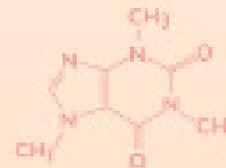


$$\frac{1}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^s}$$



Nº 1(25) 2021

# Reports Scientific Society

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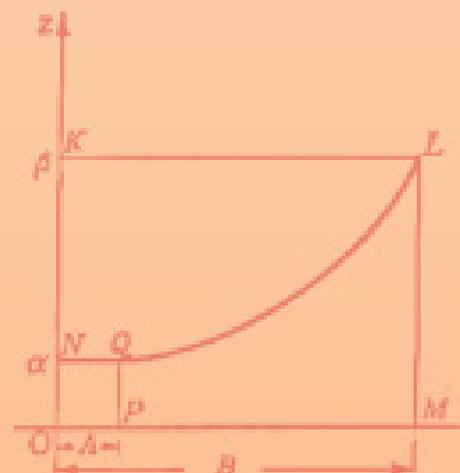


Fig. 1

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$$

Thailand, 2021

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UDK 338

## The Impact of Scientific and Technological Progress on the Value of National Income

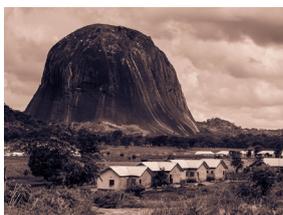
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**Key words and phrases:** scientific and technological progress; national income; labor productivity; return on capital.



**Abstract:** In order to study the impact of scientific and technological progress on the value of national income in modern conditions, it is necessary to analyze such indicators as national income, labor productivity, return on capital and factors of scientific and technological progress. Using the methods of economic analysis, historical analogies and synthesis, a brief study of the main economic indicators presented and their mutual influence was carried out.

As a result of the conducted research, the main directions and factors of the influence of scientific and technological progress on the value of national income in modern conditions are described.

...

National income is created by all factors of production, in the material and non-material spheres.

The middle of the last century was the time when a situation arose that required the regulation of economic actions. Naturally, this happened earlier, but it was in the middle of the 20th century. This became a vital necessity, without which human society could not continue its development. There was a need for state intervention and regulation in economic activity. This regulation could be carried out in a variety of ways, and often depended on the ideological composition, ethnic, national, cultural and other characteristics.

The regulation of economic activity took place through the improvement of legislation, as well as the use of various tools. Especially important in this regard is the work with national income, and in particular its distribution for the greatest economic benefit. This fact made it possible to resolve the growing economic crises and mitigate their consequences.

National income has not only social significance-as the main component of the standard of living, but also as a factor determining the duration of life itself. It is very significant as an element of economic recovery, which determines the capacity of the market. A capacious market, provided with sufficient demand, is a powerful incentive to support domestic manufacturers [1].

National income is a generalizing indicator of the economic development of a country, in which the level of development of the productive forces of society is synthesized, its economic structure and the results of the extended reproduction process for a certain period of time are reflected in the most general form [2].

It should be noted that the more labor is spent by society during the year in production, the greater the national income. Moreover, an increase in the amount of labor can be achieved, firstly, by increasing the number of workers in production. Secondly, by increasing the working day. Thirdly, by increasing the intensity of labor.

Increasing labor productivity is the most important factor in increasing national income. Although an increase in labor productivity does not increase national income in value terms, it grows in kind, that is, the same value will be embodied in a larger mass of different-shaped consumer values. Savings on fixed capital-that factor, like the previous one, affects not the cost, but the physical volume of national income [3].

It is important to study the issue of national income and the factors of its growth and distribution. It is necessary to properly use the opportunities of the geographical location, the available natural resources, the industrial base and labor potential, as well as correctly distribute the income received from the products produced to ensure further production, the development of new promising industries, agriculture and the service sector.

Thus, on the basis of the above material, the following generalizing conclusions can be drawn. First, national income is the total income in the economy received by residents from the use of factors of production, i.e. it is the sum of all factor income. Secondly, the national income is equal to the net domestic product minus indirect taxes on business. Or the national income is equal to the sum of the primary income of the owners of the factors of production. Thirdly, the economic nature of the national income, its sources, the principles of distribution and the nature of use are determined by the social mode of production. Fourth, the main components of national income are remuneration for labor, income of small producers, income from property. At the same time, wages have the largest share in the structure of national income.

Scientific and technological progress is a very important factor affecting the national income. Scientific and technological progress in its development has passed through several stages, each of which was characterized by certain features both in terms of the level of development of production and consumption, and the methods used to assess the impact of STP on the value of the total social product.

Scientific and technological progress in its development has passed through several stages, each of which was characterized by certain features both in terms of the level of development of production and consumption, and the methods used to assess the impact of STP on the value of the total social product.

