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The liberal state and the liberal government: Modern aspect of society management

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Abstract

The article attempts to reveal the features of functioning of the liberal state of the Russian Federation via the methodology of the scientist about the method of scientific cognition and transformation of society. As a result, the modern liberalism of the Russian Federation serves global financial monopolies, which is why the liberal government does everything popular for them, which results in unpopular measures for the people. In conclusion, it is necessary to discuss the provisions of the social state in the Legislative Assembly of the Russian Federation and adopt a law on their implementation in the management policy.

Keyword. Historical tradition, State, Structure, Liberalism.

El estado liberal y el gobierno liberal: aspecto moderno de la gestión de la sociedad

Resumen

El artículo intenta revelar las características del funcionamiento del estado liberal de la Federación de Rusia a través de la metodología del científico sobre el método de cognición científica y la transformación de la sociedad. Como resultado, el liberalismo moderno de la Federación de Rusia sirve a los monopolios financieros mundiales, por lo que el gobierno liberal hace todo lo que es popular para ellos, lo que resulta en medidas impopulares para la gente. En conclusión, es necesario discutir las disposiciones del estado social en la Asamblea Legislativa de la Federación de Rusia y adoptar una ley sobre su implementación en la política de gestión.

Palabra clave. Tradición histórica, Estado, Estructura, Liberalismo.

1. INTRODUCTION

As you know, the state is the most important social institution that has Supreme power throughout the country, a monopoly on the use of violence and acts as a universal subject of public Affairs management. The monopoly on the use of violence shows that the classical state arose as a result of the division of society into classes as a tool for suppressing the protest of the people. To protect itself from external enemies, the state created an army, and to suppress internal enemies, it created the police, prisons, courts, and various kinds of forced institutions. All States based on private ownership of the means of production and Finance always remain tools of the dominant exploitative class to suppress the protest movement.

The proletarian state that existed until recently in Russia, as defined by F. Engels, is no longer a state in its proper sense. The state, in its proper sense, is a force that more and more alienates itself from the people, opposes them, and is called upon to keep them in subjection. It should be noted, however, that at the initial stage of existence, the Russian state was based on the traditions of the peasant community that owned the land, and the life of society was based on the national way of life.

2. METHODOLOGY

Using the methodology of the scientist about the method of scientific cognition and transformation of society and the state, it becomes possible to reveal how in the absence of government goal-

setting and ideas of where to go and what to do, the President of the Russian Federation, having authority. In addition to the ideas that the liberal system of governance has outlived its usefulness, it would be good to offer a different system of government. There is no other system proposed, so based on the methodology of comparing the actions of the liberal government in managing the state and society, we come to the conclusion that the trend continues, according to which liberalism in the Russian sense means liberals freedom from obligations to society and the state. It turns out that the Russian liberals are oligarchs themselves, and the Russian people separately.

Then whose interests are served in the Russian Federation by the liberal doctrine through the mainstream of economic science, which is strenuously imposed on the public consciousness? We emphasize once again that the result carried out in the Russian Federation on the recommendations of the IMF libertarian policy is to export for 20 years, more than a trillion dollars abroad, the foreign jurisdiction control over the most lucrative enterprises, the subordination of the financial market the interests of foreign speculators. In the absence of internal sources of credit, only those industries and activities that were of interest to foreign capital developed: export-oriented production of raw materials and trade in imported goods. As a result of switching credit demand to foreign sources, it was necessary to move the collateral and settlement base there, which led to the offshoring of the Russian economy and the flight of capital abroad in the amount of more than a trillion dollars. The libertarian monetary policy pursued in Rus-

sia objectively entails colonization of the Russian economy by foreign capital, depriving it of opportunities for independent development.

The result of this policy was the degradation and disintegration of the Russian economy. It could not have been otherwise, since the liberal government of the Russian Federation is subject to the Washington consensus, according to which the Russian Federation renounces currency restrictions for unhindered cross-border movement of capital. Abandons the sovereign monetary policy, and the issue of the national currency is linked to the growth of foreign exchange reserves. The privatization of property, including natural resources, is established without restrictions on foreign capital. The requirement to refuse price regulation and planning is introduced; placing the domestic market at the disposal of global monopolies (GLAZYEV, 2011).

This policy has led to the degradation and colonization of the Russian economy, which loses more than \$ 100 billion annually. They impose total liberalization of foreign economic activity on us, while they fence their domestic markets with non-tariff barriers, protective measures, and currency restrictions, and do not disdain the appropriation of other people's money.

