

as a manuscript

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION: THE DIALECTIC OF
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF IMPLEMENTING

Specialty 08. 00. 01 political economy

AUTOABSTRACT

**the dissertation on competition of a scientific degree of candidate
of economic sciences**

Dissertation work is carried out at the Department of economic theory and
economic disciplines of Tambov state University named after G. R. Derzhavin

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Thesis defense will be held at the meeting of the dissertation Council K. 113.49.02
Tambov state University named after G. R. Derzhavin at the address: 392002,
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The thesis can be found in the library of Tambov state University named after G.
R. Derzhavin.

Abstract sent _ _ _ October 20 _ _ _ year

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THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The relevance of the study. The problem of economic efficiency is just as old, like the production itself, because it is appropriate only efficient production, i.e. production that ensures the desired result. Nevertheless, the problem of economic efficiency is far from being exhausted both theoretically and in practice. even the basic question of the essence of effectiveness as a measure of effectiveness, in my view, needs to be clarified, since efficiency has a wide range, including negative effectiveness.

The general idea of the efficiency measure as the ratio of its main parameters: result and cost remains unchanged, but the historical process of development of social production makes significant changes in the evaluation of both its result and costs. The concept of the relation of the named efficiency parameters is also changed. The content of this category should fully reflect the fundamental changes in the modern productive forces caused by the scientific and technological revolution, as well as the comprehensive aspects of social activities.

In connection with the changed conditions of production, the transition of humanity to a post - industrial and information society, it is impossible not to take into account the fact that the very concept of the effectiveness of social production, and its assessment is also undergoing change. While preserving the General concept of efficiency as a result-cost ratio, there are not only quantitative but also qualitative changes in the parameters of the efficiency of social production. Even in the historically foreseeable modern period, the concept of economic efficiency has expanded through the social component of efficiency. There is a need to take into account not just economic, but social and economic efficiency.

Especially important is the orientation of society to improve socio-economic efficiency in a market economy, which is the goal and simultaneously a condition for the successful development of the economy of the country and regions. The almost ten-year period of reforming the Russian economy testifies to the insufficient orientation of the reform to ensure socio-economic efficiency of production. This is due to a number of objective and subjective circumstances, including insufficient theoretical development of the problem of effective reform.

The peculiarities of socio-economic efficiency of production and the development of ways to improve it for the formation of the economic policy of the country and its regions are of great importance, which raised questions about the need to study the factors and conditions for improving the socio-economic efficiency of production, the mechanism for ensuring its increase, the formation of directions and ways to ensure an optimal ratio between state regulation and market self-regulation, identification of features and differentiation of socio-economic efficiency at each level of the socio-economic system as the most important national objectives. Indeed, if the strategy of ensuring socio-economic efficiency is common for all levels of the country's economy, its implementation involves taking into account the characteristics of each region, industry, enterprise, without

which it is impossible to provide a national strategy to improve socio-economic efficiency of production.

Thus, the problems of dialectics of the theory and practice of socio-economic efficiency are among the urgent and priority in economic science.

The degree of elaboration of the topic. In the economic literature, a lot of works by foreign and domestic authors are devoted to the issues of production efficiency as an economic category, its features, forms, criteria and indicators, economic stimulation of production efficiency increase. Among the foreign Smith A., Ricardo D., Galbraith John. K., J. Keynes. M, Marshall A., Erhard L., Friedman M., J. Kornai, Samuelson P., Eklund, K., etc. Among domestic economists are the work of Abalkin L. I., Bachurina, A. V., Bulatov A. S., Bulgakova S. A. Bunich P. G., Gavrilova A., Gaidar E. T., Golosov Vladimir Dobrynin A. I., Yeghiazaryan G. A., Zhuravleva G. P., Illarionova A., Glazyev S. A., Lipsita I. V., Medvedev V. A., Milner B., October P. Y., Pavlova, K. V., Rodionova V. M., Sayapina I. G., Sirotkin,, Khachaturov, T. S., Chernyavsky V. O., Cherkovets V. N., Yuriev V. M. and others who have contributed to the development of theoretical and methodological issues of improving the efficiency of production in market its aspects.

