

SUMMARY

Yuri Pavlenko (e-mail: yupavl83@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor, Chief Researcher,
Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)
(Moscow, Russia)

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS AND MODELS OF A WELFARE STATE IN THE CONTEXT OF STATE PATERNALISM

The article examines the actual condition and development problems of the modern welfare state, analyzes the problems of social inequality and its determining factors. The knowledge economy and the formation of new industrial relations are considered as the economic basis of the welfare state. The models of the welfare state and their classification are investigated. The welfare state is regarded as a paramount of the modern state, an integral provision for the economic and social well-being of society.

Keywords: welfare state, paternalism, social inequality, relations of production, knowledge economy, innovative economy, civil society.

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Pavel Kohno (e-mail: pavelkohno@mail.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor
Director of the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

Alina Kohno (e-mail: pavelkohno@mail.ru)

Ph.D. in Economics,
Head of Laboratory at the Institute of Fuzzy Systems (Moscow, Russia)

ON THE MOTIVATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

The article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of stimulating (motivating) industrial personnel for the production of competitive products in demand on the markets, including those created by the military-industrial complex. In general, companies in Europe and the USA began to use automated systems for analyzing labor efficiency earlier, than Russian companies, so they have accumulated somewhat wider experience in testing these methods. Today, the practices of motivating the personnel of foreign enterprises, implies self-assessment as well as the evaluation of the results of their work by the employees themselves. According to the supporters of the new system of incentives, a flexible incentive mechanism allows flexible production. However, Russian CEOs are also getting an experience in building personnel motivation systems. For example, the

state corporation Rosatom uses a unified grading system for remuneration. For each position level (grade), tasks and goals are formulated that must be performed and achieved by the employee. Meanwhile, when applying (developing) a system of motivation of industrial personnel, one must understand that the creation of mechanisms for managing these incentives in practice requires a change in the enterprise management system as a whole, since it implies new roles for the employees in the structure of the company.

Keywords: industrial personnel, theories of motivation, material and non-material incentives, production planning, incentive management, methods of motivation, foreign and domestic experience of motivation, executive managers, key performance indicators.

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Elena Shestakova (e-mail: eeshestakowa@gmail.com)
Ph.D. in Economics, Leading Researcher,
Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)
(Moscow, Russia)

THE MAIN PARAMETERS OF AND MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFELONG EDUCATION OF THE ADULT POPULATION IN THE ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Lifelong education is gradually becoming the main challenge for the education system and for a significant part of the working population. The demand for it is influenced by the growth of interest in further education in a variety of forms, content and duration among the highly educated adult population; by the growth in the number of people who lack skills and qualifications to perform current work assignments, and by the increasing needs of employers operating in conditions of frequently changing requirements for the competence of employees due to technical and organizational changes. The author considers the indicators of the involvement of the adult population of economically developed countries in various forms of lifelong education, as well as incentives and barriers to such activities.

It may be especially useful for the Russian public to learn about collective funds of professional training, and the use of instruments of state subsidization and reimbursement of expenses: educational loans and vouchers; individual and saving accounts which can become promising means to expand participation in lifelong education, including for a growing number of non-standard workers.

Keywords: lifelong education, human capital, government subsidy, collective funds of professional training, vouchers, individual and saving accounts, educational loans.

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Geng Changjun (e -mail: changjungeng@gmail.com)

Post-Graduate Student of the Department of international economy
of Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)

AN ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHINESE-RUSSIAN INTERNET-COMMERCE AND ITS ECOSYSTEM

With the rapid digitalization, cross-border trade becomes a new area of RussianChinese economic cooperation. This article identifies the characteristics of the crossborder trade ecosystem. The structure of the ecosystem of cross-border trade is presented, which consists of three clusters - basic, supporting, and external. The components of each cluster are analyzed which comprise a platform, a number of service companies, and external environments. Based on the ecosystem, the scale of the Chinese-Russian Internet commerce is considered; the factors influencing the Internet commerce are identified, such as the platform, the market potential, logistics, payment system and relevant policies. In the end, some risks in the process of the development of the Internet trade between China and Russia are revealed.

Keywords: Internet commerce, cross-border e-commerce, e-commerce, business ecosystems, platform economy, cross-border logistics, cross-border payment, Chinese-Russian trade and economic relations.

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Daniel Kamari (e-mail: danikamari@mail.ru)

Independent Expert (Moscow, Russia)

ARTIFICIAL GUARANTOR: WEAK TIES IN THE SOCIETY OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The accelerated technological development constantly changes social relations. The reaction to such changes often leads to the hierarchization and bureaucratization of society, sometimes it pushes to the growth of nepotism and exploitation in labor relations. Consequently, effective and positive social development can only be achieved with a qualitative improvement in technology.

Keywords: job by distribution, trust, government, labor relations, digitalization.

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Vitalij Biryukov (e-mail: sciencebv@gmail.com)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,

Omsk Academy of Humanities

Russian Federation (Omsk, Russia)

PARADIGMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MONETARY THEORIES: FEATURES OF FORMATION

The article discusses the features of the formation of the paradigmatic framework for the development of monetary theories. The neoclassical impasse in the development of the theory of value and the paradigmatic limitations of the monetary theories of the mainstream are shown. The specificity of the cognitive potential of K. Marx's institutional-evolutionary theory of money, proposed within the framework of the classical paradigm, is revealed. On this basis, the features of rethinking the paradigmatic framework for the study of monetary issues in the context of using the ideas of the classical tradition are considered.

Keywords: value theory, money, monetary theory, macroeconomics, classical paradigm, ethics, institutions.

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Yuriy Knyazev (e-mail: kyuk151@rambler.ru)

Grand Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,

Chief Researcher,

Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)

(Moscow, Russia)

MARXISM VS. MARGINALISM

The paper contains objections by F. Wicksteed, an English scholar, and R. Kapelyushnikov, a scholar from Russia, against K. Marx's theory which is considered by both as erroneous in comparison with triumphant marginalism. The author gives his own arguments to prove a vital force of Marxism which has offered a complex scientific criticism of capitalism, and shown the exploitative nature and historical doom of the latter as an unfair and inhumane society.

Keywords: Marxism, marginalism, F. Wicksteed, R. Kapelyushnikov, criticism of capitalism.

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