

THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIAL STABILITY AND POLITICAL SUSTAINABILITY OF COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Роль экономического развития в социальной стабильности и политической устойчивости стран и регионов

The problem of economic development in social stability and political sustainability of countries and regions is key to understanding and predicting various processes in society. The purpose of this study is to establish and analyze the relationship between economic development, social stability and political stability, and to identify the most important factors that link economic development, social stability and political stability.

Political stability and social stability largely depend on the economic development of a particular entity: if the economy is stable, then the level of social life increases, poverty levels decrease, healthcare and education become more accessible, and citizens' trust in political institutions increases.

Economic development creates the basis for ensuring a favorable life for citizens, reducing social inequality and solving problems of corruption. Economic development contributes to the creation of new jobs, which in turn leads to positive changes in the social structure: citizens have the opportunity, with the help of a permanent place of work, to provide a decent life for themselves and their families [1].

In the opposite situation, when the economy is at a low level, many social problems arise, for example, unemployment, inflation, increasing social differentiation. In such situations, social tension may arise, which can lead to political instability and all kinds of crises [2].

It is also worth noting that economic development has geopolitical overtones. This fact is that countries with more developed economies have greater political power and influence on the world stage. At the same time, lagging economic development undermines the political stability of countries and contributes to the emergence of various social unrest and conflicts.

Countries with developed economies are characterized by more stable social institutions based on constant interactions. A growing economy creates conditions for the creation and development of democracy and civil society, which is a sign of modern developed countries.

To summarize, it is worth noting that the role of economic development in social stability and political stability is relevant and important. Awareness and understanding of this importance can lead to the correct development of an economic

strategy aimed at improving the standard of living of citizens, creating new jobs, and mitigating the nature of social differentiation. In addition, economic development affects political institutions in the following way: a successful economy creates conditions for the development of democracy and civil society, as well as the strengthening of all political institutions.

References

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THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING MATHEMATICS: THE REQUIREMENTS OF MODERN SOCIETY FOR PERSONAL SKILLS

Проблема изучения математики: требования современного общества к навыкам личности

Today we see movement everywhere, which is interpreted in the form of functions. This implies the importance of studying mathematical analysis and its methods.

Higher mathematics is taught in all higher education institutions. Often, regardless of the choice of direction for further education, mathematical analysis is studied in one way or another by students in the first year or subsequent years.

Today, the school curriculum involves division algebra in grades 10–11 into algebra and the beginning of mathematical analysis. The theory and tasks in this section seem difficult to most schoolchildren.

Attending additional classes is a great way to develop your abilities, prepare for exams, and determine the direction of your future activities.

The purpose of this research is to develop a teaching aid for an elective course on the topic “Limit” for high school students.

The practical significance of the study is to develop an elective course on the study of the topic “Limit” in the school course “Algebra and the beginnings of analysis” in high school.