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Manuscript

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**INTERACTION OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS IN THE CONTEXT OF
DIGITALIZATION USING THE EXAMPLE OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA:
POLITOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

Summary of a candidate of political sciences thesis in
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Rationale of the thesis research.

One of the key characteristics of the modern era is a significant increase in the interdependence of politics and economics characterized by integrity, internal inconsistency, complementary connection and logic of the development of political and economic relations in the state. The complexity and multidimensional nature of the modern world, which predetermine the destabilization of existing and well-established political, economic, social and cultural relations, both external and internal, in the state, emphasize the ambiguity of the current model of the state's existence, which is undergoing global social transformations.

The socio-political stability of modern states under the influence of such political, economic and social factors as the growth of social inequality, unemployment, the destruction of the middle class and the growth of the precariat, has recently been seriously tested.

States that claim to be leaders are losing objective prerequisites for this, the crisis of contractual capacity is growing, the status of international organizations is being challenged by increasing number of states and protectionism is being elevated to the rank of a new code of conduct.

Economic ties and business freedom are being politicized, becoming the subject of increased attention from regulatory state bodies. But even in such a difficult period of time the relevance of support for the stability of the state through the procedure of public access to such basic values as internal and external security and compliance with certain living standards is not in doubt.

Currently the social reality in the context of the development of digital technologies and networking is becoming more prominent, citizens are entrusted with a new powerful tool of information freedom and interaction, which determines access to the springs of power control. In turn, the ruling class also receives additional innovative opportunities for propaganda and manipulation in the name of maintaining their positions.

In these conditions there is an increasing need to develop and consolidate a mechanism for reaching agreement between government and society, which will help

to preserve the socio-political stability of the state and ensure that the needs of the population are met and that people have access to basic social values.

Of particular interest in improving the digitalization of public administration for Russia is the experience of Germany, which has accumulated a certain technological potential for solving the problems of implementing digital technologies in this area. It is obvious that interest in the socio-political interaction of the state and society using digital technologies is also evident in Russia, so it is very logical to conduct a comparative analysis of the possibilities of Germany and Russia for organizing cooperation in the field of digitalization of socio-political design. In this regard, the results of the analysis of the stress resistance of the political systems of Germany, as the leader of the European Union, and Russia in countering hybrid threats in the cybersphere that arise in the process of digital transformation of public administration are important.

Scientific status of the issue.

Issues of interaction between politics and economics have interested researchers since ancient times and are reflected in the works of such famous thinkers as Aristotle, Democritus, Augustine, Xenophon, N. Machiavelli, T. Mohr, T. Campanella, Voltaire, T. Hobbes, D. Locke, I. Kant, G. Hegel, K. Marx, V. Lenin, D. Easton, G. Almond, J. Weinberg, I. Kravchenko, D. Becker.

The issues of finding a balance between the interests of political and public actors and harmony in society were the focus of attention of such scientists as A. Nazaretyan, I. Prigozhin, I. Stengers, A. Hoffman, T. Parsons, E. Durkheim, F. Tennis, A. Bergson, F. Hayek, Y. Habermas, A. Tocqueville, M. Mccobs, D. Shaw, E. Shestopal, A. Sungurov, O. Mikhailenok, M. Mozheyko, T. Mitrokhina.

Foreign and domestic works of such philosophers and scientists as A. Leontiev, D. Lakoff, P. Bourdieu, O. Costa de Beauregard, J. Rousseau, I. Kant, D. Locke, K. Marx, F. Engels, Z. Freud, D. Buchanan, D. Rawls, Y. Habermas, D. Gauthier, F. Petit, T. Fossen, Yu. Volkov, V. Komarovskiy, R. Nureyev, R. Lunin were devoted to the study of the image of the future.

Such well-known Russian and foreign scientists as Z. Bauman, F. Humboldt, S. Fuller, I. Cole, A. Etzioni, F. Toffu, D. Rawls, L. Smorgunov, V. Kalamonov, L. Vakhitova, A. Konkov, S. Volodenkov were engaged in the study of the mechanisms of finding and maintaining the balance of political and economic interests in society, including in the era of digital transformation.

The results of the study of the issues of achieving the well-being of society in the world and in Germany are reflected in the works of such researchers as F. Sharpf, A. Thompson, A. Strickland, H. Langfeld, M. Kamman, V. Lublinsky, M. Popov, I. Ivanov, G. Weinstein, A. Sindeev.

