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## **THE FIRST RUSSIAN PROFESSORIAL FORUM**

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The article presents a report on the First Russian professorial forum held on February 1, 2018 in Moscow on the initiative of the all-Russian public organization "Russian professorial assembly".

**Key words:** science, law, Professor, professorate, education, Professorial forum.

On February 1, 2018 is a unique event took place in Moscow at the Russian Peoples' Friendship University, and namely, the first professorial forum attended by more than a thousand of Russian professors of different specialization areas. The forum was organized by the all-Russian public organization "The Russian professorial society" (hereinafter - RPS).

The cumulative meeting of the RPS took place on November 21, 2016, and the registration took place less than a year ago. RPS goals are noted in its Charter: development of Russian science and Russian higher education in accordance with the needs of the state and society; the formation of the fundamental academic values, standards of scientific and academic activities; revealing of the facts of incorrect borrowing in scientific works; the development and promotion of fundamental and applied sciences, modern e variables of research and advanced high-tech; consolidation of the most authoritative part of scientific and pedagogical workers in Russia; the formation of a professional public opinion and constructive proposals on major issues of science, higher education and the political, economic and social reforms in the region and the country, value orientations of students and young scientists; maintaining a high professional and moral level; representation and protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the members of the Organization; participation in the development and implementation of public control in the Russian Federation within the framework of the organization.

The first professorial forum was truly spectacular and the number of speakers (more than forty), and composition of the presidium, and a organizational efforts (commemorative medals and certificates to the participants, collective photos, free lunch, buffet, coffee breaks).

Literally all the reports are very interesting! It turns out that the whole professorial community, regardless of the specialty and university, has common problems.

Moreover, in many federal normative acts and local acts of higher educational institutions, instead of a separate line "Doctor of Science, Professor", the line "percent of graduation" is followed. Doctor of sciences is actually equated to the candidate. Moreover, the management of universities, by virtue of unrestrained pursuit of "economic efficiency" and self-sufficiency of higher education ", it became more profitable to take two or three low-wage young lecturers e lei with" sweatshop load "rather than pay luminary. This is a blow to the scientific schools, a blow to the quality of education.

There are 29 800 professors in Russia. The statistics are depressing: 1 is a professor for 5 thousand Russians. The lowest rate in European countries. And if you take into account that half of these professors are far away in 60 years, then we are talking about the extinction of professors not only in the figurative, but also in the literal sense of the word.

**The forum talked about** expanding the influence of science on society, the value of intellectual labor, the prestige of a scientific career. It published a draft federal law "On the scientific, technical and innovation activities in the Russian Federation" and the organizers of the forum called for its active debate is scientists, which has not yet been observed.

Deputy of the State Duma V.A. Nikonov spoke about the huge number of challenges in of intellectual sphere. According to him, capitalization of the digital economy in the world is about \$ 600-900 billion, and capitalization of oil and gas is only about \$ 60 billion. Vyacheslav Alekseevich asked the audience the question: "Is Russia ready to respond to these challenges?" He also answered: "Yes and no, because the nation in the aspect of science has not yet recovered from the failure of the 90s".

V.A. Nikonov cited statistics according to which there are 4 times more universities in Russia than they were in the USSR, and the quality of both school and higher education has fallen dramatically. He also stressed that "thank God, the Council of Ministers refused to unthinkably optimize the universities through their enlargement. And the starting conditions are not equal: the entire budget of Russia in the field of education is one and a half of the budget of Harvard.

V.A. Nikonov also stressed that the graduate school was humiliated as well as the professors. After all, what is the meaning of graduate school? For the best graduates to learn from the best professors, founders of scientific schools. And now what? Anyone can enter the post-graduate course, even a third-year student, only to pay money. Accordingly, it was not necessary to defend the thesis after graduation from the graduate school. This indicator reached its critical minimum.

Academician also stressed that the professor's society have to be activated in the media. Bad enough that the scientists write about science issues and why the prospect of fallen both material and incentives to defend their doctoral thesis.

