

APPROVED BY
Editor-in-chief of
the "Social and Labor Research" journal
N.A.Volgin_____

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TERMS
for submission and publication of manuscripts
in the "Social and Labor Research" scientific journal

1. General requirements for submitting manuscripts to the “Social and Labor Research” journal

1.1. All author materials submitted to the “Social and Labor Research” journal for publication should be formatted in accordance with the requirements specified below. Unformatted materials shall never be accepted.

2.The editors of the scientific and practical journal (hereinafter referred to as the editors) consider only new previously unpublished manuscripts that comply with the research profile of the journal and high scientific criteria.

3.Manuscripts should correspond to key substantial requirements, such as: relevance of the study, scientific and practical importance of the problem, clear compositional structure (problem, solutions, conclusions and suggestions).

4.The article should have the highest standard of the Russian or English language. The minimum volume of the article (excluding annotations, information about the authors and references) is 4 thousand words. The optimal volume - is 6 thousand words.

5.Manuscripts should adhere to the following metadata structure, presented in Russian and English:

– UDC and JEL identifiers;

- title of the manuscript;
- surname, name and patronymic name of the author(s); academic degree, academic rank, honorary title (if any); job position, place of employment; name of the organization; contact details: e-mail address, city, country of living, contact phone numbers;
- ORCID – is a unique number of a researcher that identifies their publications, patents, received grants and other scientific results (each author should get this unique number by registering on the website <http://orcid.org/>);
- annotation (200–250 words);
- keywords (8–12 words).

1.6. At the end of the article there should be the list of references in Russian and English including the transliteration.

1.7. All articles received are subjected to mandatory double-blind peer review by the editorial board members and/or by invited experts. Manuscripts accepted for publication will not be returned.

1.8. Manuscripts are subjected to literary and scientific editing.

1.9. A license agreement is signed with the author if their article is accepted for publication after the review. The author should mail the original agreement in two copies to the editorial office. By submitting materials to the editors, the author knowingly agrees with the publication terms and release to the public in accordance with the Creative Commons CC BY license accepted by the journal.

2. Stages of article review

2.1. **Moderation.** The article is reviewed by the editor in terms of compliance with the submission requirements and can be sent back to the author for revision.

2.2. **Review.** The article is sent for double-blind peer review to the editorial board members and/or to external reviewers. The decision-making process takes no longer than two months.

2.3. The article is accepted or rejected based on the conclusions made by the reviewers and the editor-in-chief. All incoming articles are checked for originality by

means of appropriate electronic resources. The author receives one of the following decisions:

- the article has been reviewed and accepted for publication;
- the article has been reviewed and requires some development;
- the article has been reviewed and rejected.

The main reasons for the rejection of articles are the inconsistency with the scientific profile of the journal, a significant proportion of borrowings and the re-publication of their own results, the lack of a research and scientific basis.

2.4. The editors do not enter into correspondence with the authors about the decisions made by the reviewers.

3. **Requirements to abstracts and keywords**

3.1. Manuscripts with the most specific abstracts are only accepted for publication. The abstract should contain the argumentation, the methods description, the main results and conclusions. The abstract shows the distinctive features and advantages of the article. It should be interesting and should encourage the reader to finish the article. Due to the fact that the author's conclusion and the article bibliographic description are also used independently in the Internet, databases, etc., it is important to avoid citing the list of references and own abbreviations, not accepted generally.

3.2. The abstract should be presented in Russian and English.

3.3. The abstract (the author's summary) should contain at least 200-250 words.

3.4. The abstract should reflect:

- relevance of the study, its goals and objectives;
- details about when, where and how the research was conducted;
- what methods and sources of information were used;
- specific results of the study;
- main conclusions (specifics);
- prospects – the information on how the result is related to the conclusions of other scientists; research prospects, directions for further work, complexity.

3.5. **Keywords.** The phrases are used to search for the articles in electronic databases. They must be concise, reflect the content and specifics of the manuscript, and they must be mentioned in the abstract. The number of keywords is 8-12. When selecting keywords, the author should avoid words with abstract connotation or terms that can be used in other scientific disciplines. Keywords should be as concise as possible and reflect the specificity of the article.

4. Terms for the submission of manuscripts

4.1. For the text, Times New Roman font should be used (including footnotes and notes). Line spacing should be 1.5 (one and one-half); alignment by width, no hyphenation; paragraph indent - 1.25 cm. For electronic typing, use the point (font size): 14 pt - for the main text; 10 pt - for footnotes and notes.

