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Evaluation of the Population to the Elites as an Indicator that Reflects the State of the External and Internal Security of the State

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the assessment of status and approaches the study of contemporary regional political elites influencing the decision of the administrative, political and administrative decisions in transitional societies, suggestions to improve the process of modernizing elites, discussed a number of problematic transit of elitology: to create an effective talent pool at all levels of political and administration, the openness of elites at all levels, the organization full control over the government and management structures, compliance with the law.

Objective: To study the perceptions about the activities of the federal and regional political elites, the study characteristics of the formation of the Russian federal and regional elites, ways to improve the state personnel policy, the interaction of the elites in the domestic socio-political space, to improve the transparency of government.

Methodology: used historical and legal, formal-legal, structural and functional and analytical methods.

Results: Materials of sociological research on «Modern regional elites», which involved respondents from the Republic of Adygea, Dagestan, Bashkortostan, Komi, the Chechen Republic, the Altai, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Kaliningrad, Kurgan, Rostov, Ryazan, and Chelyabinsk Chita regions. The basic assessment of the status and prospects of development of modern Russian elitology problems recruiting Russian federal and regional political elites, the interaction of the elites in the domestic socio-political space. Reflects perceptions about the regional political elites considered as an indicator that reflects the status of the internal security of the regions. The analysis of the criteria of elitism, determine a set of personal and professional qualities of the persons recruited into the elite. A convergence of opinions and experts and respondents of the public that the elite must meet four main criteria: professionalism, education, high morality and patriotism. In this case, the respondents took the professionalism much larger proportion than the experts. The experience of the modernization of the American political elite, ensured the American withdrawal from the protracted socio-economic crisis in the first half of the last century and experience reformatting the national elite of the Republic of Korea, which was able to bring the country out of a deep crisis in the postwar period.

Discussion: Discussions of modern elitology, quoted in the article, were part of the First All-Russian elitological Congress of Russia: Current State and Prospects of Development», held in Rostov-on-Don, 7-8 October 2013. There were suggested that the main problems lied in the absence of Russian «new» elite, ready to take on new roles and manage «in a new way.» Reasoned thesis that in societies in transition, what continues to be a Russian, generally one can not speak of the elite. There are only certain conditions for its occurrence, the starting material or protoelite that does not fulfill its basic function, but only seeks to remain in power. In other words, the country has the political class, but there is no elite, because its content does not match the form. Noted a discrepancy between elitism, understood in the traditional sense of the concept, and the possession of real political power, which ultimately determines the low competence of a significant number of defendants who have fallen into the elite, bringing them into the elite layer of corruption mechanisms of activity, lack of motives for self-improvement. It was stated that in today's Russia in individuals who do not have sufficient funds, social support and family relationships with superiors, the chance to break into the elite is almost zero. As a result, the authorities are in the «average» of the second and third echelons of the bureaucratic elite, from which creativity is pointless to wait.

Novelty / originality / value: the article is original, has scientific value, since it is one of the first attempts to objectively assess the real state of the federal and regional political elites, to analyze the level of development of the domestic building materials of First All-Russian elitological Congress.

Key words: federal elite, regional elites, power, security, public opinion poll, population, elitology, transit, antielite, counter-elite, protoelite, criteria elitism, social elevator.

Events that took place in Ukraine, less than a year, radically changed the geopolitical situation in the world and have had a significant impact on the range and nature of threats to the national security of the Russian Federation.

As you know, the key element of the security personnel is a unit of state and municipal authorities. At the same time, it is important not to have a frame by itself, and their level of professionalism, integrity, the ability to hear people perceive and deal with the issues raised by them. In the history of mankind, you can find hundreds of examples when the power was coming off from the people, which inevitably led to its downfall. Therefore, monitoring of the activities of the population estimates of both federal and regional elites is not only theoretical but also practical interest in the study of the state of the internal security of the state or a particular region.

