

SUMMARY

Alexander Buzgalin (e-mail: buzgalin@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,
Chair of Political Economy, Faculty of Economics,
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

Kaysyn Khubiev (e-mail: khubiev48@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,
Chair of Political Economy, Faculty of Economics,
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

Ivan Tenyakov (e-mail: itenyakov@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,
Chair of Political Economy, Faculty of Economics,
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

Alexey Zazdravnykh (e-mail: apkreforma@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics, Assistant Professor,
Chair of Political Economy, Faculty of Economics,
Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

GROWTH AND/OR DEVELOPMENT: SPECIFICITY OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMIC MODEL

The article provides a systematic description of the main features of the post-Soviet economy. The methodology and categorical apparatus of classical political economy, classical institutionalism, as well as of other directions of heterodox economic theory are the basis for identifying the content, the structure and the peculiarities of Russian economy. The authors demonstrate the influence of climatic, spatial, and historical characteristics of Russia on the formation of these characteristic features.

The main stages of the evolution of Russian economy are highlighted, as well as the particularities of their growth / decline as shown by macroeconomic quantitative indicators. Special attention is paid to qualitative indicators characterizing social results and contradictions in the development of the main sectors of the economy. On this basis, conclusions are formulated that reveal the reasons for the deep recession in the 1990s, extensive development in the 2000s and stagnation in the 2010s. The author comes to the conclusion that nonrandom the presence of two main concepts for the further development of

Russia – a neoliberal concept and a concept focused on enhancing social regulation and social orientation of development (and not just economic growth) – is not accidental.

Keywords: Russian economy, growth, socially oriented development, political economy.

Eduard Sobolev (e-mail: edsobol@rambler.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Leading Researcher,

Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

THE VALUE ASPECT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

The article examines how the moral values inherent to human-oriented economy are being shaped in actual Russian society.

For this purpose, the author analyzes the peculiarities and contradictions of the value aspect that were characteristic of the national human potential during the Soviet period as compared to the values of modern Russians.

An assessment is made of feasibility and prospects for partial regeneration of the Soviet value system including non-acquisitiveness, disapproval of social inequality, respect for education, and striving for challenging job.

Keywords: Soviet value system, labor motivation, human potential, national identity, income inequality, post-industrial values.

Svetlana Kozlova (e-mail: svk1020@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Leading Researcher,

Head of the Sector of Institutions and Mechanisms for Public Administration,

Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

IMPROVEMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC (MUNICIPAL) PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The article presents the results of a comprehensive analysis of methodological documents on assessing the effectiveness of state and municipal property management, adopted in 2020. The purpose of this study was to consider innovations in the field of state (municipal) property management, and to identify some potential risks, in order to minimize them at the stage of implementation of new mechanisms by public administration.

Keywords: management of state property, management of municipal property, efficiency of public administration, assessment of the effectiveness of public administration.

Evgeniy Trifonov (e-mail: peopleproperty@mail.ru)
Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,
Department of Economics, Management and Production
Organization, Polar State University (Norilsk, Russia)

HIGHER-LEVEL NEEDS AS THE BASIS FOR THE LAWS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Though in scientific papers great attention has been paid to the theory of human needs, the problem of the higher-level human needs has not been directly posed; nevertheless, the prerequisites for this are shown in some articles. The author considers the problem of separating the higher-level needs from the totality of human needs. Higher-level needs form the individual's special abilities, the reproduction of which is the basis for the economic laws of human development, ensuring the preservation, development and prosperity of civilization.

Keywords: needs, higher needs, human abilities, laws of human development, the future of civilization.

Igor Groshev (e-mail: aus_tgy@mail.ru)
Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor, Assistant Director,
Research Institute of Education and Science (Moscow,
Russia)

Sergey Koblov (e-mail: Koblov-s@mail.ru)
Ph.D. in Engineering, Managing Director,
TsNIIMash Ltd. (Korolev, Russia)

RUSSIA IN THE GLOBAL MARKET OF SPACE TECHNOLOGIES, INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

The modern components of the Space economy are considered and it is pointed out that it is not only a specific part of the world economy, but also a large, promising business that is dynamically developing in parallel with globalization. The authors point out to the fact, that some sectors of the Space economy, including Space tourism, earn substantial income, so there is a great potential for profitability of this business. The article analyzes in detail commercial activities in manned space exploration and the current trends in its development. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the development of space tourism in Russia and its commercial potential. Some aspects of Russian private space tourism are considered which might ensure competitiveness in the world market of space services in the future. The ways of reducing the cost of space flights are analyzed. The factors, features and the development of the space tourism market are shown. It is concluded that the development of Space tourism in Russia is gaining popularity, and the era of

space technologies, industry and services will develop intensively, providing humanity with the opportunity to explore outer space.