The analysis of the value categories that compose the concept of life satisfaction was carried out by such researchers as Sh. Schwartz, E. Denier, R. Inglehart, K. Welzel, V. Magun, A. Andreenkova, M. Rudnev, P. Schmidt, G.V. Osipov, V. Komarovsky.

Such specialists as M. Castels, I. Zahran, M. Rutter, D. Benyon, E. Bartsevicius, G. Sibayt, S. Feenstra, E. Morozova, I. Miroshnichenko, S. Volodenkov, O. Lebedeva, S.V. Rogachev, M.I. Beskhmel'nitsin, M.S. Shklyaruk, E.I. Dobrolyubova, V.N. Yuzhakov, I.V. Bocharnikov, N.P. Kononkova were engaged in the development of digitalization in Germany and Russia.

Despite the extensive range of information materials on the problematics of interaction between politics and economics, it should be noted that in the domestic political literature there are not enough information materials devoted to the formation of the desired image of the future society in Russia and Germany.

The goal of the thesis is to uncover by means of politological analysis positive experience of applying German and Russian approaches to the formation and implementation of socio-political projects aimed at achieving the desired image of the future society in the context of the transition of public administration to «digital maturity», as well as to develop proposals for possible cooperation between Russia and Germany in the field of digitalization of the public administration system.

Achieving this goal involves the solution of the following **objectives**:

1. To reveal the main theoretical approaches to the research of the interrelation between politics and economics in the modern era, clarifying the essence and the features of their interaction and interdependence.

2. To identify the political, economic, social and cultural components of the desired image of the future society, as well as the mechanisms and technologies of its formation with the use of digital technologies.

3. To substantiate the format of digital technologies proposed for use in the socio-political design of an agreement that establishes a balance of political and economic interests of the state and society.

4. To analyze the current global and European political, economic and social risks that affect the formation of measures to achieve the desired image of the future society.

5. To examine the value foundation of the desired images of the future in the EU and Germany in order to identify the supranational and intra-national factors that influence on its formation and its significance for Russia.

6. To conduct a comparative analysis of the values and the desired images of the future of Germany and Russia and to identify the integrative vectors of possible Russian-German cooperation in the formation of socio-political projects.

The object of the thesis is the processes of interaction between politics and economics in the climate of digitalization.

The subject of the thesis is the essential characteristics, forms and trends of further changes in the interaction of politics and economics using the example of relations between Russia and Germany.

Theoretical background of the thesis includes the works of Russian and foreign authors, which consider the issues of interaction and interdependence of politics and economics, the value approach to the analysis of the desired image of the future society amidst globalization and digital transformation and the degree of their influence on the balance of interests of political and social actors in the state.

Methodological background of the thesis is based on philosophical and general scientific methods (dialectical method used to analyze the basic values of the state and society in the conditions of digital transformation; system method used to reveal the digitalization of public administration as a certain system; structural and functional method that allowed to detect the changes in the structure and functions of state structures under digital transformation), as well as specific scientific methods of political analysis (institutional method — in the study of state institutions in the context of digital transformation; sociological approach (method) — in the study of political views of various social groups on the role of civil society and the state under conditions of digital transformation; the «case-study» method — in the study of specific political situations, in particular, the activities of the Federal Tax Service of Russia on digitalization of relations with society).

The empirical and information base of the thesis includes laws and regulations, Russian Federation Presidential Decrees, regulations and executive orders of government of Russia, other official documents of executive authorities, data from sociological research on the image of the future, basic values, Russian and international organizations and research structures, data from information and rating agencies, foreign and domestic periodicals, reports and publications of relevant non-profit organizations.