Scientific and technological progress has a direct impact on the use of all other factors involved in the production process. It allows you to combine these factors in a new way in order to increase the final output of products and the provision of services. In turn, other factors of production determine the development of scientific and technological progress. Thus, labor and natural factors contribute to the accumulation of produced capital, increasing its return. At the same time, the produced capital increases the development of both labor and natural factors. For example, the growth of the produced capital can lead to positive results for the development of the labor (human) factor on the basis of private investments in research and development and training in high technologies, that is, through the development of knowledge and skills.

During the nineteenth and especially the twentieth centuries, there was an intensive process of replacing labor with physical capital. This replacement was measured by changes in the capital / labor ratio or changes in the capital-to-weight ratio of labor. There were several reasons for such a replacement. First, in all developed countries, the price of labor grew faster relative to the prices of physical capital elements, and in accordance with the principle of substitution, capital displaced labor in expenditures per unit of output. Secondly, all the elements of physical

capital became more and more productive, so that the worker could produce more and more, using a more efficient unit of capital. Thirdly, the growing demand due to the increase in per capita income has allowed mass production to be carried out in all sectors, using economies of scale.

Another source of technological change, besides the replacement of labor with capital, was the new energy base. If at the beginning of the twentieth century the source of more than half of the energy consumed by mankind was the energy of humans and animals, by the end of the century it was almost completely replaced by coal, oil, natural gas, hydro and nuclear energy [9].

Thus, the ongoing changes determined the need for a balanced application of production factors.

As already noted, depending on the ratio of the directions of resource use, the NTP can be labor-saving, capital-saving or neutral. For the first time, such a classification of scientific and technological progress was proposed by American economists R. Harrod and J. Hicks. If technological progress does not change the functional distribution of national income between labor and capital, then it is called neutral. At the same time, the constancy of the shares of labor and capital in the national income can be maintained under various circumstances.

John Hicks compared the points in the process of economic growth at which the ratio of capital to labor was constant. He classified inventions according to their initial influence, which increases, decreases or leaves unchanged the ratio of the marginal product of capital to the marginal product of labor. Such inventions can be called labor-saving, capital-saving and neutral. If technical progress develops in such a way that, with a given capital-weight of labor, the marginal productivity of both labor and capital increases at the same rate, then the proportions of the distribution of national income do not change. This type of technological progress is called Hicks-neutral.

Roy Harrod considered those points of economic growth in which the ratio of capital to the volume of production was constant. He determined that such progress is neutral, which, at a constant interest rate, does not change the value of the capital intensity coefficient and which keeps the distribution of the gross national product between labor and capital unchanged. In other words, the proportion of the distribution of national income between labor and capital does not change if, with the development of technological progress, each value of the average productivity of a capital corresponds to an unchanged value of its marginal productivity. This type of technological progress is called Harrod neutral.

Along with the above, there is also a third classification of scientific and technological progress, which considered those points in the process of economic growth in which the ratio of labor to output remained constant. In accordance with the above classification, the proportions of the distribution of national income do not change if, with the development of technological progress, each value of average labor productivity corresponds to an unchanged value of its marginal productivity. This technological progress is called Solow neutral. According to experts, the definition of neutral scientific and technological progress by Harrod is more appropriate, since it was specially developed for models of sustainable economic growth.

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## **Влияние научно-технического прогресса на величину национального дохода**

Ромен Агбидимэ (Нигерия)

**Ключевые слова и фразы:** доходность капитала; научно-технический прогресс; национальный доход; производительность труда.

**Аннотация:** Для того чтобы изучить влияние научно-технического прогресса на величину национального дохода в современных условиях, необходимо провести анализ таких показателей, как национальный доход, производительность труда, доходность капитала и факторы научно-технического прогресса. Методами экономического анализа, исторических аналогий и синтеза было проведено краткое исследование основных представленных экономических показателей и их взаимного влияния.

В результате проведенного исследования описаны основные направления и факторы влияния научно-технического прогресса на величину национального дохода в современных условиях.

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UDK 338

## Factors of Economic Growth

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...

**Key words and phrases:** factors of economic growth; national income; scientific and technological progress; labor productivity; economic growth.



**Abstract:** The factors of economic growth have a special basic significance for the economy. In order to study the main factors of economic growth, the analysis of national income, factors of scientific and technological progress, labor productivity and their impact on economic growth is carried out. The study used such methods as a review of economic works, analysis and comparison. As a result of the conducted research, the main directions are obtained and the factors of increasing economic growth are described.

...

The basis for the formation of the implementation of state policy aimed at improving the functioning of the economy is the national income and a system of interrelated indicators.

Not only does national income have social significance, being the main component of the standard of living, it also plays an important role as a factor determining the life expectancy of the population. It is very significant as an element of economic recovery, which determines the capacity of the market. A capacious market, provided with effective demand, is the most powerful incentive to support a domestic manufacturer [7].

National income is a generalizing indicator of the economic development of a country, which synthesizes the level of development of the productive forces of society, reflects its economic structure in the most general form, and the results of the extended reproduction process for a certain period of time [5].

