

Sustainable development of human potential – is a strategic priority for ensuring national security of Country

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Abstract. The article is a kind of response to the request of students of higher educational institutions majoring in “Economic Security”, who are faced with the need to assess the impact of sustainable human development on ensuring the national security of the state. In this context, the article, firstly, examines the theoretical aspects of human potential in the Russian national security system in the current geopolitical and financial-economic situation in the world. Secondly, the authors form a system of main indicators, highlighting among them those that characterize the level of development of education and science, as well as healthcare, and define methods for assessing the level of human development and its impact on the national economic security of the country. Thirdly, based on an analysis of identified threats in the fields of education, science and healthcare, ways to minimize them are proposed. Particular attention is paid to developing a forecast of selected indicators, which will help assess the development of human potential in the medium term, as well as formulate the necessary measures to reduce threats and increase economic security in this area.

1 Introduction

The discussion that in conditions of global instability, fundamental geopolitical and financial-economic changes in the world, where human resources are one of the main elements of development not only of regions, but also of the national economy of any state, does not lose relevance in scientific discourse (Abalkin, L.I., 2009; Bobkov V.N. et al., 2017; Doktorovich A.B., 2011; Gagarina G.Yu. et al., 2017; Genchikova I.V., 2022; Gretchenko A.I., 2024; Gorokhova I.V. et al., 2020; Nureyev R.M., 2009; Podberezkin A.I., Rodionov O.E., 2020; Rimashevskaya N.M., 2001; Salakhova Y.Sh., 2020; Sushentseva M.S., et al., 2006; Zaslavskaya T.N., 2015) [1-13] since the beginning of cardinal and political changes in the 90s of the XX century. Therefore, preserving and increasing human potential today has turned out to be more important than ever for most countries, including the Russian Federation. And since the safe development of Russia, like any country as a whole, depends on its citizens, in this case the key role is played by human potential, which is a strategic priority of Russia's national security. This is also noted in the decree of the President of the Russian Federation: “... Further development of human potential should be ensured by measures aimed at the sustainable growth of income and well-being of Russian citizens, the creation of a comfortable and safe living environment, the formation of a healthy lifestyle,

the unconditional implementation of constitutional rights throughout the country and guarantees in the areas of healthcare, sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, social security, education and culture” [14].

At the same time, it can be argued that in modern conditions, further development of the country is impossible without paying due attention to identifying significant reserves for improving human potential and ensuring its sustainable development.

In this regard, the purpose of writing this article is to theoretically and practically study the directions of sustainability of the level of development of human potential in Russia as a strategic priority for the economic security of Russia, which, in our opinion, forms the scientific significance and novelty of this research. The methodological basis is the use of such general scientific research methods as indicative and index, the method of zone theory by V.K. Senchagov and S.N. Mityakov, which allows us to assess the range of acceptable values, identify the main threats to the development of human potential in Russia and propose ways to minimize threats to human potential and directions for its increase.

The working hypothesis tested by the study will be a medium-term forecast of indicators of the level of human potential as a strategic component of Russia's national security, which, based on identified threats, will help assess the development of human potential in the

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future, and will also help improve economic security in this area.

Based on this, it is possible to form a set of tasks, the solution of which ensures the achievement of the designated goal and verification of the put forward hypothesis:

- firstly, to consider the theoretical aspects of human potential in the system of national economic security of Russia in the current geopolitical and economic situation in the world;
- secondly, to form a system of indicators, highlighting among them those that characterize the level of development of education and science, as well as healthcare, to determine methods for assessing the level of development of human potential and its impact on the country's national security;
- thirdly, to identify the main threats to the development of human potential in Russia and propose ways to minimize threats and ways to increase national economic security.

The process of solving these problems within the framework of the author's research predetermined the structure of the proposed article.

Today the strength of any country is its people. Human development, increased investment in it, the creation of economic and cultural capital, as well as improving the quality of the population and sustainable development of human potential are the solution to this problem.

