

**Federal State-Funded Educational Institution of Higher Education
«RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION»**

CENTRAL RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT - BRANCH

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**INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN TERMS OF ENSURING
FOOD SECURITY**

5.5.3 Public administration and sectoral policies

**Abstract of the thesis submitted for defense of political science degree
candidate**

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Orel, 2024

The main results of the thesis of I.A. Alimenko
« INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN TERMS OF
ENSURING FOOD SECURITY »

The dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Political Sciences in the specialty 5.5.3. Public Administration and Sectoral Policies Alimenko I.A. is a complete independent study of the phenomenon of formation and improvement of the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation in the conditions of food security in the space-time continuum 1991-2023. The policy, which started from a metaphor in relation to the agro-industrial complex "black hole of the Russian economy" to one of the successful sectoral policies, with a large-scale export potential of the agro-industrial complex. The paper presents conclusions that contain scientific novelty and make an appropriate contribution to the development of political science in the field of public administration and sectoral policies, is a successful result of solving a set of scientific problems that are important for understanding the algorithm of success of the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation in ensuring food security, the importance of doctrines and strategies implemented in this policy, political and legal mechanisms, material and political resources, managerial and technical resources. The results of the research have a practical component in the part of development of conclusions and recommendations for improvement of state sectoral policies at the federal and regional levels. The key provisions of the author's dissertation work should be used in the preparation of reading disciplines related to public administration and public policy.

The relevance of the study of the formation of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex of post-Soviet Russia in the conditions of categorical imperative to ensure food security is explained by the following reasons.

First, the need to institutionalize in the Russian Federation the mode of expanded reproduction of agricultural products, providing for technological and managerial modernization of both the agricultural sector and the agro-industrial

complex (AIC) as a set of industries related to the production and reproduction of food products. Modernization of the agro-industrial complex as an inertial system, introduction of innovations in the agro-industrial complex is an alternative to agrarian archaics, guaranteeing sustainable and progressive socio-economic development of the country. Accordingly, the more significant are the innovations in the agro-industrial complex, the more successful modernization, the more guarantees for the implementation of doctrinal indicators in the agro-industrial complex and, as a consequence, the expanded reproduction of agricultural products.

Secondly, the importance of building an autonomous and economically independent food system of the Russian Federation with the presence of strong institutions, the result of which can be the independence of the Russian state from imports of most food products, or food independence, which is a significant component of the country's sovereignty and national security. In the process of formation of the food system, an important role is played by institutions ("old" and new), which implement institutional changes in the industry, contribute to the achievement of productive results of sectoral development. The study of these institutions and the effects of their functioning provides grounds for improving public policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex.

Thirdly, the importance of the formation of a stable nationwide food system in the Russian Federation, guaranteeing targeting of foreign policy risks (sanctions, restrictions, restrictions), climatic and internal political threats (e.g., corporate), which can cause serious social and political instability in Russian society in the form of protest activity of citizens and social revolutions. In this regard, it is important to draw lessons from domestic history, when food crises and the external impact of a number of actors influenced (in combination with other factors) the dismantling of the statehood of historical Russia.

Fourthly, the society and state institutions realize the value of such markers as: a) financial accessibility by social strata to purchase food products of proper volume and quality, including people with incomes below the poverty line, b)

real, physical accessibility of Russian citizens to safe and caloric food products. These markers show the effectiveness of the state policy of the Russian Federation in sectors and spheres, including the agro-industrial complex, contributing to ensuring citizens' trust in the political authorities and its support from all social groups.

The purpose dissertation research is to study the essence and effectiveness of the state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex in post-Soviet Russia, the peculiarities of the process of its formation and development in the perspective of political decisions in the space-time continuum of 1991-2023.

To achieve the purpose, the author has set and solved **the following tasks**:

- To clarify the essence of food security of the Russian Federation as a mobile state of the state with its institutions and society in the provision of food, as a mechanism of interrelation and interaction of agribusiness and state bureaucracy in the production, reproduction and distribution of agro-food.

- To clarify the role of the food system of the Russian Federation as a strategically and existentially important system in the complex of national security systems, as well as the food sovereignty of the Russian Federation as one of the key markers of national sovereignty of the country realizing an independent foreign policy.