It should be noted that the more labor is spent by society during the year in production, the greater the national income. Moreover, an increase in the amount of labor can be achieved, firstly, by increasing the number of workers in production, secondly, by increasing the working day and thirdly, by increasing the intensity of labor.

Increasing labor productivity is the most important factor in increasing national income. Although an increase in labor productivity does not increase national income in value terms, it grows in kind, that is, the same value will be embodied in a larger mass of different-shaped consumer values. Savings on fixed capital-that factor, like the previous one, affects not the cost, but the physical volume of national income [3].

It is important for economic growth to study the issue of national income and the factors of its production and distribution. It is necessary to properly use the opportunities of the

geographical location, the available natural resources, the industrial base and labor potential, as well as correctly distribute the income received from the products produced to ensure further production, the development of new promising industries, agriculture and the service sector.

Thus, on the basis of the above material, the following generalizing conclusions can be drawn. First, national income is the total income in the economy received by residents from the use of factors of production, i.e. it is the sum of all factor income. Secondly, the national income is equal to the net domestic product minus indirect taxes on business. Or the national income is equal to the sum of the primary income of the owners of the factors of production. Third, the economic nature of national income, its sources, principles of distribution and the nature of use are determined by the social mode of production. Fourth, the main components of national income are remuneration for labor, income of small producers, income from property. At the same time, wages have the largest share in the structure of national income.

Scientific and technological progress (**STP**) is a very important factor affecting the economic growth of national income. Scientific and technological progress in its development has passed through several stages, each of which was characterized by certain features both in terms of the level of development of production and consumption, and the methods used to assess the impact of STP on the value of the total social product.

Scientific and technological progress in its development has passed through several stages, each of which was characterized by certain features both in terms of the level of development of production and consumption, and the methods used to assess the impact of STP on the value of the total social product.

According to E.E. Rummyantseva, there exist two enlarged stages of the development of STP. The first one (1770–1920) predetermined long-term fluctuations in business activity and is called as a stage of intermediate product or development of production of means of production. At this stage, which included the first three technological revolutions (1770–1820, 1820–1870, 1870–1920), the spread of technical and technological innovations was carried out extensively to new industries, regions, etc. [6].

The second stage of the development of STP (from 1920 to the present), including two technological revolutions (1920–1970, from 1970 to the present), is the stage of the final product, when mass production led to the transition to mass consumption. The second stage of development of scientific and technological progress differs from the first not so much by the development of production and consumption, as by the formation of a new ratio of factors of production at a qualitatively different technological level, and the determining place in it belongs to information.

Economic growth can be represented as the result of multiplying the growth of labor costs by labor productivity, a high level of which is provided by innovations and STP, since worn-out and obsolete equipment is not only unable to produce a market-attractive product, but also leads to a decrease in labor productivity. The new quality of economic growth can be provided only on the basis of high-performance high-tech technologies [1].

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## **Факторы экономического роста**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** национальный доход; научно-технический прогресс; производительность труда; факторы экономического роста; экономический рост.

**Аннотация:** Факторы экономического роста имеют особое базовое значение для экономики. С целью изучения основных факторов экономического роста проведен анализ национального дохода, факторов научно-технического прогресса, производительности труда и их влияния на экономический рост. В исследовании применялись такие методы, как обзор экономических трудов, анализ и сопоставление. В результате проведенного исследования получены основные направления и описаны факторы повышения экономического роста.

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UDK 342.042



## The Mechanism and Features of Tax Crime

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...

**Key words and phrases:** tax crime; tax collection; conditions for the functioning of the state.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this work is to describe the mechanism and features of the functioning of tax crime in modern conditions. To achieve this goal, the tasks of describing the conditions of occurrence, identifying the mechanism and features of the functioning of tax crime in the country were solved. The study was conducted using the methods of analysis, comparison and structuring. As a result of the analysis, a general description of the mechanism and features of the functioning of tax crime in the country is presented.

...

Taxes are a mandatory attribute of any state. The collection of taxes and other legally established fees is considered one of the conditions for the normal functioning of the state economy. The main revenue part of the state budget of the country is formed at the expense of tax revenues. In a market economy, they serve as one of the main levers of state regulation of social and economic processes that occur in society.

Tax crime should be considered one of the most dangerous types of economic crime. Its danger lies both in the lack of funds received by the budget, which lead to a reduction in the revenue part of the budget, and its danger is that the increase in the number of tax crimes inevitably leads to the growth of the shadow economy sector, and thus there is a strengthening of organized crime.

The general structure of tax crimes is dominated by tax evasion from an organization, tax evasion from individuals and non-fulfillment of the duties of a tax agent are less common.

In general, it can be argued that the methods of committing tax crimes are reduced to failure to submit to the tax authorities information about income from which individuals or legal entities are required to pay taxes and fees, submission to these authorities distorted information about these incomes, reporting false information about taxable objects, tax benefits, and so on.