For a long time, economic science was dominated by a technological approach in understanding and assessing the economic efficiency of production. The social sphere was seen as a sphere that consumes the results of economic efficiency. The technological approach also did not take into account the subjective aspect of economic efficiency. Meanwhile, cost-effectiveness for one entity may not be effective for others. Therefore, in our opinion, while preserving the General concept of economic efficiency, it is necessary to distinguish from it the technological and based on it, the "growing" socio-economic efficiency of production. This calls for a distinction between socio-economic and technological forms of efficiency.

Socio-economic issues of efficiency in the transition to postindustrial-information system of management are still insufficiently explored in Economics, including:

- about structure and forms of economic efficiency of production;
- on the problems of dialectics of correlation and interaction of technological and socio-economic efficiency;
- factors and conditions determining the level of socio-economic efficiency;
- about changes and character of development of social and economic efficiency of production;
- about essence, structure, forms and functions of the mechanism of increase of social and economic efficiency of production;
- about the directions of increase of social and economic efficiency of production;
- on ways of optimizing the relationship between state and market regulation;
- about improvement of economic stimulation of increase of social and economic efficiency of production.

Theoretical research of factors and conditions of increase of social and economic efficiency of production and features of its manifestation at all levels of social and economic system, functioning of the mechanism of increase of social and economic efficiency allows to comprehend more fully a problem of efficiency as a national task and its regional aspects.

Thus, the relevance of these problems, the complexity of their solutions, the lack of methodological and applied research led to the choice of the topic of dissertation.

The purpose of the thesis is to analyze the dialectics of the theory and practice of socio-economic efficiency of production in the conditions of modern economic systems.

The realization of this goal made it necessary to solve the following tasks:

- clarification of the essence of production efficiency as a measure of its effectiveness, taking into account current trends in socio-economic development and peculiarities of market relations in Russia:
- clarification of the structure of economic efficiency of production and its forms: socio-economic and technological, and their relationship:
- clarification of factors and conditions determining the level of socio-economic efficiency of production as an interesting category;
- clarification of the nature, dialectics and characteristics of socio-economic efficiency of production in the formation of post-industrial information management system;
- clarification of the essence, structure and functions of the mechanism to improve the socio-economic efficiency of production:
- clarification of the main directions, as well as ways to optimize the relationship between state and market regulation in order to improve the socio-economic efficiency of production.

The subject of research is the economic relations that develop over the socio-economic efficiency of production, and their features in the formation of the post-industrial information system of management.

Object of research. The object of the study is the socio-economic efficiency of production and the mechanism to ensure its increase.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the fundamental developments presented in the classical works of Russian and foreign scientists, Federal and regional laws and regulations, programs of the government of the Russian Federation and regional authorities and forecasts of socio-economic development.

The General methodological basis is dialectical and statistical methods. In addition, the diversity and multi-level economic efficiency necessitated a systematic approach in the dissertation study due to:

complex, system, structure of social and economic systems of the country and the region, increase of efficiency of production in which it is necessary to consider from the point of view of interestobraznost of subjects of all levels of these systems;

the negative economic results of market reforms in the 1990s in the country and regions, largely due to a non-systematic and uncomplicated approach to the formation of economic and social policy reforms.

The statistical materials of the Russian Federation, Tambov region, as well as the research carried out by the author served as an information base.

The scientific novelty of the research and its results is as follows:

- the necessity of consideration of economic efficiency of production as interesting-shaped category is proved, its structure and forms are established: social-economic and technological, and their interrelation;

- justified the illegality of representation of socio-economic efficiency of production with regard to its higher efficiency; the necessity of its consideration as measures of effectiveness, with a fairly wide range, including negative performance:

- the dialectic of change of priority of the following factors influencing level of social and economic efficiency at transition to postindustrial and information economic system is proved:

- firstly, the role of the factor of inter-state, inter-regional and intraregional cooperation and trade increases, which provides all subjects with comparative advantages and growth of socio-economic efficiency of production;

- secondly, the priority of the factor of creative work is increased, which increasingly determines other factors of production and the measure of their transfer to the cost in the production process;

- thirdly, the importance of an institutional approach that takes into account, in addition to the material-labour, socio-political, cultural-ethical, psychological, environmental and other factors, the increasing role of which is due to the unity and contradiction of the two trends: the further socialization of society and increasing the role of the individual, is recognized:

- indicators of socio-economic efficiency of production for each level of the modern socio-economic system are determined on the basis of modern global priorities of economic development;

- the essence is proved, the structure and functions of the mechanism of increase of social and economic efficiency of production are developed;

- the contradictory nature of interests and interaction of elements of the structure of the mechanism ensuring its work is shown;

- providing this mechanism for the coordination of interests in the implementation of functions and objectives of its operation by optimizing the relationship between state and market regulation:

- the basic directions of increase of social and economic efficiency of production and practical recommendations on improvement of optimization of interrelation of the state and market regulation by means of:

- creation and implementation of the system of state regulation of investment attraction;

- implementation of flexible systems: tariffs, taxation and incentives for employees.