In southern Russia, this problem was studied in Rostov scientists scientific of elitological schools which opinion polls conducted regional

elites in 2005 (Elitologicheskie issledovaniya. Al'manakh, 2006), 2007 (Elitologicheskie issledovaniya. Al'manakh, 2007) and 2009. Within the framework of these projects were carried out surveys of the population, not only in the North Caucasus region of Russia, but also in many other regions of the country, interviewed members of the elite, experts, as well as various groups of the population. Addressing these issues has both theoretical and practical importance (Ashin, 2013). It is possible to discern the main characteristics of the regional administrative and political elite, as well as the characteristics of some other elite groups. It should be noted that the characteristics of the Russian elite groups, as well as society as a whole, mosaic and vary widely depending on the region, they can hardly possible to describe any one unified model. In the Russian regions are laid various core components of the elites. Thus, it is possible, for example, talk about ethnocratic elites republics, administrative elites of many central areas. In some regions, is in power elite business, or the governors themselves already done so, and we are dealing with the elite, privatized power. Finally, many of the regional elite, represented by former law enforcement officers.

Regular in-depth study of the problem was due to the preparations for the First All-Russia elitological Congress Russia: "Current State and Prospects of Development», held in Rostov-on-Don, 7-8 October 2013. In timed to Congress sociological study on «Current regional elites», was attended by our partners of the Republic of Adygea, Dagestan, Bashkortostan, Komi, the Chechen Republic, the Altai, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Kaliningrad, Kurgan, Ryazan, Chelyabinsk and Chita regions. Sociological survey of the population of the Rostov region (Rudoj, Shutov, Ponedelkov, Starostin, Voroncov, Cherkasova, Zmijak, Kuzina, Ljahov, 2013) is reflected in the published information and analytical materials. In this paper we attempt to summarize the key, in our view, on the respondents' opinions of the above regions of the Russian Federation.

Interest in issues of the role of the ruling class and all those who take the most important decisions in the political, economic, ideological, and other vital areas of social life, which have huge, sometimes decisive influence on the lives of millions of people, is logical and natural. But especially this interest increases in acute political conflicts in the international arena. This is due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, in particular the increasing role of the elite strata in the political process, their ability to manipulate the consciousness of the masses, relying on the latest tools and techniques media.

The results of a survey conducted in 2013, allow a number of general trends in the population of elites and, at the same time, to see the difference in estimates for the same reasons, that are obviously connected with the situation in a particular region.

Answers to the questions can be formed in three main problem-thematic blocks:

- 1) Presentation and public knowledge about modern elites;
- 2) Evaluation of the effectiveness of modern Russian elite;
- 3) Program of measures to improve the composition and performance of today's elites.

We will analyze the responses from the first problem-clusters. In the course description, we also present a table of simple distributions that characterize the respondents' answers to previous similar surveys (2007 and 2009) held in the Russian Federation, members of the South and the North Caucasian Federal District. In this case, in addition to comparing the results of opinion polls (in 2007 people were interviewed in 1611), our data are the answers to similar questions from the expert community: in 2007, 192 were interviewed an expert on the formation and functioning of modern Russian elite; in 2009 - 673 respondents of the number of civil servants, members of representative bodies, heads of public organizations and movements ("Rossiiskie elity v zerkale sotsiologii", 2007). Data for 2013 are presented according to the survey 89 experts from the middle managers of state and municipal services, representing the Rostov region.

First of all, it should be noted that position, as the degree of awareness of the elites. As it is easy to assume, based on knowledge about the main sources of information, the public is most familiar with the activity, on the one hand, representatives of the federal administrative and political elite (about 50%), and on the other - the local elite.

Firstly, constantly inform federal and local media. Secondly, easily get an idea, based on their direct experience and the local media, which, as shown by numerous opinion polls, enjoys considerable attention of the population.

As for the most meager information it regards economic activity and government elite federal and regional level.

This indicates, first of all, that, in spite of significant changes in the structure of social and economic processes in the country and in the media, value ratings of political and economic factors in the country for many years, little has changed.