The time element is important in the structure of the crime scene. For tax crimes, the time of committing crimes is determined by the subject of the tax crime, that is, the tax, and the procedure for its payment, which is regulated by the Tax Code. The time is considered as a specific period of filing a tax return, the time of making corrections to documents or performing some actions related to a tax crime, or the time of creating income from which tax is payable. It is quite difficult to determine the exact time of committing tax crimes. These are continuing torts that begin with actions to falsify documents and end with non-payment of the

corresponding tax. It does not have a clearly defined astronomical meaning, that is, indications of minutes, hours, dates. When determining the time of committing a crime, the concept of “tax period” applies, which means a calendar year, quarter or other period of time at the end of which a tax action should be performed.

The place of commission of tax crimes is considered as a sphere, branch of activity, territory or region, as well as the direct place where the crime was committed and its traces were found. The immediate place can be a room where tax reports were compiled, distorted data was entered into documents, these documents are stored and where it is necessary to look for traces of a crime. However, it should be taken into account that the completed composition will be the actual non-payment of tax for the corresponding taxable period within the time period established by law. Thus, the place of commission of a tax crime is a complex category that may consist of several components. Therefore, the actual place of commission of the acts in question is considered to be the region of the tax service where the tax return is filed.

The main motives for committing tax crimes are reduced to self-interest, the desire to expand entrepreneurial activity, develop production, and sometimes invest funds hidden from taxes in the shadow or criminal economy.

Persons who have committed tax crimes usually do not admit themselves guilty, they do not help the investigation; they often destroy and forge documents, bribe witnesses, as well as officials.

The given data on the main elements of the forensic characteristics reflect the specifics of tax crimes, which must be taken into account in the process of their investigation, which will allow for the proper organization and conduct of the investigation.

In modern society, there is an expert study, which is a tax examination focused on the study of the fulfillment of obligations for the calculation of taxes and fees, according to the list of types of forensic examinations. However, there are certain problems in the content of this examination: the range of issues to be solved is not disclosed, and the regularity and interrelation in the system of formation of structural elements of taxation are not taken into account. The concept of “tax” is only a component element of the holistic taxation process.

Thus, tax crimes are among the most common economic crimes. They are characterized by high latency, variety and variety of ways to commit them. It should be noted that to date, the damage caused by tax crimes exceeds that caused by all other economic crimes combined. Based on the above, we can suggest one of the ways to improve the efficiency of detecting tax crimes is the use of a more advanced method of studying criminally significant information – the forensic method of tax analysis. This method consists in identifying deliberately false information made during the formation of the committed tax crime in the structure of the taxation process.

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## **Механизм и особенности функционирования налоговой преступности**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** взимание налогов; налоговая преступность; условия функционирования государства.

**Аннотация:** Целью настоящей работы является описание механизма и особенностей функционирования налоговой преступности в современных условиях. Для достижения этой цели решались задачи описания условий возникновения, выявления механизма и особенностей функционирования налоговой преступности в стране. Исследование проводилось с применением методов анализа, сравнения и структурирования. В результате проведенного анализа представлено общее описание механизма и особенностей функционирования налоговой преступности в стране.

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UDK 338



## The Impact of Inflation on Planning and Forecasting

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**Key words and phrases:** inflation; negative impact; negative consequences; planning and forecasting; national income; national wealth; economic efficiency; social justice.



**Abstract:** This study was carried out in order to study the influence of modern forms of inflation on economic planning and forecasting. Using the methods of economic analysis, comparison, historical analogies, and the study of expert opinion, data were obtained that allow us to draw conclusions. As a result of the study of inflation as a socio-economic phenomenon, which is largely generated by a person and has an even greater negative impact on his life, it is determined that its negative consequences consist in the redistribution of national income and national wealth, which is not related to either economic efficiency or social justice, and this has a significant impact on the planning and forecasting of economic processes.

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In the twentieth century, inflation has become one of the key economic problems accompanying the economic development of almost all countries of the world. At the beginning of the 21st century, this problem continues to be relevant for planning and forecasting the future development not only in Russia, but also of the entire world economy.

With all the variety of manifestations and ambiguity of the influence of inflationary processes on the planning and forecasting of the economy, the main negative destructive property of inflation is the unevenness of price increases. This unevenness is very diverse. Price increases may differ by product types, stages of production and circulation, economic entities, apply to finished goods and services and factors of production, differ in time and, finally, in the regional aspect (this is especially important for a country like Russia) [2].

Different changes in different types of prices mean real losses for individual economic entities. The main negative consequence of inflation is the tangible losses of significant segments of the population and entrepreneurs and, accordingly, the gain of another part of them. Even the compensation mechanism (indexation) increases income after prices, which implies the loss of income owners. Whoever raises the prices first will be the winner, and whoever raises the last will be the loser, because he will only compensate for his losses, and even then not completely. This feature of inflation contributes to its transformation into a self-reproducing process.

