

Dedication to A.V. Buzgalin

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IN MEMORIAM

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Introduction

Alexander Vladimirovich Buzgalin left the earthly world. But at the same time, he remains in it – in his books, articles, and business speeches. He remains in our memory and in our hearts.

However, we are learning to tolerate the loss of friends. There are a lot of them: Oktay Mammadov, Viktor Ryazanov, Vadim Belov, Georgy Tsagolov, and Alexander Buzgalin. Patience becomes a methodology of life.

A.V. Buzgalin united the generational in the editorial board of the journal «Issues of Political Economy». Unfortunately, outstanding people from the editorial board of the journal left, too. But they help to defend Doctoral and Candidates dissertations to Natalia Yakovleva, Mikhail Pavlov, Olga Barashkova, Gleb Maslov, etc. It provides the intergenerational continuity of the editorial board.

The selection of the issuing editors is an organisational and pragmatic task. It involves the formation, conceptualisation, and statuisation of methodological competencies, methods and regulations of activity. This is the development of network interactions.

However, A.V. Buzgalin realised the «strong-willed imperialism» of man over circumstances. His life is a «quantum transition» in political economy, ensuring its development.

According to K. Marx's, «critique of political economy» is the political economy of the second wave of civilization. Therefore, ideas of modern political economy as the political economy of informatisation of society, supported by A.V. Buzgalin is the political economy of the third wave of civilisation. It forms the noosphere [6; 11; 8].

Recent works by A.V. Buzgalina were devoted to problems related to intangible reality [20]. He explored the meanings and emotions providing people to work together. He understands the drastic change in the nature of work, the emergence of new labour technologies, and the correlation of globality and globalisation. A.V. Buzgalin considered the social atmosphere of work. He argued that the society can be progressive and regressive. He considered the reasons for the shortage of doctors and teachers in big cities and rural areas, and wanted to change the quality of the social sphere for the development of the society.

Main part

Part 1.

The range of characteristics of A.V. Buzgalin is extremely broad: from lectures to speeches in Literaturnaya Gazeta and on YouTube, from the Editor-in-Chief of the journals «Issues of Political Economy» and «Alternatives», to the co-organiser of political economic congresses.

He has contributed to public activities in the development and implementation of strategic socio-economic projects. He was the first Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Organising Committee of the Moscow Economic Forum; coordinator of the International Political Economic Association of the CIS and Baltic Countries; First Deputy Chairman of the Public Movement «Education for All». His interviews had fundamental knowledge, persuasiveness, firmness, and integrity.

A.V. Buzgalin's works are not a repetition of the long-mastered and well-established «ideological and economic». Moreover, he always looked beyond the historical horizon, where it was not customary for scientists to look during his formation as a political economist [5; 17; 13; 14].

Indeed, A.V. Buzgalin expanded the object and subject of modern political economic knowledge by

focusing research attention on values outside the context of the Soviet period of political economists of the 20th century.

Furthermore, his scientific search was close to Andrei Ivanovich Kolganov [8; 1; 2; 3; 4]. The evidence is their work «Global Capital». He considered the search of like-minded people as a task of life. Therefore, Lyudmila Alexandrovna Bulavka-Buzgalina supported his activity.

In fact, he became a collector of the tradition of the best scientists of the political economists of Moscow, Leningrad, the Upper Volga region and Siberia. They raise the social rating of the Department of Political Economy of Lomonosov Moscow State University by political economic congresses (VII Congresses were already held).

Unfortunately, he did not have time to publish his vision of the new situation in the global economy. The trends of its formation have just been outlined and the geo-economy has yet to uncover the causes of employee's shortage in different countries. The study of the processes of possible formation of new relations between Man and the Biosphere, declared by the emergence of the Noosphere, today is considered in terms of digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence not geopolitics. Moreover, he recorded the reflection of long-term economic development negative dynamic of over-accumulation of capital.

A.V. Buzgalin noted that the general trend in demand does not allow the development of new, most promising technological industries within the framework of capitalism. He also interpreted education as an institution for creating faith in the future.

Professor A.V. Buzgalin is politically economy-centric person. Moreover, he is an atypical one. He possesses energy, knowledge, experience, professional honor, love for the country and its history. But there is another his wonderful, rare and most valuable quality.