Still, as in the beginning of XX century and in the middle, and at the beginning of the XXI century. Russia's priority status, and therefore - special attention to political factors (Rudoj, Ponedelkov, Starostin, Lysenko, 2012).

The primacy of politics over the economy in the survey clearly stated in the minds of the population. You can talk about the prevailing opinion of the population is stable, which is expressed by the formula: power belongs to the «team of the regional chapters and lured business elite bureaucracy.» The very business elite of the region is the third largest and has long been understood as the extent of their real impact on the government, and that it does not rise above. With regard to the democratic component of the authorities, who are elected by the population (regional legislative assemblies, regional party offices), then both the population and experts give them an even more modest position (Comparison table 1).

Table 1
Who, in your opinion, today really holds power in the region (not more than 3 options)?

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
Legislative assembly of the Russian Federation (republic, territory, region)	20,65	22,25	12,08	8,12	2,50
Some political parties and public organizations	13,05	10,25	3,34	8,57	1,25
Head of federal subject	60,86	49,25	34,9	22,32	63,75
Former nomenclature	5,64	8,25	3,34	6,65	3,75
Representative of the Plenipotentiary of the President of the Russian Federation	19,63	10,75	7,20	7,10	13,75
Managers of large state-owned enterprises	14,88	18,75	4,63	7,44	16,25
The corrupt part of the government management	30,46	25,00	13,1	10,37	33,75
Rich people, businessmen, entrepreneurs, bankers	26,54	24,25	12,34	10,94	31,25

Mafia and criminal structures	13,24	15,25	5,91	5,98	20,00
Someone else	1,33	0	1,80	1,01	-
Difficult to answer	3,99	3,5	1,29	0,34	1,25

If we talk about the assessment of the immediate prospects in the interaction between elite and population, then the last hope that his needs and wishes of the ruling elites will listen carefully, have not disappeared (it expects about 42% - and this is the first rank position).

This is confirmed in the answers to the question: «What are the main requirements must be satisfied by the elite?», «Professionalism», «education», «high morals», «patriotism». At the same time the population of professionalism devotes a significant share (about two-thirds of the respondents). Citizens as well as the answers to the previous question, would like to see the focus on elite social justice and the interests of different social groups (the third rank position of significance). At the same time, «practicality», «pragmatism» and «justice» have received a low level of preference - just over 9% and 4%, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2.
What basic requirements the elite must satisfy? (select 3-4 characters)

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
Professionalis, competence	64,28	29,00	11,32	9,27	88,75
Graduate morality	32,59	29,00	11,32	9,27	50,00
Education, erudition	37,71	37,50	10,74	10,80	28,75
Significant and varied management experience, including Party and Soviet work	23,11	19,75	8,82	7,51	25,00
Patriotism, national approach to the matter, statehood	28,75	31,25	8,97	9,35	38,75
Democracy	9,80	10,00	2,79	5,44	13,75
Practicality and pragmatism	12,16	10,75	3,82	3,14	8,75
Good relations with the Western countries	4,16	3,25	0,15	1,46	1,25
The ability to consider and coordinate the interests of different social groups	27,27	31,75	8,24	7,20	26,25
Fairness	31,43	27,75	7,06	5,82	3,75
High internal culture	24,65	13,00	6,32	4,75	22,50
Contact with the people	20,81	29,00	7,06	5,52	11,25
Political will	3,65	3,75	2,35	1,92	8,75
Other	0,51	0	0,44	0,23	0

In public opinion, adequately reflected the real positions of power in the elite community, and priority request to the qualitative composition and effective work of the elites. This conclusion has a number of confirmations. In particular, about half of the citizens share the position that the federal and regional elites do not quite meet the quality criteria and the requirements for an elite layer.

The answers to the question about the stability of modern Russian elite are characterized. The largest share belongs to estimates, fixing some instability elites. So think over 38% of the population (Table 3). As for more specific assessments (or - «stable», or - «unstable»), they are comparable: so says about a fifth of the respondents.

