



SUAI State University
of Aerospace Instrumentation

Course of study

“GENERAL THEORY OF NOONOMY” at St. Petersburg State University of Aerospace Instrumentation

St. Petersburg State University of Aerospace Instrumentation (SUAI) is one of Russian universities which integrated the “General Theory of Noonomy” discipline into their bachelor and master degree programmes.

Classes are held by teachers of the Department of Business Informatics and Management of the SUAI for master’s student in the field of study 09.04.03 – Applied Computer Science, with focusing on Corporate Information Systems. Classes are organised in the third semester, when master’s students have already mastered most of the mandatory disciplines of the curriculum and there arises a need to develop their research and creative competencies, which will allow students in the future to form their own vision of development pathway of both the professional area, the economy and the society as a whole, which is certainly very important for a successful career.

The textbook of corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences S.D. Bodrunov *General Theory of Noonomy* (Moscow: Cultural Revolution, 2019) is used as a basis for the offered course. Besides, the whole set of necessary educational and methodological documentation has been developed and successfully tested in the educational process and now is available for students both in traditional form (in the university library), and electronically – through personal accounts of students in the electronic educational environment of the SUAI. In addition, students are offered an extensive list of additional literature on the problems of noonomy prepared and published under the authority of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, directed by S.D. Bodrunov.

As part of the course “General theory of noonomy” a number of rather complex issues are consistently discovered and studied in detail. The study of them requires a high level of qualification and training of students, which caused the decision to introduce this course in the last year of study in the master’s programme. In particular, the course includes the following issues:

The methodology for the study of socio-economic dynamics. Within this section the basic scientific hypotheses revealing possible pathways of future development of the society are reviewed, the substantiation is given for the conclusion about preference of noo-development as objectively conditioned by all previous socio-economic pathway defined as the result of society and economy evolution.

The theory and methodology of materialistic understanding of socio-economic history. Here reliance is made on the developments of K. Marx and his followers, associated with the analysis of the mutual influence of the development of technology and engineering, on the one hand, and the socio-economic structure of society, on the other hand. The main conclusion, which is formulated during the study of this part of the course, states that the development of the society takes place according to the objective social laws, the predetermining character among which is given to the

dialectical development of material productive forces and labour relations. The specifics of future development consists in that this production becomes knowledge-intensive, which changes its appearance and forms of implementation.

Analysis of the mutual influence of technological innovation and economic development. The main emphasis here is given on the distinction between economic growth and economic development, the priority of development over growth, as well as on the predetermination of economic development by scientific and technological progress.

Theoretical foundations of a new industrial society. In this case what is meant here is the new industrial society of J. K. Galbraith, which is based on the enhancement of economic-role differentiation of the business community, which is the driving force of any economic development. It refers to the separation of a business-owner, a production organiser and an income earner, which entails a series of institutional changes (increasing the role of planning, increasing government involvement in the economy, the development of technology of consumer demand management, etc.).

5. Critique of the theory of post-industrial society. The key idea of this theory is weakening of the role of industry and material production in general, linking economic development primarily with the expansion of the service sector. The growth of the specific weight of the service sector and the reduction of the share of material production are indeed observed. But these quantitative structural changes are not quite correctly interpreted. In particular, post-industrialists fetishise knowledge and information, the role of their creators, transformers and distributors by giving them a self-sufficient importance, detaching them from the process of real material production. Nevertheless, material production retains its importance for the sustainable functioning and effective development of the socio-economic system.

6. Prospects for the further development of the society and the economy. They are largely determined by the new technological revolution, its progress and results. This entails changes not only in technology, but also in the structure of human wants, the structure of production, value system of man's activity.

Therefore, the nature of socio-economic relations and institutions is changing. And the result of these changes is the formation of a new industrial society of the second generation (NIS.2) and noonomy. The course of study analyses in detail the prerequisites for transition to them, as well as their characterising features and differences from traditional forms of socio-economic structure.

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