

SUMMARY

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THE ECONOMIC FUNCTION OF STATE PATERNALISM: THE PREODUCTION OF PATRONIZED GOODS OR INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT?

The economic role of the state and the functions of state paternalism have long been a subject of controversy. Therefore, two main areas of research on this issue can be distinguished: the problem of state participation in the production and distribution of certain benefits, and the problem of state participation in the regulation of economic processes. In the theory of patronized goods, it is concluded that the state does not simply replace the market in the provision of certain goods, but represents certain public interests that are not reducible to individual ones, and serves precisely to ensure them. In that way, the state ensures the development of the economy and the achievement of social goals. The next step in the study of the functions of the paternalistic state is to find a common basis, both for the processes of providing patronized goods, and for the participation of the state in the regulation of the economy.

Based on the concept of the “developmental state”, we can conclude that such a common basis is the need for the participation of the state in providing the necessary conditions for the reproduction of the economy and society. Such a need arises due to the high level of socialization of production and the gradual disintegration of market relations, which, due to their automatic action, are no longer able to provide either the conditions for reproduction or even market equilibrium.

Keywords: paternalistic state, civil society, patronized goods, economic reproduction, public interest, individual preferences, development state.

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THE STATE, MARKET ECONOMY AND CIVIL SOCIETY

The article deals with the relationship between the state, market economy and civil society. It is shown that at present the state has become an active economic actor, increasingly covering with its influence various spheres of society's life and, above all, the economy. For this reason, the market economy is shrinking, receding into the back-ground. The influence of civil society is growing, which overcomes the spontaneity of the market element and makes the state democratic. Thus, a modern democratic state can be viewed as an institution of civil society. The development of industrial democracy and so-called social corporatism is of great importance for the modern understanding of civil society, both becoming its indispensable parts.

Keywords: state, market, market economy, civil society, industrial democracy, social corporatism.

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PARADIGMATIC FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR STUDYING MODERN ECONOMY

The article shows the limitations of the strategies for studying institutional economics, which have developed as a result of both the marginalist revolution and the emergence of the generally accepted dualistic paradigm. Within the framework of this paradigm, competing strategies actually use the utilitarian interpretation of

economic motives for the economic actors' behavior as a “hard core”, and social phenomena as exogenous variables, by which different explanatory patterns of economic behavior are created. In the article the peculiarities of the development of a research paradigm are considered, that makes it possible to study the endogenous mechanisms of the development of a modern economy on the basis of an institutional approach.

Keywords: classical paradigm, neoclassical paradigm, institutional theories, institutional economics.

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ON THE INFLUENCE OF IDEOLOGY ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE STATE AND THE ECONOMY

States and control technologies have existed for more than two millennia; the formation of states was closely connected with the spread of world religions, in addition to which later, in the Age of Enlightenment, ideologies were formed. The author tries to find similarities and differences in revolutionary upheavals and in other historical events related to government and the economy.

Keywords: Russian Empire, USSR, management, ideology.

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THE SPECIFICITY OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES' IMPLEMENTATION CONDITIONED BY RUSSIAN ECONOMIC MODEL

Successful implementation of innovation policy in national economies is influenced by many factors: the education system, tax policy, institutional conditions, resource costs.

The most important of these factors is the role of the country in the global division of labor and its economic model arising from this division.

The formation of such a model entails an increase in innovative activity in some industries and a decline in others whose products are less in demand on the world market.

Keywords: innovations, innovation activity, OSLO leadership, resource-based economy, economic model of Russia, oil and gas sector.

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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF OIL REVENUES AND NATIONAL SAVINGS ON THE EXCHANGE RATE IN AZERBAIJAN

The article discusses the theoretical and practical aspects of the formation of the real exchange rate. The factors influencing the exchange rate of the national currency, including the impact of oil prices in countries where the oil sector has a significant share in the national economy, are analyzed. The impact of the difference between national savings and domestic investment on the real exchange rate is assessed. It is shown that the main factor affecting the real exchange rate in Azerbaijan is the price of oil. Other factors that cumulatively limit the strengthening of the national currency are the increase in the cost of imports, as well as the difference between national savings and investments.

Keywords: exchange rate, oil revenues, national savings.

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IMPROVING TAX INCENTIVES FOR WATER SAVING IN THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The article discusses the ways of applying the water tax paid by the commercial sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author reveals the inefficiency of the current taxation mechanism and poor tax incentives for water saving. Proposals are formulated to modernize the existing water taxation mechanism and a number of measures are put forth to create a modern system for regulating the consumption of water resources, stimulating their economical use.

Keywords: taxation, water resources, water use limits, tax incentives, water conservation, tax on the use of water resources.

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THEORETICAL RATIONALE FOR A UNIFIED PERSONNEL POLICY OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

This article substantiates, within the framework of the organizational and economic aspect, the imperative of forming a unified personnel policy, the participants of

which should be the State Committee for Science and Technology and the subjects of innovation infrastructure.

Keywords: human resource management, innovation infrastructure, personnel policy.