Table 3
In your opinion, is steady position of modern Russian elite?

	Population		Experts	
	2007	2013	2007	2009
I think so	19,69	21,75	14,58	18,27
Sometimes stable, sometimes no	40,35	38,00	45,31	44,67
Rather unstable	19,88	15,75	25,52	20,81
Elite has various possibilities for stability	19,82	22,00	13,02	14,21
Others	0,26	2,50	1,57	2,03

In the assessment of positive characteristics elites who exposes population noteworthy paradox: the population is much higher valued so-called «fiddling» the elite of the situation, rather than its prevention, prevention of its occurrence. More than 44% of allocated simplification «ability to resolve conflicts, to stabilize the situation» (Table 4). Apparently, such a gradation of merit determined by the still incomplete transition period with his confrontational-competitive background, greater demand for «fire measures» rather than everyday constructive activities elites.

Table 4.
What are the advantages and positive characteristics are manifested in the work of contemporary political regional elites (give no more than 3 answers)?

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
The ability to resolve conflicts, to stabilize situation	48,57	44,50	23,72	22,65	37,50

Coordination of the various population groups	25,61	26,75	15,31	18,45	27,50
The ability to lobby for the interests of the population of the region	27,52	23,50	15,05	16,41	18,75
Sensitivity to the problems of population	25,02	13,75	8,67	11,07	5,00
Patronage of local business development	23,99	12,25	13,27	18,45	42,50
Concern for the development of national culture and education	30,02	15,50	18,62	8,91	18,75
Others	4,19	10,25	5,36	4,07	3,75

Ranking of the responses to «mirror» the question of the shortcomings of the elites, in general, confirms this. And by the way, in those responses is much less paradoxes. The leading trio shortcomings noted population remains unchanged over the past several years, «Corruption - lack of professionalism - selection guide on kinship and familiarity status.» At the first place was the answer, «ignoring the needs and interests of the people» (over 58%). This sustainable ranking answers, in fact, refers to the original «birth trauma» post-Soviet elite, formed not on the principles of meritocracy, and in the bitter struggle for the redistribution of state property and power. Public support is not required. Moreover, the post-Soviet elite did everything possible to insulate the company from the «big redistribution» (Table 5).

Table 5

What are the disadvantages appear in the activities of the regional political elites (to no more than 3-4 options)?

	<i>Population</i>		<i>Experts</i>		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
Lack of professionalism	40,62	30,25	20,20	16,99	55,00
Corruption	50,00	52,25	18,20	22,30	68,75
Focus on the interests of a wealthy minority	24,26	24,75	8,66	9,91	36,25
Ignoring the needs and interests of the population	36,74	58,75	10,60	12,21	33,75
Selection guidelines featured for kinship and familiarity	37,32	33,75	14,31	12,30	38,75
Legal nihilism	10,41	3,50	5,65	3,27	7,50
Secrecy, lack of transparency in decision-making	17,21	26,50	7,24	4,60	20,00
Lowest common culture	18,37	7,50	3,53	4,25	8,75
Nationalism	8,54	2,25	1,59	3,89	5,00
Low level of organization of work	15,85	7,50	4,77	6,28	13,75
Lack of control and lack of accountability from the bottom	11,06	7,75	2,83	3,89	17,50
Others	1,62	2,25	0,71	0	0

The proposed measures to improve the composition and performance of contemporary Russian elites note the respondents' answers to the question: «How, in your opinion, had been formed a top layer of administration in your area?» It reflects the position, as discussed above. The first rank position is more or less certain - «This layer is represented by the former nomenclature, quickly replaced the old ideological affiliation» (37%) - so-called «ideological werewolves.» In second place - «came to government by cunning intrigues, unscrupulous, greedy people, putting your goals personal interests» (29.5%). The third - «The authorities are now people who have a lot of ideas, a desire to change the course of events, but their efforts are blocked by the supreme state power and corrupt structures» (24.7%). (Table 6).

Table 6.