In fact, if a professor gets only 3,000 more than a Ph.D., then why bother at all, write a dissertation, giving it a lot of precious young years, spend nerves and funds to defend the thesis, wait almost a year for the results of its consideration in the VAK? So as a result, get a miserable bonus to the candidate's salary? However, the management of chairs in the face of candidates science is not good, but the problem of higher education.

Acquired an unprecedented scale of the practice of registration of joint and university bodies of foreign scientists who continue to work in their homeland and rarely appear in Russia. Russian university also includes a ton of parity publication of foreign scientists who report that here and there, and getting money here and there. These registry and profanation of n are sauced international scientific exchange and increase and would enhance the activity of the institution in foreign publications. One of the speakers at the forum in his heart said: "Yes, if our scientists were paid such money as these imaginary part-timers are paid from our poor budget, and our scientists would do it two or three times as much!"

With moral incentives is also not better. At the forum, one of the protests from the fellows, who just returned from Germany, gave an example that in German passports the name of the citizen marked with the word "PROFESSOR". And it is not customary to address such a citizen as to Böll, but as to Professor Böll. The word "professor" when referring to such a citizen must sound whether in high school or the airport.

It is unlikely is achievable in Russia. But let it be achievable that the professor be appreciated as the base of scientific schools. Without the professors there and Manual discharge and district school, and without it coming devaluation of higher education as well. According to statistics, in order to grow their professor, the university takes 20-25 years. Each professor is a name, a scientific school, a bright achievement of a university. Why do professors who have

worked in the university for decades and have shown a high quality of teaching make you fill dozens of unnecessary bureaucratic documents just like newcomers? Why professors make annually reports about lack of convictions, lack of drug addiction and mental illness? Is he a professor, who for 60, in this age suddenly item and there is a drug addict?

Photos of faculty professors should be represented in the universities, as, for example, in the auditorium of the Faculty of Law of the Voronezh University It's impressive.

Even from candidates for deputies do not require such certificates (except, of course, certificates of absence of criminal record). Participants of the forum said that the mandatory submission of inquiries about the absence of narcological dependence and mental illness should be kept only for newly hired teachers in the high school.

If we talk about positive experience, then in the Tomsk region there is a position of vice-governor for science and education which is occupied LM. Ogorodova, speaking at the forum. Number of Doctor of Sciences moat in this area is growing, and the number of candidates and doctors in the jet to round PPP has reached 75%.

Many speakers stressed that the need to move from the fo r mal competition, consisting of a list of papers and publications to genuine competition in the field of education, which provide teachers with the vacancy of the right to:

- a proposal to hold a trial session by all applicants;
- speech at academic councils;
- video recording of competitive procedures and access to it;
- full information about the position (level of pay, the availability of office accommodation, etc.).

In St. Petersburg University, these rights have already been provided, as well as an extra charge for publication activity, and the right to indefinite employment contract for the professor.

Professor of Vologda complained about the "tsunami" of association of high schools.

The forum also discussed the pernicious influence of the "Bologna process" on the quality of higher education and other reasons for the devaluation of education, master's, and especially the so-called distance education. Professor from Nizhny Novgorod, A.V. Knyazev said that there are at least three facts of devaluation of higher education: 1) lack of control over the quality of lectures; 2) lack of live communication and feedback from students; 3) lack of quality of control of knowledge.

In the near future, the RPF It is intended to increase the monitoring of scientific schools and to bring its results to the public, as well as to make proposals for improving legislation in order to increase the material and moral prestige of the professorship.

Forum outlined a course for de-bureaucratization of education, when Professor lion's share of their working time should be spent on all sorts of wacky teaching materials. This problem was called "paper lawlessness". Attention was also paid to the contemporary challenges facing higher education. But it is so sensible of a great theme. To sum up the shaft information online, I mo d la to finish his story gnomic: professors should be able to defend not only their ideas, but also their status in the modern society.

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