Отже, на сьогодні найуспішнішою моделлю є дослідницькі університети, які стають інноваційними пулами з глибокою інтеграцією і розвиненою інфраструктурою наукової, освітньої та інноваційної діяльності, що забезпечує сталий розвиток, якість і затребуваність вищої професійної освіти та наукових досліджень на основі отримання, застосування і комерціалізації нових наукових знань. Сучасні дослідницькі університети є ключовими суб'єктами національної інноваційної системи, які мають високу самостійність і давно стали рівноправними партнерами бізнесу в інтеграції науки, освіти, виробництва, а інколи виконують у регіонах роль провідного, основного інтегратора.

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MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The conceptual bases of university education, including its functions, developed in discussions about the idea of the university, its role in the modern

world, in the space of human culture. Therefore, the starting point in determining the functional core is the understanding of the university's mission, which has its constant of classicism and articulates the calls of "non-classical times".

Of course, the university cannot help to change its mission, model and the structure in a socio-cultural reality changing, when the interest and attention have been switched from the world in its stable features to the characteristics of it as changing one. Indeed, the modernity is represented "as always" and at the same time "as never before", that is, as always new. It becomes different from its past, steady state mirroring in the mission – as a kind of "support structure" of the modern university.

The idea of a research university of V. Humboldt and intellectual university of J.G. Newman were the first attempts to comprehend the idea of the university, its mission definition in the modern world. In the first case it is "the classical idea of the university" - a synthesis of research, training and education, in the second – it is the education of intelligence "forming while the communication of high knowledge» [5, p. 85]. These traditions, as it is seen from the history of the university, were expressed in the structural and substantive aspects of their functioning. Special emphasis in the mission of the universities has been made on the generation of theoretical knowledge, on the formation of science as a social institution and its differences crystallization from the institutions of religion, morality and law.

Later a third approach to the idea of the university as the embodiment of ideals of spirituality, of high culture formed. It is represented in the position of Jose Ortega-y-Gasset, paying attention to the cultural mission of the university. According to the scientist, the mission of the university – is "to educate" people, to attach them to the fullness of the culture of his age, to reveal the extensive real world to him with clarity and need, in which he had to squeeze his life to make it authentic [6].

K. Jaspers gave the original integrating impetus to university model development in his time. He claimed, «university – is a place where, thanks to the conditions created by the state and society, the self-consciousness of the epoch is cultivated. ... And education and research are aimed at more than just the transfer of ready facts and skills. Their goal – is the formation of the whole person ... The task of the university is threefold – the research, the transfer of knowledge (education) and culture ...» [8, p. 86-87]. In this interpretation, the university is both a research institute and vocational school and cultural center.

These are the basic positions expressed about the mission of the university in the historical perspective. At the same time, they are the basis of the idea of the university in the modern world.

From this point of view, there are interesting arguments of A. Kolesnikov, who highlights the mission of social services as the main for university history [4]. In the era of globalization, by his mind, there is another mission of the university - the mission of internationalization. Thus, the university of XXI century takes one common triad-mission of teaching, research and public service.

Today «traditional universities do not give up the discussion of the problems of democracy and participation in the democratic process... The change of prospects by explaining the priorities to the citizens, but not the priorities of the institution makes the universities in the sites where society learns to think and understand itself...» [3, p. 29, 33].

Logical confirmation of these ideas is the realization by B. Ridings of the new role of the university, which now replaces the modern ideal extending the national "culture" ("socio-political mission" by Ridings) with a model of administrative "perfection" (corporate mission), thus requiring a competitive global market. University becomes a transnational corporation, which serves global consumers rather than national entities [7, p. 24-26]. All this generally means the destruction of the classical university, figuratively called by Ridings the "ruins" [7, p. 197].

And of course, as the Ukrainian scientist V. P. Andruschenko mentions, in the new global order the universities seek to find a new place, because they are less able to adhere to traditional roles and tasks [1, p. 376]. They combine three different components: culture, politics and market, which, influencing on each other, make it possible to form a new image of the university. Therefore, the university mission should be established and enriched to meet the challenges of the present, to a certain extent affected the "ruins formation" of the university.

Consequently, the modern university resembles a transformer. On the one hand, while maintaining its classical nature, it is focused on basic research and the close relationship of science and education, on the other – it supports innovation.

And finally, a sign of non-classical state of the modern university is a fundamental transformation of university education, which in the classical sense is no longer relevant. Now this is the knowledge for work [2, p. 204]. A new concept of fundamental knowledge is defined as a response to social and individual needs dictated by the consumer society.

Thus, the model of the university is subjected to the transformation, it becomes a multi-layered, where traditional educational, research and cultural vectors are superimposed on vectors of the market, policy and production.

It is clear that in the process of constant adaptation to different social contexts the universities change their role that is certainly reflected on their functions.

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МОДЕЛІ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ ВИКЛАДАЧА І СТУДЕНТА В СУЧАСНОМУ ОСВІТНЬОМУ ПРОСТОРІ

В сучасному суспільстві, яке характеризується надзвичайною динамічністю на передній план - і за значенням, і за вкладеними фінансовими потужностями - починає виходити система освіти. Адже не випадково саме XXI століття було проголошено ЮНЕСКО «століттям освіти». Сучасний соціум потребує освічених кадрів, оскільки докорінно змінюється характер праці, остання набуває дедалі більше інтелектуального і творчого характеру. Кадри переміщуються у сферу виробництва знань, інформації, послуг, глобалізуючись, світ стає «загальним», що породжує нові виклики: освіта покликана бути освітою для всіх; змістоутворюючим стрижнем освіти повинна бути етична домінанта; освіта покликана носити