**How, in your opinion, has formed a top layer of administration area (region, country)
(can not give more than 3 answers)?**

	<i>Population</i>		<i>Experts</i>		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
In the political struggle occurred selection leaders of the new formation	38,40	19,75	29,7	19,15	18,75
In this layer is represented by the former nomenclature, quickly replaced the ideological affiliation	29,53	37,00	16,97	25,48	56,25
Came to power through intrigue cunning, unscrupulous, greedy people that put their personal interests	40,61	29,50	18,79	21,06	41,25
Those in power are people who have a lot of ideas, a desire to change the course of events, but their efforts are blocked by the supreme state power and corrupt structures	26,47	24,75	10,00	13,99	21,25
Top layer of administration formed by modern democratic	18,45	15,75	12,12	12,37	5,00
In the upper echelons of the administration came those who would chose electors	18,51	13,75	10,30	6,33	0
Others	1,24	6,25	2,12	1,62	3,75

As regards to the assessment of influence of mechanisms that traditionally belong to meritocratic and democratic action which leads to the selection of a professional and non-corrupt politicians and officials, it is only a little over 15% of the population indicates their influence on the formation of the modern Russian political and administrative elite.

Predominance in public opinion ratings, indicating the extension of the Russian elite representatives of the criminal environment, and confirmed in the responses, highlighting the danger of further penetration of the elite members of the criminal community (Table 7).

Table 7.

What is today, in your opinion, the danger of entering the regional elite representatives of the criminal circles (can not give more than one answer)?

	Population		Experts	
	2007	2013	2007	2009
Large	40,93	27,25	47,64	29,04
Moderate	22,72	41,50	26,70	35,48
Lower	15,01	13,00	18,85	23,65
Difficult to answer	21,34	18,25	6,81	11,85

What needs to be done to improve the quality of elites? Respondents indicate the mechanisms of human resources policy, cultural and educational factors: a) the competitive selection based on professionalism and competence (50.5%); b) improving the educational level (41.2%); c) elaborate personnel policy under the control of the center (32%).

However, citizens clearly understand that your changes will not happen immediately. Answering the question: «What are the factors in the near future will determine the strength of your formation in the regional structures of power?», They show quite realistic pragmatic approach: a) the ability to express and defend the interests of the population - 42.2%; b) loyalty to the political regime - 35,5%; c) professionalism - 34%; d) the ability to maintain informal relations with influential people from the Centre (27.5%) – (Table 8).

Table 8.

What factors in the near future will determine the strength of your stay in the regional structures of power (can not give more than 3 answers)?

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
Loyalty to political regime	27,95	35,50	21,00	23,34	63,75
The ability to articulate and defend the interests of the population in the region	26,05	42,25	17,05	12,63	11,25
The ability to maintain informal relations with influential people in the subject of the Russian Federation	29,03	27,50	17,46	10,39	51,25
Wealth, money	46,76	22,25	12,89	11,46	25,00
Leadership and assertiveness	-	15,75	9,98	8,03	10,00
Professionalism	44,76	34,00	15,80	9,42	13,75
Nationality	10,86	2,75	2,70	3,96	7,50
Connection with the crime	-	5,75	2,08	2,03	2,50
Others	0,95	2,50	1,04	0,21	1,25

Table 9.

What measures should be taken to improve the efficiency of regional authorities (not more than 3 options)?

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
Practice the periodic reports of the first leaders in labor disputes	27,46	20,25	11,34	16,52	15,00
Introduce control over the activities of the authorities from the top to the right of suspension solutions	39,02	44,75	11,34	14,66	30,00
Transfer of authority to local authorities	16,92	13,50	9,11	13,34	36,25
Introduce an analogue of the federal districts - regional district in the subjects of the federation	6,32	6,25	2,43	6,30	2,50
Struggle with organized crime	46,30	29,00	17,41	15,20	28,75
Improve the selection of administrative personnel, with an emphasis on professional competence, efficiency, national approach to business	51,15	46,75	24,49	18,25	72,50
Introduce mandatory personal liability of employees of all ranks for non-service orders	43,23	56,25	21,26	15,06	61,25
Something else	0,96	0,75	2,02	0,66	1,25

Table 10.

