

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
Институт экономики и менеджмента

# ЭКОНОМИКА ГЛАЗАМИ МОЛОДЫХ

**Материалы Международной конференции  
студентов, аспирантов и молодых ученых**

*Томск, 13–14 мая 2022 г.*

Под общей редакцией  
М.В. Чикова

Томск  
Издательство Томского государственного университета  
2022

# The future of education. Where we are and where we are going

M. Roshchupkin, student, 4th year, IEM TSU

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer T. Budlova  
E-mail: roschupkin.mike@mail.ru

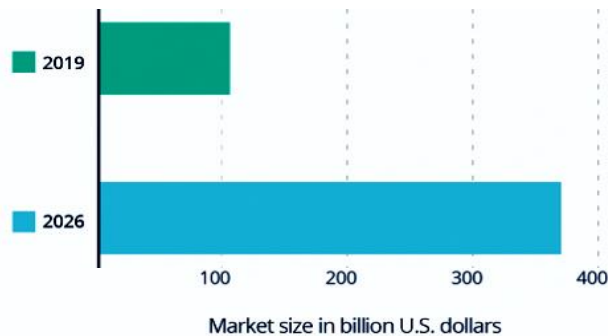
## 1. A personal view on the situation

Basically, there are two approaches to the system of online education:

1. E-learning requires 40–60% less time to learn than traditional classroom setting because students can learn at their own pace, going back and re-reading, skipping, or accelerating through concepts as they choose.
2. Traditional learning methods are perceived better than the web assisted e-learning methods by the students.

Personally, I believe there are benefits to both ways of education since, on one hand, it's critical for a student to perceive the information directly from the teacher in a classroom because it diminishes all kinds of "malfunctions" so to speak of exchanging the information. on the other hand, it's incredibly convenient to use technology as a mediator of transmitting information because it can negate the force-majeure situations like being late for a class or being sick, or being in a different place altogether.

Online learning is the quickest growing market in the education industry with a whopping 900% growth rate since 2000. 62% of organizations affected by changes due to COVID-19 stated that they will spend more on training in 2021. (training - online studying).



In 2019, the global eLearning market reached \$101 billion. By 2026, the total market is forecasted to grow exponentially, reaching over \$370 billion.  
Source: Statista

Fig. 1. E-Learning market size [6]

## 2. People are making link between education and economic success

People more and more realize the importance of having a degree for achieving success in life. The importance of knowledge and learning has been recognized since the beginning of time. Plato wrote: "If a man neglects education, he walks lame to the end of his life."

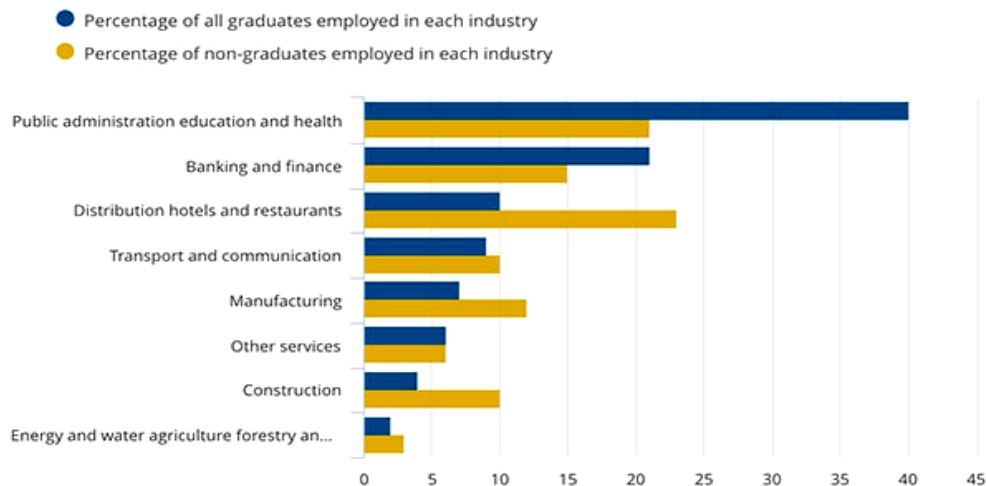


Fig. 2. Percentage of graduates in different industries [7]

However still, nowadays it's become more of a set of skills, intelligent assets because a lot of people of today acquire online education, online skills via completing available courses. A lot of us may know quite a few examples of people working not the jobs of their college degree specialization.

True importance of an actual degree is debatable since it's not about being an expert in a field, but more so about showing your ability to study and work hard.

### 3. Applying technology

a) Augmented reality.

Research shows that AR is a technology that favors inclusive education.

Results of a recent meta-analysis:

The main advantages reported in the studies analyzed are increasing motivation (24%) and facilitating interaction (18%).

The third most frequently reported advantage refers to the fact that the AR catches the interest of students with disabilities or with special educational needs (SEN) (12%).

List of lesser prominent advantages:

Efficiency in the learning process (6%). Development of cognitive skills (4%). The student-centered nature of technology (4%). Reinforcement of student attention (4%). Enjoyment in the training process (4%). The exploration and easy technological use by the student (4%). The satisfaction generated for the student (4%), and the most realistic perception provided (2%).

b) Virtual reality.

Education is expected to be the 4th largest sector that will invest in VR. Many studies are predicting that by 2025, VR in education is to be a \$700 million industry.

VR:

- Help students focus.
- Eliminate language barriers (AI translator).

