

SUMMARY

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THE FACTORS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN STATE: AN ESSAY

Within the framework of an integrated approach covering political, socio-economic and ideological aspects, the article examines development problems in Russian and world economy.

In theoretical terms, the author analyzes the problems of overcoming the slowdown mechanisms and stimulating growth. He also scrutinizes the interdependence in the development of the economy and the welfare state. The problems of strategic planning are touched upon; in the context of the global economy, attention is focused on the positive experience of selective borrowing of effective institutions and development mechanisms.

Keywords: economic development, strategic planning, welfare state, globalization, growth regime, financialization, import substitution, institutional borrowing.

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ON SOME METHODS AND MODELS OF MANAGING DEFENCE INDUSTRY

The growing shortage of resources has led to an increase in the uncertainties inherent in the processes of designing, producing and operating items and systems of weapons, military and special equipment (AMSE), which has exacerbated the

problem of accuracy of cost forecasting in planning. The efficiency of the executives' decisions directly depends on the established criterion of economic efficiency of the management system of an integrated industrial company (IIC). A holistic approach is based on the use of individual functional mechanisms, taking into account the laws of synergy and the definition of a synergistic effect. As part of assessing the effectiveness of IIC management systems, it is necessary to follow the principles of a rational combination of administrative and economic forms and methods of managing the departments. Optimization of management systems of IIC can be achieved by improving the system of interaction between structural units and reducing unproductive costs.

Keywords: defense industry, strategic management, business model, strategic management goals, management methods, military products and its trends, performance indicators, groups of factors, economic and mathematical models.

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STATE PATERNALISM:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND INVESTMENT DYNAMICS

The article shows that the role of the state in the regulation of economic relations has been increasing in the last century. The need for strengthening state regulation in solving social problems, the most important of which today is socio-economic inequality, is substantiated. The author states, that Russian reality shows the failure of the liberal economic concept, according to which socio-economic inequality is the main driver of economic development. It is revealed, that in Russia the growth of inequality has been paralleled by reduction in the growth rate of GDP and investment.

Keywords: state paternalism, socio-economic inequality, economic growth, investment dynamics.

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DIFFERENTIATION AND EQUALIZATION IN WAGE POLICY IN RUSSIA THROUGHOUT THE XX CENTURY

The article examines the relationship between the principles of equalization and differentiation in the wage policy in Russia throughout the 20th century, and reveals the factors that caused the changes. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of theoretical concepts justifying wage differences. It is shown that the interaction of differentiation and equalization in wages has undergone a gradual evolution from the dominance of differentiation based on professional skills and qualifications at the beginning of the century to a symbiosis of extremely high status differentiation and a predominantly equalizing approach to differences in professional skills and qualifications during the transition to a free market system and its development.

Keywords: wages, labor force reproduction, leveling, skilled labor, professional and qualification differentiation, status differentiation, tariff system.

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IMPACT OF ANTI-RUSSIAN SANCTIONS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS COUNTRIES: UNEXPECTED EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

The paper analyzes the dynamics and growth factors of the economies of the South Caucasus countries in the context of anti-Russian sanctions. Significant changes in

trade relations, migration and investment are carefully analyzed. The conclusion is drawn about the advantages of developing trade and economic relations with the Russian Federation for the economies of the South Caucasus countries in the current situation. Taking into account new geo-economic risks and opportunities, the main problems of and prospects for Russia's bilateral cooperation with the countries of the region are considered.

Keywords: Russia, South Caucasus, sanctions, economy, trade, migration, relocation.

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INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF THE RUSSIAN MARKET OF FOREIGN LABOUR (IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN CHALLENGES)

One of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic was the contraction of the labor markets in developed host countries, and the sanctions pressure of the EU countries on Russia, in retaliation for her policy in Ukraine, radically changed the structure of the Russian labor market. The paper proposes a system for analyzing the signs and conditions that determine the institutional features of the use of foreign labor within the national labor market of Russia and developed European countries. The estimates made it possible to state a high frequency of competitive intersections of national personnel and migrants in the Russian labor market, which, together with preferences for cheap labor, is a hindrance to the innovative development of the economy. The development of a methodology for assessing the boundaries of the market of foreign labor will allow to make adjustments to the migration policy and technological development in Russia.

