

Problems of Minimizing the Socio-economic Consequences of COVID-19 Distribution in the Context of Ensuring Political Stability

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Abstract: In the article, the authors analyze the range of problems associated with the consequences of the spread of coronavirus infection, making the study focus on resolving socio-economic issues in the context of ensuring political stability. The urgency of the study is determined by the presence (absence) of the effectiveness of the functioning of information and communication channels in the social sphere, concerning messages about public health, prevention of outbreaks of epidemics and pandemics. Recommendations of a socio-political nature to mitigate the identified negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, based on the regional characteristics of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are in demand. The impact of the pandemic on the world economy, regional partnerships, socio-economic factors of human existence is noted. It is shown that different states solve the problems of fighting the virus in different ways. The authors believe that when solving state problems of minimizing the socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19 in the context of ensuring political stability, an integrated interdisciplinary approach is required. It has been demonstrated that it is quite difficult for governments to assess the effects and find effective answers to solving the problem of minimizing the consequences of the spread of a pandemic coronavirus infection because of its scale. Some directions of reducing the negative socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19 are given, taking into account provision of political stability. The authors complement the existing study approaches to solving the problem of reducing the degree of negative factors affecting the deterioration of the socio-economic situation in communities.


1 INTRODUCTION

The demand for the study is due to the economic, political and social consequences during the COVID-19 pandemic and after its completion. It is important to compare the actions of governments in authoritarian and democratic states, to compare the actions of global and regional international organizations, to analyze changes in the world order, the consequences for the socio-economic and political systems of different countries. It is necessary to carry out a comprehensive study when studying the consequences of a pandemic in the context of

ensuring political stability. During the pandemic, different states have transformed their economic policies in different ways. They calculate human and economic costs using macroeconomic models in the short and long term. Economic policy during a pandemic involves the use of study approaches to crisis management to find the effectiveness of monetary policy, fiscal policy and possible economic solutions in the post-pandemic period. An analysis of the situation before and after the pandemic is necessary to develop effective measures of state policy to revive the national economy, starting with a basic analysis of the transformation of development

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to specific tasks of economic policy in each country in the context of the regional economy and the conditions of life of society [3; 8; 11]. Therefore, the stated problem is of interest to political scientists, sociologists, economists, which once again emphasizes its scale and urgency of the study. The core of the study is based on the negative impact on the national and global economy. The social policy of the state shall be aimed at correct modeling and comprehensive regulation of the dynamics of the pandemic of coronavirus infection by state authorities and administration, and their significant efforts in the field of unknown parameters of mass disease, disclosure of new waves of the pandemic, it is also necessary to obtain additional information to create and regulate quarantine measures.

2 STUDY METHODS

When studying the issues of minimizing the socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19 in the context of ensuring political stability, the authors used systemic, structural-functional and interdisciplinary approaches to the problem under study. The study basis was the publications of domestic and foreign authors - specialists in the field of public administration and political stability, political scientists, sociologists and economists. The study methods were content analysis of mass media, participant observation, event analysis, case studies.

3 STUDY RESULTS

The authors believe that minimizing the socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19 is an integral part of political stability. Stability is a stable state that is not subject to significant changes. Stable development, therefore – the ability to constancy of any parameters of the dynamic state, the preservation of basic elements during the transition from one qualitative status to another, from the old to the new one. As a rule, political stability is considered as a qualitative condition (property) of the stability of the system, that is, its state in which the potential is maintained to autonomously realize relative constancy within the system and to remain in its previous specified parameters. “Political stability is an opportunity that remains with the constancy of

integratively significant parts (even under conditions of destabilization of some parts of the system), the likelihood of developing and adapting to transformations” [1]. The authors agree with this statement. Political stability, in general terms, implies a phased, progressive, step-by-step growth of certain indicators of the vital activity of society and the state, characterizing them as an integral well and jointly functioning organism. Political stability can be viewed as a pivotal factor for socio-economic stability and security.

It is stated that there are many points of view, studies, forecasts and practical projects that illustrate the various directions and paths that states and societies can follow in the field of sustainable development and political stability when the pandemic ends to prepare for a possible repetition of this kind of crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe human suffering and significant damage to national economies, affecting both wealthy and developing countries. It is predicted that the consequences of the pandemic will be protracted [4]. In this regard, states need to include a wide range of activities to maintain sustainable development and political stability in their countries. Currently, there is an urgent need to create an innovative methodology to overcome the global crisis provoked by the coronavirus infection, which has caused serious damage to the world economy, exacerbating the problem of poverty (impoverishment), causing a number of deprivations and jeopardizing the ability to earn a normal livelihood. Taken together, such negative impacts can maximize the implementation of sustainable development programs and preserve the political stability of states and societies, as well as form, with the proper approach, new methods and ways to provide a basis for future government efforts to restore the previous socio-economic situation.