The example of Russia fully confirms what has been said. During the period 1990–2019, relative prices increased in four industries. Prices for fuel industry products grew 3.87 times faster than the industry average, for ferrous metallurgy products – 2.35 times, non-ferrous – 1.51, electric power – 1.48. Other industries were characterized by a decrease in relative prices. The growth of relative prices for extractive industry products is the main factor in the bankruptcy and liquidation of two-thirds of manufacturing enterprises in the post-Soviet period [1].

Thus, the peculiarity and at the same time the sore point of inflation lies in the most powerful redistributive potential that it carries in itself. I must say that Russian scientists, as a rule, note in their research the redistributive nature of inflationary processes, although the focus of these studies themselves is very diverse. Thus, L.N. Krasavina and O.L. Rogova stressed the multifactorial nature of modern inflation, emphasizing its reproductive nature, N.N. Raiskaya, Ya.V. Sergienko, A.A. Frenkel focused on econometric and statistical methods of measuring inflation, offering the authors' approaches to calculating price indices, M.Yu. Malkina focused on the balancing role of inflation in systems with emerging markets; V.K. Nusratullin considered inflation as an economic phenomenon of rental origin associated with the need to equalize the increased incomes of economic entities in the event of their persistent inequality, etc.

To date, there is no single and consistent concept of the causes of inflation in economic science. The multiplicity of multidirectional and often mutually exclusive approaches to the analysis of the causes of inflation is due to the complexity and multidimensional nature of this phenomenon, as well as the fact that the content of inflation evolves over time and changes in space, depending on specific economic and political conditions. Practical experience and theoretical studies show that inflation has national characteristics. It always acts as a process that takes place within a certain State or group of States in a specific period of time. Therefore, underestimating the study of inflation impoverishes the theory, reducing the content of inflation to general provisions, and makes it of little use for practical application. Along with the multiplicity of causes of inflation in any national economy, it is necessary to take into account the time factor expressed in the evolution of the causes under consideration, which consists both in changing the role of individual causes in the inflationary process, and in transforming the forms of existence and manifestation of both the inflationary process itself and its factors [4].

The causes of inflation, in its nature, are in the social conflict regarding the distribution of the social product between different social groups and strata of society. Despite the obvious interweaving of the social and economic aspects of the development of society, the roots of all social phenomena still lie in economic processes. And the question of the distribution and redistribution of public wealth, being social in its consequences, has an economic nature. However, in any case, the idea of the redistributive nature of inflation seems to be the most adequate for studying the genesis of inflationary processes in the modern economy.

Different industries in each separate period of time are subject to different degrees of technical restructuring under the influence of technological change, therefore, the prerequisites for improving the production process mature in them at different times. Some industries are generally poorly amenable to radical technical or organizational transformations (for example, the extractive industry, agriculture). This creates an uneven and significant difference in the growth of industrial labor productivity, which constantly creates prerequisites for violating the law of price proportions, according to which the ratio between the values of prices of all goods must correspond to the ratio of their values. If the cost of any product has changed, but the price remains the same, then the product will be sold at a price that does not correspond to the cost. The commodity owner will either receive additional income at the expense of other commodity producers (if the price is higher than the cost), or will be at a loss.

Thus, the redistributive nature of inflationary processes is manifested in the fact that inflation is both a consequence of the desire of economic entities to redistribute the created social product and the cause of such redistribution, and the final results of redistributive processes do not always meet the interests of their initiators, which entails further attempts at inflationary redistribution of goods.

Social conflict over the distribution and redistribution of public income exists in any society, under any socio-economic conditions, and serves as a constant source of inflationary potential. In order to realize this potential, to turn inflation from a potential opportunity into a real reality, it is necessary to act additional factors, the emergence of specific levers of redistribution. And the difference in the definitions of inflation for national economies is expressed in the fact that the redistributive conflict as the underlying cause of inflation can be implemented through a huge number of specific mechanisms. They are, as a rule, considered in the economic literature as specific causes and factors of the inflationary process. However, if we do not limit ourselves to stating the facts that lie on the surface of the observed phenomena, but to investigate the deep processes that mutually affect each other, we can come to the conclusion that all the traditionally studied factors of inflation are based on the desire of economic entities to redistribute the income created in society. We will show this by the example of certain inflationary mechanisms that are most relevant for the Russian economy.

One of the key causes of inflation in the Russian economy is monopolism in the domestic markets of the country. The Soviet economy was characterized by excessive development of military engineering. In modern Russia, there are also structural imbalances, but already in the direction of raw materials industries and the financial intermediary sector to the detriment of the production of final goods and services (even ordinary consumer, not to mention high-tech). So, if we consider the structure of gross value added (**GVA**) by branches of economic activity in 2018. Unfortunately, detailed data is provided by Rosstat with a one-year delay, and at the moment (spring 2021), detailed data for 2018 is presented on the Rosstat website only. However, the structure of the GVA has been changing within tenths of a percent for a number of years, so the data from a year ago remain relevant), the picture is as follows: 9.3 % falls on the extractive industries, 39.8 % – on trade and financial activities plus real estate transactions, rental and provision of services (the contribution of the latter is 12.1 %). Thus, the extraction of natural resources in the amount of financial intermediary activities accounts for 49.1 %, that is, almost half of the total value added created in the economy.

