

**Правительство Российской Федерации**

**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования "Национальный исследовательский университет  
"Высшая школа экономики"**

**Майнор «Russian society and politics in comparative perspective»**

**Программа дисциплины «Russian society»**

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подразделениями университета и другими вузами без разрешения кафедры-  
разработчика программы.*

## **1 Scope and normative references**

This program of an academic discipline sets minimum requirements for the knowledge and skills of students and determines the contents and forms of education and monitoring of results.

The program is designed for fellows conducting the discipline, including teaching assistants, as well as students of the minor in «Russian society and politics in comparative perspective» (Bachelor level) studying the discipline «Russian society».

Программа разработана в соответствии с:

ФГАОУ ВПО НИУ ВШЭ направлению подготовки 39.03.01 Социология

## **2 Objectives of the discipline studying**

The objectives of studying of the discipline “Russian society” are:

- getting theoretical knowledge on social and societal specificity of modern Russian society;
- laying the foundations of systematic approach to society and social processes;
- practical skills for the analysis of social processes and phenomena in the Russian transitional society.

## **3 Competences of a student generated as a result of the study of the discipline**

As a result of the study of the discipline, students should possess a:

- knowledge of basic sociological concepts and approaches to the analysis of contemporary societies in transition and methods used to analyze social processes and phenomena in modern transitional societies;
- ability to adequately use concepts and empirical methods for the analysis of social processes and phenomena in the Russian transitional society.

## **4 Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы**

This discipline is recommended as an additional, developing specific competencies for all undergraduate programmes of the HSE.

To get adopted to participate at the discipline, students must possess the following knowledge and skills:

- Basic knowledge about the fundamentals of social development;
- Basic knowledge of working on a PC with software packages Excel and/or SPSS;
- English language at the level of "advanced user" (confirmed by corresponding certificate IELTS, TOEFL or excerpts from current forms of control of the English language with an assessment of not less than "4", or "good", on the 5-point system).

В результате освоения дисциплины студент осваивает следующие компетенции (УК):

Код компетенции по порядку	Код компетенции по ЕКК	Формулировка компетенции
УК-1	СК- Б 1	Способен учиться, приобретать новые знания, умения, в том числе в области, отличной от профессиональной
УК-2	СК-Б3	Способен выявлять научную сущность проблем в профессиональной области.
УК-3	СК-Б4	Способен решать проблемы в профессиональной деятельности на основе анализа и синтеза
УК-5	СК-Б6	Способен работать с информацией: находить, оценивать и использовать информацию из различных источников, необходимую для решения научных и профессиональных задач (в том числе на основе системного подхода)
УК-7	СК-Б8	Способен работать в команде
УК-8	СК-Б9	Способен грамотно строить коммуникацию, исходя из целей и ситуации общения
УК-9	СК-Б10	Способен критически оценивать и переосмысливать накопленный опыт (собственный и чужой), рефлексировать профессиональную и социальную деятельность

Студент, освоивший программу курса, должен обладать следующими профессиональными компетенциями:

Код компетенции по порядку	Код компетенции по ЕКК	Формулировка компетенции
ПК-1	ИК-Б1(С)	Способен решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности на основе информационной и библиографической культуры с применением информационно-коммуникационных

ПК-2	СЛК-Б1	технологий и с учетом основных требований информационной безопасности Способен критически воспринимать, обобщать, анализировать профессиональную информацию
ПК-3	СЛК-Б2	Способен анализировать социально-значимые проблемы и процессы с беспристрастностью и научной объективностью
ПК-4	ИК-Б2(С)	Способен использовать основные положения и методы гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук при решении профессиональных задач.

### 5 Thematic plan of the discipline

№	Section title	Total N of contact hours	Lectures	Seminars	Practical exercises	Self-preparation
1.	Social Structure and Landscape of the Contemporary Russian Society	12	8	4		12
2.	Economy and Society in Russia	18	14	4		18
3.	Demography, Gender and Social Policy in Russian Society	12	8	4		12
4.	Social Institutions and Movements in Russia	16	14	2		16
5.	Paradigms to Explain Specifics of Russian Society	10	8	2		10
6.	Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods in 'Russian Social Studies'	10	2	8		20
		78	54	24		88

### 6 Forms of control of students' knowledge

Interim control: students have to collect *tests* for *at least* 3 of 6 sections of the course. Tests examples are given under section 9 of this study plan.

Final control: students have to choose to deliver either individual or mini-group (up to 4 participants) research projects on the topics given under section 9 of this study plan.

### 6.1. Criteria for the evaluation of knowledge, skills

Evaluations in all forms of control are exposed on 10-grades scale:

1-3 scores - «unsatisfactory»

(1 – very disappointing, 2 – very bad, 3 – bad);

4-5 scores - «satisfactory»

(4 – satisfactory, 5 – very satisfactory);

6-7 scores - «good»

(6 – good, 7 – Very good);

8-10 scores - «excellent»

(8 – almost excellent, 9 – excellent, 10 – brilliantly).

In a statement put out by the evaluation, marks are given on a 5 and 10-mark scales.

The "excellent" score denotes a student's comprehensive, systematic and in-depth knowledge of the course material, the ability to freely perform tasks set out in the programme.

The "good" score denotes that the student demonstrated a full knowledge of the course material and that in the final research project all key topic relevant questions were mentioned.

The "sufficient" score denotes that the student demonstrated knowledge of the main study material to the extent necessary for further study, completed the tests of the programme with a mark "sufficient" or higher, and solved in the final project a number of key issues related to the theme.

The "unsatisfactory" score exhibits a student who showed gaps in knowledge of key educational material of the course, made theoretical and methodical mistakes in carrying out the research project.

Score "0" is used if a student commenced to implement the respective form of control, as well as upon detection of breaches subject of disciplinary sanctions for violations of academic standards in written training works at the National research university Higher School of Economics, such as cheating, dual delivery of written works, plagiarism in written works, fraud when doing written work, fabricating data and results of the work.

In case of illness of the student or other force majeure circumstances, documented formally by a respective body, the completion date of testing and/or final project presentation might be postponed until such circumstances are stuned. Alternatively, the interim or final control tasks are to be rated with 0 points.

### 6.2. The procedure of forming of scores on the discipline

Intermediate knowledge control on discipline includes an evaluation of the work of the students at seminars, as well as evaluating the execution of the tests. Final control of knowledge has the form of an oral examination (colloquium).

The seminar activity of students is evaluating the following students' achievements: activeness in discussions, quality of argumentation, quality of the oral presentations and its electronic performance. Marks for seminar activities are put in the teacher's statement.

Current score ( $O_{\text{текущ}}$ ) takes into account the results of the student by all forms of the current control and is calculated as its weighted sum:

$$O_{\text{текущ}} = 0,6 \cdot O_{\text{с/аргумент.}} + 0,4 \cdot O_{\text{с/активн.}};$$

Rounding method of current control score: arithmetic (up to the tenths).

Cumulated score ( $O_{\text{накопленная}}$ ) take into account the test results of students on the course and results of the current control as follows:

$$O_{\text{накопленная}} = 0,5 O_{\text{текущ}} + 0,5 O_{\text{тест}}$$

The resulting score is exhibited by the following formula, where  $O_{\text{экзамен}}$  – score for the results of the oral examination:

$$O_{\text{итоговый}} = 0,4 \cdot O_{\text{экзамен}} + 0,6 \cdot O_{\text{накопленная}}$$

The resulting score is rounded to whole units, kind of rounding - arithmetic.

## 7 The content of the discipline

### Section 1: Social Structure and Landscape of the Contemporary Russian Society

#### Lecture 1. Social Structure of Post-Socialist Societies (Svetlana Mareeva)

Main questions:

1. Main theoretical approaches to social structure and social stratification.
2. Features of social structure in post-socialist societies and Russia in particular. Transformation of social structure of Russian society over the last decades.
3. Poverty and middle class in Russian society: challenges for future development of the country.

*Compulsory readings:*

Grusky, D. (2001). The Contours of Social Stratification. Introduction. In: Grusky, D. (ed.) Social Stratification: Class, Race, and Gender in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press, 4th ed. P. 3-51.

Tikhonova, N. (2016). The Russian Roller Coaster: Changes in Russian Social Structure in the Postcommunist Period. In: The Social History of Postcommunist Russia. Dutkiewicz, P., Kulikov, V. and Sakwa, R. (eds). Routledge. P. 130-150.

*Additional literature:*

Zaslavskaja, T. (2002). The Socio-Structural Aspect of the Transformation of Russian Society. Sociological Research, 41(6), pp. 6–19.

Anikin, V. A. and Tikhonova, N. E. (2016). Poverty and Inequality in BRICS Countries. Sociological Research, 55 (5), pp. 305-341.

#### Lecture 2: Civil Society in Russia (Christian Froehlich)

Main questions:

1. What are the main features of civil society in Russia in comparison with other countries?
2. How has civil society in Russia developed since the 1980s and how is this path different from civil societies in other countries, in particular those of the former Soviet Union?
3. What are the main challenges for civil society in Russia today?
4. What are innovations and trends in the field of civil society in Russia?

*Compulsory readings:*

Chebankova, E. (2009). The Evolution of Russia's Civil Society under Vladimir Putin: A Cause for Concern or Grounds for Optimism? Perspectives on European Politics and Society, 10(3), pp. 394-415.

Jakobson, L., Sanovich, S. (2010). The Changing Models of the Russian Third Sector: Import Substitution Phase. Journal of Civil Society, 6(3), pp. 279-300.

*Additional literature:*

Howard, M.M. (2002). The Weakness of Postcommunist Civil Society. Journal of Democracy, 13(1): 157-169.

Petrova, V.P. (2007). Civil Society in Post-Communist Eastern Europe and Eurasia: A Cross-National Analysis of Micro- and Macro-Factors. *World Development*, 35(7), pp. 1277-1305.

### **Lecture 3: Exploring the Russian Cities: Challenging Issues of the Urban Development (Victoria Antonova)**

Main questions:

1. Multicultural Russian cities: socio-demographic and ethnic profile.
2. Are the Russian cities inclusive? Looking at migrants, elderly people, children and people with disabilities in the Russian cities and abroad through the urban lens.
3. What are modern urban communities? Types, paths to formation and specific features of urban communities.
4. How life in the cities is perceived in Russia and in other countries?

*Compulsory readings:*

Zayonchkovskaya, Zh.A. and Mkrtchyan, N.V. (2009). The role of migration in the dynamics of the number and composition of the population of Moscow. In: *Immigrants in Moscow*. Zh.A. Zayonchkovskaya (ed). Kennan Institute. Three Squares. pp. 18-45. Available at: <http://migrocenter.ru/themes/igk-migrocenter/media/publications/pdf/2009-immigranty-v-moskve.pdf>

Friedmann, John. (2009), Neighborhood by Neighborhood: Reclaiming Our Cities. Paper delivered at housing conference in Mexico City. Available at: [https://scarp.ubc.ca/sites/scarp.ubc.ca/files/users/%5Buser%5D/profile/Reclaiming%20our%20cities%20\(new%20version\).doc](https://scarp.ubc.ca/sites/scarp.ubc.ca/files/users/%5Buser%5D/profile/Reclaiming%20our%20cities%20(new%20version).doc)

Amin A., Thrift N. (2002), *Cities: Reimagining the Urban*, Polity Press. Pp. 78-104 and pp. 131-156.

*Additional literature:*

Ash, A., and Thrift, N. (2002). *Cities: Reimagining the Urban*, Polity Press. 192 p.

This book is also available in the Russian translation: Ash Amin, Nigel Thrift (2002) *Cities: Reimagining the Urban* / Translated from English by Nikolayev V. (2017). Moscow, Red Swallow Publishing House & Lab.

OECD (2016). *Making Cities Work for All: Data and Actions for Inclusive Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris. Available at: <http://icnup.urbanpolicyplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ATTF2IUR.pdf>

Lee June, J.H., Guadagno, L. and Murillo, F. (2017). Migrants and cities: Challenges and opportunities. In: *Migration in the 2030 Agenda. International Organization for Migration (IOM)*, pp. 85-101. Available at: [https://www.estudiosdemigracion.org/english/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/migration\\_in\\_the\\_2030\\_agenda.pdf#page=97](https://www.estudiosdemigracion.org/english/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/migration_in_the_2030_agenda.pdf#page=97)

Trubina, E. (2010). *The City in a Theory: Experiences of Understanding the Space*. Moscow. NLO.

### **Lecture 4: Everyday Life in the City and Beyond (Nikita Pokrovsky)**

Main questions:

1. The city, community, world: varieties of settlement organization. Moscow on the map of Russia
2. Perceiving, remembering, and going about the city.
3. City Plan: concentric circles, grids, complex patterns. How is the city organized? The inner structure of Moscow
4. Orders of public interaction in Moscow. What does it mean to be 'in the public'? How does one interact with others in public space?
5. Culture, community, and class in Moscow: courtyard, neighborhood, district
6. Mobility, and Splintering Urbanism in Moscow. What are the consequences of internationalization for urban environment and urban living?
7. Fears in urban environment? What are the fears and panics specific to urban environment? How threat perception relates to objective measures of danger?
8. Urban future: concentration or de-urbanization. What is the future of urban living in Russian mega-cities? Are people going to continue to flock to highly urbanized and highly concentrated urban agglomerations? What are the ecological repercussions of concentration and de-urbanization. Does 'downshifting' have potential to become a mass social process?