However, Alexander Buzgalin loved poetry. In this he was very logocentric. Indeed, he loved «The Years of Teachings» by poet Vladimir Mikushevich.

And I'm going to ask the last question,
I recognised it in the silence of late summer
Lightning hair radiation
Instead of light and maybe,
instead of an answer.

And not knowing well, and not knowing evil,
Nothing but the sky, not taking on the road,
She looked into me and calmly entered,
Like the spring sun to a bear's den.

There was only one word left to whisper,
And it would not be for nothing that the soul would be called a disciple,
If this feels like a tempting path
The body is sent as a walking tomb.

The innermost guest will touch the heavens
And he will resurrect me, brightening up inadvertently,
Because only the one is free,
Who is resurrected?
In this lingering dream,
hopelessly deep.

(«The Years of Learning»)

Professor A.V. Buzgalin was involved into political economy. Unfortunately, he left this world. Today, we remember him, his life, his work.

When we think about A.V. Buzgalin, we realise that the tragedy of death is the discrepancy between life and the time of life. And our farewell to Alexander Vladimirovich Buzgalin is not a farewell to the last journey, but to a long journey through a mysterious forest wood.

*The mysterious forest wood –
A haven for goldfinches and basilisks.
Voices are heard at night
Among the plane trees and black obelisks.*

*There are lifeless traces of hot campfires.
Rotten hollyhocks and water scarcity.
A mysterious forest woods.
The stop is two or three kilometers away...
Dry leaves, like sails
On a schooner warped by the wind.*

*The film is illuminated, the flash is ruined.
There is no connection. The mobile tower does not work.*

*The mysterious forest woods
Varakushka coos with disbelief.
It takes half an hour to walk from the highway,
Clinging to thorny trees.*

*Acacia crowns, stormy elder,
And behind the trunks there is a cloudy veil.
The mysterious forest woods
It became a talisman for the pilgrims.
In winter, they remember the addresses here,
Tramps stopped by the snow.*

*I saw her from the window of the train
And the hands of the clock broke like matches.*

Part 3. Chrononavigator

My first meeting with A.V. Buzgalin was three decades ago in the Russian State Library, Moscow, Russia. We were the moderators of one of the sections of the scientific conference.

Today I believe him a chrononavigator. It controls and manages the time. A.V. Buzgalin's acute sense of time is conveyed in appropriate assessments of what is happening through facts and events illustrating his speeches or comments on any phenomena embedded in the audience minds. It provides a feeling of agreement with his position.

In fact, he is a leader and orator. In communication with A.V. Buzgalin there is no need to transform your personality into anything else. Although, according to S. Snegov, incomplete personality renewal is as important as first love. And even more important than love, because love arises involuntarily. Its object is often accidental and, once it has arisen, it is difficult to influence it. And in the case of personality, chance is excluded, because you choose yourself the way you want to be¹. Therefore, A.V. Buzgalin was beloved by

¹ Snegov, S.A. *Chrononavigators*. URL: <https://izborsk-club.ru> (Accessed: 10.10.2024)

the enemies not only by the friends. For instance, he always correctly clarifies the interlocutor's position, synchronises himself and the listener at the same time. It is the extra essential feeling. Understanding.

And A.V. Buzgalin simply followed his destiny, being sure that fate is a series of amazing coincidences in time. In the human body, health is our biological time. It is also a coincidence of the time of existence of various organs and systems. A.V. Buzgalin was engaged, in fact, in helping us overcome ourselves (even if you are asleep, keep your eyes open). Sometimes we are afraid of change, sometimes we dream about it. Sometimes we strive to change everything ourselves, and sometimes we wait for the manifestation of the destiny. The enemy is always closer than it seems, the enemy is always inside us. We know enough to understand, but still so little to believe.

The internal base of the personality of A.V. Buzgalina: admiration for creative people. He had huge organisational work. I want to express my professional solidarity with him. Emotionally, he could be extravagant, ironic. A.V. Buzgalin, like the best university lecturers, possessed intellectual charm, and believed, after M. Zhvanetsky, that a man approaching the age of 70 should feel his right to kiss any woman without her consent and without his hope². He strived to create ideas, excite someone's mind, look for opponents and supporters. These human aspirations are not peculiar to everyone engaged in scientific activity.

