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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ
ҚАУЫМДАСТЫҒЫ

ИННОВАЦИОННО-ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ

Материалы III международной научно-практической конференции

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В современном обществе ярко выражен переход к новым образовательным ориентирам и технологиям, инновационной политике в образовании. Инновации связаны с цифровизацией жизни общества и образовательного пространства, новыми подходами к процессу обучения, социальным партнерством, компетентностным и личностно-ориентированным подходами в образовании. Необходимость изменений в образовании диктует сама жизнь, которая полна неопределенности: случившаяся пандемия COVID-19 внесла коррективы во все сферы жизни.

Формирование в стране инновационно-предпринимательского образования, нацеленного на подготовку и воспитание конкурентоспособных предпринимателей, становится важным направлением не только системы высшего образования, но и государственной политики, поскольку постоянное воспроизводство предпринимательского класса является цементирующей основой любой эффективной национальной экономики. Данной теме посвящены материалы, представленные в сборнике конференции, в которой приняли участие ведущие казахстанские и международные ученые, эксперты, руководители и представители бизнес-структур и академического сообщества.

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Resume

Solving the problems of small towns leads to better conditions for the economic, social and cultural development of small towns. Therefore, it is important to study possible and effective ways to support the development of small towns. Due to its geographical, social, industrial, and demographic characteristics, a small city is a link between medium-sized and large cities. Problems of small cities are relevant for many countries of the world.

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PUBLIC REGULATION OF EXTERNAL MOBILITY OF ACADEMIC PERSONNEL: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Resume

This article discusses the conceptual approaches to public regulation of external mobility of academic personnel in different countries such as UK, USA, China and the European Union and analyzes their experience to solve this problem. The study revealed that the financial status and prestige of the profession in society are not the only incentives for research activities. In addition, common changes made to the legislation of many countries to facilitate the influx of skilled foreign professionals are identified.

Key words: scientific personnel mobility, external migration of highly skilled specialists, brain drain, public regulation, intellectual migration, foreign experience.

It is well known that the modern era is characterized by high mobility of scientists, which is explained by the peculiarities of research work, its dynamism. Research activity knows no borders, and mobility is an important factor in the cultural and professional enrichment of scientific communities.

Due to the development of mobility in modern science, the issue of "brain drain" has become acute. In recent years, there has been growing concern in broad public circles, especially among scientists, caused by the ongoing process of destroying the potential of domestic science, its systematic underfunding, and the associated departure of researchers from institutes and university lecturers to other areas of employment [1].

Recently, there have been many publications claiming that the international exchange of scientists is fraught with the threat of destruction of established scientific schools. However, the phenomenon of international mobility of scientists is not negative in itself. The loss of Kazakhstan's science from the international scientific exchange threatens to lead it to a permanent lag. Scientists from all over the world need close contacts with each other, and international research centers open up opportunities for fruitful joint work.

Thanks to mobility, the latest research directions are provided with scientific personnel. Mobility also enables multinational research teams and networks to work, which increases the competitiveness of the countries where it is directed, as well as their primacy in using the results obtained.

However, mobility can become a negative factor for domestic science if its volumes constantly increase, threatening to wash out intellectual resources. "Brain drain" is a global phenomenon [2] that concerns the public not only in Kazakhstan, but also in the relatively prosperous countries of Western Europe.

The phenomenon of "brain drain", as well as the emigration of skilled workers from various fields, including the research sphere, is a serious and difficult problem to solve. It is necessary to take into account the experience of other countries. Many countries are considering strategies to improve the economic and social situation in order to prevent the emigration of skilled personnel and stabilize the situation within the state. But it varies greatly not only between different regions of the world, for example, between EU countries and developing countries such as China, but also within the EU itself, for example, between Germany, France and the United Kingdom - and Denmark, Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands. On the other hand, there is a large region that is gradually integrating into the EU, but still experiencing significant post-crisis consequences - the countries of Central and Eastern Europe; the post-Soviet countries are experiencing even greater difficulties.

European countries take various measures to regulate and adjust the mobility of scientists. There are programs that encourage the return flow of scientists who have achieved good results in North America. In addition, Europe is trying to fight the lack of academic personnel, including at the expense of Kazakhstan, or rather, Kazakh scientists. In the UK, for example, many university graduates and young doctors of science consider the level of wages offered to them by employers in the scientific and technical field to be uncompetitive [3].

Many countries where the field of science has begun to experience negative consequences of the outflow of the most outstanding scientists, implement programs aimed at returning scientists to their homeland.