- To present the author's definition of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex in post-Soviet Russia as one of the priority sectoral policies in the perspective of the formation of food security of the Russian Federation, which has a significant impact on the stability and sustainability of the political system, on ensuring national security of the country.

- To present the author's definition of institutionalization of the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation as a process of assimilation of collective actions in the agro-industrial and social spheres by political actors and social groups. At the same time, it is done within the framework of normative, social, structural and other institutionalisms, which gives a systemic and

comprehensive view of this process.

- To propose a research matrix, which presents the author's typology of this policy, stages and models of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex in the space-time continuum of 1991-2023, to substantiate the differences between the types of policy and policy models, to correlate the models of state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex with the stages of this policy.

- The importance of the process of reassembling the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation in the conditions of domestic and foreign policy challenges through the re-synthesization, re-institutionalization, reindustrialization of the agro-industrial complex sphere is substantiated.

The object of the study is the state policy of post-Soviet Russia in the sphere of agro-industrial complex (AIC), providing food security of the country, including expanded reproduction of food, establishment of food system and accessibility of food products for citizens, development of rural areas. It is also aimed at utilizing the resources available to the state and business to achieve the goals, objectives and benchmarks of this policy.

The subject of the study is the processes of institutionalization of the state agro-industrial policy in the Russian Federation, political conditions of its formation and development, the content of the policy, the presence of effective legislation, doctrines and strategies of this policy, political and managerial mechanisms of state regulation of agro-industrial complex in achieving its optimal level and efficiency, contributing to food security.

Theory and methodology of the study

The theoretical basis of the dissertation research is based on the main scientific concepts. First, on the concept of the state as a universal political institution with the presence of state management of industries and spheres (including the agro-industrial complex) as a political sub-process. Secondly, on the concept of political power as domination and coercion, which is characterized by a certain order of power and a mandatory process of recognition of this power

by society (for example, through an effective policy of ensuring food availability). Third, the concept of systems, including political and economic systems and, of particular relevance to us, an autonomous national food system. Fourthly, on the concept of policy, one of the varieties of which is public policy, realized by the state in sectors and spheres of life, including agro-industrial complex. The paradigms (a set of rules, principles and concepts) of "change", "development", "reproduction" and "modernization" are important for the thesis work. The author also uses the theories of "public good", "interest groups", "sectoral elites", "innovation", "equality", "justice", "stability". The methodological basis of the dissertation research is represented by the following scientific approaches: systemic, interdisciplinary, neo-institutional.

Theoretical and methodological aspects of the presented dissertation work are determined by a set of scientific methods (testing theories and hypotheses in the context of applying certain rules in data analysis), including: 1) factor analysis, 2) modeling, 3) causal analysis (path-analysis), 4) discourse analysis (applied analysis of texts), 5) statistical analysis 6) structural-functional method, 7 method of ridge analysis, contributing to the disclosure of hidden meanings and motivations in the actions of political actors. The author also used content analysis and event analysis of sources, the method of case-study (method of situational analysis).

The area of the thesis research corresponds to par. 14. "Challenges and risks of public administration, public policy and sectoral policies", item 17. "Ensuring the security of public administration, public policy and sectoral policies". Passport of specialty 5.5.3. "Public administration and sectoral policies".

The scientific novelty of the study lies in the fact that in the present thesis research:

- The essence of food security of the Russian Federation as a mobile state of the state with its institutions and society, which includes, on the one hand, the presence of risks and threats in the provision of social strata and groups with

food, on the other hand, the relationship and interaction of agribusiness and government bureaucracy in achieving the strategic goals of agro-industrial complex development, characterized by a systemic and comprehensive understanding of this category, allowing to build an optimal algorithm of production, reproduction of food and fair distribution of food, is specified

- The role of the food system of the Russian Federation as a strategically and existentially important component of a more global system of national security of the country, which (food system) should be considered as a key link of the national sovereignty of the country, allowing with greater confidence to implement an independent foreign policy, while possessing food sovereignty.

- On the basis of basic scientific-theoretical concepts of "state" and "policy" the author's definition of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex, which is one of the significant and symbolic sectoral policies, dramatically affecting the stability of the political system and the stability of the political regime, allowing to act as a donor of other sectoral policies, is presented.