The practical significance of the research results is that the developed theoretical questions and methodical recommendations can be used:

- for further research in the field of dialectics of the theory and practice of ensuring and realization of socio-economic efficiency;
- to address practical issues of state regulation to improve socio-economic efficiency in the country and regions;
- in scientific and educational work, while lecturing on economic theory and conducting seminars for students of economic specialties.

The implementation and testing. Research and development of the main methodological issues done in the dissertation work, brought to the level of specific methodological recommendations suitable for use by public authorities in the implementation of the tasks of improving the socio-economic efficiency of production.

The author's suggestions has been implemented:

- in the adopted Laws of the region, the regulations of the administration of the region, the regional target programs of development of branches of economy of the region, agreements and contracts administration with Federal authorities and other subjects of the Russian Federation on issues of economic development, the decisions of the Board of administration of Association "Chernozem region", Tambov regional Association of Industrialists and entrepreneurs, the Advisory economic Council region, the proposals for solution of problems of the regions aimed by the administration, the President, the Government of the Russian Federation and the State Duma of the Russian Federation, including such as:

The law of Tambov oblast "On) industrial policy in Tambov region»;

The law and the eponymous "the Program of state support of light and textile industry of the Tambov region for the period 1999-2000»;

"The concept of industrial policy in Tambov region»;

projects: "programs of development of the industry of the Tambov region for the period up to 2005", the law of the region "on energy saving and improving the efficiency of fuel and energy resources in the Tambov region" and others.

In addition, the author's studies have found their application in the preparation and conduct of lectures and seminars, the development of course and diploma projects in the implementation of teaching activities at Tambov state University. G. R. Derzhavina on disciplines "Money, credit, banks", "Finance, money circulation" and "Taxes from physical persons".

The author participated in two scientific conferences on regional aspects of the economy in 1990 and 1996.

The provisions of this work are published in the form of scientific articles in economic journals and abstracts for scientific conferences in the period since 1990 in volume e of printed works (2.0 printed pages).

Structure and scope of work. the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, seven paragraphs, conclusion, a list of 163 references h 7 applications. The volume of the thesis is 156 pages of typewritten text. it contains 11 tables.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK. THE CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS VNOSIMYE APPLICANT TO PROTECT

Economic efficiency is a multilateral and multilevel category that causes its ambiguous understanding in economic science and economic practice.

Existing in the economic literature interpretations converge in the fact that economic efficiency is an expression of the effectiveness, considered in terms of the ratio of the useful result and the costs or efforts that determine this result.

Efficiency improvement is considered as a target function of economic activity.

In Western literature and a number of Russian economists under the economic efficiency of course the highest efficiency, that is, efficiency, as the most complete use of resources without loss. People really strive for the highest efficiency, but not always achieve it.

Efficiency as an economic category is a measure, that is, it has quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Differences in the evaluation of the same result underline the fact that economic efficiency is always a category that reflects, first, the conformity of the effectiveness of the purpose of an entity and, second, the degree, that is, the quantitative measure of that correspondence. Therefore, economic efficiency, in our opinion, should be considered not only from the point of view of superior performance, but also from the point of view of its measures with a sufficiently wide range of real efficiency, including negative efficiency.

In economic theory it is reasonable to study economic efficiency mainly, however, in my opinion, in modern conditions it is not enough to consider production efficiency only by economic criterion. In modern conditions it is impossible not to take into account social, environmental and other factors.

The analysis showed that while maintaining a common understanding of the economic efficiency of production as a ratio of the result of production with the costs used to achieve this result, it is impossible not to take into account changes in its understanding associated with significant changes in the parameters of efficiency: results and costs. with increasing urgency, it is important to take into account not only economic, but also social results, not only positive, but also negative externalities of production.

on the other hand, there have been significant changes in the use of resources. In modern conditions, an increasingly important role is played by entrepreneurial resources and creative work. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish economic efficiency between technological and socio-economic efficiency.

