

THE CONCEPT OF INCLUSIVE ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

In modern conditions of global changes increasingly gaining momentum the development and dissemination of the concept of inclusive sustainable growth, the foundations of which are investigated mainly by foreign scientists, the meaning of which is gradually increased the degree of participation of all citizens of society in the economic process for the equitable distribution of its results.

Based on the analysis of contemporary economic literature, reports prepared by international experts, research statistics, you can identify key issues inclusive growth: an increase in income or GDP; a comprehensive human capital development; reduce economic and social inequality of the population; the importance of active participation in economic life, not only in income distribution; the benefits for children, women, elderly people; careful use of natural resources and environmental protection.

That is, inclusive growth allows us to attract the most effective employment of resources to economic activities, allowing to provide most of the population a higher standard of living, considering the aspect of anti-discriminatory orientation.

It should be noted that the world Bank defines inclusive growth as growth at a rapid pace for all sectors of the economy that attracts significant proportion of the workforce of the country and is characterized by the equality of opportunity in access to labour market and resources. The main emphasis in this definition is on productive employment for all population groups, including women, as an essential condition of poverty reduction, more than the distribution of income [1].

The European Commission defines inclusive growth as providing high levels of employment, investing in education, combating poverty and modernizing labor markets, social protection and promoting greater social cohesion. The benefits of economic growth should extend to all regions of the country, enhancing territorial unity. The European Commission notes that inclusive growth includes: full exploitation of labor potential, poverty reduction and its consequences, development of social protection, elimination of regional disparities. Such a comprehensive vision of the problem of growth and its integration into structural reforms ensure the diversification of the economy and its transition to "green principles" by increasing the share of renewable energy sources [2].

It should be noted that the goals set are quite specific, which facilitates control over their implementation. The relevant target parameters allow us to form benchmarks for each EU country separately, with the following seven areas of activity being put forward as priorities.

1. "Innovation Union" - uniting efforts to create and implement innovation, which will allow the use of innovative ideas in the production of goods and services, will help to create new jobs and economic growth.

2. "Youth Movement" - improving the quality of education, involving young people in the labor market.

3. "Digital Development in Europe" - accelerating the widespread use of high-speed Internet and providing opportunities for individuals and businesses to participate in the digital space.

4. "Resourceful use of resources in Europe" - wise use of energy sources, transition to a low-hydrocarbon economy, increased use of renewable energy sources, reducing the dependence of economic growth on the amount of resources consumed.

5. "Industrial policy aimed at globalization" - improving the conditions for entrepreneurship, especially for small and medium-sized businesses. Developing a strong and sustainable industrial base for global globalization.

6. "Plan for the development of new skills and job creation" - modernization of the labor markets, increase of labor mobility, provision of opportunities for acquiring new knowledge and skills to increase employment opportunities.

7. "European anti-poverty policy" - raising employment and reducing poverty through economic development throughout the European Union.

The transition to new opportunities for institutional change, namely the purposeful formation of institutions that are effective in achieving the goals of inclusive development, which benefits the majority of the population, should lead to an increase in living standards, well-being and poverty reduction.

References:

1. Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity. Global Monitoring Report 2014/15. – Washington DC: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2015. 240 p. URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report>.

2. Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Brussels, EC, 2010. 34 p. URL: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm.