

# Chapter 1

## Systemic Factors and Prerequisites for the Inclusive Growth of the Russian Economy



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**Abstract** The chapter provides the conditions for the transition of the Russian economy and society to inclusive systemic growth. The essential systemic components of the socio-economic space of Russia are determined. The transformation of these components is necessary for the transition to systemic inclusive growth. Two points of view on the socio-economic space of Russia are considered, which are of particular importance for the change to inclusive growth. The first is a system-wide point of view wherein the Russian economy is represented in the form of four systemic sectors interacting with each other in a chain: “the object sector—the environment sector—the process sector—the project sector.” The second point of view represents society in the form of four relatively independent macro-entities. The interaction between these entities is also carried out along the chain: “state—society—economy—business.” Taken together, the study of the two above-mentioned structures makes it possible to determine the directions of the systemic transformation of society, ensuring movement toward inclusive growth.

### 1.1 Introduction

The concept of inclusive growth as a target function of socio-economic development entered public discourse in the early 2010s. Usually, inclusive growth is understood as “long-term sustainable growth in productivity and employment, opportunities for a wide range of firms and households” [1]. The concept of inclusive growth is often reduced to the even distribution of income among different population segments [2].

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