Keywords: Space, Space tourism, Space technologies, tourist products, Roscosmos, Space economy, world market, potential, competitiveness, Space services, Russia.

David Petrosyan (e-mail: pet_dav@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor, Head of Department, Department of Strategic Research of Innovative Development, Joint Stock Company “Institute of Regional Economic Research” (Moscow, Russia)

Valery Bezpалov (e-mail: valerib1@yandex.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of National and Regional Economics, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics (Moscow, Russia)

Alla Stolyarova (e-mail: stolyarova2011@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Management and Economics, State Social and Humanitarian University (Kolomna, Russia)

Leyla Botasheva (e-mail: leilushka@bk.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Accounting, North Caucasus State Academy (Cherkessk, Russia)

DESTRUCTIVE SOFT FACTORS INFLUENCING SOCIAL SECURITY

Fostering spiritual development of everyone and improving the quality of life is both the goal and the most important condition for ensuring social security and the economic growth of the nation. With that in mind, an approach to reforming Russian economy is proposed based on research and reducing the influence of many destructive factors of post-industrial development that contribute to a decrease in social security. The author considers poorly researched soft factors, both economic and managerial, that contribute to reducing social security: destructive phenomena in the institutional system of the national economy, economic exploitation, economic selfishness, distortions of social justice, and malfunctions in the educational system.

Keywords: social security, humanistic economy, destructive soft-factors, institutional system, economic exploitation, economic selfishness, social justice, educational system.

Vasily Dadalko (e-mail: antikrizis1@bk.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,

Full Member (Academician) of the Academy of Military Sciences of the Russian Federation (Moscow, Russia)

Igor Krylov (e-mail: tt165@mail.ru)

Grand PhD in Technical Science, Professor of the Joint-stock company «Elektrozavod» (Moscow, Russia)

Sergey Sidorenko (e-mail: sera-1968@mail.ru) Grand

Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,

Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

Gennady Tchumak (e-mail: 7371562@list.ru) PhD in

Technical Sciences,

PhD in Technical Science, Deputy Director of

the NGO «Research Institute for Development and Security» (Minsk, Belarus)

ON SOME ISSUES OF DIGITALIZING PRODUCTION IN THE COURSE OF TRANSITION TO INDUSTRY 4.0

The authors point to the current trends in the development of society, revealed by globalization: stratification of the population by income, the formation of economically developed centers and economic periphery, the dominance of developed countries over developing ones. The article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the concepts of technological superiority; it is emphasized that the concept of catch-up development allows saving resources in the process of modernizing production, but leads to a technological lag. Therefore, during the transition to the advanced development, the need for the consistent infrastructure becomes urgent, offering opportunities for the commercialization of new developments, and financing projects of competitive high-tech industries.

The stages of technological modernization and transition to the «Industry 4.0» production standard are considered and several examples of the implementation of products accompanying the production of transformers are proposed. The conclusion is drawn: in the mode of catching-up development, it is necessary to concentrate resources for modernization and improvement of

production; in the mode of advanced development, in addition to financing scientific developments, it is necessary to create conditions for attracting innovations and ensuring their implementation.

Keywords: catch-up development concept, APCS, product life cycle, Industry 4.0, immersiveness, financing of innovative projects.

Mukhiddin Yusupov (e-mail: msyusupov@mail.ru)

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,

Tashkent State University of Economics (Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan)

Gulchiroy Ismailova (e-mail: Gulchiroy.ru@gmail.com)

doctoral student,

Tashkent State University of Economics (Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan)

STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY BASED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATION IN THE PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The article examines the issues of strengthening food security based on the development and improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms of cluster and other integration structures in the chain of production, industrial processing and sale of agricultural products.

Keywords: food supply, food security, primary and deep processing, value chain, agrocluster, processing industry, advanced technology, diversification, integration, competitiveness.