THE ABSTRACT

EXAMPLES

ABSTRACT 1

THE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF TRANSFORMATION OF KNOWLEDGE INTO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The thesis presents a renewed approach to the fundamental problem of economic dynamics, i.e. the problem of long-run development. The work does not provide a complete and accurate synthetic endogenous model of development; the aim of the thesis is to work out the general theoretic fundament for creation of this model.

The thesis gives a fresh perspective on the problem of economic development. Based on extensive qualitative and quantitative research including world-wide and regional monitoring of growth and redistribution this work provides a new understanding of economic development as a universal process. The thesis identifies different types of development: "Schumpeterian" development, driven by knowledge, "Solovian" and "Smithian" variants based on capital accumulation and division of labor, and "Boserupian" based on increasing returns to scale. The empirical material of the thesis is based on examination of three historical puzzles: the technological edge of rough medieval Europe over the refined classical world; China's loss of dynamism at about the time of the western Renaissance; and Victorian Britain's marked deceleration after a century of setting the pace. Drawing examples both from historic investigations about these periods the thesis describes economic development as a discrete process based on accumulation of knowledge ("Schumpeterian" development). The work provides analysis of production, redistribution, exchange and consumption of knowledge and asserts that knowledge itself is only one factor of development when the other factor is institutional structure of economics. The work identifies a general model of interaction between knowledge and institutions providing analysis of knowledge accumulation on nano-, micro- and macro levels.

Key results of the thesis show that numerous failures of economic show that numerous failures of economic policy may be explained by the fact that modern development economics is based on a very narrow foundation. Theories of development do not take into account distinction between growth and development or the key role of knowledge and institutions. The core statement of the work is that investigation of knowledge without institutions or institutions without knowledge loses its significance both in theoretic and practical sense. This point makes the approach provided in the thesis useful both for further theoretic research and for elaborating practical measures in the sphere of economic development.

ABSTRACT 2

INCOME DISTRIBUTION PRINCIPLES IN IT LABOR MARKET

This study is intended to cover major aspects of compensation policy and income differentiation in IT labor market. Though the topic ranks among traditional studies there are still a number of questions which are interesting to discuss. Human capital is one of the most substantial production resources for modern IT companies as well as for the hi-tech industry in general. Therefore it is critical to understand how the product of labor should be valued and remunerated in the particular market environment. This work attempts to become one of these investigations and aims at considering the latest tendencies in Russian IT labor market. The analysis will be based on the newest available data (up to 2009 year) on individual income distribution. The pattern of individual income distribution reflects the aggregate effect of different factors, such as education, work experience, workplace features, etc. This project will review some of the classical models of income distribution in conjunction with IT labor market peculiarities. Following this, the author's own model will be developed and verified. The result of analyzing the principles of income distribution will be incorporated into evaluating the compensation policy efficiency in a common IT-company.

ABSTRACT 3

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS ON MICRO AND MACRO LEVELS

This thesis is intended to cover the major issues of the phenomenon of mergers and acquisitions on macro and micro levels of economy. Though the topic ranks among the traditional studies – there are numerous theoretical and empirical studies in this field- it seems to be always of interest, especially now when the crisis opens new opportunities for reallocation of resources. This study attempts to describe pros and cons of M&A, to develop the optimal strategy of synergy evaluation and to identify industries in which M&A will occur.

The dissertation will review different approaches to M&A efficiency valuation on macro and micro levels. Following this we will select an approach that is the most suitable for the deals valuation in Russia. Finally we will present the empirical examination of the prediction features of the selected approach using database of M&A in Russia over past 10 years.

ABSTRACT 4

The dissertation is intended to cover the major issues of strategic patenting as a part of the overall business strategy of the company and the determinant of the company's competitiveness. Though the topic under consideration is widely discussed in the world economic literature this aspect is insufficiently elaborated in the Russian economic studies. The formation of knowledge economy and the transformation of knowledge into the most important production factor, however, make the question of proper management of intellectual capital and patents in particular very important. The study attempts to highlight the results of the theoretical and empirical studies made and aims at making recommendations for Russian companies seeking to be competitive in the global environment.

Patent strategies concern various means used by companies to gain from the patents they possess. The dissertation will review some of the traditional and contemporary approaches to understand patenting as well as real business practice regarding strategic patenting. The results of the analysis will be useful for a wide range of economists, students and businessmen interested in the issue of effective protection and use of the intellectual property.

ABSTRACT 5

This project is intended to cover the major issues of social stratification and social mobility. Though the topic ranks among traditional studies – there are numerous theoretical and empirical works on the study in question – it seems to be always of interest. The social structure of the society changes in time and it is very important therefore to bring investigations up-to-date. This study attempts to become one of these investigations and aims at considering the modern Russian society – the newest (up to 2006 year) data available will be used to analyze social stratification in Russia.

Social stratification concerns the unequal distribution of various resources and the process of status attainment. This project will review some of the classical and contemporary approaches to understanding the social stratification. Following this, the author's own approach to dividing the society will be advanced and the social structure of Russian society over the period 1994-2006 will be presented. The results of analyzing the social structure will be incorporated into evaluating the level and directions of social mobility.

ABSTRACT 6

The present paper describes a proposed study that will examine the interrelationships of critical success factors (CSFs) for customer relationship management (CRM) implementation using primarily multiple case studies of several CRM projects. More precisely, the future research will be concerned with some essential steps of CRM strategy execution and corresponding organizational aspects. It is anticipated that the results of this study will help to bring certain improvements into the existing conception of CSFs according to the specific nature of national business environment, thus making it more applicable to most Russian companies.

The proposal includes four sections: introduction to the study, review of the literature, methodology, report on the results anticipated and summary.