Contribute to inclusivity

### 4. Learning principles shift

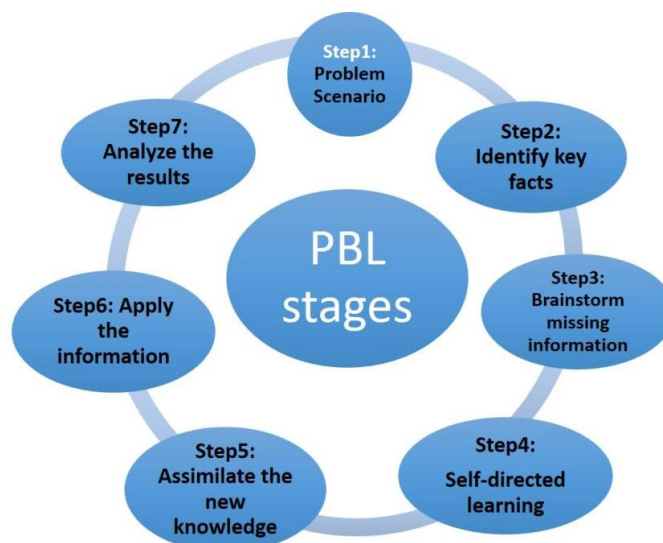


Fig. 3. From traditional to Problem-Based learning (PBL) [8]

### References

1. Sharma A., Alvi I. Evaluating pre and post COVID 19 learning: an empirical study of learners' perception in higher education // Educ Inf Technol. 2021. Vol. 26 (6). P. 7015–7032. doi: 10.1007/s10639-021-10521-3
2. Smiderle R., Rigo S.J., Marques L.B. et al. The impact of gamification on students' learning, engagement and behavior based on their personality traits // Smart Learn. Environ. 2020. Vol. 7 (3). 11 p. doi: 10.1186/s40561-019-0098-x
3. How does education influence professional success? // University of Birmingham. 2017. URL: <https://hub.birmingham.ac.uk/resources/article/how-does-education-influence-professional-success/>
4. Quintero J., Baldiris S., Rubira R., Cerón J., Velez G. Augmented Reality in Educational Inclusion. A Systematic Review on the Last Decade // Front. Psychol. 2019. Vol. 10. Art. 1835. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01835
5. Yew E.H.J., Goh K. Problem-Based Learning: an Overview of its Process and Impact on Learning // Health Professions Education. 2016. Vol. 2. P. 75–79. URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452301116300062>
6. 55 stats that show the power of online learning // Growth Engineering. 2021. 3 Feb. URL: <https://www.growthengineering.co.uk/55-online-learning-statistics/>

7. How does education influence professional success? // University of Birmingham. 2020. 16 Apr. URL: <https://hub.birmingham.ac.uk/resources/article/how-does-education-influence-professional-success/>
8. Fukuzawa Sh. How do we prepare our students for a realistic Job market? Problem-based learning // Teaching Anthropology. 2019. 9 March. URL: <https://teachinganthropology.org/2019/03/09/how-do-we-prepare-our-students-for-a-realistic-job-market-problem-based-learning/>

## **Analysis of the use of special economic zones in Russia and China**

*Xayachak Khanthanam*, student, 3rd year, IEM TSU

Supervisor: Prof., Cand. Eco. Sci. N.L. Shimshirt  
E-mail: joeyxay977@gmail.com

### ***Special Economic Zone in Russia***

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) is one of the largest projects to attract direct investment in priority economic activities.

Currently, special economic zones have firmly entered the world economic practice and are an integral part of national economic systems in many countries around the world.

Special economic zones were created as a tool to diversify the economy and improve partnership between the state and entrepreneurs. There was also a need for more effective use of the advantages of the regions of the country.

There are 42 countries where foreign investors come from, 796 SEZ residents including 146 SEZ resident with foreign participation and there are 42120 jobs have been created [11].

The goals of the formation of special economic zones:

Special economic zones are created in order to develop the manufacturing sectors of the economy, high-tech sectors of the economy, the development of tourism, the sanatorium and resort sector, port and transport infrastructures, the development of technologies and the commercialization of their results, the production of new types of products [3].

Special economic zones are created for the purpose of:

- Attracting foreign direct investment.
- Creating new jobs for highly qualified personnel.
- Development of the export base.
- Minimization of costs due to the absence of export and import customs duties.
- Bringing production closer to the consumer.
- Use of cheaper labor force.
- Development of territories [7].

**Table 1. Tax benefits [10]**

|                                     | Russia  | SEZ       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Profit tax, %                       | 20      | 2 – 15.5* |
| Property tax, %                     | 2.2     | 0*        |
| Land tax, %                         | 1.5     | 0*        |
| Transport tax (EUR per horse power) | 0.1–3.5 | 0*        |
| Social taxes, %                     | 30      | From 14   |

Creating the Right Conditions Makes Special Economic Zones Important factor in the economic development of the country, which accelerates the inclusion of the national economy into world economic relations, as well as encourage the development of the country's economy in general. In fact, SEZs act as poles of economic growth. It's active a tool for managing external economic relations at the regional level policy and state level.

In addition to the matter of various investments to enter the country What follows is the transfer of various technologies. from foreign investors whether it is technology in the production process or doing business including knowledge and new science from foreigners who come to invest in special economic areas as well.

There are 39 SEZs in Russia of which 20 are industrial production based, 7 are technology and innovation based, 10 are tourism and recreational based and 2 are port-based zones respectively [11].