The political economic knowledge of the XVIII-XIX centuries was clear firstly. The progress of the social development and the expansion of production to economics changes industrial relations to economic ones, formed huge number of concepts, multiplied the categories, deformed the objective economic laws by subjectivity of international ones. Historical laws, side by side with physical and biological ones, began to be psychological, etc.

Furthermore, A.V. Buzgalin was outstanding researcher. He was interested in books, history, poetry, science, work, and life itself. We believe him immortal person. He continues to live in our memory and minds.

One can emphasize the human role of Professor Buzgalin in different ways, but it seems that his main merit is to become a tireless civil activist. And this is the essence of his destiny, destination, and fate. A.V. Buzgalin's fate is on the edge of two epochs, Russian and Soviet ones. His talent and experience can be called a wisdom. His thoughts are deep. A.V. Buzgalin, being a Soviet scientist and a Russian man, realized himself, achieved success, and recognition in world economic science. He also was beloved by relatives and friends. Thanks to his extraordinary thinking, he looked for GOODNESS in every person. It is the good, in his opinion, that unites the WORLD.

He also had a dream. According to his speech in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, he dreamed of peace. About peace between all for all in terms of the ability to negotiate and cooperate with each other. Subjectivity and emotionality of perception of reality should not (and cannot) to be closed by the objectivity of scientific knowledge of social scientists (including political economists).

However, Buzgalin did not live (like many) in parallel worlds – real and fictional. He pointed real events, interpreting their causes and features. For example, he did not change the classical political economy with the terms and definitions of a new political economy.

The beginning of the XXI century has technologically similar features to the XX century. However, ones should not try to duplicate ways to solve them formally. And Professor Buzgalin believed that although the tasks are indeed similar due to a certain cyclical nature of historical processes, the challenges and threats today are completely different, especially if we talk about the technological aspects of civilisation. In this case, technology means not only «hardware» and not only applied natural sciences, but also social construction, and, most importantly, methods of forming the person himself or herself.

Part 4. Karl Marx and the Marxist A.V. Buzgalin

Many significant forums were organized on A.V. Buzgalin's initiative. For instance, the Marxist forums. In May 2018, the International Forum «MARX-XXI», dedicated to the bicentennial of the birth of Karl Marx was held at the Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia. It posed a wide range of issues related

² Ivanov A. *The heart of Parma, or Cherdyn, is the Princess of the mountains*. URL: <https://www.labirint.ru/reviews/goods/228766/> (Accessed: 12.10.2024)

to the development of both the theory of Marxism and the practices claimed the implementation of this scientific school.

The continuation of this dialogue devoted to the critical analysis of Marxism in terms of worldwide modern problems [9; 12] was (November 2022) The Second Moscow Marxist Forum. After these forums, Professor Buzgalin was claimed as the leader of Russian Marxism. However, we should note A.V. Buzgalin is a controversial person. He is a real professional in his field. Moreover, he always assessed modern processes and phenomena properly. For instance, he believed sanctions are implemented as a mechanism for the destruction of economic laws. He used moderate rhetoric to defend his understanding of Marx. Thinking on the government's action to prevent an increase in gasoline prices, A.V. Buzgalin used the term «cooling» prices by order, rather than by the institutionality of the actions of economic laws. Recently, Professor Buzgalin has increasingly returned to Nature [10].

In 2019, A.V. Buzgalin considered an issue of the economic growth and development. According to the Nobel laureate Stiglitz and President of the VEO Bodrunov, he reported on his understanding of the difference between growth and development, and proved the importance of understanding this difference. He believed in the development without growth and the growth without the development. To live in the society containing is the growth without the development, there is a need to mitigate social inequality. Indeed, he focused on the introduction of the Scandinavian model in Russia. According to it, the social inequality is reduced, even with the same volume of gross national product.

Furthermore, considering the economic development not only in terms of the economic growth, it is fundamentally important to assess the items decrease and increase. There is no need to increase everything. To ensure the development, we need to implement the state programmes. We suggest the plan economy: a five-year plan ensures the further development of economy and industrial policy [16; 18; 19].

These industries will have low taxes rates, loans for five years. They also will have the public investments and the special plans for the governmental programmes. The owner has the right to plan the activities of his own companies. State-owned companies should work for the state, not for their profits. Hence, the implementation of this plan will ensure the adaptation of one plan approved by the president. Therefore, we will have some guarantee of strategic development for achievement of the strategic national goals.

