INTRODUCTION

The radical post-Soviet changes in the social structure of Russian society contributed to emergence of deep social and economic inequality, the features of which are manifested not only in colossal stratification by income level, but also in unequal access to social benefits - education, medicine, recreation, etc. It is obvious that the social and economic inequality exists in any modern society, where professional status determines the level of material well-being and prestige in accordance with significance of a person for society, where high incomes act as a tool to motivate people to meaningful work (VINOGRADOVA et al., 2018). In a society of equal opportunities, free competition and "elevators" for social mobility this order of income distribution is treated as a quite fair one.

However, in modern Russia, due to deformation of the income distribution system, a significant part of the country's social wealth is in the hands of a group of people who got it being in power, which led to emergence of large monopolies in various sectors of economy, deep social and economic differentiation of society and impoverishment of the country's population. This situation is assessed by the majority of population as unfair, since in the views of people, poverty and wealth are not associated with the external facts, primarily with the state policy.

The current level of socio-economic inequality and growth of poverty in the country are a serious threat to economic and political stability of the state. So, the problem of socio-economic inequality in Russian society has both scientific and social significance. This determines the need to study the institutional specifics of socio-economic inequality and the factors of its reproduction in modern Russia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various aspects of the problem of socio-economic inequality in modern society are reflected in the works of Western sociologists. The analysis of socio-economic inequality from the point of view of the theory of social capital was presented by P. Bourdieu (1993), R. Dahrendorf (1979) presented the consideration of socio-economic inequality from the point of view of life chances concept (DAHRENDORF, 1979), P.A. Sorokin (1992), S.M. Reznichenko et al. (2018), E.N. Prokofieva et al. (2018) developed the concept of multidimensionality of the modern social stratification structure.

The specifics of socio-economic inequality are studied in the works of post-industrial society theorists as well. Analyzing the social structure of modern society, researchers use the concepts of post-class society (BECK, 2000), knowledge society (BELL, 2004; R.A. KUTUEV et al., 2017; M.I. RAZUMOVSKAYA et al., 2018), information society (GIDDENS, 1973; TOFFLER, 2004; PUSHKAREV et al., 2019), network society (CASTELLS, 2000).
Studying the causes of socio-economic inequality in Russian society is devoted to the works of S.V. Marveyeva (2018), O.I. Shkaratan (2018), N.E. Tikhonova (2007). Various aspects of the problem of poverty in Russian society are considered in the studies of E.I. Beglova (2016), M.K. Gorshkov and N.E. Tikhonova (2014), M.I. Ratnikova and E.A. Bolycheva (2019).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
We use various research methods, in particular, the resource approach to consider socio-economic inequality as a form of differentiation of individuals and social groups on the basis of income and material resources, possession of which ensures their position in the social structure and availability of social benefits.

The institutional approach makes it possible to identify the features of functioning of Russian society institutional environment, which contributes to the appearance of excessive and unfair socio-economic inequality in Russia. We also use the theory of institutional matrices, which substantiates the existence of various institutional models (Eastern and Western) that determine the vector of social development and specifics of functioning of its institutions.

In the study of the features of Russian socio-economic inequality we use the transformational approach, which allows to analyze the specifics of post-Soviet transformations, the results of which led to a colossal social polarization. The provisions and ideas of social capital theory, the concept of class stratification model and the theory of distribution economy are conceptual for the study of Russian socio-economic inequality reproduction factors. The combination of these approaches makes it possible to identify the socio-cultural features and factors of reproduction of socio-economic inequality in Russia.

RESULTS
The modern Russian society is characterized by excessive socio-economic inequality, which has arisen as a result of deformation of the income distribution system (between various social flus). Despite the fact that in the 1990-s Russia chose the liberal path of development, which in Western countries led to formation of a middle class - the basis for economic efficiency of the state and social stability, this did not lead to a similar result. The radical changes in the social structure of Russian society that occurred in the post-Soviet period, on the contrary, contributed to hypertrophied socio-economic inequality and concentration of income in the hands of a small group of people.

The current situation suggests that Russia has not formed the institutional conditions for development of a civilized market economy and the rule of law, since the functioning of social institutions in the country is significantly influenced by the socio-cultural factors.