4.2. Figures, tables and charts should be numbered indicating the name and source. They can be inserted into the text or the exact location should be specified. They must be referred to in the text of the article in italics, for example: (*Fig. 4*), (*Table 3*).

4.3. Drawings, graphs, schemes and photographs should be provided separately in jpg format with a resolution of at least 250 dpi. It is allowed to provide drawings and graphs in pdf format of proper quality.

4.4. Mathematical formulas should be typed in the WORD 2003 EQNEDT32 application.

4.5. The texts of signatures and legends in figures, diagrams, schemes, as well as headings and categories in numerical tables should be presented in two languages - Russian and English. Example:

Рис. 1. / Fig. 1. Подпись / Caption

4.6. The name of the table (Таблица 1); the name of the table in English (Table 1).

4.7. Scanned copies of illustrations, tables and formulas are not allowed.

4.8. Colour images (graphs, charts) are not allowed when printing in black and white, because colours are poorly distinguished.

4.9. All abbreviations and acronyms should be decoded when they are first mentioned in the text.

5. Requirements to the list of references

5.1. The list of references for the “Labor protection and economics” journal is compiled in accordance with the requirements of “00000000 142.00000000000000 / // 78 0187/55555552 58 074185” 0.1 0. If available, DOI (digital object identifier, unique article identifier in the CrossRef system) should be indicated at the end of the reference.

Reference:

Vancouver Style (Vancouver Citation Style) is a consistent numerical style: links are numbered in the text, tables and figures; links in the text are placed in square brackets. The sources in the list of references are numbered in the order in which they are mentioned in the text, and not alphabetically.

An example of an article in English for the list of references (REFERENCE) in the Vancouver style:

Marx W. Tracking historical papers and their citations. *European Science Editing*. 2012;38(2):35–37.

Explanation: (Name and surname of the author (no comma between them). Article title (full stop). *The name of the journal in italics* (full stop). Year (no space) semicolon; (no space) – volume number (Vol); (no space) in parentheses - a digit indicating the number (no); (no space) a colon; (no space) pages through a dash (no spaces).

IMPORTANT: The list of references is a promotion tool in international scientific citation bases and an indicator of the author’s scientific outlook. The number of foreign sources in the list of references indicates the author’s awareness of the achievements in science, as well as their mastering of the subject.

5.2. The list of references should contain at least 20 sources used, no less than 40% of them should be foreign. Each source should be referenced in the text of the article in square brackets.

5.3. The list of literature sources is titled "REFERENCES".

5.4. All sources in the Russian language should be given in Russian and English (*see the examples below*).

5.5. Numbering in the list of references should be carried out according to the citation, and not in the alphabetical order. In the text of the article, bibliographic references should be given in numbers in square brackets: [1], [2], [3], [4, 5], or [1, p. 25; 2, p. 3-4].

5.6. The list of references can allow no more than 30% of self-citation.

5.7. It is recommended to use sources published within the last 3-5 years.

5.8. THE LIST OF REFERENCES DOES NOT INCLUDE:

- conference abstracts, textbooks, teaching aids. Conference reports can be included in the list of references **only** if they are available and are found by search engines on the Internet - the URL and the date of the appeal should be indicated;
- regulatory and legislative acts (decrees, laws, instructions, etc.);
- dictionaries, encyclopedias, other reference books;
- reports, records, notes, protocols;
- links to websites.

5.9. Page footnotes are made in the text of the article to all these sources.

5.10. Thesis works must not be indicated without depositing!

5.11. Examples:

REFERENCES

(An article in a journal, a scientific collection, a book)

For links, it is recommended to consider the example below including the details (spacing, punctuation, capital letters, italics, spaces and no spaces, etc.).

1. Таран П. Глобализация и трудовая миграция: необходимость политики, основанной на правах человека. Век глобализации. 2010;(1):66–88.
2. Дудин М.Н., Лясников Н.В., Сидоренко В.Н. Оптимизация демографических процессов в рамках миграционной политики и обеспечения экономической безопасности регионов страны. МИР (Модернизация. Инновации. Развитие). 2015;(1):4–14.
3. Костылева Л.В. Неравенство населения России: тенденции, факторы, регулирование. М.: ИСЭРТ РАН; 2011. 200 с.