However, we have no defined goals. Hence, there is a need to set the goals of socio-economic development, sufficiently deep reforms, etc. Indeed, there is a need to discuss the issue of funding. The governmental strategy is understudied [17; 2].

We would like to emphasise that Professor Buzgalin was against the use of the GDP indicator in state planning. He also dwells on the paradigm of economic development, competition, coexistence, etc. Moreover, he highlights the political economy as the law of human and environmental evolution, and the needs of the society and the individuals [9; 13]. Indeed, the needs of the economy are not the needs of production. Therefore, for a correct understanding of the essence of economics, we should define the human needs as economic ones.

A.V. Buzgalin believed in the ability of people to act based on their own beliefs. Irina Poe dedicated a following poem to him:

Read a little at night,
At the lamp, nodding one's head.
A novel, a story, a poem is not the point.
The whole point is that, falling asleep,
Find the answer between the word-letters,
There are landmarks in the map pages,
Sail away from the word «no» in a dream,
In nightmares, deceive vampires.
In all worlds, in all ages
The lines were forged with iron rhymes.

Read for the night, gentlemen,
And smile like prophets!

Professor A.V. Buzgalina is paradoxical in his combination of intelligence and conscience. He was dedicated to the political economy. A.V. Buzgalin was the last «leader» of Marxism in modern Russia. We should note, he was categorically against such an assessment of him. Professor A.V. Buzgalin explained to his students that Marxism is a very complex and multidimensional phenomenon. A range of political trends and movements emerged on Marxist soil. They are as follows: bernsteinianism, phenomenological Marxism, Freudian Marxism, etc. As a result, Marxism is still very diverse. Even in the United States, it is difficult to find a university where departments are not headed by people representing different currents of Marxism. Bolshevism in this respect, of course, derived from Marxism, but it is not identical to all its many directions. Bolshevism opposed many of them, so it is important to define Bolshevism difference from other Marxist movements.

At the Second Congress of the RSDLP in 1903, in the polemic of Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, the question was clarified whether a revolution was possible in Russia. According to Plekhanov, «Russia has not baked the «pie of capitalism», that a developed system of capitalist relations has not yet been formed in the country, there is no «bourgeoisie-proletariat» link, therefore revolution is impossible. The Bolsheviks, contrary to the arguments of orthodox Marxists considered the possibility of the revolution in Russia [10; 7].

Marxism is a system of views on the possibility of living in unity with Nature. However, political scientists before Marx could not understand the connection between the laws of Nature and economic laws [2; 4]. A.V. Buzgalin finds this connection. In his consistency of Marx's ideas, Professor Buzgalin contributed to the preservation of Russia. Borisenko N.A. dedicated A.V. Buzgalin the poem.

A poem about property

The property arose a long time ago,
In centuries long forgotten.
There, what I found, I appropriated,
So let's say the property is primary.

But as time went on, she changed,
Its essence and content were being filled.
And here two blocks of views have accumulated:
Economists and lawyers are divided.

The Economists' block is wide and spacious:
Democritus, Plato and Aristotle are here,
Thomas More, Fourier and Saint-Simon are here,
Adam Smith, Proudhon and Chernyshevsky are here.

The XIX-XX century has accumulated ideas, just look for them.
We will divide them all into groups of three:
Of the first group, the most important is Marx
And from the second, there is a Menger and a Viser,
From the third group Osipov, Chichinskas
And they are all important, as a selection.

As a legal category,
What is everyone talking about now,

We considered Ricardo's property
And A. Buzgalin gave his vast glance.

Only property is the basis of production,
She will determine the structure of society,
The masses are the cause of discontent
And the result of the work will distribute!

And that's the result of all the transformations
The variety of shapes is all on the face,
There is a private type, and there is a nationwide one,
And then the dismemberment is all given.

There is both a personal and a collective one here,
There are state and municipal,
And there is a mixed one, and in the transformation,
Both PPP and SPP are countless.

Each form has its own place,
There is a word for the effectiveness of each,
And the objectivity of these changes
Introductions have developed from a number of factors.

The variety of forms, the condition of growth,
And it's not so easy to switch to it
And get the expected effect,
And not like us, a completely bad answer.

There are a lot of facts of violations of the privatization of facilities,
As a result, it led to the collapse of the entire childhood system:
Stagnation in enterprises, downtime in agriculture -
We would have listened to less advice from the West.

