

SUMMARY

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STRATEGIC FLAWS OF THE RESOURCE-BASED MODEL OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY

The author argues that a natural-resource-based economy, relying on boosting the export of oil and gas products, has no good prospects in the future. Stating that it has long been a hindrance to Russia's transition to a market economy, the author substantiates the need for a shift in selling fuels: from external to domestic market.

Keywords: natural-resource-based economic model; energy intensity of the economy; volatility of economic dynamics; natural rent; rental taxation.

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MANAGEMENT PARADIGMS FOR THE RECONFIGURATION OF REGIONAL ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEMS

The author evaluates the need for a systematic approach to the study of entrepreneurship and examines the concept of entrepreneurial ecosystems based on it. In the article the logic of developing a paradigm for managing a regional

business ecosystem is justified; the manageable key components of regional business ecosystems are identified allowing to change the configuration of the ecosystem with the view of increasing its productivity.

Using the methods of econometric modeling, a methodological tool is proposed for assessing the effectiveness of the impact of the new institutional configuration of the regional business ecosystem on the performance of the business entity.

Keywords: entrepreneurial ecosystem, regional context, infrastructure, entrepreneurial networks; business ecosystem, innovation, institutional reconfiguration.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM AND SCIENTOMETRICS IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

The article substantiates the need for expanding scientometric research, highlights the essence of the methodology for evaluating its effectiveness and for the

implementation of scientific potential. The author also presents the existing methods of scientometric research and scientometric indicators in use throughout the world.

Keywords: information economy, informatization of education, science of science, scientometrics, scientometric research, scientometric indicators, international scientific databases, publication activity, modern education.

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DIVERSIFICATION RISKS IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

The article shows the need to identify diversification risks and the opportunities for minimizing them through the efforts of the state and the business community. A systematic approach to the assessment and management of diversification risks in the medium and long term is of great importance, the author states.

Keywords: diversification risks, Russian military-industrial complex, systematic approach, long-term perspective.

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ON SOCIAL SOURCES OF RURAL MODERNIZATION IN RUSSIA

The author assumes that successful modernization of rural areas in Russia is determined by the presence of social groups directly involved in the process. Based on the analysis of data on the dynamics of the ratio of the urban and rural population in Russia and abroad, of rural employment and unemployment, of household surveys and materials on internal labor migration, the position is substantiated according to which urbanization in Russia has reached its natural limit. With that, villages are gradually becoming less of the places for applying agricultural labor, and more of the residential areas. It is emphasized that taking into account the "blurred" social structure of the modern village and the weakness of civil society institutions, the authorities should appeal to those groups of the population that are able to take part in the modernization of the village, spending part of the income on the improvement of their rural households. These categories of the population include farmers, migrant workers and city dwellers who purchase "distant" summer cottages.

Key words: urban and rural population, urbanization and de-urbanization, modernization, social groups, development of rural areas.

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THE FORMATION OF HOUSING CLASSES, INSTITUTIONS OF SHARED PROPERTY AND GENERAL MEETING AS A RESULT OF HOUSING PRIVATIZATION IN RUSSIA

Housing privatization in Russia resulted from the transformation of the socio-economic system of housing and communal services, in which process housing classes were formed (owners of premises in apartment buildings, apartment tenants and tenants of social housing), as well as socio-economic, social and legal institutions of shared property and general meeting. The article proposes an

approach to the analysis of new institutional structures of society, based on the concept of housing classes by J. Rex and R. Moore, the theory of social multitude by M. Hardt, A. Negri and P. Virno, models of common resource management by E. Ostrom and M. Olson, as well as the classification of the participation process by I. Skalaban

Keywords: housing privatization, housing classes, social multitude, condominium, social institution, common property, general meeting, collective action.

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SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS BEFORE AND DURING THE PANDEMIC: OLD AND NEW CHALLENGES

The article discusses the present-day state of welfare systems and the main trends in their transformation in economically developed countries, especially in Europe, after the economic crisis of 2008/2009 in the context of government spending cuts, changes in the labor market, and reduction of employers' obligations regarding working conditions and employees' insurance.

Most attention is paid to conventional social protection tools and their changes during the new crisis caused by the pandemic: sickness and unemployment benefits, programs for the support of part-time employment and for ensuring guaranteed minimum income, as well as the availability of health care.

Keywords: social protection, labor market, social insurance, budget financing, social benefit, guaranteed minimum income.

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SUSTAINABLE GENERAL SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AS A PATH TO PROGRESS

The discussion article focuses on the fundamental issues of future sustainable progress. Taking into account the current global challenges, it seems appropriate to turn to the universal concept of systemic stability, the property inherent in one way or another to all social practices, and not limited to those that only reflect the interaction between society and the environment. In accordance with this concept, a realistic design of institutional changes in conjunction with resource and organizational-behavioral changes required for sustainable development are intended to occur in the mainstream of a systemic general social transformation.

As follows from the above argumentation, the transition to a sustainable general social transformation is real in the case of a synergistic implementation of achievable fundamental shifts.

Keywords: sustainable progress, social system transformation, institutions; technological, demographic and climatic changes.