The research results proposed for the defense and constituting **scientific novelty** are as follows:

- the essential features of the concept of «social contract» as a temporary agreement, so-called modus vivendi, fixing the conditions that ensure the peaceful coexistence of the leading political actors in society and the procedural justice achieved as a result of their interaction guaranteeing them political survival while achieving a jointly formed desired image of the future society, are highlighted;
- an approach has been developed in which the terms of a social contract are defined in the form of a smart digital contract, meaning its description in the format of a clear program logic of execution based on formalized ideas about the

relationships of subjects, groups and organizations, as well as about the objects of a social contract;

- political, economic and social trends that determine the global agenda are revealed. These trends make it possible to form national actions to achieve the desired image of the future society;

- an approach, whereunder systemization of internal and external political, economic and social contradictions between the European Council and the EU member states based on a systematic and comparative analysis of EU and corporate strategies, has been developed;

- the desired change in the basic value factors of the inhabitants of Russia and Germany is theoretically determined for subsequent use in the formation of political and economic components of the image of the future German and Russian societies;

- political, economic, value and social factors that promote cooperation between Russia and Germany in the field of socio-political design of the desired image of the future society, consisting of prerequisites that unite the approaches of Russia and Germany, give synergy in political and economic cooperation, as well as indicate the priority in a particular country, including those that can negatively affect cooperation, are identified.

Scientific-theoretical and practical significance of this research. The conclusions and recommendations formulated in the thesis research allow us to reveal new characteristics of the basic value factors associated with the desired image of the future society, as well as to identify points of possible cooperation between Russia and Germany in the field of socio-political design.

Scientific-theoretical significance of the research resides the revealed features of the functioning of the political system, related not only to the perfection of relations between the government, business and society, as well as to the degree of manageability of society, but also to the speed and adequateness of the reaction of the political system to the requirements and support for solving of key problems and countering the challenges and threats facing the state.

Of theoretical importance is the development of the theory of the social contract as a temporary agreement between the government and society on the issue of the desired image of the future society and the conditions of their mutual coexistence, ensuring procedural justice guaranteeing political survival for individuals and groups. Presentation of social contract in the format of a smart digital contract is also of theoretical significance, meaning its description in the format of a clear program logic of execution based on the formalized ideas about the relationships of subjects, groups and organizations, including the objects of a social contract.

Practical significance of the research includes the development of the approximate scheme of the sequence of actions for the formation and implementation of a social contract in the format of a smart digital contract that ensures accuracy of the performance of contractual relations based on the technology of procedural justice.

The conducted analysis of the criteria for assessing digital maturity has revealed that the methodology of the Ministry for Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation does not meet the modern requirements of digital transformation in the executive bodies of state power. The analysis of the distribution of people by value classes in Germany and Russia has allowed us to clarify the dynamics and directions of changes in basic values and to make recommendations on measures aimed at achieving the desired image of the future of these countries. A list of prerequisites indicating possible areas of cooperation between Russia and Germany in the field of socio-political design has also been developed.

The research materials can be used in the expert, consultative, scientific activities of political scientists, specialists in Russia and Germany dealing with digitalization of the public administration system, as well as in the educational activities when teaching such academic disciplines as «Political Science», «Economic Political Science», «Regional Studies», etc., as well as in further scientific works on the problems of interrelation between politics and economics in the modern political

process, in preparation of monographies and scientific articles devoted to the theoretical study of factors, determining the interaction of power and society.

Results published. The author presented 12 scientific articles on the topic of the thesis (6 of which — in publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation).

Articles in the peer-reviewed scientific journals and publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation:

1. *Kremer P.* Politics and economics: interdependence at the present stage. Socio-political sciences. Volume IX. No. 6, 2021. Publishing house «YUR-VAK», Ogarev Moscow State University, pp. 54-62 (1 p.s.).
2. *Kremer P., Ilyicheva M.V.* Information war in the conditions of digitalization: geo-economic perspective //Information wars. No. 1, 2021, pp. 65-77 (0.75 p.s.).
3. *Kremer P., Ilyicheva L.E., Lapin A.V.* «Trust» in the system of basic values of Russia and Germany: the consequences of the pandemic //Problems of the national strategy. No. 1, 2021, pp. 43-56 (1 p.s.).
4. *Kremer P.* Development of interrelation between politics and economics in the context of globalization //Proceedings of the Tula State University. Human sciences. Tula, TulSU publishing house, 2019, Issue 4. – Pp. 27-38 (0.75 p.s.).
5. *Kremer P.* Aspects of values in political and economic relations between Russia and the West //Public service. No. 3 (101), – 2016. Pp. 85-89 (0.75 p.s.).
6. *Kremer P.* Sanctions in the world political process: using the example of the history of relations between Cuba and the United States //Scientific review, series 2: Human sciences. No. 4. LLC «Publishing house «Economic Education»» (Moscow), 2015. Pp. 118-124 (0.5 p.s.).