There are General parameters of production, allowing to evaluate the effectiveness of economic activity regardless of the interest of a subject.

Such efficiency is expedient to call technological in contrast to socio-economic, reflecting the interest of subjects of economic relations.

Technological efficiency is important and necessary. It is usually measured by indicators of resource efficiency and resource intensity of products.

There is a direct correlation between technological and socio-economic efficiency: technological efficiency is always the basis from which socio-economic efficiency grows. However, the role and importance of the latter increases significantly in the modern post-industrial information society as its socialization grows.

Conceptual differences in the theory of efficiency are associated with the ambiguity of approaches in assessing its parameters: result and cost. Thus, the Marxist concept recognizes only the material result of production, ignoring other factors. Costs are reduced only to the labor factor: in its living and embodied forms.

Modern economic science as a result recognizes not only real, but also other forms of human goods. The costs include not only labor, but also other factors of production used.

A single-factor labor model of efficiency seems unacceptable. However, the question arises as to whether the principle of equality of all factors of production and efficiency is valid.

In the current context of the transition of mankind to the post-industrial and information society, in my opinion, the priority factor should be recognized and the creative activity should be evaluated accordingly.

At the same time, the evaluation of the result as a parameter of effectiveness cannot be unambiguous not only for subjects of different levels, but also subjects of the same level. It is expressed not only in real, but also in social, political, environmental and others.

The main factor and condition determining the level of socio-economic efficiency of production is the level of ensuring the coordinated socio-economic policy in all its areas, including between the state and the regions, the balance of interests of subjects of all levels of the socio-economic system.

The primary means of its improvement is to optimize the relationship between state regulation and market self-regulation based on the interests of actors at all levels.

Multilevel socio-economic efficiency of production leads to the conclusion about the possibility of divergence of interests and the need to distinguish the effectiveness of the individual and the enterprise, the enterprise and the region, the region and the whole society. It is the divergence of interests between the named entities of economic relations determines the discrepancy between the assessments of the economic efficiency of actors on different levels.

In addition, the effectiveness of diversity: what is effective for one entity can turn out to be negative for others. That is why in science it is necessary to recognize the value of the Pareto performance criterion, that is, such performance, which is achieved not at the expense of anyone.

Regional, as well as national, production efficiency can and should be viewed in terms of both technological and socio-economic efficiency. Moreover,

when analyzing socio-economic efficiency, not only the economic, but also the social component of the effectiveness is of particular importance.

In the formation of a modern post-industrial information system of management is changing the nature of socio-economic efficiency of production, which increasingly depends:

- from global trends of deepening integration at the interstate, interregional and intraregional levels;
- from the increasing role of socio-political, cultural, ethical, psychological, environmental and other factors;
- from further socialization of the person in the modern world.

Socio-economic and technological efficiency of production can arise not only as a result of absolute advantages in price and costs, but also, as D. Ricardo noted, as a result of their comparative advantages, one party in its interaction with the other party (in trade, cooperation, etc.).

Moreover, comparative advantages can arise regardless of the level of costs per unit of the same product in different enterprises, regions and countries, which is sometimes underestimated by public authorities.

Often used protective methods of prohibitions on the export of products, tighter regulation of prices and other tariffs, in my opinion, bring more harm than benefits, as weaken the role of competition in improving production efficiency.

The ambiguity of effectiveness and the interesting nature of efficiency can be manifested in the difference between the dynamics of the effect. in ambiguity of manifestation of efficiency of the same action: growth of technological efficiency does not lead unambiguously to growth of social and economic efficiency of production if production unnecessary to consumers is made on the market.

The growth of socio-economic efficiency (albeit short-term) can also be achieved by reducing technological efficiency, if it is ensured, for example, by a sharp reduction in the labor force, the sale of fixed assets, the departure of production in the "shadow" economy.

Socio-economic efficiency, as an interesting category, in my opinion, is the effectiveness achieved at every level of the economic system, in the implementation of the tasks leading to the creation of material, socio - political, cultural, ethical, psychological, environmental and other conditions for the growth of creative activity, welfare, comprehensive and free development of the individual.

