

V. I. Peftiev

Political changes in Russia: estimates and expectations

In the next decade, Russia will be forced to carry out unpopular and sensitive reforms for the government, business and the population. At any rate of economic growth, the federal and regional authorities are obliged to work to consistently improve the welfare of citizens, including proactive measures.

The factors determining the society's demands for political changes in Russia are shown. The analysis of current and potential initiatives on the part of the authorities is carried out. The expected contours of recombination of the political system in Russia are named. Author's estimates and recommendations on the discussed problems are expressed.

Key words: politics, globalization, public demand for change, government and its opponents, medium-term forecasts, Russia.

O. A. Koryakovtseva, O. N. Titova

**Social responsibility of the russian political elite
as an impulse of transformation**

The article is devoted to the problems of responsibility of the political elite for the results of socio-economic transformations in Russia. Making an excursion into the history of social relations and considering the dynamics of the idea of responsibility, the authors convince that it is the type of power and regime, for which the political elite is primarily responsible, that determine the availability of social benefits for a person. The paper highlights the historical and modern mechanisms of responsibility due to mutual obligations of society and government. In conclusion, the authors emphasize the need for the elite to realize the importance of human resource and responsibility for its development, especially in an era of change.

Key words: political elite, social responsibility, civil society, power resources, social management processes, importance of human resource.

L. I. Nikovskaja, V. N. Jakimec

**Local government and municipal public policy:
features and problems of development at the present stage in Russia
(based on sociological research)**

On the basis of the developed index subregional public policies for the assessment of public policies and its institutions and mechanisms, and subjects of the public sphere of the local community (small and medium businesses, municipal authorities, NGOs, community, etc.) peculiarities of public policy at the local government level, and define its problematic aspects that allows you to create directions of perfection of activity of subjects, institutions and mechanisms of public policy at the subregional level given the expectations of the main parties of the local community.

Key words: local self-government, municipal public policy, civil society, non-profit community, public interaction.

L. G. Batrakova, A. E. Kal'sin

Regional and local taxes in the Russian tax system

The article deals with different approaches to the definition of the tax system. The organizational principles of the Russian tax system include: unity, stability, supremacy of federal taxes, the ratio of federal, regional and local taxes, etc. The functioning of the Russian tax system can be traced by the

balance of financial flows between the federal center, regions and municipalities. The scheme of interrelation of budget and tax system is resulted. The optimal requirements of hierarchical systems to the fiscal structure are determined.

Key words: taxes, tax system, tax authorities, fiscal structure.

G. A. Rodina

Modern financialization as a new quality of the economy

The article deals with the process of increasing the power of Finance, which came in the XXI century to the subordination of the real sector of the economy to the financial one. The new economic quality described as financialization, which is manifested, on the one hand, in the repeated predominance of the circulation of financial resources over the circulation of goods and services; on the other hand, in a dramatically increased reverse impact of financial sector on the functioning of the real sector. There are two main reasons for financialization. First, the over-accumulation of capital in the real sector of the economy, which has become chronic in the XXI century. Second, the opportunities for unhindered international capital flows created by globalization and modern information and telecommunication technologies. This led to the formation of a total corporate network market as an adequate form of power of modern corporate capital. The evolution of the monetary system in pre-corporate industrialism, corporate industrialism and post-industrialism of the globalization period is traced. The conclusion about the transition from fictitious to virtual capital in the context of globalization is formulated. The basis of such transition is allocated: acquisition by the fictitious capital of dual use value. On the one hand, it is a representative of real assets, on the other – it becomes an instrument of speculative play. Such use of the financial sector provides additional opportunities for the growth of real capital, which allows us to state the replacement of the main driver of economic growth. The neo-Keynesian counter-cyclical regulation, in particular, the stimulation of aggregate demand at the expense of consumer and investment demand, gives way to additional fictitious demand for real capital, ensuring its actual growth and thereby pulling the economy from the downward phase of the cycle.

Key words: financialization, monetary system, financial capital, fictitious capital, virtual capital.