Who, in your opinion, today is able to most effectively influence the behavior of elite groups (can not give more than 3 answers)?

	Population		Experts		
	2007	2013	2007	2009	2013
State authorities	59,38	59,75	33,03	29,90	72,50
Power structures	49,70	41,50	22,02	22,93	52,50
Independent organizations	16,46	12,00	3,60	4,60	21,25
Political parties and social organizations	23,11	22,75	9,89	13,38	22,50

Businessmen	14,22	10,50	8,09	8,36	28,75
Religious organizations	9,61	5,00	3,15	4,95	6,25
Media	37,72	44,25	17,98	14,91	43,75
Others	2,57	6,00	2,25	0,98	1,25

Next I would like to emphasize in the differential evaluation of the positions of the population of different regions, that the inhabitants of the Rostov region evaluate contemporary socio-political situation as tense (47.2%). In this case, even in the apparent well-being of the regional labor markets (of the regions in the Southern Federal District, only the Republic of Adygea for many years among the subjects of the Russian Federation with a crisis situation the labor market), almost half of respondents as key issues that need to be the center of attention of the authorities, called «unemployment (47%),» the economy «(45%), «Poverty» (36%). With these answers directly correlated data on the importance of economic measures aimed at employment growth in the resolution of regional conflicts – (77%) of the population identified precisely this set of measures, leaving behind measures to combat organized crime (32%), measures to strengthen the interaction between the government with civil society (28%), etc.

Definite interest and clearly form a relationship residents of the Rostov region to the question that first of all extremist political parties and movements

(47%), as well as religious extremist movement (37%) most interested in the aggravation of interethnic relations in the North Caucasus. In this case, the population of the region has expressed confidence that the degree of severity of national problems in the Southern Federal District is high (15%) and most high (37%).

Here it should be noted an unexpected, yet predictable situation: despite the fact that according to the respondents only President of the country (65%) can effectively influence the stabilization of the socio-economic and political situation in the Southern Federal District in second place by a wide margin, oddly enough was the State Duma - 24%, and the third place was shared by the FSB, and finally appeared in the replies, the subject of the Russian Federation to 21%), according to the respondents that the local government (27%) and state power in the subjects of the Russian Federation (25%) have greatly contribute to the unification of the people living in the territory of the Southern Federal District.

With the regard to the opinions and evaluations of people in other regions of the country, in this study had the opportunity to interview with the help of our partners, citizens of the Republic of Adygea Republic of Dagestan, Komi Republic, the Chechen Republic, the Altai, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Kaliningrad, Kurgan, Ryazan, Chelyabinsk and Chita regions.

A comparison of their views on the most characteristic positions profiles shows that the main trends continue in all the observed regions of Russia. It seems that these trends will be observed everywhere in the Russian provinces.

Thus, the above results of the study made it possible to formulate a set of questions for the scientific discussion within the framework of the First All-Russian elitological Congress.

The Congress was organized by the South-Russian Institute of Management, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation (RANEPA) and a branch of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Russia. The co-founders of the event were: the Council for Political Science Association for classical university education of the Russian Federation, the Board of the National College of Teachers of political scientists, political science faculty of Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow), Faculty of Political Science, St. Petersburg State University (St. Petersburg), Department of Political Science RANEPA. The Congress was attended by authoritative specialists of elitology, philosophers, lawyers, representatives of state and municipal government, business and community organizations. Responded to the invitation of the organizers of the over two hundred Russian researchers as well as elitologists of Germany, India, Ukraine, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan.

The main attention paid to members of Congress the political and administrative elite associated with the government. This complex for scientific analysis became a reason for a large number of critical assessments. Each of the speakers in their own way trying to answer the key question: how we apply the term «elite» is a group of people, which is endowed with powerful means in the country?