In particular, the British government has allocated $ 6 million annually for the return of approximately 50 leading British scientists from the United States over the past five years. In Canada, the government has allocated $ 205 million to create 2,000 new positions of leading researchers - again for those currently working in the US. Each returning scientist is awarded a grant for a period of 5-7 years with the possibility of further extension. It is characteristic that in both cases, funds were allocated not by foundations, but by governments that understand how important it is to have a "critical mass" of bright scientists for the economic and general cultural development of the country. In Austria, the following scheme is used for the repatriation of scientists: the Schrodinger scholarship supports returning scientists for the period of their placement in research organizations. The Finnish Academy implements its own program for returning Finnish researchers who have worked abroad to the country.

"Reverse brain drain" may be one of the most significant benefits of internationalizing R&D. However, this benefit can only occur in developing countries that have the knowledge, infrastructure, and other capabilities to attract researchers.

In Denmark, foreign experts receive tax benefits for the first three years of their residence. More lenient tax rules for foreign researchers and other experts have been proposed by the Ministry of taxation in the Netherlands, where foreign highly skilled workers receive a 30 percent discount on income tax for a period of 10 years. In the UK, non-residents receive tax benefits until they change their place of residence.

Many developed countries are making changes to legislation to facilitate the influx of foreign specialists, especially in the field of high technology. These measures can be grouped into four blocks (figure 1).

In addition to the common approach of the European Union, national governments of EU member states take their own measures to attract foreign specialists. For example, in Germany in 2018, 27,914 computer specialists received "green cards" for a period of 5 years. France has also introduced

more favorable conditions for IT professionals (previously, work permits were issued only depending on the situation on the labor market) [4].

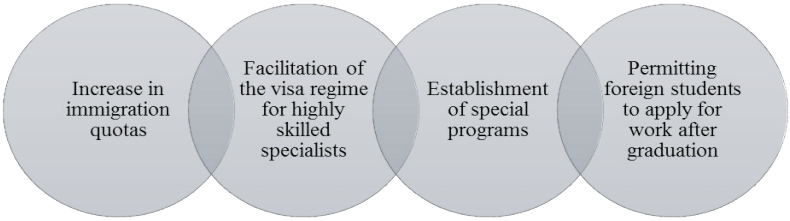

Figure 1 - Common changes made to the legislation of many countries to facilitate the influx of skilled foreign professionals

China has launched a project to transform 100 universities into world-class organizations that not only provide higher education, but also work opportunities for academic scientists. In Germany, special attention is paid to the development of biotechnologies. An example is the Bioregion initiative, which is funded equally by the state and the private sector. One of the goals of the program is to bring back German researchers and scientists from the United States. In Iceland, private firms are attracting foreign scientists, such as the biotech company DeCode Genetics, where the "brain drain" has been replaced by an influx of researchers.

It should be noted that the financial status and prestige of the profession in society are not the only incentives for research activities. Working conditions are important: provision of equipment, materials, access to information, the possibility of concluding cooperation agreements, real opportunities for securing intellectual property rights, patenting inventions, the possibility of faster implementation of research results, commercial benefits from project implementation, etc.

It is obvious that it is impossible to directly copy someone's experience in regulating the "brain drain" and use the potential of the diaspora, non-governmental and public organizations in Kazakhstan. However, neither the state nor the public interest in this problem is fading.

Thus, different countries have their own approaches to attracting highly skilled labor force and researchers.

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Резюме

В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы концептуальных подходов к государственному регулированию внешней мобильности научных кадров различными странами мира, таких как Великобритания, США, Китай, и Европейского Союза. Анализируется их опыт разрешения данной проблемы. В рамках работы было выявлено, что материальное положение и престиж профессии в обществе не являются единственными стимулами исследовательской деятельности. Кроме того, определены распространенные изменения, вносимые в законодательство многих стран относительно облегчения притока квалифицированных зарубежных профессионалов.

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РОЛЬ ПЕРВОГО ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН Н.А. НАЗАРБАЕВА В СТАНОВЛЕНИИ ИННОВАЦИОННО-ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Резюме

Проведен анализ результатов исследований о роли Первого Президента РК в становлении инновационно-индустриального предпринимательства. С 1 декабря 2012 года отмечается День Первого Президента Казахстана. Именно Нурсултан Назарбаев в переломный момент истории Казахстана реализовал вековую мечту народа о свободе и независимости. За короткий период Казахстан прошел путь, равный столетиям.

Ключевые слова: инновации, инновационное предпринимательство, экономическая безопасность, цифровая экономика, занятость, экономика, совместное потребление, рынок труда, занятость, технология, трудовые отношения.

Инновационно-предпринимательское образование в контексте повышения качества жизни

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