2 Research methodology

Both foreign and domestic scientists have been and continue to study such a category as "human potential". Among foreign researchers, it is worth highlighting such researchers as A. Maslow, G. Becker, S. Dibolt, R. Hippe, E. Christopher, N. Warburton, G. Ranis, F. Stewart, J. Strauss, D. Thomas and others. It is human potential, according to scientists M. Buzer, G. Ranis, T. Suri, that is usually considered as one of the main conditions for economic growth. In the works of D. Cornia, F. Stewart, R. Jolly, human potential is considered as a factor of social progress. This is due to the fact that human potential is characterized by a number of socially significant criteria, namely the life expectancy of the population, the level of literacy, the level of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity, which determine the human development index (a combined indicator characterizing human development in the country), the most affecting the quality of life of the population in the state. Human potential is the driving force of economic development. Among the domestic scientists who made their scientific contribution to the disclosure of the content of this category, we will name only a few of them: Yudin B.G., Radaeva V.V., Ivanova O.I., Samsonova S.O., Terskaya G.A., Leonidova G.V., Selezneva P.S., Kashina E.A. and many others. In the context of this article, it is necessary to note the scientific works of those scientists who, using conceptual and theoretical approaches to the analysis of this concept, consider the influence of human potential, its stability and balance on the state of national

security of the state. Among such researchers we can highlight Glazyev S.Yu., Kuznetsova E.I., Senchagova V.K., Mityakov S.N., Gagarina G.Yu., Arkhipova L.S., Gorokhova I.V., and many others Russian scientists.

According to information obtained from the National Encyclopedia Service Encyclopedia of Psychology [15], the term was first coined in the mid-20th century by psychologist Abraham Maslow. He believed that every person has a unique set of skills, talents and abilities that, if nurtured and developed, can lead to a full and meaningful life. "Human potential belongs to the hierarchy of needs, where people strive to achieve self-realization and realize their unique potential," the scientist noted [16]. Maslow's work on human potential laid the foundation for the field of humanistic psychology and inspired many subsequent researchers and thinkers.

One of the creators and leaders of humanistic psychology, Carl Ranson Rogers, argued in his scientific works that "human potential is an innate desire for self-development and actualization, in which people have the ability to understand themselves and make choices leading to personal growth" [17]. In addition to the above, University of Chicago psychology professor Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi has been a strong proponent of the scientific approach where "human potential is achieved through a state of flow, where people experience complete immersion and involvement in activities that challenge and satisfy them" [18]. Stanford University professor Carol Dweck believes that "a person's potential depends on their mindset, where people with a growth mindset believe that their abilities can be developed and improved through effort and learning" [19].

Russian sociologist and economist V.V. Radaev and Professor of the Faculty of Sociology of St. Petersburg State University Ivanov O.I. note that "human potential is a system of needs, abilities and readiness of individuals and communities to perform socially necessary activities" [20]. Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Professor V.V. Lokosov human potential includes "... the entire population realizing their abilities in all spheres of life. The qualitative characteristics of human potential reflect the quality of the population itself" [21]. Continuing to detail the content of the characteristics of human potential Leonidova G.V., head. Laboratory for the Study of Problems of Labor Potential of the Institute of Socio-Economic Development of Territories of the Russian Academy of Sciences adds: "Human potential is a set of human characteristics, including health (physical and spiritual), ensuring the overall vitality of a person; readiness for family life and raising children; knowledge and qualifications; adaptability to the social infrastructure of society; cultural value orientations and psychological competence" [22].

3 Analysis and Results

The above scientific approaches to defining human potential allow us to formulate a comprehensive

definition of this term, taking into account the experience of all researchers on this topic. Human potential is those properties and qualities of an individual that belong to him: the innate talent and abilities of a person, including linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalistic intelligence. It includes both cognitive and non-cognitive skills such as creativity, problem solving, emotional intelligence and resilience. A person grows and develops, achieving his goals thanks to his potential.

Despite the fact that human potential has been a long-standing topic of study and research by scientists, many people in society still continue to confuse it with another term: “human capital.”