*Compulsory readings:*

- Sassen, S. (2002). Cities in a world economy. In: Fainstein, S. S. and Campbell, S. (Eds.), Readings in urban theory. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 32-56.
- Valsiner, J. (2006). The street. *Khora II (Mind, Land & Society)*, 5, pp. 69-84.
- Golubchikov, O. and Phelps, N. A. (2011). The political economy of place at the post-socialist urban periphery: Governing growth on the edge of Moscow. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers (New Series)*, 36, pp. 425-440.
- Pokrovsky, N. and Guseva, U. (2012, April 9). Alternative to urbanization life after the city. *livebetter Magazine*. At <http://livebettermagazine.com/article/alternative-to-urbanization-life-after-the-city/>

*Additional literature:*

- Urry, J. (2000). *Sociology beyond Society*. Cambridge: Polity Ch.1 –Societies, pp.1-20\.
- Beck, U. (2009). *World at Risk*. Cambridge: Polity. Ch.7 —Knowledge or Non-Knowing?, pp.115-128; Ch.12—Dialectics of Modernity, pp. 212-234.
- Pokrovsky N.E. (2010). Environmental and Post-Consumerism Ethics: From Thoreau's Walden to the Ugory Philosophy Project in Kostroma, Russia. In: *Future of Ethics*. American Philosophies Forum. Atlanta, Georgia, USA: Emory University Press.

## Section 2: Economy and Society in Russia

### Lecture 5: Entrepreneurship in Emerging Market Economies: Similarities and Differences (Alexander Chepurenko)

Main questions:

1. Schumpeterian innovative entrepreneurship and its role in a market economy.
2. Productive, unproductive and destructive entrepreneurship (William Baumol). Context derived dominance of different types of entrepreneurship in different transitional economies
3. Entrepreneurial ecosystems in CEE and CIS countries: similarities and differences
4. Empirical data on entrepreneurship development in Russia and other transitional economies: GEM, BEEPS etc.

*Compulsory readings:*

Baumol, W.J. (1990). Entrepreneurship - Productive, Unproductive, and Destructive. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98 (5), pp. 893-921.

Szerb, L. and Trumbull, W.N. (2018). Entrepreneurship development in Russia: is Russia a normal country? An empirical analysis, *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-01-2018-0033>

Welter, F. and Smallbone, D. (2011). Institutional Perspectives on Entrepreneurial Behavior in Challenging Environments. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 49(1), pp. 107-125.

*Additional literature:*

Chepurenko, A. (2015). Entrepreneurial activity under 'transition'. In: Blackburn R., Hytti U., Welter, F. (eds.). *Context, Process and gender in Entrepreneurship*. Cheltenham, UK, Northampton, MA: Elgar, p.6-22.

[www.gemconsortium.org](http://www.gemconsortium.org)

<http://ebrd-beeps.com/reports/beeps-v/russia/>

### Lecture 6: Employment and Labor Relations in Post-Socialist Economies (Anna Zudina)

Main questions:

1. Labour markets in post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe: major characteristics of transformation.
2. The Russian model of the labour market during the transition: flexible working time and flexible wages.
3. New types of employee relations and the institutional environment during the transition.
4. Russian model of the labour market and economic crisis.

*Compulsory readings:*

Boeri, T. and Terrell, K. (2002). Institutional Determinants of Labor Reallocation in Transition. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16 (1). pp.51-76.

Brown, J. D., et al. (2006). Nonstandard Forms and Measures of Employment and Unemployment in Transition: A Comparative Study of Estonia, Romania, and Russia. *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, No. BWP - 2006/2.

Gimpelson, V. and Kapeliushnikov, R. (2011). Labor Market Adjustment: Is Russia Different? *IZA DP Working Paper No. 5588*.

*Additional literature:*

- Clarke, S. (1999). *The Formation of a Labour Market in Russia*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK.
- Commander, S. and A. Tolstopiatenko, A. (1996). *Why is Unemployment Low in the Former Soviet Union?* Policy Research Paper 1617. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.
- Kapelyushnikov, R., Kuznetsov, A. and Kuznetsova, O. (2012). *The Role of the Informal Sector, Flexible Working Time and Pay in the Russian Labour Market Model*. *Post-Communist Economies*, 24(2), pp P. 177–190.
- Packard, T., Koettl, J. and Montenegro, C. (2012). In *From the Shadow: Integrating Europe's Informal Labor*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- World Bank (2003). *The Russian Labor Market: Moving from Crisis to Recovery*. Moscow: "Ves Mir" and the World Bank.

**Lecture 7: Social Responsibility and Ethics in Privatized Enterprises: Russia and CEE Experience Compared (Anna Gogoleva)**

Main questions:

1. Sustainable development, ethics and social responsibility of business.
2. Current state of social responsibility in Russia in comparison with western and CEE countries.
3. Main driving forces of corporate social responsibility in Russia in comparison with Post-Socialist Countries.
4. Practices of CSR policies implementation in Privatized Enterprises. Participation of Russia in global initiatives of sustainable development.

*Compulsory readings:*

- Li, S., Fetscherin, M., Alon, I., Lattemann, C. and Yeh, K. (2010). *Corporate Social Responsibility in Emerging Markets: The Importance of the Governance Environment*. *Management International Review*, 50(5), pp. 635-654.

*Additional literature:*

- Potepkin, M. and Firsanova, O. (2017). *Customer Perception of CSR Activities: A Comparative Study of Finnish and Russian Consumers*. *Baltic Journal of European Studies*, 7(2), c. 59-83.
- Kuznetsov, A., Kuznetsova, O. and Warren, R. (2009). *CSR and the legitimacy of business in transition economies: The case of Russia*. *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, 25(1), pp. 37-45.
- Zhao, M. (2012). *CSR-Based Political Legitimacy Strategy: Managing the State by Doing Good in China and Russia*. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 111(4), pp. 439-460.

**Lecture 8: Consumption Patterns and Coping with Economic Shocks (Vadim Radaev)**

Main questions:

1. Consumption and social resilience on markets
2. The main trends in consumption expenditures on food, non-food products and services in Russia since mid-1990s
3. The most important household coping strategies and consumption smoothing mechanisms in different income groups

#### 4. Patterns of consumer response to divergent economic shocks

##### *Compulsory readings:*

- Koos S., Vihalemm T., and Keller M. (2017). Coping with crises: Consumption and social resilience on markets. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(4), pp. 363-370.
- Kotelnikova, Z. and Radaev, V. (2017). Recomposition and levelling of consumption expenditures across four economic shocks in Russia, 1994–2014. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(4), pp. 439–448.

##### *Additional literature:*

- Alonso, L.E., Rodríguez, C.J.F. and Rojo, R.I. (2015). From consumerism to guilt: economic crisis and discourses about consumption in Spain. *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 15(1), pp. 66–85.
- Berdysheva, E. and Romanova, R. (2017). Rethinking prices during an economic crisis: Calculation as a new mode of consumer behaviour in Russia. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(4), pp. 397–403.
- Gerry C.J., Li C.A. Consumption smoothing and vulnerability in Russia. *Applied Economics*, 2010, 42, pp. 1995–2007.

#### **Lecture 9: Popular Finance in Transitional Societies (Olga Kuzina)**

##### Main questions:

1. Financial behaviour of households as a research subject in different social disciplines (economic theory, economic psychology, economic sociology).
2. Empirical puzzles (stylised facts) of household financial behavior in Russia.
3. Family finances: research on the control and allocation of money within households, systems of money management in the families. Financial decisions in the household.
4. Access to financial services, cross-country variation in household access to financial services.
5. Financial literacy and financial capability of individuals. International comparisons of financial literacy of individuals.
6. Causes and long-run macroeconomic implications of the rise in household indebtedness. Methods for assessing the credit risk when lending to consumers. Cross-country variation in household indebtedness and over-indebtedness.

##### *Compulsory readings:*

- Ibragimova, D. and Guseva, A. (2017). Who Is in Charge of Family Finances in the Russian Two-earner Households, *Journal of Family Issues*, 38 (17), pp. 2425-2448.
- Gregory, P.R., Mokhtari, M., and Schrettl, W. (1999). Do Russians Really Save That Much: Alternate Estimates from the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey, *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 81 (4), pp. 694-703.
- Guseva, A. and Rona-Tas, A. (2001). Uncertainty, risk, and trust: Russian and American credit card markets compared. *American Sociological Review*, 66(5), pp. 623–646.

##### *Additional literature:*

- Clarke, S. (2002). Budgetary management in Russian households. *Sociology-the Journal of the British Sociological Association*, 36(3), pp. 539–557.
- Kuzina, O. (2011). The Level of Financial Literacy of Russians: Before and During the Crisis of 2008-2009 *Economic sociology - The European electronic newsletter*, 12(2), pp. 27-43.

- Kuzina, O. and Dodd, N. (2014). How do lay consumers and households understand financial strategizing? *Corvinus Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 5 (1), pp. 89–114.
- Rona-Tas, A. and Guseva, A. (2013). Information and consumer credit in Central and Eastern Europe. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 41(2), pp. 420–435.
- Semenova, M., Kulikova, V. (2016). Informal Loans in Russia: Why Not to Borrow from a Bank? *Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies*, 19(3), UNSP 1650016.
- Skoufias, E. (2003). Consumption Smoothing in Russia: Evidence from the RLMS, *Economics of Transition*, 11 (1), pp. 67-91.

**Lecture 10: Informal Economy and Entrepreneurship: Approaches and Evidence (Alexander Chepurenko)**

1. ‘Informal economic activities’ and informal entrepreneurship: definitions in the mainstream literature.
2. Diversity of informal entrepreneurial activity in fragile economic environments and reasons of it.
3. Russian cases of informal entrepreneurship: ‘shuttles’, garage economy
4. Dilemma of the State policy: to combat or to accept the informal entrepreneurial activity?

*Compulsory readings:*

- Chepurenko, A. (2016). Informal entrepreneurship and informal entrepreneurial activity in Russia. In: *Entrepreneurship and the shadow economy*. Sauka A., Schneider F., Williams C.C. (Eds). Edward Elgar, p. 119-150.
- Webb, J.W., Bruton, G.D., Tihanyi, L. and Ireland, R.D. (2013). Research on entrepreneurship in the informal economy: Framing a research agenda. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(5), pp. 598–614.
- Welter, F., Smallbone, D. and Pobol, A. (2015). Entrepreneurial activity in the informal economy: a missing piece of the entrepreneurship jigsaw puzzle. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 27(5-6), pp. 292-306.

*Additional literature:*

- Williams, C.C. and Horodnic, I.A. (2016). Cross-country variations in the participation of small businesses in the informal economy. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 23(1), pp. 3 – 24.
- Williams, C.C. and Lansky, M.A. (2013). Informal employment in developed and developing economies: Perspectives and policy responses. *International Labour Review*, 152 (3-4), pp. 355-380.

**Lecture 11: New Economic Actors – The Case of Freelancers (Andrey Shevchuk)**

Main questions:

1. Free or precarious?
2. The rise of the digital freelance economy
3. Post-Soviet context: freelancers as social innovators
4. Researching freelancers: methodological challenges
5. Many types of freelancers: social heterogeneity
6. Special topics: work values, entrepreneurial potential, informal economy, nonstandard schedules etc.

*Compulsory readings:*

- Malone, T. W. and Laubacher, R. J. (1998). The Dawn of the E-Lance Economy. *Harvard Business Review*, 76(5), pp. 144–152.
- Kunda, G., Barley, S. R. and Evans, J. (2002). Why Do Contractors Contract? The Experience of Highly Skilled Technical Professionals in a Contingent Labor Market. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 55(2), pp. 234–261.
- Shevchuk, A. and Strebkov, D. (2015). The rise of freelance contracting on the Russian-language Internet. *Small Enterprise Research*, 22(2–3), pp. 146–158.

*Additional literature:*

- Shevchuk, A. and Strebkov, D. (2017). Entrepreneurial Potential in the Digital Freelance Economy: Evidence from the Russian-Language Internet. In A. Sauka & A. Chepurensko (Eds.), *Entrepreneurship in Transition Economies: Diversity, Trends, and Perspectives* (pp. 401–419). Cham: Springer.
- Shevchuk, A. and Strebkov, D. (2016). Heterogeneous Self-Employment and Work Values: The Evidence from Online Freelance Marketplaces. In: Bögenhold, D., Bonnet, J., Dejardin, M. and D. G. P. de Lema (Eds.), *Contemporary Entrepreneurship: Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Innovation and Growth*. Cham: Springer, pp. 141–158.
- Shevchuk, A., Strebkov, D. and Davis, S. (2018). The Autonomy Paradox: How Night Work Undermines Subjective Well-Being of Internet-Based Freelancers. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*. (In print).
- Shevchuk, A. and Strebkov, D. (2018). Safeguards against Opportunism in Freelance Contracting on the Internet. *British Journal of Industrial Relations*. (In print).