4. Aghion P, Howitt P. A Model of Growth Through Creative Destruction. *Econometrica*. 1992;60(2):323–351. DOI: 10.2307/2951599.
5. Silverberg G., Verspagen B. Evolutionary Theorizing on Economic Growth. IIASA Working Paper, WP-95-078. IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria: August 1995. 24 p. URL:<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/129961739.pdf> (дата обращения: 20.02.2018). DOI: 10.1007/bf01236369.

REFERENCES

(in English)

At the end of the **REFERENCES** section the language of the article is indicated in the parentheses (In Russ.).

1. Taran P. Globalization and labor migration: the need for policies based on human rights. *Vek globalizatsii = Age of Globalization*. 2010;(1):66–88. (In Russ.).
2. Dudin M.N., Lyasnikov N.V., Sidorenko V.N. Optimization of demographic processes within the framework of migration policy and ensuring economic security of the country's regions. *MIR (Modernizatsiya. Innovatsii. Razvitie)*. 2015;(1):4–14. (In Russ.)
3. Kostyleva L.V. Inequality of Russia's population trends, factors regulation. Moscow, ISEDT RAS, 2011. 200 p. (In Russ.).
4. Aghion P., Howitt P. A Model of Growth through Creative Distruction. *Econometrica*. 1992;60(2):323–351. DOI: 10.2307/2951599.
5. Silverberg G., Verspagen B. Evolutionary Theorizing on Economic Growth. IIASA Working Paper, WP-95-078. IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria: August 1995. 24 p. URL:<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/129961739.pdf> (accessed 20.02.2018). DOI: 10.1007/bf01236369.

5.12. The names of all authors of sources in Russian in the **REFERENCES** section should be transliterated in the BSI system. The names of the authors of foreign sources should be in English. For transliteration, you may use the automatic Internet service <https://translit.ru> setting on BSI.

5.13. The names of journals in Russian in the **REFERENCES** section should be transliterated followed by the = sign and the English name of the journal (**do not translate the Russian name of the journal into English; use the name in English**

that is usually available on website of the journal. If there is no English version, use transliteration).

5.14. The original names of foreign journals and books should be used.

5.15. All authors should be specified. It is not allowed to change the order of the authors in published sources. The author's surname should be followed by their initials, without a comma between the surname, the first and the patronymic names, without a space between the first and patronymic names.

5.16. The author is solely responsible for the accuracy and reliability of the data given in the manuscript sent to the editors of the journal.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the distribution of financial resources in various areas of economic development. The influence of financing on increasing activities and brand-new sectors of the economy, for example, high-tech industries, is considered.

The objective of the article is to assess the results of the distribution of financial resources between the current activities in the economy, old and new combinations, and the impact of this distribution on the development of the economic system.

The study is based on the neo-Schumpeterian economics which considers development as the introduction of new combinations. The principle of “creative destruction” describes the diversion of a financial resource from old combinations to new ones. Majority of the models describing economic development are subject to the logic of this principle. However, the introduction of a new resource (or sector, type of activity) and a combinatorial effect make a significant contribution to the distribution of finances. The structure of combinations affects the distribution of a financial resource. However, the distribution effect is of independent significance since it is formed due to the government's policy of financing priority areas of economic development. The method of structural analysis and solution of optimization problems is used.

The article substantiates the possibility of two basic development modes: “rational growth” aimed at obtaining the greatest income, and “limited rational growth” associated with minimizing the risks of economic activity and obtaining acceptable, but not the greatest income. These two modes strongly influence the distribution of resources within the framework of the “old-new” combinations. The study of these modes using optimization models of imitation properties reveals the influence of the finance distribution on the nature of the development, which is considered as a change in the economic structure.

When planning and developing an economic development strategy, it is necessary to take into account the task of distributing finances between directions, old and new combinations, with the possible effect of their mutual influence. Two principal conditions have been obtained: when diversification activities do not reduce risk, but,

on the contrary, can increase it due to the existing structure of sectors; and the new combination redistributes the resource so that it can either stimulate the development of old combinations or curtail these combinations. Introducing a new combination and institutions of financing its development will affect one of the options. The suggested model and approach to solving the structural-distribution task in the field of financial and other resources is a practical tool for managing the overflow of resources in the economic system, based on the state and dynamics of the existing and changing markets.

Keywords: new and old combinations; neo-Schumpeterian economics; financial resource distribution structure; competition of combinations; restructuring; optimization.