The criterion of socio-economic efficiency, in my opinion, should be understood as maximizing the economic effect of hiding these resources of production or minimizing the costs of resources needed to achieve the desired result without harming anyone.

Indicators of socio-economic efficiency are: a set of indicators of economic efficiency, which are characteristic of each subject of the appropriate level of the economic system and social results, individual for each level, with these resources of production, including:

at the enterprise level increases: income, contributions to budgets of all levels and extra-budgetary funds and net profit, the remaining enterprises, the average monthly salary, and the number of employees in comparison with the relevant indicators for the industry and the region;

at the level of industry increases: production and sales of products in comparable prices, profits, including taxable, the number of employees and the average monthly salary in comparison with the relevant indicators for the region, the industry's share in the production of gross regional product and the formation of the consolidated budget of the region;

at the level of the region increases: gross regional product and regional income, revenues of the consolidated budget in comparable prices, the number of profitable enterprises, as well as the increase in the difference between the average monthly salary of workers in the region and the subsistence minimum;

at the country level, increases in GDP, national income, Federal budget income, and when it comes to the effectiveness of a particular region at the national level, increases in the share of gross regional product and regional income of the region in GDP and national income, as well as the share of taxes from the region received by the Federal budget.

The essence of the mechanism of improving the socio-economic efficiency of production is expressed by the necessary relatively stable internal elements between its components, the dialectical unity of system, self-organization, which ensures its existence as a holistic, self-regulatory economic system.

The movement of the mechanism is given by the people, their needs, interests, manifested in the goals and actions of people.

The structure of the mechanism consists of public authorities, public organizations, economic entities, methods of economic stimulation, and others.

The most important function of the mechanism is the stimulating function.

The purpose of the mechanism to improve socio-economic efficiency is to create favorable conditions for the economic development of the country and regions, increase profits of economic entities, stimulate the growth of production and, accordingly, the necessary goods and services to society and people, increase their consumption and quality of life.

The operation of the mechanism. improving the socio-economic efficiency of production is carried out due to the contradictory nature of the interests and interaction of the elements of the structure of the mechanism that ensure its work on:

- interrelations of elements at all levels of state regulation and market self-regulation;
- optimization of its structure and functions.

Thus the state acts not only as the subject of economic relations, along with others, but also as the force regulating these relations, carrying out communication in structure of the mechanism.

In a free economy, the role of the state is to maintain market self-regulation, which ensures the implementation of the mechanism in the form of greater or

lesser asymmetry between public authorities and enterprises, without replacing or suppressing them.

The mechanism is a two-pronged system.

First, as a mechanism of market self-regulation on the basis of competitive interaction of economic entities, demand and supply for goods and services; free pricing; objectively conditioned growth of consumption and formation of new needs of members of society.

Secondly, as a mechanism of state regulation, implemented through the creation of a legislative framework that provides market protection, freedom of choice for suppliers and consumers, protection of the market environment and competition, freedom of movement of goods, capital, labor.

The mechanism ensures the following coordination of interests in the implementation of the functions and objectives of its operation by:

optimization of the relationship between state and market regulation:

coordination of the region's interests in economic recovery with the interests of other regions within the framework of interregional constructive cooperation through associations of economic cooperation;

coordination of interests of subjects of intraregional economic relations in their close and mutually beneficial inter-regional interrelationship;

coordination of interests of economic entities in profit maximization not due to the growth of product prices, but due to the growth of real socio-economic efficiency;

coordination of interests of economic entities with the interests of the region on the basis of tax and other benefits;

approval as a short-term. and long-term interests of investors with the interests of the region in order to ensure the development of both enterprises and infrastructure of the region;

coordination of employees ' interests in increasing wages and premiums with the interests of the enterprise and the region in improving production efficiency.

On the basis of theoretical developments. modern world tendencies and priorities of development of the post-industrial information system of management was developed the main directions of improving the socio-economic benefits, including:

- carrying out organizational and institutional changes in the industry, including privatization, reform of inefficient enterprises, the formation of integrated structures;

- development of intraregional cooperation, establishment of horizontal links", expansion of production of machinery and equipment for agricultural producers in the region;

- support for investment activities:

- implementation of innovation and science and technology policies in industry:

- improving the efficiency of the use of fuel and energy resources;

- creation of new jobs and training in the industry.

