

RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES AS INNOVATIVE POINTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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Innovative development is the unopposed strategy of the sustainable development for the federal subjects which would be possible when there is an organized and effectively functioning innovative infrastructure creating a set of conditions in the frame of a complex with interconnected structures, providing the opportunity for the effective innovative activity. The model of triple spiral, describing the process of innovative development as balanced relations of the innovative university, state and business is based on the leading role of the university. In Russia, previously, the state policy in the sphere of higher education and universities themselves rarely evaluated direct or indirect influence of the input level in the social development of the certain regions or industries with the exemption of the experience of some universities, having been created initially for the development of the leading branches of domestic industries, the interrelationship between the universities and regional communities wasn't regular.

Scientific-technical progress and globalization caused and ultimately established a new paradigm of the world and socio-economic development. Its essence is in conversion to formation of post-industrial civilization, where the leading role in the market competition belongs to the brain capital founded on different forms and types of knowledge, its possessors and producers.

In these new forming conditions of post-industrial relations for business players working in the science intensive sector of economy, the main source of the development of the brain capital structural components is the results of fundamental researches in independent and interdisciplinary areas of natural science, which often starts the technological breakthrough and the latest achievements in some spheres of humanities. This fact influenced the changing role of universities in the society during the last twenty years in technologically developed countries.

The important step toward the modernization of higher school and integration of science and education in Russia was a decree of the President D. Medvedev from 07/10/2008 "About the realization of the pilot draft on creating national research universities". The idea of creating national research universities is continuity with the policy on innovative economy formation and transfer science-industrial potential of Russia on the innovative path of the development that has to help country's liberation from raw materials export dependence and providing growth in processing intellectually oriented and science intensive industries. By their activities and realization of social functions, universities can create favorable environment for local societies providing the conditions for the effective growth of regions and the country in whole [1]. At the same time the fulfillment of development programmes by the universities for the local, regional and all-national development as well, is carried out together with other participants.

As the centres of producing highly qualified personnel and generalization of new knowledge in different spheres of natural science and humanities, national research universities are more often regarded as economic subjects. Besides two traditional types of general activities of the university – education and scientific research – has been added a new constituent. It's vigorous activity aimed to transfer new technologies to business and industry. The leading universities are given the role of the main centres of regional and national social-economic and technical development in the modern state policy of a number of countries. So, it should be mentioned that the guidelines for action of research universities as an innovative point of regional development are fundamental and applied scientific researches, the highest degree of training and retraining personnel and commercialization of the results.

A research university becomes the main factor of the technological and economic development of the region. It should be noted that modern research universities have the highest potential and the spectrum of influence on the social policy, promoting the open model of interaction and cooperation with all social institutions. While studying the role of research universities in development of the region, including social aspects, it should be taken into account that universities are simultaneously

exist in some intersecting realities, defining the complexity of their belonging and identity. The diversity of identities can be used by universities depending on the tasks they should solve, environment and established practice of interrelationship. This fact, together with necessity of recognizing national and international contexts, substantially complicates the designing of the interaction strategy between the university and the state. The interrelationship of universities with the surrounding community can be also distinguished by the subject matter and the type of the projects and events which results assume or not assume the influence on the development of the territory the universities are situated on.

It should be noted that the model of interrelationship between research universities and appropriate regions are forming under the influence of the complex of intrasystem and external factors, which (together and separately) create special conditions for the higher school functioning and its interrelationship with the environment. Intrasystem factors are formed from the strategy of university management – basic characteristics of its teaching and educational, scientific and research, innovative and also administrative and economic activities, the cooperation with customers and consumers of educational and research services etc.

External factors are distinguished by modern political, economic, social and technical processes, taking place on national, regional and global levels.

According to international experience big research universities often becomes a motive force of the development of the region. Research universities are intended for becoming unique resource centres for business and authority realizing in this way their innovative-social function. It is stipulated by the fact that higher schools have a well developed resource base for innovative personnel training and innovations production including highly qualified personal potential, material and technical resources (research laboratories and institutions; small innovative enterprises; centres of technology transfer, multiple-access, technological competence, certification and expertise; networks and resources; unique scientific-research equipment and etc.) [2].

All above mentioned points make it possible to state some strategic tasks of a research university as a point of the regional development:

- to maintain the competitiveness of the main branches of regional economy through the production of new knowledge and technology;
- to provide conditions for potential academic mobility of students, teachers and scientists and successful integration of a university into educational environment;
- to modernize the regional system of higher education on the base of integration of education, science and innovative activities;
- to maintain the process of the social-cultural development of the region through the training of highly qualified personnel, possessing some keys and professional competences, meeting the requirements of the modern labour-market;
- to develop the university as a big innovative corporation, integrating the reproduction of goods and services in scientific-educational, industrial, information and social spheres.

Thus, it could be mentioned that nowadays research universities have become the equal partners in the integration of science, education and industry and sometimes play the role of the leading centres of the regional development. Research parks are being formed around the universities regarded as a form of the integrated development of science, education and business.

References:

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