Everything new is well forgotten old. In 1910 Petersburg State Transport University already had the bachelor level education. We could add ‘real applied education’. All students that time have been worked with modern technologies in laboratories of the University (Larionov, 1910).

Now Russian educational authorities start to remember our roots and try to implement special format of education with ‘high technologies’ (Ministry of Education of Russia, 2013). The experiment has been started in 2011 and now this type of education spreading through the institutions. Universities and polytechnics are participating in this type of program. The curriculum includes more practices and heavily connected with the industry. Last year JSC ‘Russian railways’ organized the conference for railway universities dedicated to the applied bachelor curriculum. First results should be achieved already this year.

The experiment is ongoing in approximately 50 institutions in different areas. The list of training areas includes different aspects of the industry, namely: energetic machine building, aviation and aerospace technique, automation and control, informatics and ICT, economics and management, education and social sciences. But as you can see there is no special area of education for logistics. One of the aim of our joint work under Logontrain project (Kuutma and Korovyakovskiy, 2015) is to understand what high-technologies we should use in students education under Applied Bachelor courses. Approximately 15 percent of students participating in companies practices at high-technology equipment.

At the moment, the amount of students, studying under Logistics and commercial operations department, increases every year. The first graduation of 57 students in Management-Logistics was successfully completed in the summer 2015. In the fall, approximately 150 first-year students were studying logistics. In 2019, they shall graduate from the university. They are using high-technologies in their education already nowadays (Laisi et al., 2011).

What is ‘high-technology’ economy? ‘High-technology’ economy is based on results with significant added value, received with using of science, technology, and technic with a high share of internal costs for research and development.

One could classify all industries into several groups:
Industries of high technologies:
- Aerospace
- Equipment for office and computers
- Pharmaceutical and medicine technics
- Radio, TV and telecommunications

Middle industries of high technologies
- Scientific equipment
- Transport equipment
- Electro-technical equipment
- Chemical industry

Middle low-technical industry
- Rubber products and plastic products
- Shipbuilding and repair
- Other production
- Non-ferrous metallurgy
- Ferrous metallurgy
- Refineries

‘Low’ technologies
- Paper, production, and printing
- Textiles, clothing
- Food, drinks, tobacco products
- Woodworking and furniture design.

All industries are classified into ‘high’, ‘average’ and ‘low’-technologies.

Where is logistics here?

Different industries are producing different products and logistics for such products should be different. Coming back to the definition of logistics one could admit that logistics is a process of planning, executing and control of a flow of raw materials, finished products, services and related information.

So we try to find technologies in logistics that could be used for Applied Bachelor level students. These technologies could be divided into several groups:

- planning, implementation and control technologies, corporate information systems, navigation systems GLONASS and GPS, monitoring systems for the promotion of traffic (electronic seals, temperature sensors, humidity), the system of monitoring the safety of transported goods;
- the flow of raw materials, work in process, finished goods technologies: robotic systems of container terminals, automatic warehouses, automated production lines built into the supply chain;
- the flow of services and related information technologies: the establishment of logistics centers with a high level of service, the use of the facilities for electronic document management, the
interaction of information systems of customs, transportation of several types, ports and terminals.

But we should also think about future of logistics. At the Logistics and commercial operations department professors are teaching students who will participate in the processes of the real industry in 4–5 years. Also, industry in very near future will be another story. In Russian news heavily discussed the possibility to work only four days per week with the same salary. Modern technologies could change all logistical solutions.

New logistics laboratory especially designed for Applied Bachelor level students will be opened in Petersburg State Transport University to show possibilities of modern technologies in logistics.

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