



## НАУЧНЫЕ ОБЗОРЫ SCIENTIFIC REVIEWS

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### **THE SCIENCE. EDUCATION. REGIONS (Review of the Session of the Philosophical Sciences Section of the Professor Forum on February 6–7, 2019)**

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February 6, 2019 the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia hosted a meeting of the Philosophical Sciences Section of the Professor Forum "Science. Education. Regions".

The forum discussed the challenges facing the teaching staff of higher education, both implemented and relevant. The forum worked with a common goal that the development of science and education are priorities for the future of our country, and their solution can and should help ensure the economic and technological breakthrough of our country, the accelerated formation of a knowledge economy in Russia. In their speeches the organizers of the forum, the rector of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia Vladimir Filippov and the chairman of the Russian Professorial Assembly (RPA) Vladislav Grib, at the plenary session emphasized that the importance of this event, as well as the mission of the meeting, cannot be overestimated. Of course, it is important that the expert and intellectual potential of the forum's participants proved to be in demand by the state and the society in solving many pressing issues and problems related to the development of educational and scientific activities. And in this context, the Professorial Forum is a platform for interaction between society, business and government with the aim of not only identifying the problems that have arisen related to the development of educational and scientific activities, but also to propose specific ways to solve them.

The rector of PFUR V.M. Filippov noted the importance of the fact that the voice of each scientific and pedagogical worker to be heard and taken into account at the highest level, which implies the work and dialogue of the all-Russian scale. The dialogue on the problems of modern science and higher education, held at the forum, according to the plan of its organizers, was conducted in an interdisciplinary manner, it was

the communicative field of specialists from various fields, it gathered the leading theorists and practitioners from across the country into the discussion space.

The range of problems identified at the plenary session was expanded in reports and discussions in 18 subject sections, one of which was the section of philosophical sciences. Colleagues from different parts of our country, from cities such as Ugra, Yekaterinburg, Elista, Tyumen, Ryazan, Chelyabinsk, Nizhny Novgorod and several others took part in its work. Russian and foreign universities have shown great interest in the issues raised by the forum organizers. Hence, there is the high significance and relevance of the topics touched upon in the reports in all their diversity, breadth of coverage and subtlety of the nuances of the presented specificity, united, however, by a common philosophical view of the problem. And it implies, among other things, the identification of the essential issues of education as a basic foundation and a key factor in the formation of the spiritual capital of society.

What transformations are taking place in the education system of the era of globalization and modernization? Is the convergence of science and religion possible, and how can teaching contribute to bringing together and searching for compromises between different worldview concepts? What are the challenges of modern Russian education, and what is happening with the established and justified methods of Russian pedagogical science?

It is not easy to answer all these questions, and it is particularly difficult to predict the situation in a rapidly changing world. And yet if it is not easy it does not mean “impossible”. That is why the first speaker, Professor of the Department of sociology of the Russian state social University Vardges Poghosyan concentrates on the most important issues of socio-cultural identity, offering to fearlessly plunge into the burning issues. In his report “The dilemma” Globalization-modernization ”Tertium non datur”, he stresses that the challenges of globalization presuppose an alternative way of state development, namely, modernization, “which strengthens the national economy, a sovereign state, thus turning the country into one of the world centers of power, and not to the periphery serving the metropolis”. The speaker points to the need for changes in various spheres of the economy, and, first of all, in education, coming from the change of technological structure. After all, it forms the “intellectual capital” of the country “in order to increase the viability of its own cultural and historical type”. The call to move away from the dominance of the transnational centers of power is justified by their lack of interest in specialists with higher education. This leads to a decrease in the cultural and intellectual level not only of the periphery (countries incapable of competition), but also of the ruling structures themselves. The preservation of sociocultural identity and the support of universal values, thus, are directly dependent on the educational policy of the state.