At the same time, the manufacturing industry (which includes the primary processing of natural resources) provides 17.7 % of the gross value added. If we exclude the primary processing of minerals (production of coke, petroleum products, metallurgical production), the share of the manufacturing industry will remain a little more than ten percent.

It turns out that half of the domestic income is not secured by real commodities, which allows the inflationary flywheel launched by monopolists to unwind without limiting prices from the side of effective demand. The high level of monopolization of highly profitable industries further increases the disproportions of social reproduction, thereby securing exceptional opportunities for state-owned enterprises. Large monopolistic enterprises are not interested in large-scale changes, increasing the efficiency of reproduction processes. To the greatest extent, this is confirmed by the behavior of energy industry enterprises: when it was necessary to modernize fixed assets, electricity tariffs were sharply increased in order to generate income to finance equipment upgrades, to which the state responded by introducing strict price restrictions, in response to this, investments immediately decreased by 70 % over the year, and the modernization processes came to naught.

Another factor of inflation, which has been increasingly mentioned by Russian economists in recent years, is the market power of intermediaries. Generally speaking, in the modern economy, the role of an intermediary is quite productive, since the complex structure of the economic system also implies a system of intensive distribution, when the consumer properties of the goods include consideration of time, place, form and method of delivery. But this naturally leads to the fact that the intermediary's share in costs increases, which means that prices increase. In the Russian economy, intermediaries are a kind of "blood clot" in the process of economic exchange.

Quite often, the state acts as a voluntary or involuntary initiator of inflationary processes, and the state has the largest number of redistributive levers. This includes changing the size and structure of government spending, manipulating tax rates, and influencing the money supply, which is theoretically regulated formally by an independent Central Bank, but in Russian practice (and not only in Russia), as a rule, the actions of the Central Bank are a continuation of the Government's policy. The conscious policy of redistributing national income from one economic entity to another, carried out by the Russian state, is the most important mechanism that generates inflation in the Russian economy.

Finally, another important factor of inflation is inflation expectations. They stimulate the growth of current demand to the detriment of savings and investment opportunities of the credit system, which makes them even more stable, as the money turnover accelerates. Economic practice shows that if all members of society, especially active economic entities, expect inflation, then it occurs.

Summing up, we can define inflation as a socio-economic phenomenon that is largely generated by a person and has an even greater negative impact on his life. Its negative consequences consist in the redistribution of national income and national wealth, which is not related to either economic efficiency or social justice. In the conditions of inflation, the benefits and costs are distributed unevenly between the sectors of the economy, industries and enterprises. Therefore, inflation in the Russian and world economy has been and remains an instrument for changing the proportions of the primary distribution of income between participants in the reproduction process, and this must be taken into account in the process of planning and forecasting economic processes.

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## **Влияние инфляции на планирование и прогнозирование**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** инфляция; национальное богатство; национальный доход; негативные последствия; отрицательное воздействие; планирование и прогнозирование; социальная справедливость; экономическая эффективность.

**Аннотация:** Данное исследование выполнено с целью изучения влияния современных форм инфляции на экономическое планирование и прогнозирование. Методами экономического анализа, сравнения, исторических аналогий, изучения экспертного мнения были получены данные, позволяющие сделать выводы. В результате исследования инфляции как социально-экономического явления, которое во многом порождается человеком и в еще большей степени оказывает на его жизнь отрицательное воздействие, определено, что ее негативные последствия состоят в перераспределении национального дохода и национального богатства, не связанном ни с экономической эффективностью, ни с социальной справедливостью, и это оказывает значительное влияние на планирование и прогнозирование экономических процессов.

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## Linguocultural and Associative Dictionaries in the RFL Lessons

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**Key words and phrases:** Russian as a foreign language; associative dictionary; associative-verbal network; video materials; linguistic and cultural competence; precedent phenomena.

**Abstract:** Video materials are highly informative universal tools in teaching foreign languages, especially taking into account the development of linguistic and cultural competence. The purpose of the article is to consider the procedures for using video in teaching Russian as a foreign language; to examine with the techniques of working with video materials, with linguoculturological and associative dictionaries; to reveal the role of the linguocultural aspect in the study of the initial information necessary for understanding the specifics of films, the mentality of the speakers of the target language and understanding of Russian vocabulary through understanding Russian precedent phenomena used in films. To familiarize foreigners with the meanings of Russian phenomena, it is necessary to use linguistic and cultural and associative dictionaries in the classroom. The research findings are as follows: the data of the dictionaries indicate the fixation of precedent texts in the associative-verbal network of consciousness of the national society.