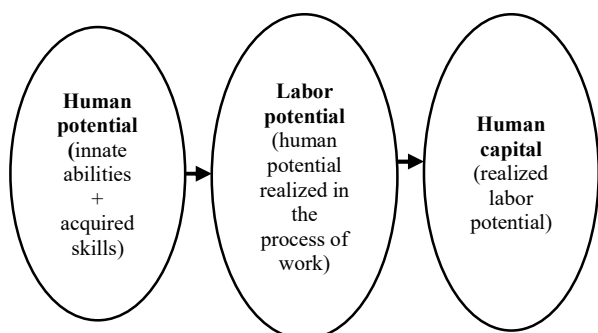


Fig. 1. Scheme of the relationship between the concepts of “human potential”, “labor potential”, “human capital”

Source: compiled by the authors

It is worth noting that these concepts are indeed close, but they carry completely different meanings. As stated earlier, human potential refers to the innate or natural abilities, talents and qualities of a person that can be developed and maximized through education, training and experience.

Human capital, on the other hand, refers to the tangible and measurable skills, knowledge and experience that a person possesses. It includes formal education, training, work experience and skills that are acquired through work-related activities [23]. Human capital is seen as an asset that can be invested in and used to improve the productivity and profitability of individuals and organizations [24].

Labor potential in Russian economic science characterizes an individual worker or production unit (organization, industry, state). a certain type of activity carried out by a person [25].

Thus, it is worth emphasizing once again that human potential is the ability to grow and develop, labor potential is human potential that is realized in the process of work, and human capital is already realized labor potential.

Human potential plays a vital role in Russia's national economic security system.

The system of indicators influencing the level of human development to ensure national economic security can be presented in the form of five blocks of indicators: demography; employment; standards of living; education and science; healthcare. Each of the blocks of indicators, in turn, includes a group of specific indicators, the dynamics of change of which in a certain period can show a tendency for values to change for the

better or for the worse and help identify threats to economic security. In this article, out of the five blocks mentioned above, the authors consider indicators of education, science, and healthcare.

A fairly close relationship exists between human potential and the spheres of education and science. Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that help people achieve their full potential. It provides people with the opportunity to develop their talents, interests and abilities and realize their aspirations. The scientific field is concerned with understanding the natural world and discovering new knowledge through experimentation and observation. Moreover, the scientific field provides tools and knowledge that can help us realize our full potential and achieve our desired goals. Ultimately, education and science are the key to unlocking human potential and helping people realize their full inner potential.

Among the indicators of the sphere of education and science, we will consider such indicators as the expenditures of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds for education, the number of issued and filed patents for inventions, among the indicators of the healthcare sector - the number of sick people for all classes of diseases (Table 1).

Table 1. Indicators of economic security in the field of education, science, and healthcare

Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Threshold value
Expenditures of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds for education	in % of GDP	At least 5 [26]
Number of patents issued and filed for inventions	Units per 1000 people	At least 5 [27]
Sick population for all classes of diseases	thousand people	No more than 118581.3 [28]

Healthcare is a critical factor that largely influences human development. High levels of health care, low incidence of disease, and good population health can positively influence people's development by improving their physical and mental abilities, improving their cognitive function, and facilitating social and economic opportunity. Thus, maintaining good health is essential for optimal human development, and access to healthcare, proper nutrition and a healthy environment are critical factors that can promote healthy development throughout life.

The morbidity of the population for all classes of diseases and mental disorders has a close relationship with human potential. This means that physical illness and mental health conditions can hinder a person's ability to reach their full potential, affecting their physical, cognitive, emotional and social functioning.

Based on the analysis, threats were identified for each of the indicators discussed above: in the field of education, science, and healthcare. Limited funding is one of the main threats in the field of education and science in Russia and can affect the lag of knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy and the low competitiveness of domestic goods.

The threat of high morbidity among the population is a serious problem for life expectancy in Russia. The spread of chronic diseases has a serious impact on the health of the population and the economy of the country. People often experience limitations in daily life, become unable to work, and require long-term treatment and rehabilitation. This leads to increased costs for health care and social security, as well as a decrease in the capacity of the population.

All identified threats affect the economic stability of the country, thereby leading it to economic decline. An economic downturn can lead to reduced access to basic needs such as food, housing, health care and education, which can negatively impact the development of the entire population of a state. Slowing economic growth can also lead to job losses and lower income levels, which can lead to increased poverty and inequality, further hindering human development. Therefore, it is very important for the state to take measures to level and eliminate threats to economic security in the development of the country's human potential.

