

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA FROM THE SIDE OF GLOBAL INDEXES

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ABSTRACT: *The article deals with the transformation of socio-economic indicators of the development of Russian society during the period of economic transition from a planned to a market economy. Estimates are given to the major significant global economic indices, with the help of which one can evaluate the current socio-economic competitive advantages of the state and draw conclusions about their change. The estimates obtained allow us to determine the development strategy of Russian society in the near future and to develop a list of measures for the future social and economic policy of the state in terms of managing social structures and developing public institutions.*

The economy of the modern era has brought about fundamental changes in the attitude towards factors of production. As a result, the dependence of the countries' economic development on the quality of human resources that they possess is increasingly evident in the world. Indicators characterizing the quality of human resources are increasingly influencing the main parameters of socio-economic development. Statistics show that today the most developed countries of the world have the largest share of accumulated human capital. In modern society, the professional and educational characteristics of human resources, which form the intellectual potential of the country, are one of the main factors determining its further economic development.

Key-words: society, post-industrial society, information society, three-sector economy, PMI index, network readiness index, knowledge economy index.

INTRODUCTION

According to the theory of economic sectors, four stages of the evolution of the service sector are distinguished: the initial (until 1921); deceleration of development (1922-1950); 'servisation' of the economy (1951-1990); expansion of services (from 1991 to the present).

In the period since 1990, the sphere of services becomes dominant in the economy of post-industrial countries due to the flow of capital into a more profitable sphere of social labor exchange, and the high adaptive properties of the economic form of service to the conditions of severe competition in commodity markets determine this natural process. The service sector is included in the economic process and is represented in the basis of the information and economic postindustrial formation, which is thus formed on the basis of the following components: 1) the tertiary sector of the economy (service production), which is dominated by the quaternary and five-fold sectors related to the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of information; 2) a strong legal democratic state; 3) science and education.

The productive forces of the service sector are formed, first of all, in the process of interaction of computers, computer networks and engineering and technical intelligentsia, the implementation of scientific developments. The activity of the overwhelming majority of workers loses the features of mechanical work and acquires the features of creativity (creativity).

For the post-industrial formation it is characteristic to overcome the monopoly ownership of the means of production by one class, which is connected with the transformation of information and the means that produce it into the main tool of labor. As a result of this circumstance, economic and political power is concentrated in the hands of producers, distributors, consumers of information. The role of intellectual property and property on information, which are commodities, are of monetary value, are being addressed in the market of services. Here a new antagonism arises: between the owners of information and its users.

Information and economic classes are emerging, which are both economic and informational [1].

METHODOLOGY

A strong democratic rule of law is the most important element of the economic-postindustrial formation. Political power in this formation to a certain extent becomes a meritocratic one. It is quite often represented by workers in the scientific sphere, capable of expressing the interests of the whole society, and not of any class or stratum. The ideology of the information-economic formation contains universal values, which hides the aggressive essence of this formation. In these values, there is a rejection of the revolutionary reorganization of societies and the recognition of evolution through the mainstream of social development, which also masks the new information and economic domination of individual countries over others.

The auxiliary sphere of the post-industrial formation is formed by: 1) liberal ideology, 2) partially education, 3) democratic law, 4) civil society, 5) free media, which became the true fourth power in the civil society. The role of each of these auxiliary spheres is different in each individual country in which this social formation arises.

The information-postindustrial formation is also the realization of a number of principles of people's management: 1) the adoption in the society of certain formal principles of relations between people (a permanent law common to every member of society), allowing people to distinguish between what can and what can not be done, that my, and that yours and the state; 2) the activities of the family, education, media and government are to inform, educate and monitor the observance of these principles; 3) expanding the role of education, the media, civil society to comply with these rules (permanent law) and diminish the role of state authorities in this matter. This society is more integrated by the commonality of feelings, thoughts, principles that everyone knows and respects, and not just by the power of state coercion or economic necessity [2] [3]. Post-industrial countries can be identified by many signs of a dynamically developing information-intensive economy. Typically, post-industrial countries are those in

which the services sector accounts for much more than half of GDP. For Russia, according to official statistics, the ratio of GDP and the volume of paid services is about 10% (Table 1).