## **Section 3: Demography, Gender and Social Policy in Russian Society**

### **Lecture 12: Gender in Post-Transitional Societies (Elena Rozhdestvenskaya)**

Main questions:

1. Place of gender order in socialist modernization
2. System of gender contracts before and after transit
3. Reconfiguration of gender order after transit towards non-traditionalism and non-patriarchate
4. Gender ideology as a combined object of criticism by conservative and neoliberal camps in post-transit societies
5. Gender discourse and actual agenda

*Compulsory readings:*

- Ashwin, S. (2000). Introduction. In: Ashwin, S. (ed.) *Gender, state and society in Soviet and Post-Soviet Russia*. London, New York: Routledge. P.1-29.
- Saarinen, A., Ekonen, K. and Uspenskaya, V. (2013). Breaks and Continuities of two 'great transformations'. In: Saarinen, A., et al. (eds.). *Women and Transformation in Russia*. London, New York; Taylor & Francis. P. 1-29.
- Ashwin, S. (2010). Understanding the gender dynamics of Russia's economic transformation: women's and men's experiences of employment, domestic labour and poverty. In: Chant, S. (ed.) *The International Handbook of Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd. P. 178-183.
- Zdravomislova, E. (2008). Women and citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe. *International Sociology*, 23(5), pp.706-710.

*Additional literature:*

- Chernova, Z. (2012). Parenthood in Russia: from the state duty to personal responsibility and mutual cooperation. *Anthropology of East Europe Review*, 30 (2), pp. 1-19.
- Kukhterin, S. (2000). Fathers and patriarchs in communist and postcommunist Russia. In: Ashwin, S. (ed.). *Gender, state and society in Soviet and Post-Soviet Russia*. London, New York: Routledge. P.71-89.

### **Lecture 13: Demographic Trends in Post-Socialist Societies (Vladimir Kozlov)**

Main questions:

1. Post-Soviet Population. Main trends, divergences and convergences, demographic transitions.
2. Demographic projections and prospective development of the Post-Soviet territories
3. Mortality in the Soviet and Post-Soviet period and Healthcare policy
4. Fertility in the Soviet and Post-Soviet period and the family policy

*Compulsory readings:*

- Sievert, S., Zakharov, S., and Klingholz, R. (2011). Disappearing world power. Berlin: Berlin Institute for Population and Development. (pp. 16-20, 25-29)
- Shkolnikov, V., Andreev, E., McKee, M. and Leon, D. (2013). Components and possible determinants of the decrease in Russian mortality in 2004-2010. *Demographic research*, 28(32), pp. 917-950.
- Zakharov, S. (2018). Fertility, Nuptiality, and family planning in Russia: Problems and prospects. In: *Population Under Duress*. London, New York: Routledge. P. 41-58.

*Additional literature:*

- Timonin, S., Danilova, I., Andreev, E. and Shkolnikov, V. M. (2017). Recent Mortality Trend Reversal in Russia: Are Regions Following the Same Tempo? *European Journal of Population*, 33(5), pp. 733-763.
- Vishnevsky, A., et al. (2015). Fertility and Family Policies in Central and Eastern Europe. "Barnet Papers in Social Research" series, No. 15-01 (9). University of Oxford.
- Zakharov, S. (2008). Russian Federation: From the first to second demographic transition. *Demographic Research*, 19(24), pp. 907-972.

**Lecture 14: Migration in Post-Soviet Space (Vladimir Kozlov)**

Main questions:

1. Migration within the Post-Soviet space: main flows and determinants
2. Migration within Russia, the main trends and gradients
3. Migration policy within the Post-Soviet space. The integration of migrants.

*Compulsory readings:*

- Nefedova, T. G., Slepukhina, I. L. and Brade, I. (2016). Migration attractiveness of cities in the post-Soviet space: A case study of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. *Regional Research of Russia*, 6(2), 131-143.
- Sievert, S., Zakharov, S. and Klingholz, R. (2011). *Disappearing world power*. Berlin: Berlin Institute for Population and Development, pp. 20-25.
- Zayonchkovskaya, Z. (2018). Recent migration trends in Russia. In: *Population under Duress*. London, New York: Routledge. P. 107-136.

*Additional literature:*

- Guriev, S. and Vakulenko, E. (2015). Breaking out of poverty traps: Internal migration and interregional convergence in Russia. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), pp. 633-649.
- Hofmann, E. T. (2017). Who goes to Russia? Understanding gendered migration patterns. *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, 58(1), pp. 1-22.
- Korobkov, A. V. and Zayonchkovskaia, Z. A. (2004). The changes in the migration patterns in the post-Soviet states: the first decade. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 37(4), pp. 481-508.

**Lecture 15: Social Policy in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia (Elena Yarskaya-Smirnova)**

Main questions:

1. What is social policy?
2. Social policy in Soviet times: the main features
3. The main stages, directions and actors of social reforms in 1990 – 2010s
4. Disability policy in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia
5. Family and child protection policy in post-Soviet Russia

*Compulsory readings:*

- Cerami, A. (2008). Welfare State Developments in the Russian Federation: Oil-led Social Policy and 'The Russian Miracle'. *Social Policy & Administration*, 43(2), pp. 105-20.

- Cook, L. (2011). Russia's Welfare Regime: The Shift toward Statism. In: Jappinen, M. and Kulmala, M. (Eds.). *Gazing at Welfare: Gender and Agency in Post-Socialist Countries*, Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Kulmala, M., Kainu, M., Nikula, J. and Kivinen, M. (2014). Paradoxes of Agency: Democracy and Welfare in Russia. *Demokratizatsiya: The Journal of Post-Soviet Democratization*, 22(4), pp. 523-552.
- Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R. and Romanov, P. V. (2012). Doing class in social welfare discourses: 'unfortunate families' in Russia. In: Salmenniemi, S. (ed.). *Rethinking class in Russia*. Farnham: Ashgate. P. 85-105.
- Chernova, Z. V. (2012). New Pronatalism? Family Policy in Post-Soviet Russia. *REGION: Regional Studies of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*, 1(1), pp. 75-92.

*Additional literature:*

- Aidukaite, J. (2009). Old welfare state theories and new welfare regimes in Eastern Europe: Challenges and implications, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 42(1), pp. 23-39.
- Chernova, Z. V. (2012). Parenthood in Russia: from the state duty to personal responsibility and mutual cooperation, *Anthropology of East Europe Review*, 30(2), pp. 1-19.
- Fabrykant, M. (2016). The social security system as a source for national pride: a cross-national analysis of individual and country-level factors. *The Journal of Social Policy Studies*, 14(4), pp. 583-596.
- Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R. and Romanov, P. V. (2014). Heroes and Spongers: The iconography of disability in Soviet poster and film. In: Iarskaia-Smirnova, E.R. and Rasell, M. (Eds.). *Disability in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. History, policy and everyday life*. NY, Abingdon : Routledge. P. 67-96
- Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R., Romanov, P. V. and Yarskaya, V.N. (2015). Parenting children with disabilities in Russia: institutions, discourses and identities. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 67 (10), pp. 1606-1634.
- Kulmala, M., Rasell, M. and Chernova, Z. (2017). Overhauling Russia's child welfare system: institutional and ideational factors behind the paradigm shift. *Zhurnal Issledovanií Sotsial'noi Politiki*, 15 (3). pp. 353-366.
- Polese, A., Morris, J., Kovács, B. and Harboe, I. (2014). 'Welfare States' and Social Policies in Eastern Europe and the Former USSR: Where Informality Fits In? *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 22(2), pp. 184-198.

## Section 4: Social Institutions and Movements in Russia

### Lecture 16: Modern Theories of Political Power and Russia (Valeri Ledyayev)

Main questions:

1. Main theories of political power, their relevance to the study of power in Russia.
2. Marxist explanations of the distribution of power in modern societies. Class domination in the USSR and modern Russia.
3. Classical and modern pluralism. Pluralism in authoritarian regimes.
4. Modern elitism. Political elites in Russia.

*Compulsory readings:*

Dobratz, B., Waldner, L. and Buzzell, T. (2012). Power, Politics, and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, p. 10-23, 51-63, 117-121.

Kryshtanovskaya, O. (2009). The Russian elite in transition. Journal of Communist Studies and Transitional Politics. 24 (4), pp. 585-603.

Ledyayev, V. (2008). Domination, power and authority in Russia: basic characteristics and forms. The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics, 24(1), pp. 17-36.

*Additional literature:*

Domhoff, G.W. Who Rules America? <https://www2.ucsc.edu/whorulesamerica/about.html>

Evans, M. (2006). Elitism. In: Hay, C., Lister, M. and Marsh D. (Eds.). The State. L.: Palgrave Macmillan, P. 39-58.

Hay, C. (2006). (What's Marxist about) Marxist state theory? In: Hay, C. et al. (Eds.). The state. Theories and issues. NY: Palgrave Macmillan, P. 59-78.

Jessop, B. (2009). The state and power. In: Clegg, S.R. and Haugaard, M. (Eds.). The Sage Handbook of Power. L.: Sage, P. 367-382.

### Lecture 17: Exploring the “Grey Zones”: Corruption and Anti-corruption Reforms in the Post-Soviet Space (Lili Di Puccio)

*Main questions:*

1. Corruption in the post-Soviet space. Particularities of corruption patterns; the role of the Soviet legacy.
2. Specificities of anti-corruption reforms in the post-Soviet space. Zooming in on various cases of anti-corruption reforms: Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, Central Asia. What can we learn from Georgia's anti-corruption “success story”?
3. What are the “blind spots” in mainstream anti-corruption research? What do critical approaches to anti-corruption tell us?

*Compulsory readings:*

Rivkin-Fish, M. (2005). Bribes, Gifts and Unofficial Payments: Rethinking Corruption in Post-Soviet Russian Health Care. In Haller, D. and Shore, Ch. (eds.). Corruption: Anthropological Perspectives. London: Pluto Press. P. 47–64.

Wedel, J.R. (2012). Rethinking corruption in an age of ambiguity. Annual Review of Law and Social Science, 8, pp. 453–498.

*Additional literature:*

Di Puccio, L. (2014). The construction of success in anti-corruption activity. *East European Politics*, 30 (1), pp. 105-122

Ledeneva, A.V. (2006). *How Russia Really Works: The Informal Practices That Shaped Post Soviet Politics And Business (Culture and Society After Socialism)*, Cornell University Press, U4 Anti-corruption Resource Center's corruption glossary (<http://www.u4.no/glossary/>)

### **Lecture 18: Crime and Punishment in Russia and Post-Socialist Countries (Leon Kosals)**

Main questions:

1. Crime and criminal justice system from the sociological standpoint: brief intro (main theories and definitions)
2. Crime and crime rate in Russia after the collapse of soviet system: comparative view
3. Puzzles of the Russian criminal justice system
4. On the future of the Russian criminal justice system: between stagnation and reform

*Compulsory readings:*

Gilinskiy, Ya. (2013). The Criminal Justice System and Police in Russia: General Overview. In: Ebbe, O. (ed.). *Comparative and International Criminal Justice Systems: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Boca Raton, London, New York, CRC Press, pp. 135-147.

Paneyakh, E. (2014). Faking performance together: systems of performance evaluation in Russian enforcement agencies and production of bias and privilege. *Post-Soviet Affairs*, 30 (2–3), pp. 115–136.

*Additional literature:*

Semukhina, O. (2014). Unreported crimes, public dissatisfaction of police, and observed police misconduct in the Volgograd region, Russia: A research note. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 38(4), pp. 305–325.

Galeotti, M. (2008). The world of the lower depths: crime and punishment in Russian history. *Global Crime*, 9 (1 –2), pp. 84–107.

### **Lecture 19: Social Movements in Post-Socialist Societies (Christian Fröhlich)**

Main questions:

1. What role did and do social movements play in the transformation of societies after the end of the Soviet Union?
2. How have social movements developed in Russia since the 1980s and what role have they and do they play in Russian society?
3. What are post-Socialist conditions influencing social movement development in Eastern Europe?
4. What are differences and similarities in popular mobilizations in East and West?

*Compulsory readings:*

Cisař, O. (2013). Postcommunism and Social Movements. In: Snow, D.A., Della Porta, D., Klandermans, B. and McAdam, D. (eds.): *The Wiley-Blackwell encyclopedia of social and political movements*. Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm481>

Williams, G.P. (2010). When Opportunity Structure Knocks - Social Movements in the Soviet Union and Russian Federation. *Social Movement Studies*, 9(4), pp. 443-460.

*Additional literature:*

- Gagyí, Á. (2015). Social Movement Studies for East Central Europe? The Challenge of a Time-Space Bias on Postwar Western Societies. *Intersections. East European Journal of Society and Politics*, 1(3), pp. 16-36.
- Joppke, C., (1994). Revisionism, Dissidence, Nationalism: Opposition in Leninist Regimes. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 45(4), pp. 543-561.

**Lecture 20:**

**Socio-Cultural Specifics of Russian Society (Ruslan Khestanov)**

Main questions:

1. To what degree Soviet culture and cultural policy was unique and original.
2. Global importance of institutional innovations of Soviet Union in Culture.
3. Social structure and cultural policy in contemporary Russia.
4. The effects of marketization and post-soviet transformations of principal cultural institutions.

*Compulsory readings:*

- Khestanov, R. (2014). The Role of Culture in Early Soviet Models of Governance. *Studies in East European Thought*, 66 (1-2), pp. 123-138.
- Kurennoy, V., Khestanov, R. (2018). Culture, in: *Russia: Strategy, Policy and Administration*. L.: Palgrave Macmillan. P. 307-317.