Monographies and collective monographies:

1. *Kremer P.* Geo-economical approach in the analysis of politics and economy /The subject field of economic political science, ed. by L.E. Ilyicheva, V.S.

Komarovsky. Moscow: Publishing house «Aspect-Press», 2018, pp. 212-221 (0.75 p.s.).

Publications in other scientific journals and composite books:

1. *Kremer P.* Politics and economics: interaction in digital reality //Collection of articles of the international scientific and practical conference «Modern political science on the pathway of development of the state, business and civil society», Minsk: BSEU, 2020, pp. 72-89 (1 p.s.).

2. *Kremer P.* Aspects of values in political and economic relations between Russia and the West. Publishing house: Institute of philosophy, Czech Academy of Sciences, 2019, pp. 67-79 (0,5 p.s.).

3. *Kremer P., Tumanov I.* Information technologies – a key factor in improving the competitiveness of Russian companies in the modern economy //Magazine «SOTIS». – 2019. – No. 3. – Pp. 77-88 (0.5 p.s.).

4. *Shkodinsky S.V., Kremer P., Tumanov A.I.* Significance of the film industry in the formation of national identity //Magazine «Values and meanings». – 2019. – No. 3 (61). – Pp. 34-46 (0.5 p.s.).

5. *Kremer P.* Social inequality in India and the Republic of South Africa: causes, risks and possible solutions /25th World Congress of Political Science, Brisbane, Australia, 2018, p. 90-95 (0,5 p.s.).

The main provisions and conclusions of this thesis were presented at the following scientific-practical conferences and forums:

1. Panel discussion «Changeful image of the future in the mass consciousness of citizens», Institute of Socio-Political Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 11.03.2021, report «Image of the future state. What is it like in Russia and in Germany?».

2. International scientific and practical panel discussion «Trust in the interaction of public authorities, business and society: mechanisms and technologies of formation». Moscow, 18.02.2021, report «Interaction of business and government: the origins and ways of formation of trust-based relations».

3. International scientific and practical conference «Industrial chains: Russia, China, Germany in the world economy», 18.01.2021, Qingdao (China), report «Economic and political interests in the world political process».
4. International scientific and practical conference «Modern political science on the development trajectories of the state, business and civil society», Minsk, December 22-25, 2020, report «Politics and economics: interaction in digital reality».
5. «Political representation and public power: transformational challenges and prospects». Annual all-Russian conference of Russian Association of Political Science with international participation, 27.11.2020-28.11.2020, Moscow: Moscow State Pedagogical University, report «Basic values in political governance».
6. International conference session of IPACS RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation «Public administration and development of Russia: global threats and structural changes», 20.05.2020, report «Sanctions in the global political process».
7. International seminar «Political conflicts in the world political process» (Jan Amos Komensky University of Prague), 26.01.-02.02.2020, report «Economic interests as a factor in conflict modeling».
8. Political conflicts in the global political process. International seminar. Higher School of International Relations, Prague, 02.02.2019. Presentation of the report «Modeling conflicts in the digital environment».
9. Socio-political risks and challenges of the digitalization process in Russia as estimated by the experts. Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 23.03.2019, report «Socio-political risks and challenges in the global information space».
10. All-Russian scientific conference with international participation «Pathways of political development of Russia: institutions, projects and actors», Moscow, Moscow State Pedagogical University, 6-7 December 2019. Presentation of the report «Business, government, society – we need a dialogue».

11. 25th World Congress of Political Science (International Political Science Association), Brisbane, Australia, 2018, report «Social inequality in India and the Republic of South Africa: causes, risks and possible solutions».

12. Public administration and development of Russia: challenges and opportunities. Collection of articles of the international conference session, 18.05.2018, report «Socio-economic polarisation as a global problem».

13. Development policy, state and world order. All-Russian conference of Russian Association of Political Science, December 6-8, 2018, Moscow. Presentation of the report «Russia and Germany in the digital reality».

14. 24th World Congress of Political Science (International Political Science Association), July 2016, Poznan, Poland. «Inequality in economic and political dimensions under the conditions of the global crisis», report on the topic «Economy of modern Russia and Germany in the context of sanctions».

Thesis structure is determined by the goal, objectives, underlying logic of the research. The presented thesis compositionally consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of references. The list of references contains 182 titles.



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