Based on the identified threats, the authors compiled a medium-term forecast of indicators of the level of human potential as a strategic component of Russia's national security. The forecast will help assess the future development of human potential, and will also contribute to the formation of planning for further measures to improve the situation in this area. Such a forecast will be useful for the state to make decisions on the direction of investments and measures to improve conditions for sustainable development of human potential in the country.

To compile a medium-term forecast of indicators of the level of human potential that pose a threat to the economic security of the state, the authors used the method of scenario forecasting. This method is one of the tools for predicting trends and development options for certain socio-economic phenomena. The method of scenario forecasting consists in describing probable directions of development, taking into account the influence of the main factors of the forecast environment and a set of management actions, aimed at minimizing the consequences of crisis situations and increasing the efficiency of the functioning of socio-economic systems.

This method uses three scenarios to create pessimistic, baseline and optimistic forecasts for the coming years. In this regard, it is necessary to briefly consider what each of the listed forecast scenarios is. In our opinion, the pessimistic forecast scenario assumes the emergence of negative conditions that impede the development of human potential in the country and its further degradation, which will significantly negatively affect the level of human development, as well as the level of economic security of the state as a whole. As for the basic forecast scenario, it assumes the continuation

of the current trend in the development of human potential with minor changes for the better or worse, which may have a slight impact on its level. An optimistic forecast scenario involves creating the best possible conditions to ensure a high level of human development in the country, because it is based on the expectation that the future situation will be extremely favorable.

For the most accurate forecasting of the basic scenario forecast, the authors used the formula for calculating an exponentially smoothed series using the Holt method. This method is based on two-parameter exponential smoothing. This means that it takes into account the trend when there is a tendency for the values of the time series to rise or fall. In addition, it should be added that this forecast is based on the absence of radical changes in the political and economic environment (meaning the basic trend) [29], [30].

Analyzing the scenario forecasts for the indicator of expenditures of the state budget and the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds for education (Fig. 2), it should be noted that for all three of the calculated scenarios in the short term there is no exit from the threat zone. All existing threats in the field of education remain even with a positive scenario forecast. This situation indicates that the state has other priority areas for greater funding. The education sector in Russia does not receive additional financial resources and investments, which has an extremely negative impact on the development of human potential in the country.

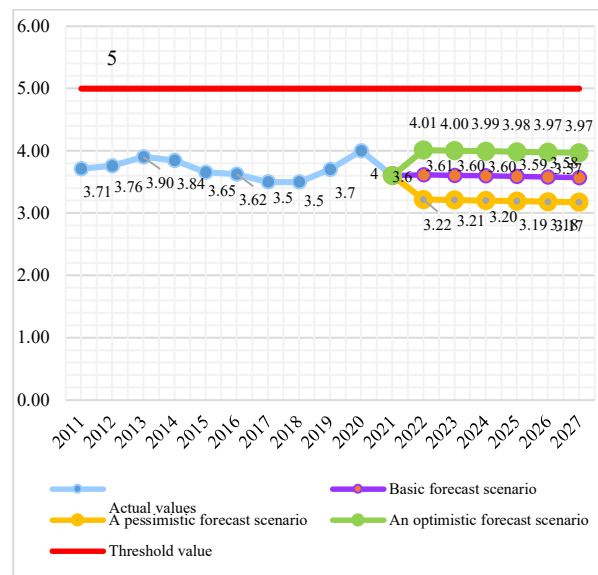


Fig. 2. Scenario forecast of the dynamics of expenditures of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds for education for 2022-2027, as a percentage of GDP [31]

The scenario forecast for the dynamics of issued patents (Fig. 3) has a similar situation as the previous indicator: according to none of the scenario forecasts, there is no period of exit from the threat zone. This situation means that the field of science in the country is developing poorly, and human potential in this area is also developing poorly. The factors behind this current negative situation are insufficient government funding

for the scientific and educational spheres, insufficient involvement of the population in science, lack of awareness of opportunities in the scientific field, as well as constantly tightening standards for the approval of patent applications.