*Additional literature:*

- Aptekman, M. (2009). Forward to the Past, or Two Radical Views on the Russian Nationalist Future: Pyotr Krasnov's Behind the Thistle and Vladimir Sorokin's Day of an Oprichnik. *The Slavic and East European Journal*, 53 (2), pp. 241-260.
- Lvoff, B. (2016). When Theory Entered the Market: The Russian Formalists' Encounter with Mass Culture. *Ulbandus Review*, 17, pp. 65-85.
- Nirris S.M., Torlone Z.M. (2008). *Insiders and Outsiders in Russian Cinema*. Indiana University Press, pp. 127-142.
- Roth-Ey, K. (2007). Finding a Home for Television in the USSR, 1950-1970. *Slavic Review*, 66 (2), pp. 278-306.

**Lecture 21: Educational and Professional Mobility in Russia and other Post-Soviet Societies (Roman Abramov)**

Main questions:

1. The educational and professional mobility: theoretical overview
2. The transformation of the school and higher education systems in post-Soviet period and their Soviet roots
3. The professional structure of the modern Russia: the heritage of the Soviet professionalism and the influence of the economic and social changes in the post-Soviet period

#### 4. The educational and professional mobility in Russia: current situation

##### *Compulsory readings:*

Froumin, I., Kuzminov, Y.I., and Semyonov, D. (2014). Institutional diversity in Russian higher education: revolutions and evolution. *European Journal of Higher Education*, 4, (3), pp. 209-234.

Gimpelson, V. E. and Kapeliushnikov, R. (2017). Age and Education in the Russian Labour Market Equation / Institute for the Study of Labor. Series IZA DP "Discussion Paper". No. 11126.

Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R. and Abramov, R. N. (2016). Professions and Professionalisation in Russia, in: *The Routledge Companion to the Professions and Professionalism*. NY : Routledge, Ch. 19. P. 280-294.

##### *Additional literature:*

Abramov, R. N. (2016). Understanding Professionalism in the Soviet Union and Post-Soviet Russia: an Analytical Review. *The American Sociologist*, 47 (1), pp. 81-101.

Cecchi, D. (1997). Education and Intergenerational Mobility in Occupations: A Comparative Study. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 56(3), pp. 331- 351.

Fernández-Macias, E. (2012). Job polarization in Europe? Changes in the employment structure and job quality, 1995–2007. *Work and Occupations*, 39 (1), pp. 157–182.

Roshchina, Y. (2012). Intergeneration Educational Mobility in Russia and the USSR. In: *The Asian Conference on Education, Conference Proceedings*. Osaka: The International Academic Forum, P. 1406-1426.

#### **Lecture 22: State-religion relations in Contemporary Russia (Lili Di Puppo)**

##### Main questions:

1. Understanding state-religion relations in Russia. The particularities of post-Soviet secularism; the phenomenon of “minimal religion” (Epstein 1999); the discourse about traditional values.
2. The case of the *domestication* of Islam in Russia. Different periods of state-Muslim relations; comparison with Central Asia, the Balkans, Western European countries.
3. The problem of defining a “national” or “local” form of Islam. What is traditional Islam?
4. The case of Islamic education; how do the state relate to Islamic theology?

##### *Compulsory readings:*

Braginskaia, E. (2012). ‘Domestication’ or Representation? Russia and the Institutionalisation of Islam in Comparative Perspective”, *Europe-Asia Studies*, 64 (3), pp. 597-620.

Agadjanian, A. (2014). Vulnerable Post-Soviet Secularities: Patterns and Dynamics in Russia and Beyond. In: Burchardt, M., Wohlrab-Sahr, M. and Middell, M. (eds.): *Multiple Secularities beyond the West. Religion and Modernity in the Global Age*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, pp. 241-246.

##### *Additional literature:*

Agadjanian, A. (2017). Tradition, morality and community: elaborating Orthodox identity in Putin’s Russia”, *Religion, State and Society*, 45(1), pp. 39-60.

Dannreuther, R. (2010). Russian Discourses and Approaches Towards Islam and Islamism. In: Dannreuther, R. and March, L. (eds.). *Russia and Islam. State, Society and Radicalism*, London-New York: Routledge.

## Section 5: Paradigms to Explain Specifics of Russian Society

### Lecture 23: Varieties of Capitalism in the Post-socialist States (Leon Kosals)

Main questions:

1. The “classical” varieties of capitalism theory (Soskice & Hall)
2. Commonalities and varieties in post-socialist capitalisms
3. Varieties of capitalism in Eastern Europe
4. State, patrimonial, clan and other capitalisms in former soviet states
5. Whither capitalism in Russia?

*Compulsory readings:*

Bandelj, N. (2016). On postsocialist capitalism. *Theory and Society*, Vol. 45, Issue 1, pp. 89-106.

Bluhm, K. (2010). Theories of Capitalism Put to the Test: Introduction to a Debate on Central and Eastern Europe. *Historical Social Research*, 35 (2), pp. 197-217.

Szelenyi, I. (2013–14). Varieties of Social Structure During and After Socialism. Russia, East Europe, and China. *Chinese Sociological Review*, 46 (2), pp. 3–31.

*Additional literature:*

Soskice, D. and Hall, P. (2002). An introduction to varieties of capitalism. In: Soskice, D., and Hall, P.A. (Eds.), *Varieties of Capitalism: the Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage*. Oxford University Press, pp. 1-9.

Robinson, N. (2011). Russian Patrimonial Capitalism and the International Financial Crisis. *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, 27 (3-4), pp. 434 – 455.

Bremmer, I. (2008). The Return of State Capitalism. *Survival*, 50(3), pp. 55 – 64.

Kosals, L. (2007). Essay on Clan Capitalism in Russia. *Acta Oeconomica*, 57 (1), pp. 67-85.

### Lecture 24: Globalization Today: Principles and Realities (Nikita Pokrovsky)

Main questions:

1. Globalization and modernization as sociological paradigms. A) Globalization as a linear process (modernization), b) the "world-system" approach, c) the world culture model, d) the global community theory, e) the global system model, f) the theory of "Knowledge Societies", g) McDonaldization theory.
2. Globalization matrix in the Russian society today. Entering the world community: price and effect. Russia as a probing terrain for the post-modern culture. Hyper-consequences of Americanization in Russia: traditional cultural values in review. Social change in the traditional societies: inevitability without fatalism. *Archaica* in a globalized society—what is historically very old and on the contrary brand new in today's world? Cultural losses, cultural conservatism, cultural optimism - revised.

*Compulsory readings:*

Sassen, S. (2007). *Sociology of Globalization*. W.W. Norton (Introduction).

Ritzer, G. (2003). *The Globalization of Nothing*. Sage, London (Introduction).

Yanitsky, O. (2017). Current Globalization: A Challenge for the Humanities. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 4 (12), pp. 131-140.

Yanitsky, O. (2015). Notes on Sociology of Globalization. *Journal of Social Science Research*, 8 (1), pp. 1478-1484.

Pokrovsky, N. (2002). The Role of the Generations in the Globalisation of Present-Day Russia. In: UNDP Human Development Report 2001 Russian Federation. Moscow, InterDialekt+. [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/russian\\_federation\\_2001\\_en.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/russian_federation_2001_en.pdf)

*Additional literature:*

Cole, N.L. Sociology of Globalization. A Brief Guide to a Subfield within the Discipline.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/sociology-globalization-3026293> Updated April 11, 2018.

The Globalization Reader (5th ed.). Ed. by Lechner, F. J. and Boli, J. London, 2014.

Pokrovsky, N. (1996). The Great Renunciation: Back to Feudalism with a Post-Modernist Look. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31 (6), pp. 330-336.

**Lecture 25: Viewing Contemporary Russian Society Over Non-conventional Lenses (Alexander Chepurenko)**

Main questions:

1. Two streams in the self-perception of the Russian society since the 19th century: the 'Slavophiles' and 'Westernizers'
2. Marxism attempt to discover the specifics of the Russian society: the role of 'obshina' and the Asian mode of production (Karl Marx, Karl Wittfogel)
3. The systemic transition of the 1990es: toward to market or toward a estates-based society? Contemporary Russian scientists on semi-feudal features of the Russian society (O. Bessonova, S. Kirdina, S. Kordonski and others)
4. Why do some social developments and phenomena look different in Russia (middle class, corruption, civil society, etc.)?

*Compulsory readings:*

Wittfogel, K. (1957). *Oriental Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. Pp. 49-101, 219-224, 427-429.

Kordonsky, S. G. (2016). *Socio-Economic Foundations of the Russian Post-Soviet Regime. The Resource-Based Economy and Estate-Based Social Structure of Contemporary Russia*. Stuttgart: ibidem-Verlag.

*Additional literature:*

Barsukova, S. (2016). Foreword, in: *Socio-Economic Foundations of the Russian Post-Soviet Regime. The Resource-Based Economy and Estate-Based Social Structure of Contemporary Russia*. Stuttgart: ibidem-Verl., p. 9-26.

Kirdina, S. (2012). From Marxian School of Economic Thought to System Paradigm in Economic Studies: The Institutional Matrices Theory. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 8 (2), pp. 53-71.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/slavophiles-and-westernizers>

**Lecture 26: The Four Russia's (Natalia Zubarevich)**

Main questions:

1. 'Core-Periphery' theory. The 'Core-Periphery' model for the Russia's space: structure and shifts.
2. The big Russian cities (Russia -1). Common features and differentiation in human capital, employment, incomes and lifestyle.
3. Medium size industrial cities and towns (Russia – 2). Transformation of Russian mono-towns (one-company towns).
4. Two different types of periphery – depopulating small towns and countryside of Russian regions with the elderly population dominance (Russia-3) and republics with the younger population, the better demographic conditions and ongoing urbanization processes (Russia-4). Adaptation/survival and spatial mobility patterns.

*Compulsory readings:*

Zubarevich, N. (2012). Cities as the Centers for the Modernization of the Economy and Human Capital. *Sociological Research*, 51 (4), pp. 3-27.

Zubarevich, N. Four Russias: rethinking the post-Soviet map. *Open Democracy Russia*.  
<http://www.opendemocracy.net/od-russia/natalia-zubarevich/four-russias-rethinking-post-soviet-map>

*Additional literature:*

Zubarevich, N. (2013). Four Russias: Human Potential and Social Differentiation of Russian Regions and Cities. In: Lipman, M. and Petrov, N. (Eds.). *Russia 2025: Scenarios for the Russian Future*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Joffe, G., Nefedova, T. and Zaslavsky, I. (2006). *The End of Peasantry? The Disintegration of Rural Russia*. University of Pittsburg Press.

Reshaping Economic Geography. World Bank Report 2009.

## **Section 6: Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods in ‘Russian Social Studies’**

### **Lecture 27: Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods in ‘Russian Social Studies’ (Oleg Oberemko)**

Main questions:

1. Quantitative, qualitative and mixed methodologies: separate research strategies vs. successive steps in a research;
2. Questions answered with quantitative and qualitative methodologies;
3. Procedures of collecting, processing and interpreting qualitative / quantitative data;
4. Sampling in quantitative and qualitative designs.

*Compulsory readings:*

Denscombe, M. (2011). *The Good Research Guide*: 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Maidenhead et al.: McGraw Hill; Open University Press. P. 11–51, 106–124.

*Additional literature:*

Bacon-Shone, J. (2015). *Introduction to Quantitative Research Methods*. Hong Kong: The University of Hong Kong. P. 1–51.

Berg, B.L. (2004). *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Boston et al.: Pearson. P. 1–42.

## Seminars

### **Seminar 1: Public opinion survey data of low / high formalization (open-ended and closed-ended questions).**

#### *Main questions:*

1. What is the specificity of face-to-face interview in the context of public opinion survey?
2. What are the differences between lowly and highly formalized communication in the context of public opinion survey?
3. What are the differences in answers to the same question open / closed-ended versions? (A case of Russia.)

#### *Topics for discussion:*

1. Roles repertoires in face-to-face interviews in the context of public opinion survey (poll).
2. What advantages and losses does low / high data formalization bring.
3. Specific ways of Russian public opinion to reflect public issues: comparing the responses to the same questions as open / closed-ended.

#### *Compulsory readings:*

Campbell, A.A. (1945). Two Problems in the Use of the Open Question. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 40 (3), pp. 340–343.  
Selected Data from Public Opinion Polls: comparing the responses to the same questions as open and closed-ended / Comp. by O.A. Oberemko, available for HSE students on LMS

#### *Additional literature:*

Grice, H.P. (1975). *Logic and Conversation. Syntax and Semantics. Vol. 3: Speech Acts* / Ed. by P. Cole, J. Morgan. N.Y.: Academic Press. P. 41–58.  
Kealy, M.J. and Turner, R.W. (1993). A Test of the Equality of Closed-Ended and Open-Ended Contingent Valuations. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 75 (2), pp. 321–331.  
Schuman, H. and Presser, S. (1979). The Open and Closed Question. *American Sociological Review*, 44 (10), pp. 692–712.

### **Seminar 2: Russian volunteerism studies: comparing 2 texts in qualitative / quantitative strategies.**

#### *Main questions:*

1. Substantial quantitative prospective: what factors impact on socially responsible consumption in Russia?
2. Substantial qualitative prospective: what are the principal organizational patterns of social volunteerism in Germany and Russia?
3. Methodological prospective: what are the specificities in research questions, in ways of arguing and making inferences in qualitative / quantitative strategies of research?