And here is a fresh statement by First Deputy Prime Minister Anton Siluanov: We must prepare a more ambitious privatization program. The government has approved a privatization plan for 2020-2022. state-owned shares of large, sometimes strategically important companies Will be sold. It is planned to privatize the shares of 186

joint-stock companies, 86 Federal state unitary enterprises, the Russian Federation's share in 13 limited liability companies, and more than one thousand objects of other property. Among the objects that will leave the state completely or partially are VTB Bank, Makhachkala, and Novorossiysk ports, Rostspirtprom, Almazyuvelir export, Kizlyar brandy factory, Sovcomflot, Melodiya, and Soyuzmultfilm film Studio (SIM-CHERA & ABRAMOV, 2019).

There is no economic sense in selling these assets. So to say that this privatization is planned to attract investors or replenish the budget is ridiculous. Can new oligarchs appear on this privatization? Unlikely. Medium-sized businesses do not have free money, and access to credit is more difficult than in the 1990s when privatization was carried out through collateral auctions. Most likely, we will not talk about new, but about old oligarchs who will be given something to buy, namely, objects that may be interesting for foreign capital, such as ports, through which a lot of grain is exported (PODBEREZKIN, 2012).

The government is talking about the privatization of the largest enterprises, in the management of which something else is important the scale of strategic thinking and the prevention of corruption schemes. Private companies of this level function the same as public companies. There is no reason to believe that a private owner is better for them. And if a state-owned company is managed well, what is the point of selling a chicken that lays golden eggs? (SOROKIN, 2000).

Thus, another attempt was made to stop the economic development of our country. Meanwhile, many countries are rapidly rushing

forward, and we... run on the spot. And it is not just that historical time is lost and great opportunities are missed. The very situation in society is changing. There is more rudeness, rudeness, apathy, indifference, and the General holidays that unite society disappear. When all hope is in the President, and he receives 1.5 million requests and appeals in front of a direct line, this means that municipal, regional and other authorities are not coping with their tasks. And is it only the liberal ideology that President Vladimir Putin professes and implements in practice or the market economy? (ZENKO, 2019)

At the end of the XIX century, the implementation of market approaches led to a series of crises, uprisings, and revolutions. As a result, the economic component of the liberal ideology was reworked. The essence of it was that it was recognized that the market does not provide effective economic regulation, does not provide equal starting conditions for citizens. Therefore, the state must make its adjustments, acting as a regulator of market relations: it must guarantee the rights of the employee in the face of the owner, regulate production in the interests of society, provide citizens with equal starting conditions for future economic and social competition, providing education, health protection, the right to work, and social guarantees in old age. This concept was implemented in the United States under President F. Roosevelt, which opened the way for the social States of the West (DOMRIN, 2019).

Liberalism in the twentieth century abandoned the market theory, and conservatism adopted it, in contrast to the political doctrine of

democracy. Further, the first grew into neoliberalism, which gave a triad of values: democracy, state regulation, moral values (responsibility, conscience, sympathy, etc.), and the second – in neoconservatism by Reagan and M. Thatcher, where another triad was defined: authoritarianism, the market, traditional values. Results. Today in the Russian Federation, people who call themselves liberals and speak in the name of liberalism are not related to liberalism and are one of the main destructive elements of our society. These are not even children of Lieutenant Schmidt from the novel *The Golden Calf*, but a kind of heirs of false Dmitry, who plunged Russia into the processes of chaos, degradation and decay (DUGIN, 2015).

The other side of this tragedy is that the opponents of these liberals have recognized their self-designation and, quite rightly reproaching them both for the insane economic and political experiments of the 1990s, and for today's sometimes openly provocative, and often openly collaborationist activities and work for the world competitors of the Russian Federation, they also curse liberalism itself. This overstates the status of quasi-liberals, who in a proper liberal society would be recognized as unconditionally non-religious and subjected to widespread ostracism, because they, in the vast majority, do not accept the basic values of liberalism: Freedom, Reason, and Property for all.

From the point of view of the quasi – liberals of the Russian Federation, in contrast to the point of view of liberalism itself, a person does not have any social rights from birth and can only count on what he can pay for-and, therefore, must devote his life exclusively to the

care of how to get (not earn honest labor, but get) a livelihood and get rich by any means. Quasi-liberals, at the same time, forget that the wealth of the chosen, where they refer themselves, is not the result of their production activities, but the result of their appropriation of public wealth, that is, they were enriched by purely expropriation activities or plunder of the population (TIKHOMIROV, 2012).

