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***ОСНОВНЫЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ***

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Аннотация:

В статье рассматриваются основные социально-экономические проблемы в Российской Федерации на современном этапе. Выявлены особенности развития социальной инфраструктуры России. Перечислены ключевые проблемы социально-экономического развития страны. В частности, рассмотрены проблемы развития рынка трудовых ресурсов, инновационной среды и малого и среднего бизнеса. Для решения каждой проблемы экономики России предложен отдельный список мер.

Ключевые слова: экономика; социально-экономические проблемы; социальная политика; экономика России; трудовые ресурсы; население; инновационная среда; бизнес.

***THE MAIN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION AT THE PRESENT STAGE***

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Annotation:

The article discusses the main socio-economic problems in the Russian Federation at the present stage. The features of the development of social infrastructure in Russia are revealed. The key problems of the socio-economic development of the country are listed. In particular, the problems of the development of the labor market, the innovation environment and small and medium-sized businesses are considered. To solve each problem of the Russian economy, a separate list of measures has been proposed.

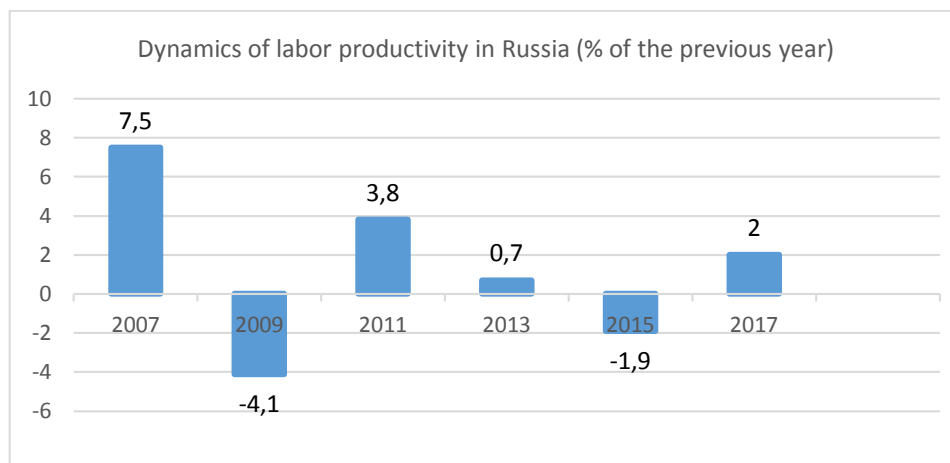
Key words: economy; socio-economic problems; social politics; Russian economy; labor resources; population; innovation environment; business.

At the present stage of development of the national economy of the Russian Federation requires a subsequent stage of transformation of the socio-economic
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infrastructure of the country. Analyzing the current economic situation, it is possible to determine the unstable conditions of the market that hinders the development of entrepreneurship. In this regard, the state loses the main source of funding for its budget policy, which directly affects the development of social infrastructure. Thus, the financial success of business enterprises in Russia is combined with success in the social policy of the state. The former Finance budget expenditures, the latter provide labor resources and are the main consumer of domestic products. Based on this, the Russian government is interested in the socio-economic development of the state, as a key factor in the level of development of the country. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to eliminate the negative impact of certain groups of socio-economic problems, the presence of which – the problem of strategic development of Russia.

Social infrastructure is a complex of objects (enterprises, institutions, organizations and structures) that provide the conditions for the functioning of social production and life of the population, the formation of physically and intellectually developed, socially active individual. [1, p. 290]. One of the main values of socio-economic development is the need for the development of social infrastructure of the state, regions and enterprises in particular [2, p. 64].

One of the important factors of socio-economic development of the state modern scientists determine the level of education and skill level of the population, as a separate place is given to health. The formation of the above components directly affects the level of productivity of workers, which is a key element of the competitiveness of production in the enterprise. Today, in Russia there is an increase in the level of labor productivity (figure 1).



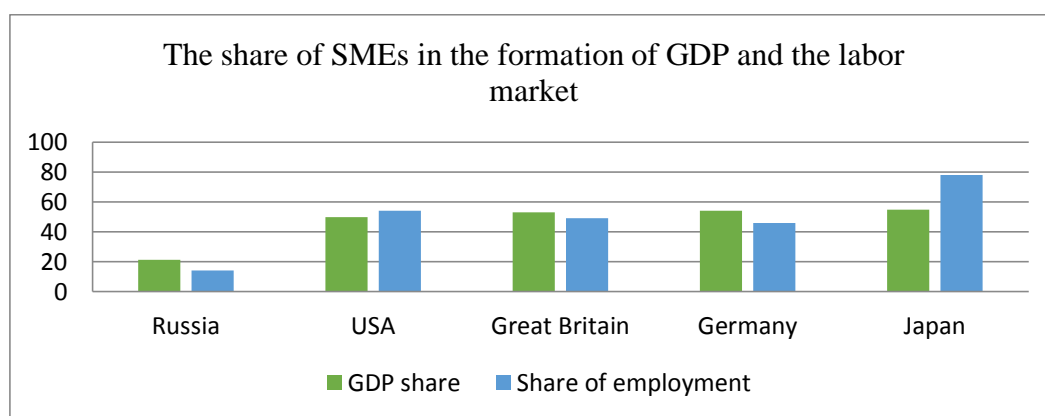
Picture 1. Dynamics of labor productivity in Russia [3].

