

SUMMARY

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QUESTIONS FOR OUR FUTURE

The author substantiates the idea of the necessity and the ways of deep renewal of the Russian social system.

Keywords: choice of a model of society, historical experience, new restructuring, social development strategy, property relations, distribution relations.

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GLOBAL SYSTEMIC IMBALANCES: THE IMBALANCE BETWEEN THE SIZE OF THE WORLD GDP AND THAT OF THE GLOBAL DEBT

The author reveals the size and dynamics of the world GDP growth; examines the structure of global debt, paying attention to the serious risks of global debt growth for the stability of the economies of individual countries. The global economy and global financial system are also considered.

Keywords: gross domestic product, global debt, corporate debt, government debt, bank debt, household debt.

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A MODERNIZATION MODEL FOR RUSSIA: FROM CATCHING UP TO INNOVATING

In the context of growing social tension in Russian society, it is necessary to carry out modernization based on technological innovation. The catch-up modernization model does not solve the problem of long-term sustainable development. Under the circumstances, the general strategy of national development should be changed to avoid threats to economic security.

Keywords: modernization, oil and gas revenues, social tension, technological innovation, economic security of the country.

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POPULAR CULTURE AND STATE PATERNALISM: ON THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL POLICY ON THE FORMATION OF BEHAVIORAL STEREOTYPES AND VALUES

The article raises the question of the need for scientific research of various aspects of current mass culture in the Russian Federation, its specific features and development stages in the Soviet era are discussed, as well as the views of some contemporary authors in this area.

Keywords: popular culture, mass culture, cultural policy, state paternalism, social and political stereotypes, urbanization, soviet visual arts, “social realism” style, government order.

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ON THE STRATEGIC EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS (CONSIDERING THE EXAMPLE OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY)

Now the hi-tech and knowledge-intensive sector of the Russian Federation economy is implementing a host of the technologically sophisticated projects which are strategically important for the industry and the nation. To assess the strategic efficiency of an innovative project, the author suggests the balanced indicators system including labour management indicators, equipment indicators, the indicators of managerial and technological complexity of the production process, the indicators of the completion of the production plan and of the preset targets achievement, as well as some others.

Keywords: aircraft industry, innovative project, strategic efficiency, high-tech products, strategic guidelines, structural characteristics, economic indicators.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A LEADING FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The article examines the ongoing policy of promoting the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and the role of entrepreneurship in the economic recovery of the country.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, small business, private property, stable economy, reforms, economic security.

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SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A FACTOR OF SELF-ORGANIZATION IN THE HOUSING ECONOMY

Social capital is derived from social cohesion, and forms the basis for collective action. The low level of social capital (in the form of interpersonal and institutional trust, the number and dynamics of owners' associations) is one of the factors behind the low indicators of housing self-organization and problems with the overhaul of apartment buildings.

Keywords: social capital, collective action, trust, housing economy, apartment buildings, major repairs, housing self-organization.

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EURASIAN INTEGRATION AS A FACTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE EAEU COUNTRIES

The article shows the relationship between the Eurasian integration and the modernization of the national economies of the EAEU member states. The role of the personnel in economic modernization is scrutinized; the difficulties facing these countries in providing the modernization of their economies with qualified employees are analyzed. The current trends in and the problems of higher education in the EAEU countries and the issues of their provision with academic and scientific staff are considered. The cooperation of the EAEU countries in the training of highly qualified personnel, its main forms and directions is studied. The first steps towards the formation of the Common Educational Space (CES) of the EAEU are considered; the challenges are revealed.

Keywords: EAEU countries, integration, economic modernization, human capital, education, science, cooperation, unified educational space.