

The panel proposed:

Political economy of inequality: economic growth or development? From the Russian point of view.

The speakers on this panel will be

Ruslan Grinberg

Mikhail Voeykov

Galina Anisimova

Alexandr Buzgalin

Andrei Kolganov

The speakers also will represent the position of Moscow Economic Forum, putting forward the alternative economic approach for the development of Russia.

--

Aleksandr Buzgalin

The strategy of outrun development. Russia and global context

(abstract)

Russia has some chances not to reproduce the path of development of more economically successful countries, but to elaborate the alternative policy. The aim of such policy is: to solve contradictions of modern evolution and realize the strategy of development of social relations, which provide priority of the creativity, culture and free, harmonic development of personality. This is trajectory of the cultural leadership of Russia and it's the alternative to the popular in modern Russia imperial intentions. Author shows, that these intentions will lead the country to the dead-end of periphery "petty-empire".

Aleksandr Buzgalin

Doctor of Economics

Lomonosov Moscow State University

Faculty of Economics

Chair of Political Economy

Professor

e-mail: buzgalin@mail.ru

Ph. +7 (903) 736 96 10

The foundations of socially-oriented development: a new project?

(abstract)

The article is devoted to the determination of the key foundations of socially-oriented development, adequate to the challenges of the XXI century and critically utilizing achievements of the democratic socialist thought and practice of the past. Author proves that in the knowledge-based economy social, eco- and humanitarian orientation of development becomes the stimulus, not obstacle of the economy of innovations. This trajectory can be the basis for the outrun development of Russian economy as economy for the human-being.

For the proposed panel:

Political economy of inequality: economic growth or development? From the Russian point of view.

Aleksandr Buzgalin

Development, economic growth and poverty: the analysis of Russian capitalism

(abstract)

The article gives the empirical analysis of the economic growth, social development and poverty in Russia for last 20 years. It shows that this growth is accompanied by the strengthening of the differentiation of the incomes and by the conservation of the high level of poverty. This high level of poverty is typical for the most part of the Russian regions. Russia is splitting into three parts: rich, middle and poor. The poor part of Russians has a tendency to extension/

For the proposed panel:

Political economy of inequality: economic growth or development? From the Russian point of view.

Mikhail Voeykov,

Freedom and Justice

(abstract)

The problems of the correlation between the freedom, justice and economic efficiency are the subjects for discussions for many decades (and, probably, centuries). The contemporary economy and especially last world economic crisis force us to find out the alternatives to liberal free-market approach. The social priority now means not the priority of distribution and redistribution. It means the priority of production activity of humans. Social expenditures it isn't the charity, which cut off the social wealth, but the investments into the development of the main productive force and the main value of development – into the human being. And this is the real basis of the freedom in the human society.

For the proposed panel:

Political economy of inequality: economic growth or development? From the Russian point of view.

Ruslan Grinberg

Social Inequality and Economic Growth: Alternatives of Development

(abstract)

Justification limits of income inequality and economic benefits is one of the most complex, conceptually and socially sensitive issues of economic theory. The urgency characteristic of all types of socio-economic systems, receives further confirmation in the context of globalization. Social inequality reflects the structure of the dominant economic interests in society, as well as being the most important factor and the result of social development. The optimal level of inequality stimulates economic growth. Excessive inequality leads to a reduction in consumer demand and individual savings, an increase in social problems, and under certain conditions, is a source of social and political tensions and instability. Unjustified inequality is one of the major factors hindering economic development in Russia.

For the proposed panel:

Political economy of inequality: economic growth or development? From the Russian point of view.

Galina Anisimova