We have also studied reforms in other countries,
And here they were building on made-up plans.
The initial relationship has been privatized
And there are fewer advantages and more performances here.

Now, as a result, there is only a small business,
Only trade is developed, workshops for ten places.
But it is necessary to introduce industry into the basis,
Only this will help us grow up higher:

Improve efficiency, raise prestige growth,
To return the role to the state, here the course is not so simple.
The scale of production, the volume of GDP,
And our Kyrgyzstan will be at the right height!

The idea of dynamical forms of ownership forms is in this text. In our opinion the New Economic Politics (NEP) influences this dynamic. The NEP was introduced in March 1921. There is no its exact end date. Some sources consider the period from 1921 to 1927, others – the late 20s - early 30s. The comedy «Zoika's Apartment», written by Mikhail Bulgakov by order of the Vakhtangov's Theater (the premiere took place in October 1926, the play was staged by Alexey Dmitrievich Popov, played by a star cast: Mansurova, Ruben Simonov, Zakhava, Dmitry Zhuravlev), allowed the performers to make their verdict of modernity.

The play had a success. The funny plot, the recognizability of comedic characters in real life, risky catchy lines caused continuous laughter from the audience. The inflated Nepman time burst onto the Moscow stage with its collapsed plans and hopes. Enterprising, gambling, dexterous heroes were sharpened to frantically run up, grab and run away. They managed to rebuild in time, as required by reality, but they failed to integrate into the real course of history. Hence the grimaces of fate and the reigning «feast during the plague». According to many opinions, the performance resembled a «creepy farce». But M. Bulgakov himself defined the genre of the play in its final version (1935) as a tragic farce. Other definitions can be found in the posters: tragicomedy, tragic grotesque, tragic buffoonery, etc.

Furthermore, Professor A.V. Buzgalin initiated a workshop in the framework of the journal «Issues of Political Economy».

There were considered quite new phenomena considering in terms of the experience of the past without denigrating either the past itself or the people who made the mistakes. Meanwhile, it's important to focus on not repeating mistakes, not on whether it's good or bad that they have been made. For instance, Chinese scientists are rich or wealthy. According to the film «The Task of Three Bodies», there were no miserable scientists in China at all. Simply because a Chinese scientist is important to the country.

Moreover, there is an issue of the worldwide challenges for China. Professor A.V. Buzgalin often spoke at forums, conferences, and symposiums. And to questions about when he manages to prepare for participation in a particular scientific meeting, he answered something like this: «Life is something without a blank. The flash of a match in a dark room. The main thing is to see, not to construct. But without reading the fundamental heritage of those whom we call classics, this is impossible. As well as without reading the works of those who are just entering the research path. Their share of helplessness in front of the word today, eventually turns into granite of thought».

A.V. Buzgalin believed that the study of Karl Marx's *Capital* is useful for today's students. They can search for an answer to the question why the sixth chapter was written after the fifth, and not after the ninth chapter, it forms logical thinking (so necessary today). After all, the fantastic idea of sophon, an elementary particle programmed to stop terrestrial scientific activity, turns out to be broader and fully reflects the modern competition within humanity, between countries that have mastered advanced technologies and those that are just trying to achieve them. Therefore, political economy is designed to focus (unlike economic theory as a science) on describing the forms of various functional relationships in the industrial sphere, understanding the objective foundations of the system of geopolitical, socio philosophical and cultural-moral relations on the Earth.

In this context, the role of geopolitics as a science is obvious due to its predictive potential.

The epilogue

A.V. Buzgalin ensured the development of the economic relations. Unfortunately, the magical power of fate took him away from us, only then did we see its Light in our understanding of the world order through the universality of political economic laws, understood the incorporation of economic currents through the confrontation of physical and financial capital.

A.V. Buzgalin was very responsible scientist, preserving the ideas of political economic research. His relations with colleagues from the provinces are warm, but specifically peculiar. Firstly, A.V. Buzgalin needed a territorial (beyond Moscow) expansion for political economy. On the basis of Kostroma State University and in collaboration with V.V. Chekmarev, Buzgalin cooperated with the Western political economists.

Secondly, Buzgalin, instead he is an adherent of Marxist version of Soviet political economy, discussed

the Western political ideas within the paradigm of Kostroma Economics Scientific School. There was always K. Marx «Capital» discussed in the form of communication with Western economists and funds).