In continuation of the topic of sociocultural identity, a report on the topic “Philosophy of Pedagogy: Science and Religion — Convergence or abyss?” was delivered by the Head of the Department of philosophy, sociology and political science of BSPU named after M. Aknulla, PhD Valery Haziev. The questions about the place of religious

thinking in the system of scientific research, as well as the values of the spiritual order and their role in teaching, are now particularly important. Do we need strict paradigm differentiation of worldviews? Is science without faith possible? In the end, how does the divergent coexistence of science and religion affect a person? Modern high school employees should more often focus on such ethical and epistemological problems — especially in the form of a philosophical dispute. However, as Valery Haziev emphasized in his speech, “it is necessary to proceed in a dispute not from the standpoint of science or religion, but from the standpoint of the person himself”.

Particularly relevant in the context of the meeting was the report of Doctor of Philosophy, a speaker from the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences Elena Lepekhova on the topic “Responsibility of young scientists for the fate of Russian schools of philosophy”. The high degree of influence of philosophical traditions developed by scientists on the culture of the country, the impact of the philosopher on the communication environment was noted. This implies the responsibility of a young scientist, who holds in his hands the future of the intellectual capital of the state, his loyalty to the university, scientific school, country. The speaker defends the idea of the priority development of the national philosophy and the return to undeservedly forgotten names. “A definite contribution of young scientists to modern philosophy,” says Elena Lepekhova in her speech, “could be a desire to solve the problem of national identity.” The need to revive national philosophical genres, on the one hand, and the development of virtual space for philosophical discussions, on the other, will allow, according to the speaker, to integrate the tradition into the modernization process. And that means preventing intercultural conflicts, including on religious grounds.

Delving into the socio-philosophical problematics, Professor Vadim Petrov of the Nizhny Novgorod State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering develops in his report “Philosophy — the spiritual universum of society” the most important theses in support and development of the “understanding of the spiritual power of philosophy”. The model of philosophizing “man-worldview-institutes of society” proposed by him finds a concrete application in the educational sphere through the creation of conditions for a more complete and holistic philosophical education in all universities of the country. An important step towards this is the formation of a unified professorial philosophical library, the need for which is voiced by the speaker. The theme of the ways and means of development and modernization of higher education was a red thread at the meeting. Valery Gert, a professor at the URGPU, in the report “Developing the sovereignty of Russian education” defends the conviction that “it is advisable not only to borrow and adapt the best examples of world educational experience, but also to use and develop your own rich heritage”. The ideology of catching up development negatively affects the development of national education. According to Valery Gert, the stake should be placed on the sovereignty of Russian higher education. The speaker definitely and clearly outlined the main ways of developing the sovereignty of national education.

The main result of the meeting of the section of philosophical sciences at the Professor Forum 2019 was the proposal of a number of ideas on the modernization and transformation of the existing system of higher education in Russia, its socio-humani-

tarian component. We can list the following: to return the candidate exam in philosophy, to approve the mandatory rate of 144 hours for a philosophy course in all areas of training, to intensify the exchange of teachers, and develop online education in philosophy as one of the forms of supplementary education. The proposal to preserve and maintain Russian philosophical schools is of great importance.

According to the participants of the meeting, the goals of Russian higher education in the social and humanitarian disciplines can be formulated as follows:

— to raise the social status of these disciplines and humanitarian education in general;

— to preserve and qualitatively improve the personnel potential of the teachers of these disciplines;

— to create conditions for the constant updating of the content and structure of the disciplines, bringing them in line with the modern conditions for the development of the information society;

— to stimulate the use of modern educational technologies;

— to develop and implement the mechanisms to control the quality of education;

— to create a unified organizational basis of management, develop a state program to support innovation;

— to revise scientific and educational concepts based on the latest achievements of computer science, cybernetics, psychology, etc., in order to form a new type of education and to address the value orientation of education in the humanitarian sphere.

The search for ways to solve the problems and contradictions of modern Russian science and higher education involves joint efforts and a constructive dialogue of scientists, practitioners, educational institutions, and government departments at the national level. As a result we will have the increased the importance of academic mobility, cooperation in the implementation of national projects, interaction on the exchange of innovative experience in conferences, symposia, seminars. And the meeting which was held in PFUR makes a serious contribution to this process.

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