The analysis showed that Russia ranks sixth in the ranking of countries calculated in terms of gross domestic product for October of 2021 [5]. Wherein, China firmly occupies the leading first place, despite the fact that it was there that the pandemic began. This is primarily due to tough and timely measures taken to curb the spread of the disease. China's GDP is expected to grow by 8 % in 2021 and by 4.9 % in 2022 [10]. In Russia, small businesses, tourism, fitness, shoe and clothing stores, and grocery stores have suffered the most. The population's ability to pay has fallen sharply. Wherein, food delivery services have grown exponentially.

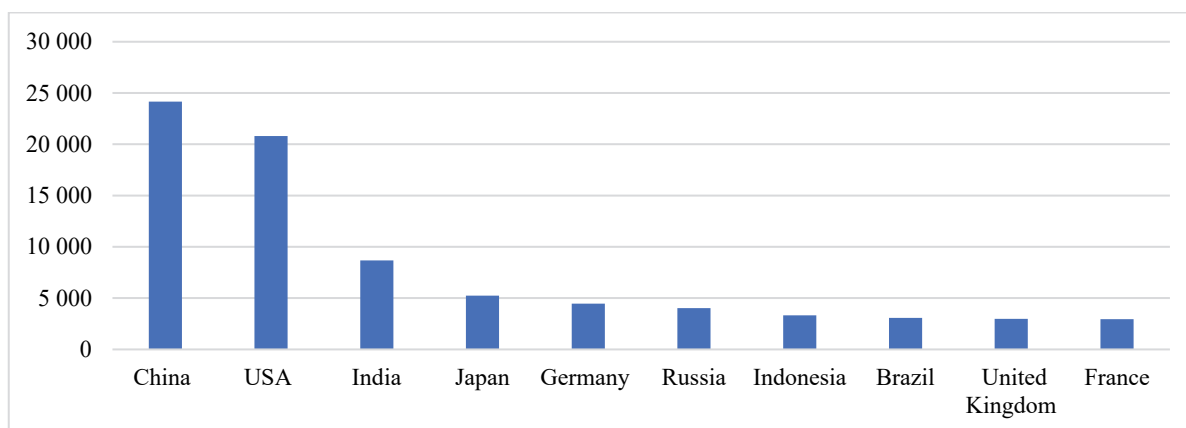


Figure 1: Ranking of countries by gross domestic product in 2021 [5].

The analysis showed that it is quite difficult to assess the effects and find the correct answers to government authorities and authorities and specialists involved in solving the COVID-19 problem due to its scale. Basically, the study focus is on six main areas: public health, economics (tourism, agriculture, self-sufficiency, etc.), finance, social tensions, public policy and regional partnerships [2]. The normalization of these areas presupposes the search for urgent solutions for the system of state management of the economy and development in order to balance the life of communities.

Wherein, the original point of view is expressed by the professor of economics at the University of UCLA O. Itskhoki, who believes that it was a big surprise that the lockdown does not have such a strong effect on economic activity. In his opinion, the United States gave an interesting example, there are many states that have implemented different policies of state regulation of the pandemic. California had tougher measures, Texas less. However, their economic trajectories don't diverge very much. Further, he notes that people themselves strongly regulate their economic behavior, and the economy is not so strongly connected with the course of the pandemic [7].

Therefore, the relevance of the study is necessary in the context of analyzing the social nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and the level of its impact, in its attachment to specific territories and regions, human-environmental interaction, this is especially important for the Russian Federation due to its territorial scale. The limitation of socio-economic mobility carries a socio-psychological burden for the population, and, as a rule, economic costs affecting the representation of the state during this crisis period. In this regard, adaptive socio-economic instruments formed and implemented by the Russian state on the

basis of socio-political theories, research and practices are important.

4 RESULT DISCUSSION

The global pandemic crisis has reduced industrial and commercial activities, the use of transport, which in turn has led to a decrease in environmental pollution. Slowing down economic activity requires the commitment of public administration to the formation of new regulations for economic recovery based on the principles of sustainable development. The coronavirus has shown the fragility of an economic system based on maximizing profits and siphoning resources. This model gave rise to many problems, in this regard, it is necessary to revise the social goals of business and create a new sustainable world with the help of innovative economic tools. Let's suppose that the new economic policy can be based on energy and environmental transition plans and projects and on a circular economy.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the security measures consolidated with it hit the global economy and affected the basis of the existing socio-economic and business models, which have so far undergone complex multifaceted multifaceted changes. Industrialized countries are experiencing a prolonged economic decline and a slowdown in growth rates, usually associated with demographic and technological development, growing demand for asset savings, and etc. This becomes an additional burden on government budgets. These kinds of trends limit monetary and tax policies aimed at stabilizing the economy [9].