Keywords: reimmigration, migration theory, market boundaries of foreign labor, wages, unemployment benefits.

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**OVERCOMING CORRUPTION AS A PREREQUISITE FOR
STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF
RUSSIA**

The article presents the possibility and need to reduce the corruption component of the Russian economy to strengthen the social and economic security of Russia. The author classifies forms and types of corruption according to the criteria of subject-object interaction and the corruption content of interactions, their influence on the level and factors of social and economic security of Russia. The author describes the ways of reducing corruption activity in the economy in the nearest future and in the long run.

Keywords: corruption, social and economic security, bribery, embezzlement, innovative activity, national security strategy.

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**PERSPECTIVES FOR USING FOOD STAMPS AS AN INSTRUMENT
OF SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE POOR IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Providing social support to poor citizens is one of the most effective tools for reducing poverty. The article discusses the creation of a system of food assistance to poor citizens as one of the most effective measures of social support aimed at

reducing poverty. Various ways of organizing this system are shown, domestic and foreign experience is analyzed, conclusions about its strengths and weaknesses are drawn, practical recommendations are given for organizing a food aid system in the form of a system of specialized food cards (food stamps or coupons) in the Russian Federation at the federal level.

The potentiality of stimulating economic growth and supporting national agriculture with through the same program is also considered. The effect of the food cards implementation on poverty reduction has been modeled.

Keywords: poverty, lifting people out of poverty, poverty reduction, government social assistance, food assistance, food stamps, economic growth, fueling economic growth, support of agricultural sector.

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JAPAN: A FAREWELL TO COMMUNITARIAN CAPITALISM?

The peculiarity of the Japanese economic model in the postwar decades was determined by deep-rooted, specific religious and ethical tradition, shared by virtually all segments of society. However, its survival quite critically depended on maintaining high (or at least stable) rates of economic growth which had long been facilitated by low yen and by the measures aimed at protecting domestic market. During the period of rapid growth and high employment, there emerged a special economic structure: communitarian capitalism, based on somewhat unique character of labour-capital relations. Under the external pressure Japan had to revalue its currency that provoked recession and prolonged stagnation, exacerbated in addition by flawed government policies. It was then decided to correct the revealed weaknesses of the existing economic system, including the inflexibility, by strengthening the market mechanism. Yet the quarter-century experience of

neoliberal reforms, many of which were at odds with traditional views of the Japanese, had not yielded desired results.

Keywords: Japan, culture, Confucianism, groupism, communitarian capitalism, quasi-market competition, keiretsu, family-like firm, lifetime employment, neoliberalism.

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RUSSIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE XXI CENTURY: THE STUDY OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S ROLE

In political economic research of the 21st century in the Russian Federation, the study of the individual's role made it possible to achieve significant results, revealing the importance of the individual, firstly, as a part of productive forces, secondly, as the main actor of the economy, and thirdly, as the highest value and the main means of economic development.

Creative individual (homo creator) is focused on the development of his personality, cultural progress, and on solving problems in the implementation of creative activities, which are self-motivated. Compared to *homo creator*, *economic individual (homo economicus)* in a market environment has other values, orientation and motivation. The motivation of *homo economicus* is traditionally reduced to cost-profit motivation, considered as rational economic behavior, expressed in minimizing costs (including labor costs), in particular. In all these parameters, clear differences in the characteristics of *homo economicus* and *homo creator* are obvious.

Economically, late capitalism of the 21st century combines the manifestations of both the features of *homo economicus* and *homo creator*, generating a number of contradictions.

Keywords: political economy, homo economicus, homo creator, motivation, creative work, creative class.