PEDAGOGY

G. N. Krasnova, V. I. Peftiev

Higher education in Russia: challenges and solutions

Abstract. The systemic crisis of globalization, being “creative destruction” (J. Schumpeter), is accompanied by a new wave of challenges for the educational sphere. In the conditions of the ambiguity of the present and the unpredictability of the future, the current generation of students and workers does not always show initiative, the ability to take risks and responsibility for their actions. The confrontational background in the world gives rise to relapses of “turmoil” in the minds and actions of parties, movements, citizens of Russia. “Digitalization” enriches the information of pupils and students, but it carries the potential of self-education as opposed to the attitudes of the state (national) education system. Legal support of educational reform lags behind the existential experience of students, students, parents, teachers of educational institutions. An express analysis of institutional decisions on higher education has been carried out. The author's estimates and recommendations are formulated in the context of the differentiation and clustering of universities.

Key words: higher education, education and economics, education and “digitalization”, education and law, institutional solutions.

D. T. Berezin

Organization of independent work of students at the university

The article presents the results of a sociological study conducted by the author in 2019 at the Yaroslavl state pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. The study attempts to determine the actual time spent by students on independent work and their attitude to the organization of independent work at the University. In addition, it is analyzed how the teachers organized the planning and evaluation of the required complexity of independent work of students. It is established that students who consciously

chose the University and the direction of study, are more motivated to work independently than students who entered the University on the principle of «it does not matter what University and direction of study». It is revealed that the higher the time spent by students on independent work, the higher the academic performance in the disciplines of this group of students. The amount of time students spend on self-study is not related to gender differences, i.e. both girls and boys spend the same amount of time on self-study. The higher the course of study, the students are more motivated to work independently. In addition, the author revealed that educational and cognitive motives are more developed in the part of students who have a clear idea of the goals of independent work. According to the results of the study, the activities aimed at improving the efficiency of independent work of students are proposed.

Key words: individual work, students, University, forms of control, study process.

S. L. Talanov

The impact of social media on student achievement

The article analyzes the impact of social networks on students' academic performance. The authors conducted a sociological study in the leading universities of Yaroslavl. It is determined that students actively use the Internet when doing homework, writing essays, tests, essays, etc. Half of the students have low skills of working with information in the digital space. It is established that the majority of students have not formed critical thinking skills, students are not able to determine the reliability of information. More successful in their studies are those students who in the preparation of seminars (practical) classes study scientific articles, books, information from educational portals than the part of students who prepare for classes with the help of "Wikipedia" and information from social networks. Only about 25 % of students use social networks as a tool to increase their level of education. «Vkontakte» was found to be the most popular social network in the Yaroslavl region after messengers for a large part of students, and «Vkontakte» network is actively used both for leisure and for study, and "Facebook" and "Instagram" network is mainly for leisure (rest). Most boys prefer the social network «Vkontakte», and the girls «Instagram» and «Vkontakte». Gender imbalance is revealed. Girls prefer to mostly read books on paper, and boys-texts from a smartphone. The role of social media on student performance is both positive and negative. For students who have developed skills, knowledge and abilities in the field of search and processing of information and consciously chose the direction of study and University, social networks contribute to improving academic performance. Students enrolled on the motive of «no matter what University and direction of study», social networks are a way of escape from reality (avoiding unpleasant, boring in life). Activities aimed at developing students' abilities to work with information in the digital space are proposed.

Key words: social networks, escapism, educational needs of students, formation of value orientations and cognitive needs of students.

L. B. Raikhelgauz

Private tutoring as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon

The Article is devoted to the analysis of one of the most common types of non-formal educational practices in the country and in the world – individual additional education, or tutoring. It is noted that today in the official pedagogical science to the private practice of tutoring, in General, there was a negative attitude. However, the analysis showed that there are no representative studies of the effectiveness of this form of training. Empirical data obtained in different countries of the world are contradictory and do not have clear methodological grounds. Therefore, it is almost impossible to carry out a comparative analysis. At the same time, the analysis of the demand for tutoring, requests of parents and students, satisfaction with the results of this form of education showed that this practice has taken a stable position in the market of educational services. In this connection, the author proposes to consider tutoring as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon and to update the analysis of tutoring practices. Typology of models of individual additional training, the study of methods of individualization, standardization of requirements for private tutoring services, according to the author of this article, will form recommendations for parents to choose an effective teacher for their children.

Key words: individualization, educational services, tutoring, socio-pedagogical approach.