- The author's definition of institutionalization of the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation as a process of assimilation of collective actions of political actors and social groups in the agro-industrial and social spheres, carried out within the framework of normative, social, structural and other institutionalisms, which gives a systemic and comprehensive view of this process.

- A research matrix is proposed, which presents the author's typology of this policy, as well as the stages and models of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex in the space-time continuum of 1991-2023, with the stated differences of policy types and policy models, allowing to clearly correlate the models of state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex with the stages of this policy.

- The importance of the process of reassembling the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation in the conditions of domestic and

foreign policy challenges, which has the purpose of its improvement, distinguished by the peculiarities of solving the key tasks of ensuring food security, allowing through re-synthesization, re-institutionalization, reindustrialization to ensure the development and progress of the agro-industrial complex sphere, is substantiated.

The main theses for defense:

1. Food security of Russia at the present stage is a mobile state of the state with its institutions and society, which determines, on the one hand, the presence of risks and threats in the provision of social strata and groups with food, on the other hand, helps to build productive interrelations and interaction of agribusiness and state bureaucracy on the production, reproduction and equitable distribution of agricultural products on a national scale. The dissertant considers the UN's five-point definition of food security priorities (FS) to be not quite clear. We consider it correct and reasonable to reduce the PB of the Russian Federation to three key components: 1) to the achievement by national states of an autonomous and stable food system in the production of basic foodstuffs at the expense of their resources, 2) to the establishment of a political and managerial regime of reproduction of AIC products within the framework of the introduction of development institutions, agro-industrial and managerial innovation technologies, 3) to the balance of sectoral policies and fair distribution and redistribution of food products of sufficient volume and good quality.

2. The food system of the Russian Federation is a strategically and existentially important system in the complex of national security systems. This system represents socio-economic and political relations of national institutions, actors and groups regarding the mode of production and expanded reproduction of food products, interactions of the parties on the formats and rules of their distribution, on the management of the established food complex in order to ensure its sovereignty (autonomy) from foreign political actors, to form the stability of this complex from external challenges and threats. In this case, the food sovereignty of the Russian Federation, which should be considered as the state control over the main infrastructure and resources of the agro-industrial complex,

is one of the key markers of national sovereignty of the Russian Federation, realizing an independent foreign policy. This type of sovereignty correlates with other types of sovereignty, it is harmoniously integrated into the concept of Russia as a nation-civilization, based on its values, meanings, narratives, its sovereign state policy.

3. one of the most important goals of public administration is to ensure food security of society, which is a guarantee of the creation of an autonomous food system, physical survival of citizens, social and political stability, sustainable development of the territory of the given policy. Based on the approach of A. Smith that policy is a set of government decisions based on problems, the researcher presents his author's vision of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex. The state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation is a certain system of political decisions of the federal government and regional administrations, government ministries and agencies: 1) as a response to the existing structural problems of the industry; 2) as a final product of the quality of ideological and doctrinal materials (ideas, doctrines, values, meanings); 3) as a result of achievements or failures of sectoral policy, 4) as the effectiveness of the state sectoral management corps.

4. The process of institutionalization of the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation is a process of adoption of collective actions in the agro-industrial and social spheres by political actors and social groups. In addition, it is the realization and solution by government agencies and agribusiness of position and sign problems of the agro-industrial complex, the establishment and development of institutions that form positive institutional changes, the formation of mechanisms and tools for managing the agro-industrial complex and sectoral state regulation (dirigisme) with material and political resources. In the framework of normative institutionalism, the state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex is the presence of quality legislation in this sphere. In the context of social institutionalism, mechanisms of interaction between the government and society (peasant class, rural intelligentsia, agrarian elites,

agrarian business NGOs) function. In the context of structural institutionalism, the active participation of federal and regional levels of government and LSG bodies in the development of the agro-industrial complex is noted.

5. A research matrix is presented, including the author's typology of this policy, as well as stages and models of state policy in the sphere of agro-industrial complex in the space-time continuum of 1991-2023. The differences between policy types and policy models are stated. In addition, the author clearly correlated the models of state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex with the stages of this policy, which, in our opinion, is logical and reasonable. The first model is the model of survival of the agro-industrial complex, with a high level of distrust of the population to the political authorities (1991-2001), with the type of supporting policy of the agro-industrial complex sphere by state institutions and agencies. The second model is the model of sustainable sectoral development with increased trust in the federal government (2002-2011), corresponding to the developing type of sectoral policy. The third model is a model of adaptation of the agro-industrial complex to the conditions and rules of the World Trade Organization (2012-2014), with the type of state policy - compensatory policy. The fourth model is the model of industry development in the conditions of external sanctions and national import substitution policy (2015-2019), it is a type of developmental policy. The fifth model - export-oriented model of sectoral development with a high level of trust in the authorities (from 2020 to the present), the type of policy - developing state agro-industrial policy.

