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К ВОПРОСУ О НАПРАВЛЕНИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: для развития современных технологий, в том числе дистанционных в систему образования необходимо взаимодействие в секторе научных исследований.

Ключевые слова: условия развития ВО, высокотехнологичный инновационный продукт, вклад в образовательные технологии, взаимодействие и включение, дистант технологий, исследование и развитие образования.

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DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: *to change the situation for the better, it is essential to make a more active use of modern educational technologies, including distant ones and collaboration in research and development.*

Keywords: *conditions for the development of HE, high-tech innovative product, contribution to educational technologies, interaction and inclusion, distance technologies, research and development of education.*

The aim of the present study is to analyze the stat-of-the-art and tendencies of the national higher education making a point of universities' contribution to the growth of the regional economy. The article describes successful Russian examples of universities becoming drivers of regional and national development owing to high scientific and educational potential.

In spite of the fact that the higher education condition in Russia has a steady trend for improvement and its development is somewhat inspiring, we observe a range of factors acting as a brake on positive changes. Some of these factors are immanently inherent to national education alone, whereas we owe the emergence of others to postmodern and post-industrial society, still others reflect problems in the global education:

- unprecedented demographic crisis and decrease in the enrollment rates lead to supply domination in the educational market, hence the meaning of competitive selection gets offset, that has a negative impact on the quality of education;

- one-dimensional targeting of education for a specific job preparation, not for professionalism, redundancy of the so-called useful knowledge to guarantee fast earnings against polysemic humanities discourse;

- anachronisms in teaching methodology, poor quality of educational programs, lack of task-oriented and interdisciplinary team-teaching courses, resulting in counterproductive overlearning ordered set of facts and data (ready-made knowledge);

– universities experience a lack of independence in shaping a curriculum with account of real-world variety of economic-industrial conditions in the Russian regions. In the estimation of specialists, about 30% of all study courses are pseudo course units;

– age structure of the higher education teaching personnel is critical, drift to labor of young teachers at the professional chairs has reduced;

– certain conservatism and rigidity of the academic educational environment, academic non-discretion;

– academic staff's salary is no incentive to hold teaching load and research activity;

– low academic mobility of students and faculty, poor English knowledge being one of the restraints. Only some dozens of thousands of Russian students study abroad in undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate programs;

– weak base for innovative activity development, in view of unsteady renewal of inventory and technological supply at the universities. According to the data from the Ministry of Education and Science, the average age of universities' equipment is around 25 years;

– low level of commercialization of knowledge and intellectual property.

Undoubtedly, overcoming the above-mentioned factors and addressing such an ambitious target as design of the effective and successful national higher education system will take intellectual capacity, energy, finance and time expenditure. But even today we witness encouraging indication of sustainable growth of the Russian higher education on the part of the teaching community and governmental authorities.

In keeping with the fundamental document of the Russian Federation Strategy 2021, innovative scenario of developing the national economy is top-priority. In any country, as well as in Russia, higher educational establishments are technology hubs that provide regional economies with skilled personnel and scientific findings. For this reason, one cannot underestimate the role played by academic institutions in inciting the innovative development of the regional economy.

Nowadays a number of modern Russian universities have scientific parks or technology transfer centers at their disposal; besides, almost every university is a co-

founder of one or more small innovative enterprises. These institutions for development contribute a lot to regional economy development. Spectacular examples of an academic institution being a driver for regional economic development are Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya regions.

For modern high-tech innovative productions, it is necessary to have personnel with completely new skills sets, but as practice shows, insufficient number of such specialists are prepared in Russia at the present day to accomplish an innovative economic breakthrough.

To change the situation for the better, it is essential to make a more active use of modern educational technologies, including distant ones and collaboration in research and development. Thus, according to the data of information analysis agencies, in the USA 60% of all students are taught on-line, whereas the figure is 30% in Europe. We are inclined to think that in due course, in the Russian Federation on-line education and distant learning technologies and research teleworking will gather considerable pace and become popular.

There is a certain background for it, a good example being the project of the Russian Ministry of Education and Science on establishing a Russian on-line university with leading Russian professors to lecture.

On the whole, from our point of view, Russian university is to become more interactive and international as against its present condition, plus due to the growing business partnership, contribution of university to regional economy in Russia will become more considerable.

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