

serious health, education and health problems; the impact of e-commerce on the traditional economy will destroy the backbone of the society; environmental pollution is worsening; the rapid withdrawal of Chinese capital and the increase of overseas investment, etc.

According to the existing problems and challenges of China's economy, some solutions and suggestions are given: promoting energy conservation and emission reduction and curbing excess capacity; strategic emerging industries development and industrial restructuring promotion; consumer demand expanding and strengthening the role of consumption in driving economic growth; prudently promoting urbanization and improving the quality and level of urban development; strengthen the ability to respond to the international financial crisis; slowing down the pace of urbanization; shifting from investment to consumption; a proactive fiscal policy and a moderately easy monetary policy implementation; promotion structural adjustment, energy conservation and emission reduction; reform deepening and enhancing the driving force of economic development; policies and measures to promote employment implementing.

In the future, China's economy seems to be an important participant and dominant player in global economic development.

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ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY MODEL

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Today many industrially developed and developing countries focus on strengthening the contribution of science and the introduction of scientific achievements in the modernization of their national economy in order to ensure the long-term dynamic development of industry and other sectors of the national economy, as well as to increase the competitiveness of their country in the world market. The basic platform for scientific knowledge, the creation of new technologies and innovations are the universities, since they have a constant influx of intellectually active young people, the necessary resources, the ability to implement research projects, as well as the potential to train highly qualified specialists in new areas of scientific knowledge and professions that meet the rapidly changing needs of the economy and modern society. The "entrepreneurial university" model was developed by Burton R. Clark, who also introduced the term "Entrepreneurial Universities" (in Russian-language literature, the term "University 3.0" is more often used) [1].

The strategic goals of the university in the implementation of the "University 3.0" model should be: formation of management bodies of higher education institutions aimed at supporting science and innovation; diversification of activities based on the study of market needs; formation of mobile project structural units, project offices, whose activities are aimed at achieving certain results; search for alternative sources of financing, attraction of non-state financing of innovative projects; formation of innovative structures that interact with customers, consumers of high-tech goods and services; creation of a system for

stimulating the effective work of teaching staff, the implementation of its results; fostering a culture of entrepreneurship based on the rule of law, responsibility, and ethical standards.

The implementation of the "University 3.0" model will improve the quality of training of specialists, their innovative activity, strengthen interaction with personnel customers, the business community, and meet the needs of the industry in personnel and modern technologies.

The expansion of the so-called "university component" in the preparation of curricula and standards, the expansion of the autonomy of higher education institutions in the development of educational and methodological documentation, has become an important condition that contributes to a qualitative review of the interaction of universities, the state and business in the field of higher education. This made it possible to make training programs more flexible, and to adapt them more to the needs of organizations that supply personnel.

In addition to the close connection with the commercial sector, the distinctive feature of "University 3.0" is also the development of an entrepreneurial culture among students, stimulating and preparing them for entrepreneurial activity after graduation from the university. It is an important step on the way to innovative economy development.

REFERENCES

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INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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The industrial policy of the country can be defined as a set of activities of state regulation related to the acquisition of factors of production, organization of production, distribution and sales of goods and services in all phases of the life cycle of the entity and the life cycle of its products. As the industrial policy has a is sectoral specific, the question of the choice of objects (sectors or individual enterprises) for state support tends to be one of the most important. Structural analyses of country's industry development can identify the priority sectors of its industry and helps to development mechanisms and tools for state support.

The in-depth study of industrial policy by the Chinese government, academia and business circles began in the mid-1980s. At that time, the research focused on the discussion of industrial policy theory and the reference of foreign industrial policy theory and method. Since then, the research on industrial policy has been continuously deepened on the basis of combining theory with practice, which has played a great role