking work of the talented scientists and engineers, employees and graduates of the Samara National Research University (Samara University). Samara University is one of the few universities in the world to provide the experience of engineering, developing, launching and operating the satellite.



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and nano sciences

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graduate with an
immersive international
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