Defining the gross value added by economic sectors, it is important to note that the share that comes to the sectors included in the service sector in the total GDP is between 2011-2015 slightly more than 50% (53.18% - 2011, 55% - 2014, 56% - 2015).

Table 1. The ratio of the nominal volume of GDP produced in Russia and the volume of paid services to the population (in current prices, bln. rub.)

	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic product in current prices (billion rubles)	7306	46308,5	79199,7	83387,2	85917,8
The volume of paid services to the population (billion rubles)	602,75	4943,5	7467,5	8050,8	8636,3
The share of paid services to the population in relation to the total GDP	0,08	0,11	0,09	0,097	0,101

It is important to show the value of the PMI in the services sector in a comparative comparison between countries. At the same time, the index of business activity should be understood as a certain indicator used in the economy, serving to reflect the state of a certain industry, the state of the economy, the assessment of the conjuncture, that is, allowing to assess the capacity of the sector under consideration and the dynamics of its change.

The comparative characteristics of PMI data from the service sector of Russia and the world shows the general dynamics of the index change for 2017 with a certain amplitude of fluctuations, but for the world there is a general tendency of the index growth in the period under consideration, while for Russia, with a significant growth at the beginning of the period under consideration, of this indicator [4]. However, the amplitude of the oscillations is almost in the same range - just over 50% (see Fig.).

International experience shows that there are determinants in the development of modern key technologies. They can be roughly divided into groups, reflecting the capabilities, opportunities and level of implementation, especially in the field of innovation [5].

1. Researches

According to world experience, for a breakthrough in technological development and increasing competitiveness, it is necessary to have a point scientific and technological policy, a verified distribution of the basic resources, priorities, understanding of competitive opportunities and options for specialization in the international division of labor [6].

Among the main socio-economic indicators of factor transformation of society from the standpoint of national security, the state should be considered including:

- Networked Readiness Index (NRI)
- the ICT Development Index (IDI)
- Knowledge Economy Index (KEI).

World Service Sector Index PMI PMI of the Russian service sector

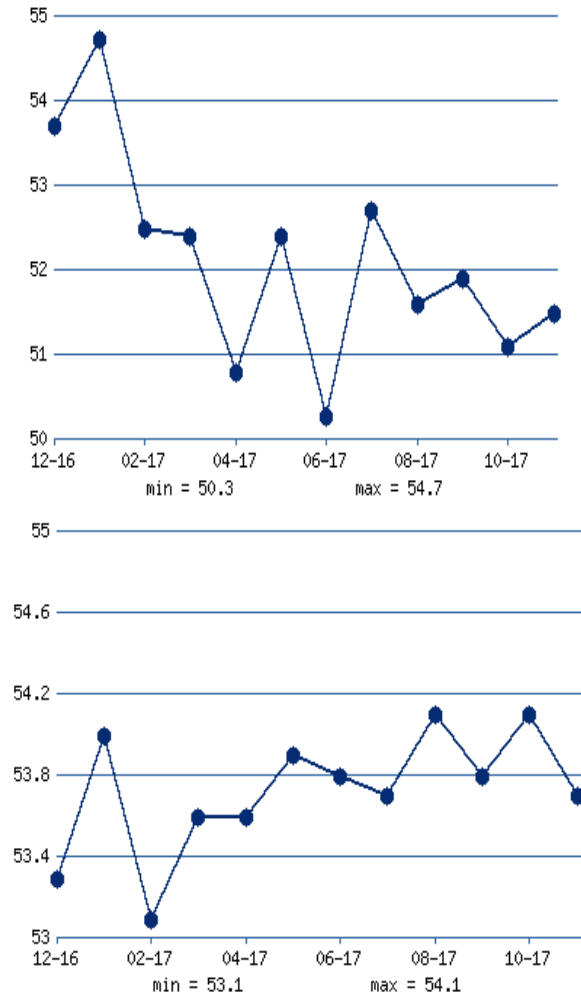


Fig 1. PMI indices of the world services sector and the Russian Federation (according to data for 2017)

The network readiness index, being a complex indicator, indicates the level of development of information and communication technologies in the countries of the world (Table 2).