The government headed by President Vladimir Putin does not know – even if we assume that it wants to fix this situation, because it is not able or does not want to formulate a model of the economy based on the development of production, or it is no longer allowed to do so by external curators. Russian quasi-liberals have nothing in common with liberalism in any of its historical incarnations. These are not liberals. They are impostors who have arbitrarily taken a false name for themselves and cover their essence with the great names of Voltaire and Diderot, green and Roosevelt (GUMILEV, 1990).

3. RESULTS

President Vladimir Putin should know that being a liberal in the Russian Federation today means not calling for the market, but demanding the introduction of state regulation and price control in the economy, and in politics – guarantees for the political activity of the opposition, providing it with airtime comparable to the time that has power, liberalizing party and electoral legislation, limiting state interference in the life of civil society, creating an independent court and a

government responsible to Parliament. In the social sphere it is necessary to require guarantees of free education and healthcare, the right to work in accordance with the interests of the individual, higher wages to the level of European countries, the establishment of pensions at the level of the average wage in the country.

In the sphere of morality, it is necessary to seek approval of the norms of responsibility of citizens and authorities to society, to recognize conscience as an indispensable attribute of social, economic and political action, to assert sympathy for human suffering as a norm of public life. There are no liberals in the Russian Federation, and quasi-liberals are not liberals, so there is absolutely no point in giving this name and this large and significant global influence to a privatized group of impostors who justifiably deserve the hatred of the people (SOLONEVICH, 1991).

From what has been said above, it follows that the basic political doctrine of liberalism is that no man should serve the power given from above, but the power should serve man, that the state is not the highest value, not God, not the absolute, but only an instrument created by people to solve their common problems, a necessary condition for the existence of society until society can do without the state. Therefore, the state has and should have power only to the extent that it is based on the expressed will of the people in one way or another. The will of the people – above not only will, but the will of the law, effective only insofar as such is based on the will of the people. The

source and only the ultimate bearer of power are the people (SO-ROKIN, 1994).

Now let us pay attention to the following situation. You are the President of the country and, according to the liberal doctrine, you want the people to grow numerically and be prosperous. To do this, you take certain measures: take care of the health of the people, good nutrition, a safe environment, a stable job situation, and try to avoid stressful situations.

However, the situation is different. You are the President of the country, elected by the people, but You do not profess a liberal doctrine and You are not a caring father, but an enemy of the people and want to destroy them. In this case, you are taking very specific measures: destroying science and education, closing hospitals and paramedic stations allegedly for optimization, inflating the price of medicines, making medical care unavailable, destroying businesses, organizing unemployment, which leads to nervous breakdowns, aggression, crimes, paying meager salaries and pensions, throwing people on one macaroni, burning forests, building illegal dams and drowning people. A stream of continuous negative news hits people on the nerves, which leads to suicides and fatalism.

What scenario is being implemented in the Russian Federation? The first or the second? Here is the answer to the question: what is the goal? And who sets this goal and implements it in practice? Meanwhile, a liberal state with a liberal President and government at its

head, according to the liberal doctrine, is obliged to stimulate business activity in priority areas of economic development and major national projects. This program provides for maintenance of the entire power vertical, freeing it from the growing scale of quasi-liberals.

There is another way to change the policy of destroying Russian society and the state. This should be accepted as a state national-cultural ideology. One of the most important social technologies is the ideology, which is understood as a synthesis of a long-term forecast, an image of the desired future, and established scientific views on the development of society and the state. In the era of the humanitarian and technological revolution, when the most important choice is made for the development of the state and society, its role is especially important. But according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, our country should not have an ideology.

When analyzing the socio-economic policy of the quasi-liberal government of the state of the Russian Federation, you are convinced that the future, the dream of a happy life, and the prospect have been taken away from us. And this is the biggest loss in decades of devastating reforms. At the same time, you are convinced that our civilization now needs an ideology that gives our state and society an image of the future and a common cause aimed at creating this future.

However, it should be noted that for the first time in human history, the great power of Russia was at the mercy of people who pretend that they have a plan; in fact, they have nothing behind them.

During the 30 years of the liberal government's existence, there was much to learn. But we have before us a unique quasi-liberal system of government that cannot be trained. The liberals in power claim that they have built a new Russia and that it is a state of equal opportunities. In the context of the all-Russian mess created by the liberal system, irresponsibility, and hackery, this quasi-liberal system began to perform its important duties without the state ideology, just like the shalley-valyay.

How quasi-liberals and external curators allow President Vladimir Putin to run the country is evidenced by the fact that President Vladimir Putin, in his words, learned about the innovation from the Newspapers about the introduction of a new procedure for obtaining certificates for driver's licenses. This indicates that there is a crisis in the country's decision-making system. If you dig deeper, you can talk about a crisis in the public administration system.

