

FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR



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From the Chief Editor

By August, 2011 three years had passed since the moment when the world financial and economic crisis had taken place in the Russian Federation and influenced its economy greater than in the leading advanced states. It was the result of frailty and inefficiency of the extremely liberal financial and economic policy of the country.

Also in August, 2011 the 20th anniversary of forming the State Committee on Emergency for the Soviet Union's Rescue was observed, to be more exact, its imitation which became the starting point of the final disintegration of the USSR.

The mechanisms for the Russian economy's liberalization started in the Russian Federation afterwards, were unprecedented in their rapidity and in the scale of the public property's privatization. The shock therapy and the default of the year of 1998 brought the country to the state when the imperious elite had to search the candidate for Yeltsin's replacement. Taking the post of the President of the Russian Federation by V. Putin in 2000 considerably stabilized the country's position in many vital spheres.

As S.G. Kara-Murza marks, within the recent decade "...the situation, as they say, was "frozen", turned into the mode of the slowed down degradation. It made people calm down a little". "Putin's stabilization program, maybe, became the best model in the history of the market reforms ... But step by step it turned to the stagnation model"¹. Kara-Murza gives a number of diagrams which precisely show the dynamics of de-industrialization and easing of the national economy on a number of major indicators.

The fact that the model of the market reforms existing in the Russian Federation leads to stagnation, is also understood by the Prime-Minister V. Putin who started the updating of the Concept of the long-term socio-economic development of the country till 2020, approved by the Government in 2008, within the new political cycle of parliamentary and presidential elections. As V. Putin announced at his last report in the State Duma: "...with

¹ Kara-Murza S.G. It's a difficult task to elaborate the acceptable doctrine till 2020 within the existing political system // Russia's Strategy 2020. Particular point of view. "Round Table" Discussion's Materials. – M.: Scientific Expert, 2011. – Pp. 92-93.

Figure 1. Indexes of the gross national product, capital investments into the fixed capital, retail commodity circulation in Russia, 1990 = 100

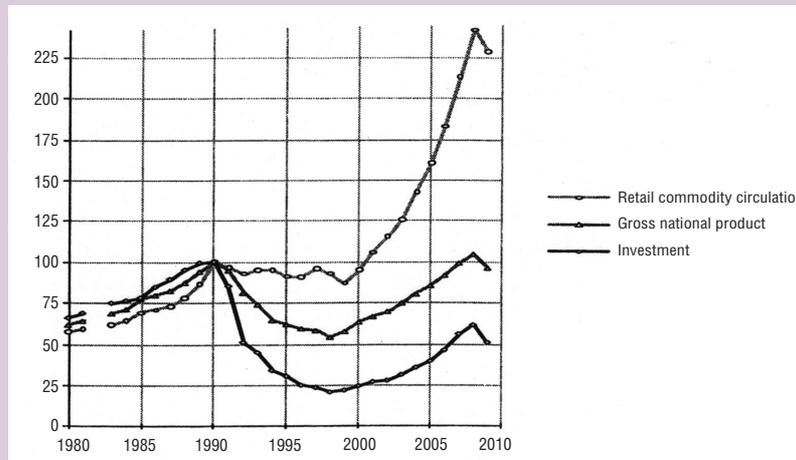


Figure 2. Production of bearings in Russia, million units

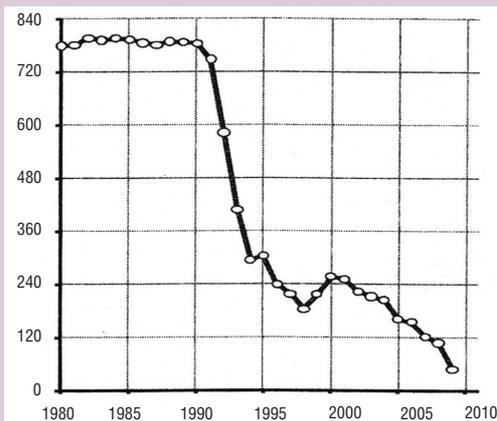
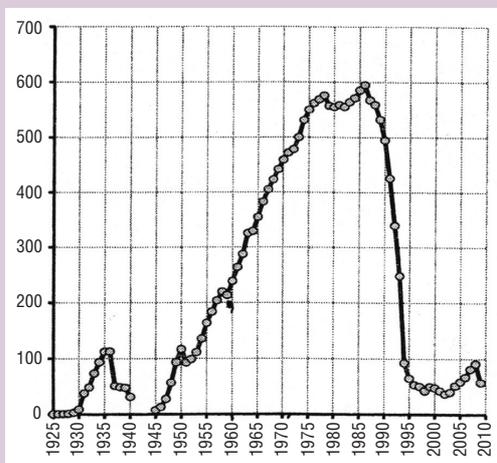


Figure 3. Tractors' production in the USSR and in the CIS, thousand units



the participation of experts we are completing “Strategy 2020”, first of all the question is the search of the new growth reserves, the correct priorities’ arrangement”.