Head of General Political, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Professor J. Plyays noted that the main problem of Russia lies in the absence of the «new» elite. At a critical turn of 80th - 90th elite does not appear ready to take on new roles and manage «in a new way.» As a result, no revolution is not actually accomplished, as elite that came to power, has adopted many of the methods of the Soviet elite. People with fundamentally different political mentality was simply nowhere to take. System of training elite opposition in the USSR did not exist, and post-Soviet Russia of the need to create a new elite is not even thought about. Professor J. Plyays compared 90s with «Molotov cocktail», which gave the country an unhealthy synthesis of political elites. In his view, this type of difficult entered patriotic Higher Party elite apatriotic business elite, as well as «dark horse» - antielite generally not interested in the prosperity of the country. Latest Professor J. Plyays divided into internal (Russian) and external (foreign). And that is another significant influence on Russian policy. «Anti-elites, of course, is not the place the levers of power. In its place must come the opposition, we are obliged to bring up» (Pljajs, 2013), - concluded Professor J. Plyays.

According to Professor of RANEPA A. Starostin, in societies in transition, what continues to be a Russian, in general one can not speak of the elite. There are only certain conditions for its occurrence, the starting material or protoelite. Minimum education elites out four or five generations. So even during the Soviet Union's political elite does not have time to emerge. Those who replaced the Soviet representatives ruling circles can not be substantially rank as elite, since they do not perform its basic function - do not form an «agenda» of society. Their main and only goal - to stay in power (Starostin, Shvec, 2013).

«The political elite of Russia is not developing according to the laws elitology» - this paradox pointed Head of the Department of Political Science of the Astrakhan State University, Professor P. Karabushchenko. - The country has the political class, but there is no elite, because its content does not match the form. This is a key theme elitological requiring discussion. In addition, it is time to establish clear criteria that must comply with the political elite.» (Karabushhenko, 2013).

Professor, Department of Procedural Law of RANEPA S. Vorontsov led analysis of the criteria of elitism, determine a set of personal and professional qualities of the person recruited to the elite, which is reflected in the political, religious, legal and military documents of various historical periods. He stressed that the ruling elite incorrectly characterized as good or bad. It is derived from the level of

development of society and the situation objectively existing in the particular historical period in the socio-economic and political spheres of the state.

In the post-Soviet period, said S. Vorontsov was a discrepancy between elitism, understood in the traditional sense of the concept, and the possession of real political power. Has increased dramatically the role of belonging to «the team» the first person and personal devotion, as well as high-value material security of the candidate to the elite, the sources of which have little or no value. This accounted for the low competence of a significant number of defendants who have fallen into the elite, bringing them into the elite layer of corruption mechanisms of activity, lack of motives for self-improvement. This situation has arisen because of the weakness of civil society, the widespread use of the administrative resource and information technology in the process of reformatting elites limit public participation in monitoring the activities of the ruling elite. In fact, elite recruiting became an internal function of higher segment of the ruling political elite, and the process of formation and renewal of elites turned to the self-reproduction of the ruling class, is almost lost due to the civilian establishment. To rectify the situation and return elitology of discharge profitable business project in science, according to S. Vorontsov, you need to increase the transparency of government, to establish objective criteria of elitism and strengthen public control over the formation and renewal of the ruling elite.

According to Honored Scientist, Director of the Institute of Civil Service and Personnel Management under the President of Russia RANEP (Moscow) Professor A. Turchinova, education for the elite - that's not all. Elite is not enough just to «learn», it is expected to grow in the traditions of the people. Established mechanism of participation of the people in the composition of the political elite - the guarantee of its quality. But for that citizens need to provide full and truthful information about the candidates for management seats. System of appointment of ministers and other unelected officials should be under the supervision of an independent expert community (Turchinov, 2013).

«In order to open the way for the governing bodies of gifted people, you need to» turn on «social lifts, - said the head office of the company «New investment decision» V. Belousov. - In the USSR such elevators worked - the Komsomol, the party, the army. Today, those who do not have the material base of social support and marital status, the chances to break into the elite is almost zero. As a result, the authorities are in the «average» of the second and third echelons of the Soviet elite, from which creativity is pointless to wait» (Belousov, 2013).