#### *Topics for discussion:*

1. Im/plausible factors and development potential of socially responsible (ethical, conscious, sustained) consumption in Russia as a new civil society practice.
2. Differences and similarities in organizational patterns of social volunteerism in Germany and Russia.
3. Differences and similarities in (social) scientific texts written in qual / quant strategies of research.

*Compulsory readings:*

Kupreychenko, A. and Mersiyanova, I. (2013). Problems of Measuring Social Trust — Can You Trust Most People? Trust in society, business and organization: Proceedings of the Conference “Business. Society. Human”. M.: Cogito-Centre–IPRAS Publishing House.

(<https://publications.hse.ru/chapters/101951967>)

Shabanova, M. (2017). Socially Responsible Consumption in Russia: Factors and Development Potential of Market-oriented and Non-market Practices. *Social Sciences*, 48 (3), pp. 17–36.

*Additional literature:*

Istomina, A. and Starovoit, E. (2016). Organizational Patterns of Social Volunteerism in Germany and Russia. *Sotsiologicheskiy Zhurnal*, № 2, pp. 92–109.

Mersiyanova, I., Kononykhina, O., Sokolowski, S.W., and Salamon, L.M. (2017). Russia: A Classic Statist Model. In: Salamon, L.M., et al. *Explaining Civil Society Development: A Social Origins Approach*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. P. 223–236.

**Seminar 3: Searching experimentally for Russian ‘features’.**

*Main question:* how to make critical analysis of *Russian ‘features’* with logic of experiment?

*Topics for discussion:*

1. Logic of experiment as a way of understanding social sets.
2. Plausibility of the inferences from the experiments about (a) conspiracy thinking and (b) protest and trust in government in Russia.

*Compulsory readings:*

Denscombe, M. (2011). *The Good Research Guide: 4<sup>th</sup> ed.* Maidenhead et al.: McGraw Hill; Open University Press. P. 65–78.

Libman, A. and Volland, B. (2015). Anti-Western conspiracy thinking and expectations of collusion: Evidence from Russia and China: BOFIT Discussion Papers 14/2015. Helsinki: Suomen Pankki.

(<https://helda.helsinki.fi/bof/bitstream/handle/123456789/13670/dp1415%5B1%5D.pdf?sequence=1>)

Frye, T. and Borisova, E. (2016). Elections, protest and trust in government: A natural experiment from Russia: BOFIT Discussion Papers 9/ 2016. Helsinki: Suomen Pankki.  
(<https://helda.helsinki.fi/bof/bitstream/handle/123456789/14319/dp0916.pdf?sequence=1>)

**Seminar 4: Russia in international rankings of the countries of the world: critical analysis of rating methodologies.**

*Main questions:*

1. Validity and reliability of rating methodologies.
2. Is there any risks of bias in measuring the human freedom?
3. Is there any risks of bias in measuring the social progress?

*Topics for discussion:*

1. Validity and reliability of rating methodologies.
2. Measuring validly and reliably the human freedom.
3. Measuring validly and reliably the social progress.

*Compulsory readings:*

The human freedom index, 2017 / Ian Vásquez, Tanja Porčnik. P. 11–33, 376–388.  
(<https://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/human-freedom-index-files/2017-human-freedom-index-2.pdf>)  
Social Progress Index, 2017 / M.E. Porter, S.Stern with M.Green. P. 1–21, 68–83.  
([https://www.socialprogressindex.com/assets/downloads/resources/en/English-2017-Social-Progress-Index-Findings-Report\\_embargo-d-until-June-21-2017.pdf](https://www.socialprogressindex.com/assets/downloads/resources/en/English-2017-Social-Progress-Index-Findings-Report_embargo-d-until-June-21-2017.pdf))

**Seminar 5: Social Structure of Post-Socialist Societies under Systemic Transition: the Formation of a Middle Class in Russia and Other Post-Socialist Countries**

*Main questions:*

1. Definitions of middle class. Middle class by income, self-identification, multidimensional approach to middle class. Functions of middle class.
2. History of middle class development. «Old» and «new» middle classes. Middle class in contemporary societies.
3. The formation of middle class in Russia: specifics, dynamics, possible impact on future development of the country.

*Topics for discussion:*

- There are different approaches to middle class definition – what are the foundations and reasons to consider while making the choice between them? How the thresholds for different criteria for middle class definition are set?
- What is the role of middle class in modern Russian society, what functions does / does not it currently fulfill?
- Why is middle class important for the country's development? How to increase the size of middle class in Russia?

*Literature:*

Mareeva, S. (2018). Middle Class Formation in Russia. In: Farazmand, A. (ed). Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance. Springer, Cham.  
OECD (2016). The Squeezed Middle Class in OECD and Emerging Countries: Myth and Reality. Issues paper (<https://www.oecd.org/inclusive-growth/about/centre-for-opportunity-and-equality/Issues-note-Middle-Class-squeeze.pdf>)  
Gontmakher, E. and Ross, C. (2015). The Middle Class and Democratisation in Russia, Europe-Asia Studies, 67(2), pp. 269-284.

**Seminar 6: Transition as a Systemic Shock: Societal Impact of Transition on Norms and Values of Population. Case of happiness in transition**

*Topics for discussion:*

1. Definition of happiness and subjective well-being
2. How transition impacted on subjective well-being?
3. Are socio-demographic factors important?
4. Financial determinants of subjective well-being in transition
5. Does inequality matter?
6. Unemployment and status at the labor market as determinants of subjective well-being
7. Societal and institutional characteristics

*Literature:*

Selezneva, E. (2015). Happiness in Transition. In: Hölscher, J. and Tomann, H. (eds.). *Palgrave Dictionary of Emerging Markets and Transition Economics: Insights from Archival Research*, Palgrave Macmillan Limited, pp. 545-564.

**Seminar 7: Urban and Rural Spaces in East and West**

*Main questions:*

1. Main trends in population resettlement in contemporary Russia
2. Comparing Russian and Western European cities: similarities and differences in economic and social structure (industry/ consumption strategies and infrastructure/ cultural life and creative classes/ wellbeing based clusterization and segmentation of cities)
3. Gentrification: what is happening in old industrial zones of European and Russian cities compared?

*Literature:*

Zubarevich, N. (2012) Cities as the Centers for the Modernization of the Economy and Human Capital. *Sociological Research*, 51 (4), pp. 3-27.

Zubarevich, N. Four Russias: rethinking the post-Soviet map. Open Democracy Russia.

<http://www.opendemocracy.net/od-russia/natalia-zubarevich/four-russias-rethinking-post-soviet-map>

How Are Russian Cities Different from Western Cities?

<https://www.hse.ru/en/news/research/218446222.html>

Smith, N. (2002) New Globalism, New Urbanism: Gentrification as Global Urban Strategy.

*Antipode* 34(3): 434-457, Blackwell Publishers.

<http://www.Overgaardtonnesen.dk/TEKSTERNE/05-Smith-New-Globalism-New-Urbanism-Gentrification.pdf>

Gentrification in Moscow: rampant and wild offspring of the transition period

[https://alexineu.wordpress.com/2013/12/13/gentrification\\_moscow\\_way/](https://alexineu.wordpress.com/2013/12/13/gentrification_moscow_way/)

**Seminar 8: Gender (In)equalities: Forms, Causes and Impact on Russian Society in a Comparative Perspective**

*Main questions and topics for discussion:*

1. How are gender contracts linked to the labor market, family policies and demographic processes in Post-Soviet period?
2. Are there any social differences in the formula of work and life balance?
3. What stimulates gender inequalities in the public and the private spheres?

*Compulsory readings:*

O'Reilly, J. and Nazio, T. (2013). CHALLENGING THE BALKANIZATION OF GENDER CONTRACTS. In: Karamessini, M. and Rubery, J. (Eds.). *Women and Austerity* (London: Routledge). P1-19

MacInnes, J. (2006). Work-life balance in Europe: a response for the baby bust or reward for the baby boomers? *European Societies*, 8(2), pp. 223 – 249.

Ostner, I. and Lewis, J. (1995). Gender and the evolution of European social policies, in: S. Leibfried, S. and Pierson, P. (Eds.). *European Social Policy*. Washington, D.C. Brookings Institute. P. 159-193.

## **Seminar 9: Labor Relations and Private Entrepreneurship: Interplay of Formality and Informality**

### *Main questions:*

1. The contra-intuitive reaction of privatized enterprises on transitional shocks and the formation of the institutional trap of informality on the Russian labour market.
2. Why do people agree to get employed informally in Russian economy?
3. Forms and reasons of informal economic activity of small entrepreneurs in Russia.

### *Topic for discussion:*

Should the State oppress informal economic activity in Russia or tolerate it?

### *Literature:*

Chepurenko, A. (2016). Informal entrepreneurship and informal entrepreneurial activity in Russia, in: *Entrepreneurship and the shadow economy*. Cheltenham : Edward Elgar Publishing, Ch. 5. P. 119-150.

Commander, S. and Tolstopiatenko, A. (1996). Why is Unemployment Low in the Former Soviet Union? Policy Research Paper No. 1617. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.

Kapelyushnikov, R., Kuznetsov, A. and Kuznetsova, O. (2012). The Role of the Informal Sector, Flexible Working Time and Pay in the Russian Labour Market Model. *Post-Communist Economies*, 24(2), pp. 177–190.

## **Seminar 10: Financial Behavior of Households in East and West**

### *Main questions:*

1. In which way are sociological and psychological explanations of saving behavior of people different from economic theories?
2. Are Russians financially literate? How big are the differences in financial literacy across countries? Do individuals possess enough financial literacy to deal with these developments, and how prepared are they across different countries? Are observed differences in financial literacy mainly due to differences in observable individual characteristics? Does experience with financial products matter for the stock of financial literacy? Which differences in institutions are correlated with cross country differences?
3. Are Russians over-indebted? What are the main measures of over-indebtedness used in the literature? How big are the differences in over-indebtedness across countries? What are the main causes of over-indebtedness? Does the lack of financial literacy lead to over-indebtedness?

### *Literature:*

Richard Thaler's contributions to behavioral economics, October 3, 2017  
[https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economic-sciences/laureates/2017/advanced-economicsciences2017.pdf](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economic-sciences/laureates/2017/advanced-economicsciences2017.pdf)

Bandelj, N., Wherry, F. F., and Zelizer, V. A. (Eds.). (2017). *Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works*. Princeton University Press. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1q1xrn6>

Jonathan Morduch, CHAPTER 1 Economics and the Social Meaning of Money (pp. 25-38).  
<https://www.financialaccess.org/assets/publications/2015/morduchsocial.pdf>

*Additional literature:*

Cupak', A., Fessler, P., Silgoner, M., and Ulbrich, E. (2018). Financial Literacy Gaps Across Countries: The Role Of Individual Characteristics And Institutions Working Paper, No. 2.

Retrieved From

[https://www.nbs.sk/\\_img/Documents/PUBLIK/WP\\_2\\_2018\\_Cupak\\_Financial\\_Literacy\\_EN.pdf](https://www.nbs.sk/_img/Documents/PUBLIK/WP_2_2018_Cupak_Financial_Literacy_EN.pdf)

Betti, G., Dourmashkin, N., Rossi, M., and Ping Yin, Y. (2007). Consumer over-indebtedness in the EU: measurement and characteristics. *Journal of Economic Studies*, 34(2), pp. 136-156. DOI 10.1108/01443580710745371

### **Seminar 11: Social Policy under Transition**

*Main questions:*

1. According to the analysts, Russia's welfare regime in 2000s shifted toward statism. What were the causes and consequences of that shift? Use articles by Cook and other authors to prove your points.
2. Where do the agents of social policy come from? Consider various agents in social policy using articles by Kulmala et al (2014) and other authors.
3. What is so special about post-socialism social policy, that makes citizens to be proud of it? Read the article by Fabricant (2016) to discuss this question.
4. How was the child protection system restructured in Russia in recent years? Consider the main shifts in concepts and practices using the article by Kulmala et al. (2017) and other authors
5. Consider the changes in disability policy in Russia represented in Soviet and post-Soviet films. Look up in Iarskaia-Smirnova and Romanov (2014) and search other literature and don't forget to watch the film(s) for your analysis.

*Literature:*

Cook, L. (2011). Russia's Welfare Regime: The Shift toward Statism, in: *Gazing at Welfare: Gender and Agency in Post-Socialist Countries*, ed. By Maija Jappinen and Meri Kulmala. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing,

Fabrykant, M. (2016). The social security system as a source for national pride: a cross-national analysis of individual and country-level factors, *The Journal of Social Policy Studies*, 14(4), pp. 583-596.

Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R. and Romanov, P. V. (2014). Heroes and Spongers: The iconography of disability in Soviet poster and film, in: *Disability in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. History, policy and everyday life* / Ed. by E. R. Iarskaia-Smirnova, M. Rasell. NY, Abingdon : Routledge. P. 67-96

Kulmala, M., Kainu, M., Nikula, J. and Kivinen, M. (2014). Paradoxes of Agency: Democracy and Welfare in Russia, *Demokratizatsiya: The Journal of Post-Soviet Democratization*, 22(4), pp. 523-552.

Kulmala, M., Rasell, M. and Chernova, Z. (2017). Overhauling Russia's child welfare system: institutional and ideational factors behind the paradigm shift. *Zhurnal Issledovanií Sotsial'noi Politiki*, 15 (3), pp. 353-366.