But if we analyze the indicator at the international level, the domestic level of labor productivity takes only 34th place in the world[6].

In connection with the development of the digital economy, Russia is interested in creating a new Institute of social infrastructure of the country – an innovative environment that depends on support for the development of scientific and technical developments by the private sector. With it, you can start the process of improving working conditions and production, affecting the dynamics of productivity and personal income of the population.

Despite the prospects of applying an innovative approach to the development of new sectors of the Russian economy, the level of consumption of innovations is extremely low, because if you look at the comparison, in the prosperous pre-crisis times, the 400 largest companies of the country spent on scientific research and innovation no more than 0.5% of its turnover, during the crisis, this figure fell to 0.2%. According to international standards approved by the Organization for economic cooperation and development, firms and industries that spend less than 0.9% of their turnover on scientific research and innovation are considered low-tech. Based on this, it is necessary to state the fact that the development of innovations in the Russian Federation is reduced and this is due to both the peculiarities of the national economy and the General market situation [4].

Another factor in the problem of social infrastructure development in Russia is the formation of small and medium-sized businesses. The contribution of small and medium business to the GDP of Russia is 21.5%, and the share of employed – 14.1% of the economically active population. At the same time, our country lags behind many other developed countries, where the share of small business is several times higher (figure 2).



Picture 2. Share of SMBs in GDP and labour market formation [5].

The underestimation of small business and its role in the development of the national economy is a key reason for the low growth rate and the formation of a free-market structure. In addition, at the moment, public authorities pay little attention to the fact that the key element to support small business is not "giving" in the form of investment or financing, but actions in the form of reducing the tax burden and the cost of credit resources through the monetary policy of the Central Bank of Russian Federation.

In order to solve the above problems, consider the main ways, the practical application of which will contribute to the socio-economic development of Russia.

To solve the problem of labor productivity in Russia, it is necessary to take the following measures, the main direction of which is the reform of the education system, primarily through the financing of the system:

— it is necessary to take into account and solve the problem of budget co-financing for subsidizing regions with budget funds that have a low level of education system;

— it is necessary to include in the process of development of the budget program of financing of education of the subjects received these funds;

— it is necessary to allocate funds for the most part in such areas as the purchase of equipment and equipment, major repairs of educational institutions and the organization of the educational process;

— it is necessary to allocate funds for the process of purchasing equipment with digital and information technologies, which makes high probability of quality education in Russia;

— it is necessary to conduct a public policy to attract private investment, instead, it is possible to provide a kind of subsidy for such enterprises;

— it is necessary to form a single transparent system of analysis of the use of budgetary funds by educational institutions;

— it is necessary to form the institutions of scientific infrastructure, which contributes to the quality of human and intellectual capital in our country;

— it is necessary to exempt from taxes of educational institutions, received budget funds from the state[7].

To solve the problems associated with the development of the innovation environment, it is necessary to adopt a package of measures, where the policy of stimulation by the state should play a significant role:

— temporarily exempt from income tax and VAT commercial organizations that develop the head samples of innovative technology;

— establish tax incentives for enterprises that provide R & d financing;

— to put into practice the coverage of losses from innovative activity by the head enterprise of the industrial group;

— to strengthen the state's direct stimulation of innovation activity by providing the Government of the Russian Federation with guarantees for long-term

Bank loans for the development of long-term and risky research in the priority sectors of research and production;

— to provide in the budget policy of Russia the allocation of funds for the creation of insurance of innovative risks, as well as for credit benefits to cover interest in favor of innovative enterprises;

— increase the share of public investment by creating public-private innovation projects;

— increase funding for knowledge-intensive industries;

— increase budget funding for science and education in Russia[8].

In order to stimulate the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Russia, it is recommended to take the following measures:

— reduction of tax pressure on SMBs;

— provision of tax period and business subsidies;

— transition of the state bureaucracy system to 100% information space system for transparency, reducing corruption and increasing the speed of legal transactions;

— reduction of the interest rate of the Central Bank of Russia to reduce rates on Bank credit products;

— leasing on preferential terms for small businesses[9].

Thus, at the present stage of development of social and economic policy of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to focus on solving the following problems of social infrastructure, including labor resources, including their productivity; innovation environment, including scientific and technical developments; as well as small and medium-sized businesses, as the main element in the formation of the country's GNP in future periods.

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