Table 2. Network readiness index: cross-country comparison (2015)

PLACE	COUNTRY	INDEX
1	Singapore	6.0
2	Finland	6.0
3	Sweden	5.8
4	Netherlands	5.8
5	Norway	5.8
6	Switzerland	5.7
7	US	5.6
8	GB	5.6
9	Luxembourg	5.6
10	Japan	5.6
...		
41	Russian Federation	4.5

The index of development of information and communication technologies reflects the degree of development of the relevant technologies of the country as an opportunity to assess the prospects of information and communication development. According to the Ministry of Communications of Russia, the ICT Development Index (IDI) is measured annually by the International Telecommunication Union, a specialized UN unit. The index consists of 11 statistical indicators reflecting the availability and use of ICT, as well as practical skills of ICT application by the population of 190 countries of the world. In the 2012 rating, Russia ranked 40th in the ICT Development Index (6.19 points). The highest value of the Index was shown by the Republic of Korea - 8.57 points" (Ministry of Communications of Russia) [7, 8].

The index of the knowledge economy according to the estimates of the Ministry of Communications of the Russian Federation, "is calculated by the international organization" World Bank ". The index reflects the state of the main components of the knowledge economy: economic incentives and institutional regime, innovative activity of the country, the level of education of the population and the development of ICT. The index is used to identify "vulnerabilities" in scientific, technical and innovation policies, as well as to measure the country's readiness to move to a knowledge-based economy. In 2012, Russia took the 55th place in the rating on this index with the value of the Index of 5.78 points. The largest value of the Knowledge Economy Index was shown by Sweden - 9.43 points " (Ministry of Communications of Russia) [9].

- According to the Ministry of Communications of the Russian Federation "among the factors limiting the development of information technology in Russia, it is necessary to note the following:
- the shortage of staff in recent years;
- Inadequate training of specialists;
- insufficiently high popularity of occupations in the field of information technology;
- insufficient number of world-class research in the field of information technology in the country;
- Historical backlog in separate areas;
- imperfection of the institutional conditions for doing business in a number of areas;
- Insufficient demand for information technology from the state;
- Inadequate level of coordination of actions of public authorities and development institutions on the development of information technologies;
- poor utilization of public-private partnership opportunities in the field of education and research " (Strategy for the development of the information technology industry in the Russian Federation for the future up to 2025).

At the same time, the necessary conditions for increasing Russia's contribution to the world market and strengthening the country's position in the global division of labor in the field of information technologies are the implementation of a "systematic approach to improving the conditions for the development of the industry while preserving the opportunities for its free market development, the continuation of informatization of all branches of the economy, the reduction of administrative barriers to business and the development of telecommunications

infrastructure" (Strategy for the development of the information technology industry in the Russian Federation for the future up to 2025) [8, 10].

Thus, in the report "On the progress of implementation and on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the state program of the Russian Federation" Information Society (2011-2020)" (Report on the progress of implementation and on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the program of the Russian Federation "Information Society (2011-2020)", the main emphasis is on the extent of the dissemination of information communications, and in this regard, on the growth of relevant integrated indicators, the report in particular notes that "Based on the results of the implementation of the Program's main activities in 2013, results have been obtained that will allow achieving the expected result for ensuring the creation of an all-in territory of the Russian Federation of modern information and telecommunication infrastructure" (Report on the progress of implementation and on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the program of the Russian Federation "Information Society (2011-2020)").

Thus, the regulatory regulation of the spread of the foundations of the new society and the transformation of factor inclusivity is mainly determined by the territory of the distribution of significant channels of information flow, which of course can not be economically described as a form of factor change in the economic life of society, but should be interpreted as a preparatory process for the possibility of such a factor transformation.

2. CONCLUSION

The globalization of modern world economy is largely determined by the internationalization of knowledge as a product of the information sphere and education as a factor of the new society.

In the initiation of new markets, a special role is assigned to the state. Due to the lack of results in the short term, long-term investment projects are often unprofitable for the private sector. Nevertheless, such areas of investment as: fundamental science and higher professional education, strategically determine the development of the economic and social spheres of society; understanding this, the state assumes obligations on primary financing of these directions.

Thus, replacement of capital as a principle of innovative economy is formed as a primary financing by the state of production of innovations with their subsequent financing by the private sector.

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