Looking for ways to modernize the domestic elite should take into account international experience. History contains many examples of the success of the elites, who get their own country and severe political and economic crisis. Quite a lot has been written about «Japanese economic miracle», the output of the post-war crisis in Germany, «people's capitalism» Margaret Thatcher, the impressive «great leap» of the Chinese economy.

Professor A. Ponedelkov and Professor S. Vorontsov analyzed the experience of modernization of the American political elite, ensured the American withdrawal from the protracted socio-economic crisis in the first half of the last century and experience reformatting the national elite of the Republic of Korea, which was able to bring the country out of a deep crisis in the post-war period (Ruzvel't, 2009)

This experience shows that when traditional means of resolving the crisis, however do not bring any apparent benefit, to the fore the competent national leaders who are able to give an objective analysis of the situation in the country, reformat and political elites to mobilize the population to achieve their goals.

F. Roosevelt's words in the inaugural address, many decades ago, to a certain extent relevant to today's situation in Russia and in tune with the performances of Russian President Vladimir Putin: «Our plight is not from lack of material resources ... Those who manages the exchange of products of human labor, suffered defeated because of their own stubbornness and incompetence, admitted defeat and washed his hands. Our nation requires action and action immediately.

I'm ready, according to the duties assigned to me by the Constitution, to recommend measures needed in the diseased nation in the diseased world. There are many ways to alleviate the situation, but a simple conversation, we just will not achieve anything. We must act and act quickly» (Putin, 2012).

In the «New Deal», which proclaimed F. Roosevelt, efficiency and accountability of administrative and managerial elite in the face of the U.S. federal government has been significantly enhanced, thereby expanding its real impact on American society. The primary focus was on the formation of a professional civil service, which, in order to improve its efficiency, was removed from under the pressure of the political opposition, with the opposing positions of state power rate being realized by the political elite. Following this logic, in 1939, the U.S. Congress enacted the Hatch, according to which a ban on civil servants involved in the organization of election campaigns and the use of official position in favor of any party. As a result, the executive branch became to include two types of officials loyal to the authorities: absent party career civil servants and political appointees of the ruling elite.

«Southern Korean miracle» was made possible thanks to the fact that the political leaders of this country, especially, General Park Chung-hee, president of RK and Kim Dae-jung could not only create an export industries and industries in the form of multi-corporations - «chebol», which relying on foreign investment and the latest technology, organized the production of goods that are in demand on the world's leading markets, but also managed to isolate bureaucratic elite from arbitrary interference in the economy, be ensured transparency of administrative and managerial elite create effective tools for monitoring anti-corruption working and this day.

A. Ponedelkov and S. Vorontsov note that foreign approaches can not be automatically transferred to the Russian soil. But this experience can not be simply discarded as alien to the Russian mentality. Politico-administrative elite of Russia should use foreign experience in crisis management anything that can have a positive effect on domestic soil. Of course, to do so in accordance with our conditions and traditions. Then the domestic elite of the elite will be able to escalate privileges to the elite of responsibility and win the respect of the citizens of Russia.

At the same time, realizing the modernization of the public administration, it should be borne in mind the words of the President of the Russian Federation V. Putin «is constantly repeated in the history of Russia's problem - it is the desire of its elites to leap to the revolution instead of sequential development. Meanwhile, not only Russian experience, but all world experience shows the destructiveness of historical Speed: rushing forward without the overthrow of creation».

According to the results of a scientific forum published three volumes of materials of the Congress, who joined to the leading representatives of the academic schools and centers of modern elitology in Russia and abroad (Volume 1, Volume 2, Volume 3) overview of dissertation research domestic political scientists, edited by J. Plyajs (Pljajs, 2013) and information and analytical materials «Modern regional elites» (sociological analysis), reflecting the attitude of the population to the composition and activities of the regional elites.

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