

Therefore, a key part of the new social contract must be the active and smart management of the digital shift. The state's job grows to become a strategic investor and a strong rule-maker. This means treating internet access as a basic need, like water or electricity, and making digital skills a core part of learning from a young age. As machines change the job market, we must also think about new safety nets for our time, such as a basic income with conditions or social payments funded by taxes on technology company profits. Just as important, the state must act as a protector of digital rights, creating strong laws to keep personal data and private life safe from both company and government misuse.

In conclusion, the problems of unfairness, an aging society, and digital change are not separate issues. They are deeply linked parts of one, complex shift in our society. The strain on healthcare from an older population is directly connected to the promise of digital health tools and the problem of unequal access. This mix of forces requires a complete and forward-thinking state – one that acts as an investor in human potential, a designer of lifelong security, and a wise manager of technological change. The final goal is to rebuild a feeling of shared future and mutual duty among people, making sure that the great wealth and new ideas of our time are used to build a society that is not only wealthier, but basically fairer, stronger, and open to everyone.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TATARSTAN SINCE 1995

Социально-экономическое развитие Татарстана с 1995 года

The Russian Federation is a country with a rich geographical, economic, and cultural diversity. It is an incredibly large state, comprising the East European Plain, the Eurasian Steppe, the Caucasus Mountains, Karelia, the Urals, the vast expanses of Siberia, the Far East, and many other geographical regions.

The Republic of Tatarstan is our particular interest. It's a federal subject located in the European part of Russia in the Volga Federal District on the Volga River, with its capital in Kazan. The country has a long history dating back to ancient times. In modern history, the most interesting aspect is Tatarstan's leap from an underdeveloped region of Russia in the early 1990s to one of the most economically and socially successful subjects at present.

The aim of our work is to study the socio-economic level of the country and analyze economic growth since 1995, because that year the economy of Tatarstan began to develop actively.

The economy of Tatarstan is rightly recognized as one of the most successful in the Russian Federation. For many years, the republic has seen steady growth in gross regional product. International rating agencies rank Tatarstan among the regions with minimal business risks. In terms of investment attractiveness, the republic ranks second in the Russian Federation, second only to Moscow [1].

The dynamics of gross regional product per capita in Tatarstan show rapid growth. A significant jump stands out in particular in the period from 2010 to 2011, when the indicator almost doubled. At the same time, it should be noted that since the early 2010s, the gross regional product per capita in Tatarstan has grown steadily by 30–50 thousand rubles, which characterizes the region as one of the richest [2].

According to Rosstat data for 2009, the main share of the region's gross regional product (23 %) came from mineral extraction. Manufacturing came in second place (16 %). The Republic of Tatarstan's share in all-Russian production was significant, as it produced large quantities of polyethylene, synthetic rubbers, tires, and trucks (Kamaz). Even at that time, industry accounted for up to 40 % of the gross regional product. The rural population of the Republic of Tatarstan accounts for 23 % of the total population. In this regard, agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the region's economy. Tatarstan ranks first in the Russian Federation in terms of milk production among all categories of farms, accounting for more than 6 % of the total volume. The registered unemployment rate in Tatarstan as of July 21, 2015, was 0.88 %. This indicator was one of the lowest in the country. Tatarstan also has the most important minerals used in the energy sector: oil and coal. The Republic of Tatarstan, being only a constituent entity of the federation, has extensive foreign policy ties with other states. In particular, Tatarstan's relations with Turkey stand out: in 2008, the volume of trade between Tatarstan and Turkey reached \$3 billion [2].

Thus, it can be concluded that Tatarstan is a region with a powerful economy based on strong petrochemical and machine-building industries, mineral extraction, and highly productive agriculture. This ensures high economic performance, investment attractiveness, and social stability, at least in terms of low unemployment, and also allows the region to play a prominent role in international economic relations.

Maintaining the region's high level of development should contribute to the involvement of the state in the development of economic sectors, the search for profitable cooperation and control of all economic directions.

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