6. The process of reassembling the state agro-industrial policy of the Russian Federation in the conditions of domestic and foreign policy challenges has the purpose of its improvement with the solution of key tasks of ensuring food security. The main component in the process of reassembly of the implemented policy is the phenomenon of actors-network, where not so much a specific actor is the source of action and change, but a multidimensional actor-network, an extensive set of forces, their interactions, in order to change the existing order of things. The process of reassembly presupposes interaction of all participants of the

process, both in the format of conflict and cooperation, through the re-synthesis, re-institutionalization, and re-industrialization of the agro-industrial complex. The reassembly of public policy is also carried out through the introduction of technological innovations (genetics and breeding, biotechnology, organic farming, robotics, digitalization) and managerial innovations (project approach) into the political and managerial practices of the sector. At the same time, the main goal of the state policy becomes a systemic strategic support of the agro-industrial complex, aimed at making this sphere knowledge-intensive and technological.

Approbation of the research results

The provisions and conclusions of the thesis research are reflected in 8 scientific publications, including 3 research articles published in publications included in the List of leading peer-reviewed journals and publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation:

1. Alimenko, I.A. The political placebo effect in the algorithm of success of the agro-industrial complex of post-Soviet Russia // *Srednerussky Vestnik of Social Sciences*. - 2024. - T. 19. - №2. - Pp. 56-72.

2. Alimenko, I.A. Improvement of the state policy in the sphere of agroindustrial complex of modern Russia: doctrine and institutions // *Srednerussky Vestnik of Social Sciences*. - 2023. - T. 18. - № 3. - Pp. 68-82.

3. Alimenko, I.A. Legislative and regulatory support of state policy in the agro-industrial complex (AIC) of Russia as a factor of sustainable development of the industry: a political science analysis // *Constitutional reform and national development goals of Russia: socio-economic and political and legal priorities. Collection of articles and reports of the international scientific-practical conference*. Edited by P.A. Merkulov, O.V. Malakhova. Oryol, 2021. - Pp. 39-41.

4. Alimenko, I.A. State policy in the agro-industrial complex in post-Soviet Russia: meanings, doctrines, multiplier effect // *Srednerussky Vestnik of Social Sciences*. - 2021. - T. 16. - № 3. - Pp. 154-165.

5. Alimenko, I.A. Paradigm of export-oriented development: features of the public policy regime of the Russian Federation in the agro-industrial complex (AIC) // Russia and political order in a changing world: values, institutions, prospects: Proceedings of the IX All-Russian Congress of Political Scientists, Moscow, December 16-18, 2021 / Edited by O.V. Gaman-Golutvina, L.V. Smorgunov, L.N. Timofeeva. - Moscow: Aspect Press, 2021. Pp. 34-35.

6. Alimenko, I.A. Improvement of quality management in the agro-industrial complex of the Russian Federation after the adoption of the doctrine of food security // National concept of quality: training of management personnel. collection of abstracts of reports of the national scientific and practical conference with international participation. St. Petersburg, 2020. -Pp. 351-353.

7. Alimenko, I.A. Features of sectoral practices of import substitution in the agro-industrial complex in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus: a comparative analysis // Russia-Belarus: prospects of integration and development strategies of the Union State. Collection of articles on the materials of the international scientific-practical conference (to the 20th anniversary of signing the Treaty on the creation of the Union State). Edited by V.A. Livtsov. 2020. -Pp. 58-63.

8. Alimenko A.I., Nechaev D.N. Absence of absence: why Russia has not adopted a state strategy for equalizing interregional differences? //Russia: trends and prospects of development. yearbook. Moscow, 2020. - Pp. 117-118.

Thesis structure

The thesis, in accordance with the purpose and the tasks of the research, consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of used literature and two appendices.



/I.A. Alimenko/