The pandemic has exacerbated inequality among countries and increased the crisis in the economy and politics, eliminating the tendencies of neoliberalism

with a detrimental effect on the development of democracy and increased the opportunities for a "left turn" [6]. The authors of the article agree with this statement.

It is important to note that the specificity of the socio-economic policy of Russia was manifested during the period of the spread of coronavirus infection. COVID-19 has forever changed the lives of people around the world, including in Russia. This situation prompted the state and society to form and implement different approaches to public administration and regulation in the socio-economic and political spheres, to strive for a common constant desired future. The measures of social and economic support for Russians are of a large-scale and unprecedented nature. Currently, a search for new views on political leadership and public administration is underway, considering the negative results of the pandemic, this follows from the experience of the new management paradigms that will subsequently allow to effectively cope with unpredictable and rapidly changing crisis conditions, complex and ambiguous.

In the context of the crisis and the search for a balance of systemic social measures implemented by the state on an ongoing basis, the need for organizing new models of safe life for citizens, teleworking, communication, business communications, as well as building new organizational foundations of health care that will be able to withstand the challenges of the pandemic and other potential threats to the life and health of citizens. Wherein, striving for an effective result, without causing the development of social dependency in society.

In a pandemic, many countries are hesitant to adopt aggressive methods and methods to contain the spread of coronavirus, believing that this will cause significant damage to their national economies. A dilemma arises between saving lives and economic development. The analysis shows that, nevertheless, the tough measures of the governments make it possible to effectively cope with the unfavorable situation. Enhanced border and entry controls, travel control throughout the country are among them. Such measures can negatively affect the stock market, on the other hand, other restrictions practically do not affect the stock market return. Therefore, public policy can be very effective in the fight against coronavirus. It is therefore important to strike a balance between tough tackling the pandemic and economic development.

Therefore, governments in low-income countries generally find it difficult to cope with the increased demand for health services, requiring rapid

government and policy decisions to protect the most vulnerable social groups and affected sectors of the economy. The analysis of models of socio-economic assistance to citizens and regions as complex systems and structures, their modification during a pandemic is in demand. It is necessary to build a system of indicators for measuring the effectiveness of the fight against coronavirus infection in nation states, describing them using socio-political and macroeconomic indicators (GDP, government spending, inequality, infrastructure formation, and etc.).

5 CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, the analysis showed that insufficient study and, as a result, the lack of harmonious formation and implementation of measures to minimize the socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19 can lead to impoverishment of the population (poverty) and environmental degradation. It is necessary to have a clear conceptual framework for understanding the main problems of sustainable development in developing and developed countries. It is necessary to use interdisciplinary and holistic approaches to assessing the interdependencies between pandemic threats, industrial activities, economic risk, poverty and social vulnerability to facilitate the development and adoption of effective socio-political decisions in the context of ensuring political stability actually while minimizing the socio-economic consequences of the spread of COVID-19.

The peculiarity of the situation with the coronavirus infection pandemic lies in the uniqueness of the actions of the governments of different countries, which in turn predetermines the wealth of crisis management experience that shall be studied. The actions of political leaders and political institutions were transformed, a new awareness of cross-border threats emerged, which spread to health care, economic and socio-political systems. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate new mechanisms of the state's socio-economic policy in the current crisis situation in the context of ensuring political stability.

The global pandemic affects the social sphere of an individual's life. It demonstrated that for all the coverage of the disease, the response to it is local in nature, as a rule, within one state. In this regard, effective response methods depend on the level of development of public administration, the political situation, use of social technologies and innovations,

on the perception and behavior of citizens. The coronavirus pandemic has affected the rich and the poor, urban and rural segments of the economy, developed and developing countries and communities in different ways. It has shaped a new political agenda for the medium and maybe long term period.

Innovative developments are needed in the application of socio-economically effective methods for assessing socio-political risks, especially in the context of a lack of budgetary resources. This is especially important for assessing socio-economic risks in developing countries, given the underdeveloped regulatory institutions and limited resources. Overcoming the socio-economic risks contributes to preservation and maintenance of the political stability of communities.

We need new approaches to building a model of interaction "state - business - society". Support and regulation from the state is required by the affected sectors of the economy, this is also an important social task (creation of new jobs, subsidies, investments, and etc.), thereby affecting the sustainable development of the national economy.

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