One of the experts, academician V.L. Markarov, notes: “The Prime-Minister spoke in details, that nowadays Russia needs stable development. It means that everything that was made was more or less correct, and it is just necessary to make various correct amendments. Once thousand experts are involved, it is clear that correct amendments will be made in any case. But the general line will apparently remain the same”².

Professor S.S. Sulakshin considers that “... for today the liberal and, we shall tell directly, the deadlock model represented in the concept of the year of 2008, is reproduced in the materials of the expert group under V.A. Mau’s and E.G. Yasin’s guidance, even with the elements of radicalization.

This model is semi-sovereign because the major economic regulator – the Central Bank of Russia – carries out the issue according to the uncontrollable Russian circumstances. It’s asocial because it refuses redistribution and the progressive taxation.

² Russia’s Strategy 2020. Particular point of view. “Round Table” Discussion’s Materials. – M.: Scientific Expert, 2011. – P. 59.

It's liberal, monetary, raw export, excessively open, because the mechanisms of disproportions' alignment are not created. This model is unguided, because it is based on the principle of the least state's participation in the economy and in the social affairs. It is refractory to innovations, because the motivational mechanisms are not created by the state; business will be never motivated for venture charges. Such approach is incompatible with the success of the country's development"³.

The success of the socio-economic development of the state is also incompatible with the presence in the country the system of the apparatus and state political corruption perfectly described by Yu. Boldyrev⁴.

The first kind – apparatus corruption – is the kind which resists the bodies of the internal state control's system. This kind's suppression consists in application of the formalized mechanisms of government which are connected, on the one hand, with providing the prospects of the carrier growth and adequate level of the state employees' payment (including high-rank officials), and on the other hand, will consist in realization of the principle of the state employee's corruption presumption, demanding special scrupulousness of the official's activity within legislative specifications. The second kind – state political corruption – represents the state which is much heavier as it is the tool for various shadow and even legal forces which aspire to subordinate the actions of state institutes to the private interests, contrary to the interests of the society. Unfortunately, for today our society is separated into parts. It is destroyed by anomie, which is the refusal of the moral and social norms, obligations, conscience, and which is the common phenomenon.

³ Ibid. Pp. 42-43.

⁴ Boldyrev Yu. Corruption as the system feature of the post-Soviet Russian capitalism // Russian Economic Journal. – 2011. – № 2. – Pp. 14-34.

Figure 4. Deep exploratory drilling on oil and gas in Russia, thousand m

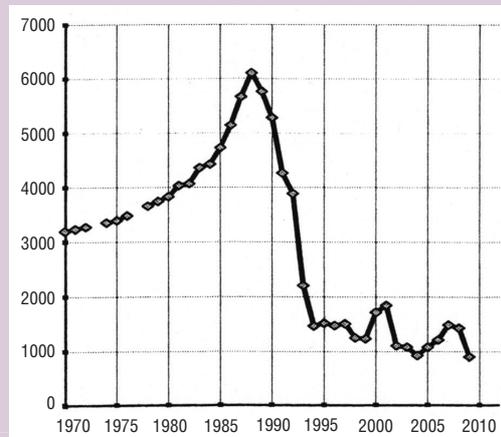


Figure 5. Cattle in Russia, million heads

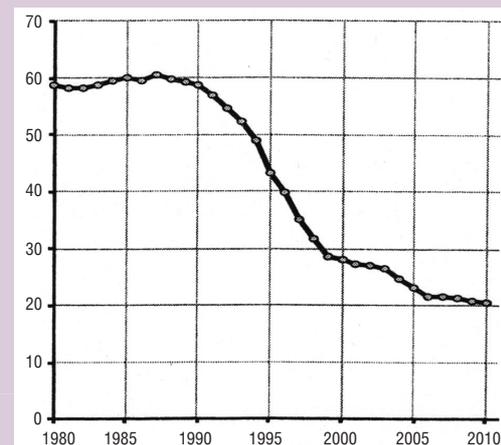
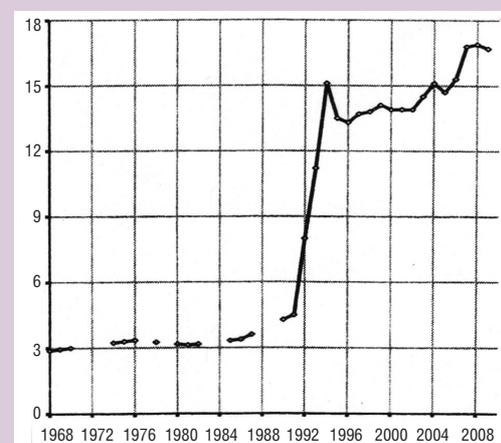


Figure 6. Stratification of the society under incomes in RSFSR and in the Russian Federation: share factor of differentiation



Without the statement and the solution of the basic problems on values, validity, solidarity and unity of the society, and about its purposes and the advance ideology it is impossible to overcome the state political corruption.