Whereas, political economy was being driven out in Russia under the slogan of fighting for national interests. Distancing the economy from the political economy was a government trend.

Nevertheless, A.V. Buzgalin approved the identity of Karl Marx's «systematic approach» to the market economy, and was an arbitrator in the processes of preserving political economy as a global science in general. At the same time, he did not point it as a state-forming principle, however, as well as on recognizing the role of the Russian people. However, he applied scientific and technical features of the development of civilization, and used the concept of «precariat» instead the concept of «proletariat». Moreover, he did not recognise the processes of state destruction in the formation of a new economic structure of society.

He cooperated with the Academician O. N. Smolin, co-organized the KRON, and supported the idea of a «knowledge society». He had never opposed his ideas to the ideas of illiteracy, not considering it necessary to spend his time on it.

He had never supported the ideas personifies the prerequisites of the Bologna process and creates prerequisites for the collapse of the survival of capitalism (Schwab and K). Indeed, the works of A.V. Buzgalin has always emphasized Russian identity in the organisation of the national economy. A.V. Buzgalin remained honest forever, he did not promote the ways of plundering and selling off property and sovereignty of Russia. At the same time, the economic security did not become an element of his system of views on new political economy structure. Moreover, Buzgalin had never joined to the scientists who do not want the good for their country. It was the vector of his civic position.

Medicine has long known the placebo effect (improving a person's well-being due to the fact that he or she believes in the effectiveness of some effect, in fact neutral). I believe, a scientific literature acts as a political and economic placebo for their authors. The authors, without offering anything new to the political economic knowledge, only describe some individual phenomena and processes, the possible mechanism for changing the economic space are not declared.

In the book «K» [1] Buzgalin, together with Kolganov, gives us an information signal concerning with the capital of the future. His views are original, but not paradoxical. He got into a time warp. This diversity promotes a new image of the role of work, paradoxes of its nature changing. Indeed, it also promotes the differences in the nature of work in the new world economic structure.

A.V. Buzgalin did not learn from the mistakes of others. He was doing his own ones. He appreciated a valuable skill in everyday life, but this is far from someone else's experience. For instance, financing varies greatly in different regions. The Moscow school got about 150,000 RUB per year for the education of each student; Voronezh – 35,000 RUB; Lipetsk – 30, 000 RUB; Kostroma – less than 28,000 RUB. At the same time, teachers are required to work within the framework of a single standard of education and the Unified State Exam. However, the conditions for preparing for this Exam are quite different.

I believe, the teacher should spend all his time with the students, not with reports and paper work. Generally, the teachers just have no time for the students.

For most parents, the main concern is the safety of their children at school. It includes physical safety on the stairs, in the corridors, in the gyms, and psychological security, including the Internet, etc. Indeed, many parents know the words «trolling», «bullying», «mobbing», «outing», «freighting». I believe, the teacher can notice something wrong timely only if he or she is in the contact with children and is not overloaded with the paperwork³. Therefore, the university professor A.V. Buzgalin proposed to remove up to 90% of all reporting and paperwork for school teachers. The teacher has to spend time with the children, not with the normative documents.

Indeed, A.V. Buzgalin was an extraordinary scientist and person. He was brilliant in answering the sophisticated questions, in addressing the complicated issues, and in resolving non-standard situations. According to A. Tarasov, A.V. Buzgalin (and Kolganov) tried to reconsider the political economy in terms of the modern societal, economical, and political conditions. Indeed, the political economy is still relevant.

³ Teachers were offered to make a minimum salary of 75,000 RUB. URL: <https://ura.news/articles/1036281010> (Accessed: 10.10.2024).

For instance, Marx's law on surplus value is studied in all economic institutions of the world. However, currently there are some challenges in terms of victory of the proletariat, because, contrary to Marx's ideas, the proletariat is numerically sharply decreasing. There are more managers and engineers than workers. They provide the future progress.

Marx lived a century and a half ago. Currently, the ideology should correspond to the new realities. Moreover, I.V. Stalin, at his last, XIX Congress in 1952, said that «we should study theory», he understood that new times require new ideas. Indeed, we should avoid the mistakes of the Bolsheviks. K. Marx did not write about the «total socialization», but about the total equity and happiness. Hence, Professor Buzgalin always struggled for the transformation of human existence into progress, creativity, and development.

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