### **Seminar 12: Civil Society and Social Movements in Transitional Spaces**

*Main questions and topics for discussion:*

- How do civil society and social movements reflect and react to general issues and problems in transitional societies?
- How does the government impact on activities and actors in the civil sphere?
- To which extent do actors in the civil sphere question or legitimize established social relations?

*Compulsory readings:*

Carnaghan, E. (2016). From Balcony to Barricade: Nationalism and Popular Mobilisation in Georgia, Ukraine, and Russia. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 68(9), pp. 1579-1607.

Clément, K. (2008). New Social Movements in Russia: A Challenge to the Dominant Model of Power Relationships? *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, 24(1), pp. 68-89.

*Optional reading:*

Salamon, L.M., Benevolenski, V.B. and Jakobson, L.I. (2015). Penetrating the Dual Realities of Government-Nonprofit Relations in Russia. *Voluntas* 26(6), pp. 2178-2214.

## 8 Educational technologies

Using of PowerPoint based presentations of each lecture, related available Internet data bases of empirical data on different social, economic and cultural features of Russian society, as well as active learning techniques (inverted class etc.)

## 9 Evaluation tools for monitoring and assessing of students' knowledge

**Tests (please mark all answers which seem appropriate)**

*To Lecture 1*

1. Etacritic society – the term that is often used to describe specifics of Soviet, and later - Russia's social structure - implies that position of individuals and groups in social structure is based primarily on:

- their economic and financial resources
- their social capital, social connections
- their human capital - education and skills
- their position in the power structure
- their symbolic capital

2. Definition of «new» middle class as opposed to «old» middle class is based on their representatives'...

- level of income
- socio-professional status
- self-identification
- demographic characteristics: age and gender
- social capital

3. In terms of social structure constructed on the basis of self-identification, the largest group among Russians today are those who identify themselves with:

- lower strata
- middle strata
- higher strata

According to absolute approach to poverty, officially used in Russia, share of population living in poverty in Russia in 2016-2017 compared to the early 1900s (1992-1993):

- has increased
- has remained roughly the same
- has significantly (over 2.5 times) decreased, but then slightly increased during the last crisis
- has slightly (less than 2.5 times) decreased, but then significantly increased during the last crisis

*To Lecture 2*

1. What are the main approaches of civil society organizations to their activities?

- a. Helping the disadvantaged and people in need.
- b. Earn money and running a business.
- c. Advocating for social improvements in society.
- d. Gaining power over political, economic, or social resources.

2. What are the main resources of civil society activism?
  - a. People's enthusiasm and their volunteering energy.
  - b. State funding by grants and subsidies.
  - c. Economic income.
  - d. Corruptive and clientelistic activities.
  
3. What main distinctions are made when describing types of civil society organizations in Russia?
  - a. socially-orientated vs. rights-protecting
  - b. environmental vs. leisure-orientated
  - c. horizontal organized vs. vertical organized
  - d. nongovernmental vs. government-orientated nongovernmental

*To Lecture 3*

1. Which of these is **not** the main characteristic of the generalization of gentrification:
  - 1) Penetration by global finance
  - 2) Geographical dispersal
  - 3) Weak role of the state
  - 4) Changing levels of political opposition
  
2. In terms of population, the so called "Fourth Russia", in contrast to other regions, has:
  - 1) well-educated population
  - 2) growing number of young rural population
  - 3) decreasing rural population
  - 4) majority of population employed in public sector
  
3. The main factors for creating agglomerations in developed countries are:
  - 1) pendulum labor migration
  - 2) administratively approved association of large cities and neighboring smaller cities
  - 3) well-developed infrastructure
  - 4) close economic relationships

*To Lecture 4*

1. What are the **main** factors of "zoning" in the modern city (three or less):
  - a) Ethnic identity and migrant communities
  - b) Economic stratification of residents and their class identity
  - c) Cultural background and cultural preferences
  - d) Historic factors (the way it used to be over the centuries)
  - e) Other (please give your suggestions)
  
2. Internalization of Moscow as a global city is primarily demonstrated by (in order of priority)
  - a) the network of McDonald's fast food restaurants
  - b) international banks and financial companies
  - c) international brands of goods and commodities
  - d) imported cars

- e) Other (please give your suggestions)
3. What are the main international flows of migrants in Moscow? Where are they mostly coming from?
- a) Ukraine
  - b) Baltic republics
  - c) Greece
  - d) Mexico
  - e) Azerbaijan
  - f) Armenia
  - g) China
  - h) Vietnam

*To Lecture 5*

1. Speaking on entrepreneurship types specific for Russia and similar transitional economies, some researchers often distinguish between:
  - innovative and trading entrepreneurship;
  - productive and unproductive entrepreneurship;
  - political and institutional entrepreneurship.
2. Entrepreneurial ecosystems in Russia and other CIS countries are mainly characterized by:
  - strong role of research universities;
  - active role of business angels and venture capitalists;
  - efficient legislative framework of entrepreneurship;
  - huge impact of informal institutions;
  - weak institutions of innovation and entrepreneurship support.
3. What are the most specific obstacles preventing the collection of relevant empirical data on entrepreneurship development in Russia and other transitional economies:
  - lack of funding from the side of commercial and State donors;
  - low demand on the side of entrepreneurs themselves;
  - restricted access to methods and techniques of data collection;
  - high level of distrust in empirical data collected by non-State authorities.

*To Lecture 6*

1. The Russian model of the labour market during the transition was characterized by:
  - inflexible wages;
  - low claimant unemployment;
  - rigid working time;
  - mass layoffs;
  - low sensitivity of employment to macroeconomic fluctuations.
2. What labour market institutions determine the shape of the Russian model?
  - stringent employment protection legislation;
  - high minimum wage setting;
  - generous unemployment benefits;
  - two-tier structure of wages in both the private and public sectors;
  - weak enforcement of all major wage and employment regulations.
3. What are the negative sides of the Russian model?
  - the labour market has been performing unexpectedly bad if one judges on the basis of all major quantitative employment and unemployment indicators;

- low productivity workers were ousted from the labour market;
- high unemployment has negative fiscal externalities;
- the Russian model does not facilitate enterprise restructuring;
- high wage flexibility increases poverty.

*To Lecture 7*

1. Which of the following refers to the value-driven motives of CSR implementation?
  - a) Corporations adopt social responsibility initiatives due to pressure from various stakeholders
  - b) Corporations are motivated for the implementation of CSR initiatives to compensate their possible negative impact on society
  - c) Corporations can use CSR to create an impression on society and improve corporate image
  - d) Corporations are self-motivated for the implementation of CSR initiatives regardless of external and social pressure
  
2. What is the main reason why firms in developing countries accept CSR less than their partners in developed countries:
  - a) the political regimes strongly impede CSR initiatives in developing countries
  - b) cultural features in developing countries are not compatible with CSR principles
  - c) low level of economic development in developing countries contribute to low CSR implementation
  - d) the usage of Western CSR approaches always fails in other social contexts
  
3. Which of the following refer to rule-based government environment and have positive effect on CSR implementation?
  - a) there is a system of checks and balances between different branches of government
  - b) the transparency of government processes and politics is rather low
  - c) citizens have low level of trust in public information
  - d) the legal system is independent of political influence
  - e) there is well-developed public information infrastructure
  - f) corporations and firms have a high level of general trust in public rules
  - e) courts are often influenced by politicians

*To Lecture 8*

1. What type of expenditures is affected most from the income shocks?
  - a. Spending on alcoholic beverages
  - b. Spending on durable goods
  - c. Spending on travelling and entertainment
  
2. What type of income group is affected most from the income shocks?
  - a. High-income group
  - b. Middle-income group
  - c. Low-income group
  
3. Which economic crisis produced a most negative effect on consumer expenditures in Russia?

- a. Economic crisis of 1998
- b. Economic crisis of 2008-2009
- c. Economic crisis of 2014-2016

*To Lecture 9*

1. On the basis of theories you have studied during this course, critically discuss the statement: 'Income is the only one variable that explains household's consumption and savings'. In your answer contrast and compare arguments for and against this statement.
2. What was the main difference between Katona's model of saving behavior and the permanent income hypothesis? Explain the statistics on the rise of bank deposits in Russia in 2008-2014 in terms of Katona's theory of the role of expectations.
3. Are there cultural effects on household savings?
4. Which classification of money management of family finances was offered by Pahl and Vogler? What is the difference between the 'resource theory' and the 'sociology of gender' in the explanation of the systems of money management in the family?
5. What is the difference between the concept of 'financial literacy' and 'financial capability'? What can you say about the level of financial literacy of Russians?
6. What is 'financial exclusion'? What is the extent of financial exclusion in Europe and Russia? What are the causes of financial exclusion?
7. How much the Russians have borrowed according to current official macro statistics? Provide an estimation of the amount of household debts to banks. When giving an estimation better to link it to the time period or date. Which indicators of overindebtedness are used to estimate the level of overindebtedness in a country? In your answer refer at least to one macro and one micro indicators. Are Russians overindebted? Support your answer with empirical evidence.
8. How much the Russians have saved according to current official macro statistics? Provide an estimation of the amount of household savings in banks. When giving an estimation better to link it to the time period or date. Why was official macro statistics on household saving rates in Russia so high in the 1990s?

*To Lecture 10*

1. Which kind of approaches to 'informal economic activities' are dominating in the mainstream literature:
  - all non-formalized kinds of economic activities are per definition informal;
  - one should differentiate between informal and illegal economic activities;
  - those who do not pay taxes when being economically active.
2. Typical kinds of informal entrepreneurial activity in Russia are:
  - freelance;
  - drug dealing;
  - subsistence economy;
  - reciprocal mutual support in families and among relatives and friends;
  - 'shuttle trade';
  - non-registered self-employment;
  - bribing of citizens by state agencies.
3. Which is the dilemma of the Russian State concerning informal economic activity:
  - to combat or to accept the informal entrepreneurial activity totally;

- to downsize illegal economy while letting informal economic activity flourish;
- to distinguish between different kinds of informal economic activity, combatting some of them while tolerating some others.

*To Lecture 11*

6. What is the best description of a freelancer:
  - casual worker;
  - downshifter
  - independent professional;
  - informal worker;
  - moonlighter;
  - small business owner.
7. Freelancers in Russia are:
  - young;
  - well-educated;
  - highly experienced;
  - poorly motivated
  - informally contracted.
8. What employment situation in regard to freelancing is the most common in Russia?
  - Freelancing as the only job;
  - Freelancing as a second job;
  - Freelancing as a start for own business;
  - Freelancing as a job for students;
  - Freelancing as a job when caring for small children.

*To Lecture 12*

1. What is the gender contract was supported by social policies in the Soviet period?
  - a) the classic gender contract for the breadwinner-men and women-keeper of the family;
  - b) man-breadwinner and woman worker & mother;
  - c) man-breadwinner and woman-breadwinner.
2. How are gender citizenship and gender contracts related?
  - a) through the responsibilities of women as mothers and workers and the right to social support of the state;
  - b) through the responsibilities of women as mothers first of all and the right to social support.

*To Lecture 13*

1. Current fertility in Russia (measured by TFR) is :
  - a. On the same level as in Eastern Asia
  - b. On the same level as in Southern Europe
  - c. Higher than in Eastern Asia and Europe, but lower than in leaders like Scandinavia, France and USA
  - d. In top-3 of the developed countries
2. Current mortality in Russia (measured by life expectancy) is :
  - a. Highest among all Post-Soviet countries

- b. Lowest among all Post-Soviet countries
  - c. A bit higher than in some Central Asian countries with the reliable statistics, but lower or equal to the other Post-Soviet
  - d. At the same level as in Baltic (Northern Europe Post-Soviet) ones
3. What the share of ethnic Russians in the population of Russian Federation:
- a. Less than 50%
  - b. About 80%
  - c. More than 90%
  - d. About 60%

*To Lecture 14*

1. What are the main characteristics of the labour migration in Russia?
    - a. Escape from big cities into the rural area
    - b. Migration from rural area to urban space
    - c. Shuttling between the permanent settlement and the urban spaces to get employed on temporary basis
    - d. Migration outside of Russia
  2. What are the main characteristics of the permanent migration in Russia nowadays?
    - a. Low skilled workers predominantly
    - b. Migration toward former USSR republics
    - c. Migration of high skilled workers to the West
    - d. Migration of certain ethnic groups' representatives to the countries of initial origin (Jews, Germans etc.)
  3. What is "Western drift" and does it still exist in Russia? (open question)
- 
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*To Lecture 15*

1. Mark factors of social policy development in Russia as endo- and exogenous (A vs. B):
  1. Global economy, incl. prices in energy sector
  2. Structures of representation of political interests
  3. Strategies of political elites
  4. Crisis in the Near East
  5. Institutions, informal practices
  6. Legacies of the cold war
  7. Soviet legacies
  8. International organizations

A        endogenous  
 B        exogenous
2. Select the main social policy challenges since the 2015
  1. Monopolistic statist system of social provision
  2. Radical liberalization
  3. Services poorly matched needs of clients
  4. Monetization of access to benefits
  5. High rates of institutionalization of orphans, persons with disabilities

6. High rate of non-governmental sector participation

3. Select versions of social model of disability:

1. Moral model
2. Political economy model
3. Personal tragedy model
4. Post-modern model
5. Constructionist model
6. Charity model
7. Human diversity model
8. Cultural or political minority model
9. Administrative model
10. Independent living model