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### Introduction

Video materials are visual technical means of teaching a foreign language. The video sequence is easily perceived, since the verbal component is supported by the non-verbal one, the video evokes an emotional response and helps to assimilate the material. The reliance on the film is relevant for all students who study Russian: both in full-time classes with a teacher, independent work, as well as for those who are outside the linguistic environment of the language being studied. The purpose of teaching foreigners on the basis of video materials is the formation of skills and abilities that allow them to perceive the text in Russian as a source of multicultural information.

This paper aims to consider the procedures for using video materials in teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL); to familiarize with the techniques of working with materials, linguistic and cultural and associative dictionaries; to reveal the role of the linguocultural aspect in the

study of the initial information necessary for understanding the specifics of films, the mentality of the speakers of the target language and understanding of Russian vocabulary through understanding Russian precedent phenomena used in films.

Multicultural communication involves learning the vocabulary, grammar and basic cultural information of a foreign language and comparing them with those in the native language. Knowledge of precedent phenomena (names, images, situations) of one's own and other cultures, their comparison and understanding in the stream of authentic speech is a prerequisite for successful communication of non-native speakers with representatives of other languages and cultures.

The modern linguoculturological approach to teaching, first of all, focuses on information about the culture of the target language in the semantics and structure of linguistic units of any level (for example, proverbs and sayings, onyms, idioms, precedent phenomena, speech etiquette) and explains the intention of the statement. This information is reflected in associative and linguocultural dictionaries. Developing linguistic and cultural competencies will help non-native speakers overcome linguistic and cultural barriers.

### Theoretical Background

Currently there are not many resources for using video in teaching RFL. The first such book of educational materials – “The Russian World in Russian Films” [1] – was published in 2007 at Moscow State University. K. Baburina, N. Klyueva, M. Kulgavchuk, I. Kurlova, B. Mikitchenko, A. Petanova, O. Chubarova presented some of their materials for various types of videos [1]. Their experience is summarized below.

The sequence of introduction of video materials is shown in Fig. 1.

The first video materials for RFL classes were videos “Cups”, “Pistol”, “Welcome”. In 2017, N.M. Bogoslavskaya, V.V. Private, and Yu.Yu. Tyurina created a set “To Moscow? To Moscow!” [2]. It consists of six films and a tutorial, which offers work with a video course on RCT. Blocks of preview and post-viewing tasks, linguocultural material are presented. The way you work depends on the rate of speech: authentic or slow. When watching a film, students discuss what they understood and summarize the details in their own words. Students must assimilate background information and cultural realities: Russian traditions, customs, lifestyle and compare them with grammar materials that help students make progress in learning Russian.

It is necessary to start teaching foreigners with cumulative fairy tales, since they are simple in plot and in form (composition). “Cumulate” is derived from Latin *cumulare* (*cumulis* – “heap”) and means “to save, accumulate”. The events in this type of fairy tales are cumulative, i.e., they are repeated many times and in the same type, piled up. The main character is put to the test of fate. The system of tests of heroes ends when all possibilities of changing the situation are exhausted, for example, the fairy tale “Kolobok” [10, p. 130].

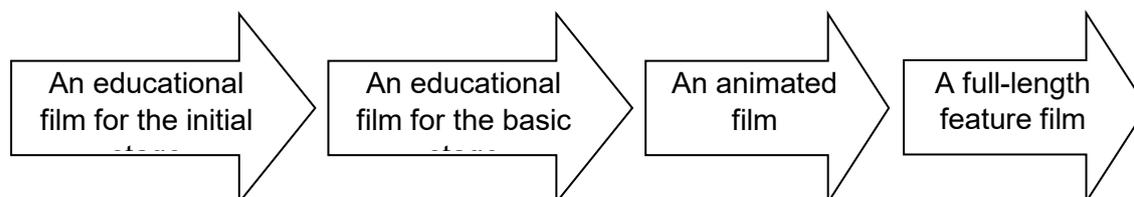


Fig. 1. Sequence of video materials

Animated films have a huge linguocultural potential: they influence the formation of a linguistic picture of the world. Animated films are among the precedent texts and reflect the precedent cultural phenomena of each nation. Linguocultural dictionaries fix associations and reconstruct fragments of the thesaurus that are significant for the “mentality” of a given society. The study of precedent phenomena presupposes the obligatory reference to linguoculturological and associative dictionaries [3–6; 8; 9]. The material of the dictionaries testifies to the fixation of precedent texts in the associative-verbal network of the “mentality” of society.

For the linguoculturological analysis of Russian stereotypes, I use the theory of precedence developed by D. Gudkov, I. Zakharenko and V. Krasnykh, scientists from Moscow State University.