We are talking about the absence of political competition from the opposition ready to take power into their own hands. And as a result, society groans from the flow of incompetent decisions, whether we are talking about individual line ministries or political institutions. Are there filters for dope in the State Duma? If they were, the Russian Parliament would not be called a mad printer for copying dubious laws. The other day it became known that thanks to the votes of United Russia deputies (and despite the objections of other factions), the state Duma adopted a law that infringes on the interests of the not very rich part of the military pensioners.

Today, there is a lot of talk about the difficulties experienced by national projects. Despite the large funding and close attention of the Kremlin, they are carried out with great delay. Some by 60%, others by 30%, some by 20%, with some national projects, the government does not know what to do at all. They were so unprepared. But these projects were not prepared in the Kremlin or by Vladimir Putin. They were prepared in specific ministries that report to Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and are controlled by him. Do you mean, spoke in the wheel are they the same?

In this structure, there is another link – the President's assistants for the economy and social issues, on whose tables national projects are placed for verification and control. What role do they play here? Recently, Vladimir Putin was outraged about the cosmic scale of theft during the construction of the Vostochny cosmodrome. According to the report of the Prosecutor General's office, 11 billion rubles were stolen out of 92 billion rubles. The answer is no secret: the existing bureaucratic system of government in the Russian Federation has ceased to be subject to the presidential power, has acquired an independent character of behavior and does not give any signals to the society or the authorities about its activities.

In 2018, the state Duma passed a law on collecting deadwood in the forest, which restricts the rights of citizens. And this is in a country where forests occupy huge areas, and rural residents have used dead wood for heating homes for centuries. But to ban the Chinese barbaric felling of Siberian forests-for some reason, the deputies did not think

of this. And how to evaluate attempts to legally regulate the collection of berries and mushrooms?

This information shows that the Russians not only have forests, but also the Russian state has an external master, and the President and Prime Minister follow his instructions. And then the question arises: Whose interests are protected by Russian lawmakers? And who is sovereign in fact, the government of the Russian Federation?

We have 3.2 trillion for this. doll. it would be possible to update the entire material and production base of the country, estimated today at 188 trillion. it is planned to put into operation more than three thousand industrial, educational, health and cultural facilities worth a billion dollars each. Or, according to modern standards, to reconstruct, build and provide families with 32 million first-class apartments, worth 100 thousand dollars and an area of 100 square meters each, practically updating the entire housing stock of the country, which is now 4 billion square meters. Or, at least, increase poverty pensions and benefits for low-income families and people with disabilities by at least a multiple. Not to collect money all over the country for the treatment of sick children, but to treat them at the public expense. Question: Why are these 8.5 trillion. RUB for 2018 and more than 200 trillion. rubles for all 30 years of the new government, including 20 years of Putin's power, did not go to the budget, where they were lost and who got them?

For all the money from oil and gas exports to go to the budget, it is necessary to use the practice that exists abroad: the state must enter into service contracts with the contractor. Service contracts are

agreements under which the contractor performs exploration and mining operations on behalf of the state for a fixed fee. Under the service agreement, the company does not receive any ownership in the project. All components, including produced oil and gas, belong to the state. The company receives only payments for services rendered in exploration and production, in the amount of the agreed tariff per unit of production, for example, \$ 1.15. for every barrel produced. When using service contracts, in countries rich in hydrocarbon raw materials, it is observed:

- The greatest increase in the welfare of the population;
- Increasing revenues from oil and gas production;
- Improving the efficiency of using natural resources;
- Development of the economy and creation of new jobs.

4. CONCLUSION

In the Russian Federation, all activities related to the extraction of minerals are regulated by law No. 2395-1 FZ on subsoil (ed. of 30.09.17). According to article 1.2. ownership of the subsoil (third paragraph), minerals and other resources Extracted from the subsoil under the terms of the license may be in Federal state ownership, the property of the subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal, private and other forms of ownership. By the will of one person – President of

the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, according to this law, the extracted oil and gas resources are the private property of the Gazprom monopoly, and the money for this private property goes to offshore companies. And who owns these billions of dollars offshore? And where is this owner?, is it across the ocean?

According to the 1993 Constitution, the Russian Federation is a social state. To correct the situation, it is necessary to bring the state administration in accordance with this provision of the Constitution. It is necessary to discuss the provisions of the social state in the Legislative Assembly of the Russian Federation and adopt a law on their implementation in the management policy.

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