To find the way out of this vicious circle, the public contract containing the results of active dialogue among the authority and the society, is required. Probably, in a year (in August, 2012) it will be possible to judge on the real facts how “The All-Russia Popular Front”, organized by the leader of the party “United Russia” V.V. Putin, will solve this problem.

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Not receding from the already developed tradition, we represent the results of the monitoring estimations of public opinion on the condition of the Russian society. *In tables 1, 2 and 3* the comparison of some parameters of the social health and political mood of the population of the Vologda Oblast is represented.

The accounting period of monitoring results of interrogation is August, 2011. The base for comparison is the average data received from four measurements, carried out by the ISED T RAS for the period from January till August, 2008. Apparently from the given tables, it is not possible to achieve the parameters of the pre-crisis period yet.

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As well as in the previous issue, in this one the rating of the previous publications in the journal is resulted.

The editorial board plans to devote the following issue to the results of the organized by the ISED T RAS, by the Branch of the social studies and by the Government of the Vologda Oblast VI Scientific and Practical Conference “Strategy and tactics of economic reforms’ realization”, which will be held in Vologda in October, 2011 in the status of the international event.

Table 1. Estimation of the social condition

In % to the total number of interrogated people		Dynamics indexes	
8 months 2008	August 2011		
<i>Usual condition, good mood</i>			
70.2	66.7	0.95	
<i>Feeling stress, irritation, fear, depression</i>			
22.1	24.1		1.09
<i>Everything is not so bad, it's difficult to live, but it's possible to stand it</i>			
81.0	73.2	0.90	
<i>It's impossible to bear such plight</i>			
10.9	11.3		1.04
<i>Consumer sentiments' index</i>			
107.5	92.9	0.86	
<i>The share of people who consider themselves to be poor</i>			
39.8	40.8		1.03
<i>The share of people who consider themselves to have average incomes</i>			
50.7	46.2	0.91	

Table 2. Estimation of the authorities' activity

Chain of command	Approval in % to the total amount of the interrogated people		Dynamics' index	Disapproval in % to the total amount of the interrogated people		Dynamics' index
	8 months 2008	August 2011		8 months 2008	August 2011	
President of the RF	75.0	62.1	0.83	9.3	19.7	2.12
Prime-Minister of the RF	76.4	60.4	0.79	10.4	21.4	2.06
The Vologda Oblast Governor	57.8	49.5	0.86	19.9	24.4	1.23

Table 3. What party expresses your interests?

Parties	8 months 2008	August 2011	Dynamics' index	
United Russia	40.5	33.7	0.83	
CPRF	6.8	10.0		1.47
LDPR	7.7	7.5	0.97	
Fair Russia	5.0	2.7	0.54	
Other	1.4	2.4		1.71
No party	20.1	28.9		1.44
It's difficult to answer	13.7	14.8		1.08

The first 10 articles according to the frequency of their viewing for the recent 12 months (September 2010 – August 2011)

Rating	Article	Total time of reading, minutes for the whole period *	Number of readers for the whole accounting period*	Number of views for the recent 12 months	Number of views for the recent 3 months	Average time of viewing (minutes) for the whole accounting period*	Issue	Release date	Authors
1	Development of the regional clusters' system	9742	360	141	11	27	№ 1	March 2008	Uskova Tamara Vitalyevna
2	Diversity strategy of the regional economy	5665	267	137	5	21	№ 1	March 2008	logman Leonid Genrikhovich
3	Problems of local budgets' and municipal property's formation	4083	229	197	4	18	№ 1	March 2008	Valentey Sergey Dmitriyevich Khabriyeva Taliya Yarullova
4	Tendencies and perspectives of the socio-economic development of the Murmansk Oblast	3181	173	75	2	18	№1	March 2008	Didyk Vladimir Vsevolodovich
5	Intellectual resources as the factor of the innovational development	2390	112	112	7	21	№ 11	September 2010	Ilyin Vladimir Alexandrovich Gulin Konstantin Anatolyevich Uskova Tamara Vitalyevna
6	Dynamics of the socio-economic development of Komi Republic	1828	111	109	2	16	№ 1	March 2008	Lazhentsev Vitally Nikolayevich
7	Methodology of the comparative estimation of the scientific and technical potential of the region	1788	78	78	4	23	№ 12	December 2010	Zadumkin Konstantin Alexeyevich Kondakov Igor Anatolyevich
8	Small-scale business as an important reserve of the mono-town development	1534	80	80	1	19	№ 11	September 2010	Tkachuk Stepan Nikolayevich
9	Strategic reserves of the increase in labor productivity in the regional economy	1074	53	37	1	20	№9	March 2010	Ilyin Vladimir Alexandrovich Gulin Konstantin Anatolyevich Uskova Tamara Vitalyevna
10	Agriculture of the European North: the results of the All-Russian agricultural census	863	43	43	1	20	№ 11	September 2010	Ivanov Valentin Alexandrovich Ivanova Elena Valentinovna

* Account of the site's viewing has been carried out since 2009, December, 12