When teaching a foreign language, it is important to acquaint students with the culture of the country: communication is impossible without knowledge of the key elements of the national culture, which are crucial for native speakers. The core of the cultural dimension is the national cognitive base, which is understood as a structured complex of knowledge and nationally marked and culturally determined images necessary for all representatives of a given linguistic and cultural community. It is necessary to understand the system of linguocultural meanings.

Part of the cognitive base of each linguistic and cultural community is made up of precedent phenomena that help to understand the mentality of the nation as a whole and to avoid communication failures. The precedence theories were developed by Yu. Karaulov, D. Gudkov, I. Zakharenko and V. Krasnykh [3; 5].

To reveal the meaning of precedent cartoon phenomena, associative dictionaries are used [3–6; 8; 9]. Dictionaries make it possible to single out precedent phrases from Russian cartoons, which enriched the speech of a contemporary with catch phrases [4; 9].

To familiarize foreigners with the meanings of Russian phenomena, it is necessary to use the linguoculturological dictionary “Russian cultural space” [3]. The dictionary describes what “really” knows any representative of the Russian national-linguistic-cultural community [3, p. 9–10]. A foreigner learns from the dictionary that, for example, the precedent name “Vasilisa the Wise / Beautiful” is a positive heroine of Russian fairy tales, an assistant to a positive hero (Ivan Tsarevich), a prisoner of Kashchei, who is freed by Ivan Tsarevich at the end of the tale. According to the dictionary, modern Russians can call Vasilisa the Wise / Beautiful a girl or a woman who is very beautiful and smart; this may mean that she combines beauty with intelligence” [3, p. 180–181]. This information is needed for foreigners to communicate. Owing to precedent phenomena, foreigners can get acquainted with the Russian mentality, history and value system. This is how linguistic and cultural competence develops.

Precedent names are key images of fairy tales symbolize certain types of personalities. Precedent names, as a projection, reveal the inner picture of the world of the people.

Another example is “Twelve Months” by the Russian poet S. Marshak, who wrote this book based on a folk tale. The precedent name “Stepdaughter” is associated with kindness, sacrifice, generosity, good behavior, meekness, sincerity, loyalty to father and friends, and strong will. The precedent names of “Stepmother and her daughter” are associated with anger, greed, envy, betrayal, laziness, cruelty, and cruelty. The precedent name of the Queen is associated with anger, cruelty, stubbornness, and audacity. The precedent names of Twelve Months are associated with being good at business. The plot is based on the following idea: good triumphs over evil, with a reward for being good given. A precedent statement (according to Marshak): “antagonists do not die, but get a chance to improve themselves; the queen is taught a valuable lesson” [7, p. 97]. In the new dictionary by S. Shulezhkova, the meanings of expressions (phrases) from cartoons are presented. Take for instance the following saying: “If the war breaks

out tomorrow, I might be too tired to fight”, etc.

The analysis of associative dictionaries shows that precedent phenomena are a significant part of the thesaurus of Russian people and are often used by them in speech. Knowledge of precedents is vital for a non-native speaker to successfully communicate with people from a different linguistic and cultural community.

The materials discussed above can be useful for an educational tutorial: Methodology for introducing fragments of animated films in the lessons of RFL (authentic materials). It focuses on the national-lingual-cultural community of Russian people in the linguocultural aspect. A methodological scenario has been developed for the introduction of video clips of the cartoon “Kolobok” to foreign learners with level A1 at an RFL lesson [10].

### Conclusion

The essence of multicultural communication is knowledge and comparison of the language and precedent phenomena of native and foreign cultures. In the process of comparison, linguocultural competence is formed. To summarize, it is important to develop a linguocultural competence when teaching foreign native speakers, i.e., to develop language skills and skills to understand cultural meanings, as well as communication skills in a multicultural context. The results of the research are as follows: the data of the dictionaries indicate the fixation of precedent texts in the associative-verbal network of the society’s mentality.

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## **Лингвокультурологические и ассоциативные словари на занятиях РКИ**

Т.М. Юдина (Россия)

**Ключевые слова и фразы:** ассоциативно-вербальная сеть; ассоциативный словарь; видеоматериалы; лингвокультурологическая компетенция; прецедентные феномены; русский язык как иностранный.

**Аннотация:** Видео – это высокоинформативный универсальный помощник в обучении иностранным языкам, особенно с учетом развития лингвистической и культурной компетенции. Цели статьи: рассмотреть процедуры использования видео в обучении русскому языку как иностранному; ознакомить с приемами работы с видеоматериалами, с лингвокультурологическими и ассоциативными словарями; раскрыть роль лингвокультурного аспекта в изучении исходной информации, необходимой для понимания специфики фильмов, менталитета носителей изучаемого языка и понимания русской лексики через понимание российских прецедентных явлений, используемых в фильмах. Для знакомства инофонов со значениями русских феноменов необходимо использовать на уроках лингвокультурологические и ассоциативные словари. Результат исследования: данные словарей свидетельствуют о закреплённости прецедентных текстов в ассоциативно-вербальной сети сознания национального социума.

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**For notes**

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