Implementation of the main directions of social and economic efficiency increase is carried out on the basis of optimization of interrelationship of the state and market regulation of increase of social and economic efficiency, improvement of methods of economic stimulation:

- first, through the application of the system of state regulation of investment attraction, which provides for a comprehensive procedure for selection, review, justification of coordination and formation of the regional target investment program, which has already allowed to prepare more than 100 investment projects;
- secondly, by applying direct and indirect regulation to improve the socio-economic efficiency of production on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual responsibility, using flexible incentive systems that can be applied in the economy of Russia and other regions.

A flexible system of incentives to ensure improvement in the socio-economic efficiency are carried out:

- by combining hard and soft options of the system of flexible taxation, which ensure the dependence of the size of the tax rate (tax burden) set for economic entities, with the indicators and dynamics of changes in price indices and the cost of their products, taking into account the inflation index in Russia and the region. This system was tested in JSC "Tamala»;
- through the introduction of a flexible tax system for the development of small businesses, which ensures the relationship of the achieved volume of production of priority products in a small enterprise with the normative value of the imputed tax rate;
- by concluding cooperation agreements between the regional administration and economic entities on granting tax benefits to enterprises in order to increase production and sales of products, tax revenues to the regional budget;
- by reducing production costs and tariffs for electricity in power plants by ensuring competition in the Russian electricity market and its direct deliveries to the regions directly from specific power plants at contractual rates;
- through the application of a flexible tariff policy, which consists in linking the reduction of electricity tariffs for enterprises that provide an increase in production volumes and payments for electricity. Accepted for implementation at JSC "Tambovenergo»;
- by reduction of the average tariff for the electric power on power system of area due to elimination of "egoism" of local governments and transfer of the municipal electric and thermal networks which are Resellers of electric and thermal energy on balance of JSC-Energo. Adopted resolution of administration of the region from 10.08.2000 № 853;
- through flexible wage systems in enterprises through the introduction of one of the two options of flexible wage system which is based on the ratio between growth of income of the company and increase pay. Accepted for implementation at JSC "Tambovenergo".

THE LOGICAL SCHEME OF THE STUDY

needs		interests
Effective economic activity		
The essence of production efficiency		
Structure and Forms of economic efficiency		
Technological efficiency		
The dialectic of socio-economic efficiency: the Factors and conditions determining this level, the changes and character development during the formation of post-industrial-information systems management		
The mechanism of increase of social economic effectiveness of production (structure, form and function)		The levels of socio-economic system (interstate, Federal, regional, and corporate level)
The main directions of improving the socio-economic efficiency of production		
Optimization of the relationship between state and market regulation of poulsenia socio-economic efficiency of production		
The system of state regulation of investment attraction	Direct and indirect regulation methods of economic incentives	Flexible wage system in the enterprises

A LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS PUBLISHED ON THE TOPIC OF THE THESIS:

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2. The structure of production in the economy of the national economy ” Sat. experience and problems of work of the industrial enterprises in new conditions of managing. Abstracts for the regional scientific-practical conference. Tambov, 1990. Pp.. 17-20.
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5. Promotion of small business in priority areas / Sat. Regional aspects of the economy, Abstracts to the report at the regional scientific-practical conference. Tambov, 1996. -- pp. 96-97 (co-authors) .
6. On a systematic approach to the management of the production sphere of the region. Regional financial and credit systems: problems of development. Collection of scientific articles / Tambov. state tech. Univ. of Illinois - Tambov. Publishing house of Tamb. state tech. UN-TA, 2000 , pp. 77-81 (co-authored).
7. The creation of financial and industrial groups is the most important factor of economic recovery. Regional financial and credit system: problems of development. Collection of scientific articles / Tambov. state tech. Univ. of Illinois - Tambov. : Publishing house of Tamb. state tech. UN-TA, 2000., pp. 81-85 (co-authored).
8. Ensuring the increase of production efficiency is the most important direction of regional industrial policy // Industrial policy in the Russian Federation - 2000. – pp.35-43.

Signed in print 15.10.2000, Format 60 x 84/16. Volume of 1.16 p. L. Edition of 100 copies. Order Number Y798.

Gratis. 392008, Tambov, Sovetskaya str., 181a.

Publishing house of TSU named after G. R. Derzhavin,