**Примечание [ПВ1]:** It is a general question, not on social policy in Russia compared with...

*To Lecture 16*

1. Elite configuration under Yeltsin (according to Kryshstanovskaya): fill in the forms and insert "strategic centre".

	<b>Top elite</b>	

2. Elite configuration under Putin (according to Kryshstanovskaya): fill in the forms and insert "strategic centre".

	<b>Top elite</b>	

3. Name the 3 sources of Putin's elite (according to Kryshstanovskaya)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

4. In accordance with the approach of T. Skocpol, power in Russia should belong to:

- 1) business class (corporate community)
- 2) leaders of the state (political and administrative elite)
- 3) “people in epaulets”
- 4) representative institutions
- 5) experts

*To Lecture 17*

1. What are common typologies of corruption?
  - a) Political corruption vs. bureaucratic corruption
  - b) Embedded corruption vs. natural corruption
  - c) High-level vs. street-level corruption
  
2. How can we distinguish gift from bribe?
  - a) In gift exchange, the relationship is primary while the exchange is secondary
  - b) Bribery occurs at various hierarchical levels of relationships
  - c) In gift exchange, exchanges are repeated
  - d) Bribery damages the collective and is self-interested
  
3. What assumptions in mainstream anti-corruption research are questioned by critical approaches?
  - a) Euro-centrism in the definition of corruption
  - b) The assumption that corruption can be adequately measured
  - c) The assumption that corruption can be fought if we have enough knowledge about the phenomenon
  - d) Taking the cultural context into account when researching corruption

*To Lecture 18*

1. How did Émile Durkheim explain the causes of crime?
  - 1) imperfection of human nature
  - 2) flaws of the criminal justice systems
  - 3) **as an essential element of a normal society, the crimes are socially embedded**
  
2. What organization is not included in a criminal justice system?
  - 1) Police
  - 2) **Ministry of social security**
  - 3) Court
  - 4) Prison
  
3. Has prison population in Russia gone up since 2000 (gone down/no change)?
  - 1) The prison population in Russia has gone up since 2000
  - 2) **The prison population in Russia has gone down since 2000**
  - 3) No change
  
4. What is the puzzle of the Russian criminal justice system?
  - 1) High crime rate during the economic growth in the 2000s
  - 2) High level of law abidance in Russia
  - 3) **A lower level of the registered crime rate in Russia than in well-established European countries**
  - 4) High acquittal rate in Russia

*To Lecture 19*

1. What are main reasons people mobilize in social movements today?
  - a. social, economic, or political inequalities
  - b. financial or other benefits of participation
  - c. the charisma of a leader
  - d. individual or collective injustice
2. What are main limitations of movement success in Post-Soviet Russia?
  - a. legal restrictions for public activities
  - b. lack of institutional access-points into the political system
  - c. lack of professionalism of participants
  - d. ignorance of main population
3. What are main conditions of movement development in Post-Socialist Societies?
  - a. political apathy
  - b. low social trust
  - c. low trust in social organization and collective mobilization
  - d. lack of funding opportunities

*To Lecture 20*

1. In which country was established the first in the world Ministry of Culture?
  - France
  - USA
  - **USSR**
  - United Kingdom
2. The cultural policy of modern Russia can be characterised as
  - social-democratic
  - **conservative**
  - christian-democratic
  - liberal
3. The fundamental role of cultural policy consists in
  - **ensuring homogeneity and unity of the country**
  - meeting the growing demand for entertainment
  - the promotion of neoconservative ideology

*To Lecture 21*

1. What kind of education was rising in the 1990th in Russia?
  - **part-time education**
  - preschool education
  - engineering education
2. Which professional groups played very important role in the USSR during 1960-80th?
  - private landowners
  - **scientific and technical intelligentsia**

- merchants and entrepreneurs

3. What type of the professionalism is represented in contemporary Russia?

- Anglo-Saxon

- **continental**

- Asian

*To Lecture 22*

1. What are the main features of the Soviet legacy in the religious domain in post-Soviet countries?

a) Political representation of religious confessions

b) Scientific atheism

c) Nationalization of religion

d) Ambivalent attitude of post-Soviet governments towards the religious revival seen as supporting national identities or as threat to political regimes

2. What confessions are defined as “traditional religions” in Russia today?

a) Islam

b) Catholicism

c) Judaism

d) Buddhism

3. What are the main features of the Russian state’s engagement with Islam today?

a) Development of Muslim infrastructure (culture, education) through financial assistance

b) Banning Muslim religious services

c) State institutionalization through the existence of Muslim representative bodies

*To Lecture 23*

1. Are significant differences in the development of capitalism in Post-socialist states?

1) No, they have similar socio-economic systems

**2) Yes, they are very divergent**

2. Why did the trajectories of the transformation of post-socialist countries turn out to be different?

1) They started the reforms at different times

2) The varieties in initial conditions

3) The policies during the transformations were different

**4) Because of the varieties in initial conditions plus different policies during the transformations**

3. What is the specific institutional feature of current Russian capitalism?

1) Economic dependency from gas and oil

2) Low wages

**3) High role of networks**

4) Lack of the high tech products export

*To Lecture 24*

1. When did globalization become apparent in the world?

- a) In Ancient Greece
- b) Under capitalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- c) After World War II?
- d) In the 1980ies

2. What are the relations/interaction between 'global' and 'local'?

- a) Global dominates the local
- b) Local dominates the global
- c) There is an equilibrium of both global and local

3. Is globalization inevitable by definition?

- a) Yes, globalization is basically inevitable. (Please explain.)

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- b) No, there are a number of means that the societies can apply in order to escape from globalization. (Please explain.)

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- c) This is simply a wrong question. (Why? Please explain.)

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*To Lecture 25*

1. Which are the two most important streams in the Russian intellectual elite's self-perception since the 19th century:

- the nobles and the merchants;
- the 'Slavophiles' and the 'Westernizers';
- the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks;
- the patriots and the dissidents.

2. What are the contemporary approaches to the systemic transition of the Russian society since the 1990ies:

- it is a development toward market economy and democracy;
- it is the development toward an estates-based society from the Socialist system;
- it was initially a development toward market which then turned out to semi-feudal system;
- it was a recovery of the 'nomenklatura'-led system under the umbrella of 'market' and 'democracy'
- it is a fluctuation within the eternal institutional matrix of Russian society.

3. Why do some social developments and phenomena (middle class, corruption, civil society, etc.) look so different in Russia:

- they look different everywhere, no specifics;
- because Russia is still making first steps of the transition to market and democracy;
- because of the pathway dependence;
- because they are imported implants with uneven chances to get embedded in Russia.

*To Lecture 26*

1. What is the essence of the core-periphery theory:

- the idea that if a country (city, region) starts to grow fast, it attracts neighbors to become semi-dependent actors

- the idea that periphery imports resources from the core and becomes wealthier The notion of peripheral actors to be exhausted
  - the meaning of economic expansion as a process of establishing of power inequality between the core and the periphery
2. The Russia No 1 according to the ‘four Russias’ theory is:
- the most wealthy part of the country
  - the isle of Westernized society
  - the most backward part of Russia
  - the center of economic and social innovative practices
3. The Russia No. 4 according to the ‘four Russias’ theory is:
- an example of sustainable economic development in the mountain area (similar to Switzerland)
  - an enclave with a specific socio-economic and cultural model based on pre-modern economic relations similar to some parts of Italy or Mexico
  - a cluster of green economy
  - a typical case of social backwardness and disorder related to specific past

*To Lecture 27*

1. While selecting sources of empirical research in social sciences, why do we need to distinguish quantitative and qualitative methodologies of research?
- To find out of good or bad quality a research is;
  - To define correctly the theoretical orientation of the researcher(s);
  - To predict the nature of the issues explored and discussed in a source.
2. What are the possible tasks of a qualitative research?
- To compare the frequencies of any qualitatively different actions, events, features;
  - To find out which opinion is correct in different situation;
  - To construct a theory from the primary data.
3. What are the possible tasks of a qualitative research?
- To compare the frequencies of any qualitatively different actions, events, features;
  - To find out which opinion is correct in different situation;
  - To construct a theory from the primary data.

**Mini-group or individual research project topics**

1. Inequality in Russia in comparative perspective. Describe the place of Russia in terms of inequality (monetary and non-monetary) and its perception by population in comparative international perspective, based on the open statistical / sociological data from international organizations and social surveys (World Bank, UNDP Inequality-adjusted HDI index, WWS and ISSP data etc.). What does it say in terms of social structure specifics in Russia?
2. Middle class and poverty in Russia. Shape teams of 2 or 3 colleagues to research typical perceptions on middle class in Russia OR poverty in Russia that are translated in mass media. Present the results in an essay, trying to reflect on their correlation with analysis of these phenomena in academic research.
3. Urbanization and de-urbanization processes in contemporary Russia.
4. Moscow as Russian megapolice: main social and societal commonalities with and differences from Western megapolices.

5. Select a 'Russian feature' (a well-known stereotype or a behavioral pattern that surprises you), shape teams of 2 or 3 colleagues to make a short-time ethnographic research of 'those Russian' to represent the results in an essay.

*Compulsory readings:*

Denscombe, M. (2011). Ethnography. In: Denscombe, M. The Good Research Guide: 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Maidenhead et al.: McGraw Hill; Open University Press. P. 79–92.

6. "Good neighbourhood" in contemporary Russian cities: how it is possible?
7. How Moscow "work out" for the young migrants from the former Soviet Union: the role of ethnic diasporas
8. Developing child friendly cities in Russia: main issues and best practices
9. Propose an analysis of the gender regime of any social institution in Russia and reconstruct a typical gender contracts for it

*Compulsory readings:*

Key Concepts in Gender Studies by Jane Pilcher, Imelda Whelehan. Sage, 2015

10. Select 2-3 post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and shape teams of 2 or 3 colleagues to make a research on the labour markets adjustments of these countries during the global crisis. Do the contemporary countries' adjustment models differ from the mechanisms that occurred in these countries during the transition period?

*Compulsory readings:*

Brown, J. D., et al. (2006). Nonstandard Forms and Measures of Employment and Unemployment in Transition: A Comparative Study of Estonia, Romania, and Russia. Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market, No. BWP - 2006/2.

11. The main unemployment trends in post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and countries of Commonwealth of Independent States and its indicators. Select 2-4 countries and analyze their unemployment level and its dynamics in teams of 2-3 colleagues.

*Compulsory readings:*

Commander S. and A. Tolstopiatenko (1996) Why is Unemployment Low in the Former Soviet Union? Policy Research Paper 1617. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.

12. MNCs social reporting in developing and developed countries. Project for a team of students (2 – 3 members in a team). The task is to make a comparison of CSR reporting of two MNCs from one industry. First company should be originally founded in Russia (or any other Post-soviet country) and the second MNC is from any developed country. For example, compare Sustainability reports of Rusal (Russia) and Alcoa (USA) from Aluminum industry. The result of comparison and subsequent analysis of corporate communication of CSR to be presented in essay.
13. Compare the development of entrepreneurial activity of adults in Russia and some other country using the GEM data, and formulate your hypotheses concerning the main reasons of differences

*Compulsory readings:*

[www.gemconsortium.org](http://www.gemconsortium.org)

Szerb, L. and Trumbull, W.N. (2018). Entrepreneurship development in Russia: is Russia a normal country? An empirical analysis, Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-01-2018-0033>

14. Compare the entrepreneurial ecosystems in Russia and some of the CEE countries. What are the main similarities and the main differences?

*Compulsory readings:*

[www.gemconsortium.org](http://www.gemconsortium.org)

REDI: The Regional Entrepreneurship and Development Index – Measuring regional entrepreneurship Final report (2013).

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/regional\\_entrepreneurship\\_development\\_index.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/regional_entrepreneurship_development_index.pdf)

Chepurenko, A. (2017). ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES: METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/entrepreneurial-activity-in-post-socialist-countries-methodology-and-research-limitations>

15. Informal entrepreneurial activity under systemic transition: Russia and other former USSR republics revisited

*Compulsory readings:*

Rehn, A. and Taalas, S. (2004). Znakomstva i svyazi (Acquaintances and connections): Blat, the Soviet Union, and mundane entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 16 (3), pp. 235–250.

Schneider, F., Buehn, A. and Montenegro, C. (2010). New Estimates for the Shadow Economies all over the World. *International Economic Journal*, 24 (4), pp. 443-461.

Williams, C. C. (2008). Beyond necessity-driven versus opportunity-driven entrepreneurship: a study of informal entrepreneurs in England, Russia and Ukraine. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 9 (3), pp. 157–165.

Williams, C. and Round, J. (2010). Spatial variations in the character of off-the-books entrepreneurship: some lessons from a study of contrasting districts of Moscow. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 10(2), pp. 287 – 300.

16. The typical patterns of the consumption response to economic shocks (the case of middle-income groups)

17. The levelling effect on the living standards of different income groups, that could be produced by the economic shocks

18. The main coping and resilience strategies of the households facing the economic shocks

19. Find facts of household financial behavior in Russia. Interpret them in terms of economic, psychological and sociological approaches studies during the lecture.

20. Are Russians over-indebted? Find evidence for and against this statement.

21. Freelancers in Russia: successful entrepreneurs or precarious workers?

22. “Good neighborhood” in contemporary Russian cities: how is it possible?