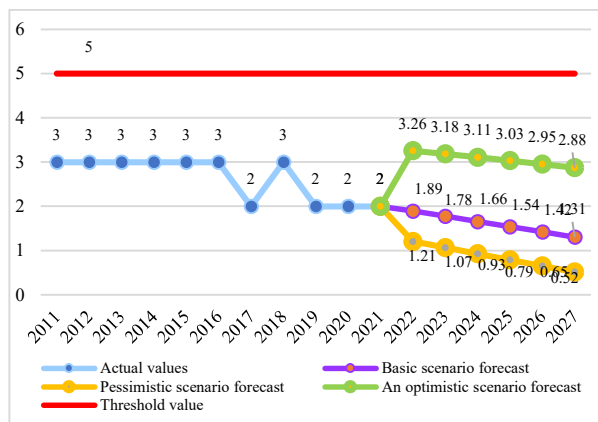


Fig. 3. Scenario forecast of the dynamics of issued patents for inventions for 2022-2027, in units. per 10,000 people

When forecasting the dynamics of population morbidity for all classes of diseases (Fig. 4), it should be noted that under the base scenario, the current situation in the healthcare sector remains the same: the population morbidity rate will increase at a slow pace, despite its decline in 2022.

The pessimistic forecast shows a sharp increase in the incidence of the population by 6% compared to 2021. This may be caused by factors such as the outbreak of epidemics and pandemics, a sharp deterioration in the environmental situation in the country, the low level of development of medicine and the domestic pharmaceutical industry, and others [32], [33].

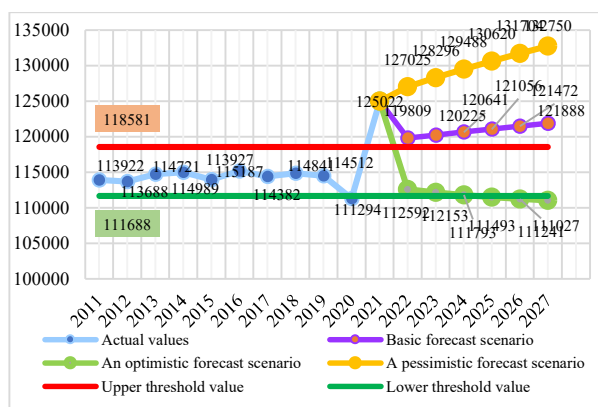


Fig. 4. Scenario forecast of population morbidity dynamics for all classes of diseases for 2022-2027, thousand people

According to the compiled optimistic forecast scenario, taking into account that in 2022 there was a sharp decrease in the number of cases due to the massive distribution and use of the vaccine against coronavirus infection COVID-19 to prevent future infections, in 2027 it is predicted that the number of the sick population will reach a record low level - 111,027 thousand people. Such an optimistic outcome can be

facilitated by such factors as the accelerated development of the healthcare and pharmaceutical industries in Russia, the effective implementation of government policies aimed at a healthy lifestyle of the population, and the mass introduction of a healthy lifestyle and healthy habits.

Based on the results of the mid-term forecast, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- the degradation of human potential in the future can be caused by the implementation of all previously identified threats, as well as the emergence of risk factors that appear with negative changes in the economic and tightening political situations in the country, as well as with negative changes in the geopolitical situation between countries. All this will negatively affect the level of national economic security of the country;

- the development of human potential at the current pace in the future can be achieved through the stable progressive development of all spheres of life of the population, as well as through minor changes for the better or worse in the development of economic, political and geopolitical situations;

- the accelerated development of human potential and the achievement of a higher level of its development in the future can be led by such favorable conditions as the successful and sometimes early achievement of all the goals set in the strategic documents of the state, as well as the improvement of the economic and political situation in the country, close friendly interaction of other states with the Russian Federation.

Having formulated and considered the main threats to economic security in the field of human development in Russia, it is necessary to formulate a list of specific measures to reduce or neutralize them.

