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Universities as A Driving Force of Economic Development in The Creation of Innovation System of Russia.

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Abstract

For many years, the indicators of the policy of the state were considered to be the authority and business. However, there comes a time when a knowledge has become substantially implemented in practice, consequently universities come to the fore. Range of economic development of the society based on knowledge must be focused on the rational support to science and research, as well as adequate construction of buildings to conserve resources. The actuality of research is concluded in the fact that today technological breakthrough occurs in the shortest possible time, which allows holders of intellectual capital to participate in the research process and at the stage of implementation of innovations. That is why this process is reflected in the model «Triple helix: Universities - enterprise - state». By using the model of triple helix in the Russian economy, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the country, which lies in its verticalization management. Consequently, the triple helix model has contradictions in the application of the economic system of Russia, as the main idea of that model is interaction of horizontal links and quality of mutual understanding.

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Keywords: national innovation system, universities, “the triple helix: Universities - enterprise - state”, network communications, knowledge economy, innovation activity of companies, budgetary financing;

1. National system of innovation in the knowledge of economy

Today the national innovation system is characterized by the growth occurring in the innovation processes, reduction in the terms of innovation. New developers and consumers are the participants of innovative activity and the relations and functions between them are changing.

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Russia will occupy a worthy place among the countries that have contributed to the development of the world science with the help of creation a new model of the innovation system.

For many years the status of the innovation system in Russia had monitored. The information, helped to analyze the possibility of formation and use of market innovation system from the experience of developed countries.

The way of innovative development in Russia are explained by many scientists in modern works (Golichenko, 2006). For many years, the indicators of the policy of the state were considered to be the authority and business. However, there comes a time when the fore universities as knowledge has become substantially implemented in practice (Fakhrutdinova, Fakhrutdinova, Severyanov & Valeev, 2013).

Range of economic development of the knowledge-based on society must be focused on the rational support to science and research, as well as adequate construction of buildings to conserve resources.

The actuality of the institutions involving that generating knowledge in the innovation process is the fact that today the technological breakthrough occurs in the shortest possible time, which allows holders of intellectual capital to participate in the research process, at the stage of introduction of innovations. This process is reflected in the model “Triple helix: Universities - enterprise - state”.

2. The value of the universities in the model “Triple helix: Universities - enterprise - state”

It is a well known fact that institutions are important link in the creation of new knowledge. The logic of development of science gives birth to more and more synthetic routes, which include both basic and applied research interdisciplinary character and developments that will shape the future potential of innovative development, changing the functions carried out by individual participants.

The transition to a knowledge economy, and the emergence of new forms of organization of economic and scientific activity are changing the external conditions in relation to science and innovations. Some countries involve institutions in the process of production of new knowledge, others - organize a system of academic organizations. Consequently, a state structure cannot dominate separately in the innovative development, because there is no creating of knowledge. But state structure is responsible for the organization of their production to the extent that knowledge is a public good.

We need to create a basis of construction of communication networks, as any member of the innovation system receives the additional effect of simply increasing the number of nodes for effective organization model “triple helix”. The availability of the network implies the need for transformation in the innovative development of the state functions of universities, scientific organizations and firms (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 2009)

The main feature of the knowledge economy is the inclusion of science in the sphere of industrial interests, and increasing the level of responsibility for innovative development for the state. The effective result is possible if such areas as research, their application and state support, will reduce the uncertainty in the system of production.

The innovative system in the economic development implies changes in the relations between private and state sector as well as between the state and science.

Developed countries have a high level of innovation by financing of the private sector of the economy. In the leading countries, for example in the USA, the private sector provides up to 75% research and development expenditure, the proportion of the 100 largest international corporations account for 90% of this amount .

3. The specificity of Russia in the creation of the national innovation system

It is necessary to take into account the specifics of the country, which lies in its verticalization management by using the model of triple helix in the Russian economy. the state cannot influence on the other participants of the process by controlling the production of innovations, and goes to this type as a partnership or social contract. The efficiency of this interaction is observed in the development of innovative projects in the alternatives without a significant increase in resources and opportunities to stop the implementation of sub-optimal contracts on the results of monitoring. The combination of "rigid" structures and lack of linearity in the process control technology leads to failures due to overload a system of decision making and as a result to the increase in the number of accidents and man-made disasters (Porter, 1967).

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