23. How Moscow “work out” for the young migrants from the former Soviet Union: the role of ethnic diasporas

24. Developing Child Friendly Cities in Russia: main issues and best practices

25. Select a religious confession in a post-socialist country and study in an empirical research project its history; the way it is institutionalized; its relations with the state; its role in the development of national/ethnic/regional identities; its transnational connections (if it applies); its role in contemporary politics; the way it is presented in the media. Present your results in an essay.

26. Select a post-socialist country and study the phenomenon of corruption in this country by analyzing the nature of the corruption problem; the role of historical legacies; governmental and non-governmental activities against corruption and by discussing the causes of corruption (culture; history; domestic, world and/or regional politics; domestic and/or international business etc.). Present your results in an essay.

27. Disability policy in Russia: public and private issues

28. Family policy in Russia: issues of the new pronatalism

29. Child protection policy in Russia: agents and changes

Literature to topics 27-29:

Chernova, Z. V. (2012). New Pronatalism? Family Policy in Post-Soviet Russia. *REGION: Regional Studies of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*, 1(1), pp. 75-92.

Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R., Romanov, P. V. and Yarskaya, V.N. (2015). Parenting children with disabilities in Russia: institutions, discourses and identities. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 67(10), pp. 1606-1634.

Rasell, M., Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. (2014) *Disability in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. History, policy and everyday life*. NY, Abingdon: Routledge

30. Please, characterize the fertility trend of Russia. Explain the reasons for fluctuations in a form of an essay.

31. Please, characterize the life expectancy trend of Russia. Explain the reasons for fluctuations in a form of an essay.

32. Please, characterize the reasons for ageing population in Russia. Compare, whether there are differences between these processes in Russia and Eastern Asia, and provide your explanations in a form of an essay.

33. The long-term and short-term reasons for the Russian demographic cross. Can this situation repeat in the near future.

34. Migration to Russia: the problems and prospectives. What are the obstacles on the way of converting Russia into the XXI Century US (from the migration point of view)

35. Spatial distribution of the Russian population. What are the current processes if we need to reverse them and what should be done in this case?

36. Russian family policy. Success or overestimation of the results.

37. Civil society participation in Russia's welfare provision: issues and challenges

38. Please, describe the problem of police corruption in Russia by means of media case of "Colonel Zakharchenko". Analyze this case in relation with the problem of "law enforcement pressure on business".

*Literature:*

Gerber TP and Mendelson SE (2008) Public experiences of police violence and corruption in contemporary Russia: A case of predatory policing? *Law and society review* 42(1): 1-44 and Kosals L and Dubova A (2012) Commercialization of Police and Shadow Economy: The Russian Case. *Economic sociology\_the european electronic newsletter* 2(13): 21-28. Read on media case: <https://www.rbc.ru/rbcfreenews/5ac472bc9a7947037564acda>

39. Analyze the issue of "telephone law" as the practice of judiciary in Russia. Use media case of a phone pranker, Sergei Davydov.

*Literature:*

Ledeneva A (2008) Telephone Justice in Russia. *Post-Soviet Affairs* 24(4): 324-350 and Hendley K (2009) 'Telephone Law' and the 'Rule of Law': The Russian Case. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* 1: 241-262. Read on media case: URA.RU, June 25, 2014, <http://ura.ru/articles/1036262370>

40. Analyze the problem of the "carceral collectivism" in the Russian prisons as a specific organizational and cultural phenomenon and its distinction from the modern Western penal practices.

*Literature:*

Piacentini L and Slade G (2015) Architecture and attachment: Carceral collectivism and the problem of prison reform in Russia and Georgia. *Theoretical Criminology* 19(2): 179–197  
and King RD (1994) Russian prisons after Perestroika: End of the Gulag? *British Journal of Criminology* 34(S1): 62–82. Read on informal social control in the Russian prisons:  
<http://old.prison.org/nravy/zakon/doc002.htm>;  
<http://old.prison.org/nravy/ponyat/doc012.shtml> and  
<https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/2901612>

41. Select an issue of civil society activity (e.g. children in need, disability, human rights, etc.) and study in an empirical research project the organizational field, the main activities, funding opportunities, state relations, as well as motivations of actors in a Post-Socialist country. Present your results in an essay.

42. Select a social movement from recent history and from a Post-socialist country and study its main features, including sources and development of mobilization, participant motivation, collective action frames and impact on society. Present your results in an essay.

43. Describe major peculiarities of the privatization in Russia; who were the winners and losers?

*Literature:*

Duckjoon, Chang (2006). The Politics of Privatization in Russia: From Mass Privatization to the Yukos Affair. *Pacific Focus*, 21 (1), pp. 201-241.

44. Is it a capitalism in Russia? The debate of the development of capitalist system in Russia.

*Literature:*

Sakwa, R. (2008). Russian capitalism. In: Richard Sakwa. *Putin: Russia's choice*. London; New York: Routledge, pp. 240-266

Kordonsky, S. (2016). *Socio-economic foundations of the Russian post-Soviet regime: the resource-based economy and estate-based social structure of contemporary Russia*. Stuttgart: Ibidem, Foreword.

45. Correlation between Russia's course on sovereignty and its cultural policy.

46. Lenin's doctrine of the "cultural revolution": managing society through culture.

47. The place of religion in the public education system of the Russian Federation.

48. John Higley's typology of elites and the power elite in Russia.

49. Critical Marxism on the power structure in the USSR.

50. The Russian elite under Putin: Militocratic or bourgeois?

51. Top down policy-making: USA/Russia.

52. Bureaucracy and power in the USSR and modern Russia: a comparative analysis.

53. Ideological hegemony and pluralism in modern Russia.

54. Higher education and social mobility in the post-soviet Russia: controversial trends

55. Soviet models of the professionalism: the role of the state and ideology

56. Power in Russia: a multi-dimensional view.

57. Structural power of business in Russia and US: a comparative analysis.

## **10 Educational-methodical and informational support discipline**

### Compulsory readings

- Agadjanian, A. (2014). Vulnerable Post-Soviet Secularities: Patterns and Dynamics in Russia and Beyond, in: Burchardt, M., Wohlrab-Sahr, M., and Middell, M. (eds.): *Multiple Secularities beyond the West. Religion and Modernity in the Global Age*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, pp. 241-246.
- Ashwin, S. (2010). Understanding the gender dynamics of Russia's economic transformation: women's and men's experiences of employment, domestic labour and poverty. In: Chant, S. (ed.) *The International Handbook of Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy*. Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, Cheltenham. P. 178-183.
- Bacon-Shone, J. (2015). *Introduction to Quantitative Research Methods*. Hong Kong: The University of Hong Kong.
- Bandelj, N. (2016). On postsocialist capitalism. *Theory and Society*, 45 (1), pp. 89-106.
- Baumol, W.J. (1990). Entrepreneurship - Productive, Unproductive, and Destructive. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98 (5), pp. 893-921.
- Berg, B.L. (2004). *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Boston et al.: Pearson.
- Bluhm, K. (2010). Theories of Capitalism Put to the Test: Introduction to a Debate on Central and Eastern Europe. *Historical Social Research*, 35 (2), pp. 197-217.
- Boeri, T., and Terrell, K. (2002). Institutional Determinants of Labor Reallocation in Transition// *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16 (1), pp.51-76.
- Braginskaia, E. (2012). 'Domestication' or Representation? Russia and the Institutionalisation of Islam in Comparative Perspective, *Europe-Asia Studies*, 64 (3), pp. 597-620.
- Brown, J. D., et al. (2006). Nonstandard Forms and Measures of Employment and Unemployment in Transition: A Comparative Study of Estonia, Romania, and Russia. *Budapest Working Papers on the Labour Market*, No. BWP - 2006/2.
- Cerami, A. (2008). Welfare State Developments in the Russian Federation: Oil-led Social Policy and 'The Russian Miracle'. *Social Policy and Administration*, 43(2), pp. 105-20.
- Cook, L. (2011). Russia's Welfare Regime: The Shift toward Statism, in: Jappinen, M. and Kulmala, M. (Eds.). *Gazing at Welfare: Gender and Agency in Post-Socialist Countries*, Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Chebankova, E. (2009). The Evolution of Russia's Civil Society under Vladimir Putin: A Cause for Concern or Grounds for Optimism? *Perspectives on European Politics and Society*, 10(3): 394-415.
- Chepurensko, A. (2016), Informal entrepreneurship and informal entrepreneurial activity in Russia. In: Sauka, A., Schneider, F., Williams, C.C. (eds). *Entrepreneurship and the shadow economy*. Edward Elgar, p. 119-150.
- Cisăf, O. (2013). Postcommunism and Social Movements. In: Snow, D.A., Della Porta, D., Klandermans, B., McAdam, D. (Eds.). *The Wiley-Blackwell encyclopedia of social and political movements*. Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm481>

- Denscombe, M. (2011). *The Good Research Guide: 4<sup>th</sup> ed.* Maidenhead et al.: McGraw Hill; Open University Press.
- Dobratz, B., Waldner, L., and Buzzell, T. (2012). *Power, Politics, and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon, pp. 10-23, 51-63, 117-121.
- Emmenegger, P., Kvist, J., Marx, P. and Petersen, K. (2015). Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism: The Making of a Classic. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 25(1), pp. 3-13.
- Epstein, M.N. (1999). Minimal Religion In: Epstein, M.N., Genis, A.A. and Vladiv-Glover, S.M. (Eds.). *Russian Postmodernism: New Perspectives on Post-Soviet Culture*, Oxford/New York: Berghahn Books.
- Friedmann, J. (1966). *Regional Development Policy.* Boston, MIT.
- Froumin, I., Kuzminov, Y.I., and Semyonov, D. (2014). Institutional diversity in Russian higher education: revolutions and evolution. *European Journal of Higher Education*, 4(3), pp. 209-234.
- Gender, state and society in Soviet and Post-Soviet Russia* (2000). Ed. Ashwin Sarah. London; New York: Routledge.
- Gilinskiy, Ya. (2013). The Criminal Justice System and Police in Russia: General Overview. In: Ebbe, O. (ed.) *Comparative and International Criminal Justice Systems: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections.* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Boca Raton, London, New York, CRC Press, pp. 135-147.
- Gimpelson, V., and Kapeliushnikov, R. (2011). *Labor Market Adjustment: Is Russia Different?* IZA DP Working Paper No. 5588.
- Gimpelson V. E., and Kapeliushnikov R. (2017). *Age and Education in the Russian Labour Market Equation / Institute for the Study of Labor. Series IZA DP "Discussion Paper".* No. 11126.
- Gregory, P.R., Mokhtari, M., and Schrettl, W. (1999). Do Russians Really Save That Much: Alternate Estimates from the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey, *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 81 (4), pp. 694-703.
- Grusky, D. (2001). The Contours of Social Stratification. Introduction. In: Grusky, D. (ed.). *Social Stratification: Class, Race, and Gender in Sociological Perspective.* Westview Press, 4th ed. P. 3-51.
- Golubchikov, O., and Phelps, N. A. (2011). The political economy of place at the post-socialist urban periphery: Governing growth on the edge of Moscow. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers (New Series)*, 36, pp. 425-440.
- Guseva, A., and Rona-Tas, A. (2001). Uncertainty, risk, and trust: Russian and American credit card markets compared. *American Sociological Review*, 66(5), pp. 623-646.
- Ibragimova, D., and Guseva, A. (2017). Who Is in Charge of Family Finances in the Russian Two-earner Households, *Journal of Family Issues*, 38 (17), pp. 2425-2448.
- Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. R., and Abramov, R. N. (2016). Professions and Professionalisation in Russia, in: *The Routledge Companion to the Professions and Professionalism.* N.Y. : Routledge. Ch. 19. P. 280-294.
- Jakobson, L., and Sanovich, S. (2010). The Changing Models of the Russian Third Sector: Import Substitution Phase. *Journal of Civil Society*, 6(3), pp. 279-300.
- Koos S., Vihalemm, T. and Keller, M. (2017). Coping with crises: Consumption and social resilience on markets. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(4), pp. 363-370.
- Kordonsky, S. G. (2016). *Socio-Economic Foundations of the Russian Post-Soviet Regime. The Resource-Based Economy and Estate-Based Social Structure of Contemporary Russia.* Stuttgart: ibidem-Verlag.

- Kotelnikova, Z. and Radaev, V. (2017). Recomposition and levelling of consumption expenditures across four economic shocks in Russia, 1994–2014. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(4), pp. 439–448.
- Kryshchanovskaya, O. (2009). The Russian elite in transition. *Journal of Communist studies and Transitional Politics*, 24 (4), pp. 585-603.
- Kulmala, M., Kainu, M., Nikula, J. and Kivinen, M. (2014). Paradoxes of Agency: Democracy and Welfare in Russia. *Demokratizatsiya: The Journal of Post-Soviet Democratization*, 22(4), pp. 523-552.
- Kunda, G., Barley, S. R., and Evans, J. (2002). Why Do Contractors Contract? The Experience of Highly Skilled Technical Professionals in a Contingent Labor Market. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 55(2), pp. 234–261.
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## **11 Material and technical support and equipment**

On lectures, access to Power Point presentation tools and quick Internet access are needed. On seminars 1-4, a real access to a computer for every student with preinstalled operating system MS Windows, packages Microsoft Office, SPSS is needed.