State policy in the field of increasing economic security in the field of education is aimed at “the development of the system of education, training and upbringing as the basis for the formation of a developed and socially responsible individual striving for spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical perfection” [34].

To reduce threats, the state needs to take measures to increase the population’s interest in education and scientific activities, and attract them to these areas, improve the quality of education, ensure equal access of the population to the educational and scientific sphere, and increase the number of inventions.

It is possible to attract schoolchildren and students to science by organizing free specialized courses in science and technology, including master classes, research projects and practices. Also, supporting young scientists and inventors in the form of financial assistance through sponsorship or charity, grants and scholarships can be an incentive for those who dream of a career in science, but do not have the means to turn their ideas into reality.

It is possible to attract new young, qualified personnel to the educational and scientific spheres by increasing wages for teachers, lecturers, scientists and inventors, as well as by providing them with various benefits, for example, travel benefits. Young scientists can apply for housing certificates as part of the program “Providing affordable and comfortable housing and utility services to citizens of the Russian Federation”

[35]. It is possible that additional sources of funding for the program will appear, in addition to budget subsidies, which will increase the number of its participants. The mechanism of preferential mortgages for young scientists and providing them with rental housing at a reduced rental rate is also being discussed.

The following measures will help improve the quality of education:

- changes in the assessment system in educational institutions. The new assessment system should be aimed at encouraging, first of all, critical thinking, problem-solving skills and the presence of one's own opinion and point of view, encouraging students' curiosity, developing their scientific and creative potential;
- increasing state funding in the educational and scientific spheres for the construction, reconstruction and repair of outdated educational and scientific institutions, construction of multifunctional centers for the training and comprehensive development of children and adults;
- modernization of training programs by offering students to take various practical courses during the training process. Curriculums should include development of critical thinking in students, development of problem-solving skills and development of their own opinions, should be aimed at the comprehensive development of students to discover and develop their potential.

In addition, in the field of higher education, public policy directions are determined by the Priority 2030 strategic academic leadership program. Among the main directions are:

- increasing the scientific and educational potential of universities and scientific organizations;
- ensuring the participation of educational organizations of higher education in the socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
- comprehensive support for scientific activities.

The goal of the Priority 2030 program is to form more than 100 progressive modern universities in Russia by 2030 - centers of scientific, technological and socio-economic development of the country.

Reducing the level of morbidity among the population is one of the most important strategic priorities of human development in Russia. A high level of morbidity in the population indicates a low level of public health of citizens, problems in the country associated with poor ecology, difficult and harmful working conditions, and a low level of development of medicine. By working on the development of medicine, changing working conditions and the environmental situation in the country, it is possible to achieve a healthier population, which will create favorable conditions for its safe life and development.

4 Conclusion

The main directions of sustainable development of human potential discussed in the article as a strategic priority for ensuring the national security of the country remain controversial to this day. We considered such

areas as education, science, and healthcare on the same theoretical and methodological basis.

Human development is a key factor in ensuring the economic security of the country. Its development is especially important in conditions of rapidly growing competition and instability of the global economy. Effective programs for improving skills and educational levels, improving public health and developing social potential should become one of the main strategies for increasing the economic security of the country. By developing human potential, a country can ensure it has the resources and capabilities to respond to challenges, adapt to changing circumstances, and ensure its national security.

Scientific research in the field of human potential will undoubtedly continue, and the authors will gratefully accept all comments and suggestions from interested readers. Today, in our opinion, one of the most promising scientifically and the most significant in practical terms task of further scientific research is the organization and implementation of large-scale empirical research, the purpose of which will be to establish, on the basis of a new system of indicators of human potential, its current state in Russia, which, in turn, allows us to characterize the state of social and economic infrastructure. According to the authors, all the basic scientific prerequisites for such a study have been created. Without this study, which should be diagnostic and evaluative, it is impossible to establish the level of human potential achieved in Russia, its main characteristics, problems and difficulties in its formation, development and use.

In this regard, a regular review of national security targets is required, which corresponds to Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 21, 2020 No. 474 "On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030" [36] and the national development goals of Russia for the period until 2030.

All this made it possible to achieve the set goal - to identify areas for increasing the sustainability of the level of human development in the country.

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