The analysis of Russian socio-cultural specifics of political, economic and ideological institutions allows to identify their features. First, the features of socio-economic inequality are due to the Russian model of statehood, which is characterized by statism, paternalism, clientism, the institution of authority and property, which have become decisive in relationships between political power and society. The Russian model of statehood has a significant impact on the functioning of almost all the social institutions (including the social structure of society).

In this model of social management, the position in social hierarchy, which gives certain material benefits, was determined mainly not by one’s personal merits (level of professionalism, organizational skills, effective entrepreneurial activity, etc.), but by proximity to power structures, building a network of formal and informal relations, which open up the possibility of obtaining certain preferences (position, income, rent, benefits, etc.) in exchange for service and loyalty.

Secondly, the socio-cultural specificity of socio-economic inequality in Russia is due to the functioning of distributed economy institution, within which the property has an exclusively public-service character: property rights are determined exclusively by the state as the only institution that has subjectivity and controls all the social processes. In such conditions, the social structure of society is quite dynamic, since property rights are temporary and depend only on the present official position of a person.

Third, socio-economic inequality in Russia is caused by the system of values that determines the worldview of people and forms of their social behavior. First of all, we mean such attitudes.
as collectivism, the dominance of spiritual values over the material ones, economic inertia and orientation to equalizing practices in distribution of income. The emergence of these attitudes in Russian mentality is due to both objective factors related to the geo-climatic conditions of the Slavic ethnic group, and the influence of the Orthodox ethics. The ethical attitudes of Orthodoxy contributed to formation of negative attitude to wealth, since it was believed that most often wealth was acquired by unjust means. The fatalistic motives of Orthodoxy did not motivate a person to be economically active and labor was not considered as a source of material well-being. Thus, the specificity of Russian socio-economic inequality is due to combination of the above-mentioned factors that have had a direct impact on the functioning of social institutions.

Currently, the socio-economic inequality that has developed in modern Russian society is assessed by the majority of population as unfair. Sociologists note, that despite the fact that Russian citizens "are keenly aware of various types of inequalities and still allow their existence in society, but only on legitimate grounds, regardless of their level of material security" (GORSHKOV, 2014). Thus, the Russian people are focused on a fair model of social structure, but the system of social organization of modern Russia does not meet their ideas of justice "due to the illegitimate distribution of private property and income" (MAREYEVA, 2015). The majority of Russian population believes that the state, as the key actor of institutional processes, is the culprit of deep socio-economic inequality.

The social structure that has developed in Russia as a result of institutional transformations is characterized not only by a high level of social stratification and injustice of socio-economic inequality, but by the lack of social mobility, which allows, due to the personal abilities and perseverance, to occupy a higher social position. In such a situation people are demotivated to professional development and active economic activity, because they clearly understand that there are no effective "social elevators" that allow to raise their social status and increase the well-being of their families. The uneven distribution of economic benefits and the lack of resources for self-development are becoming a serious obstacle to the development of human capital. As a result, a significant part of Russian population is being marginalized.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In scientific literature, there is no unified position on the nature of social structure of the modern Russian society. Some researchers state, that the current Russian society has all the features of a class one: "the ruling class included a few nomenclatures, for the benefit of which the economy is supposed to work, and all the others made up the class of those who work for the economy, i.e. for the benefit of the nomenclature" (OVSIENKO, 2007).

Other authors believe that the social structure of modern Russia has a class character. Moreover, the latter is a traditional characteristic of the country, revived at each new stage of its development. As S.G. Kordonsky (2008) notes, the dynamics of revival of the estate structure is reflected in the processes of replacing the imperial estate structure with the Soviet one, destruction of which again led to the emergence of estate system: "Russia is a country dominated by... a world order based on inequality of citizens and differences in the scope of rights and obligations to the state" (KORDONSKY, 2008). Such a social structure excludes democracy as an institution of coordination of various interests, since in a class society there is no autonomous personality.

Some researchers note that the social structure of modern Russian society is not stable and is mainly hybrid in nature, reflecting the symbiosis of class structure and class stratification elements. As a result (according to the experts) in Russia "there has developed a specific dualistic social stratification, combining the class (dominant) and socio-professional hierarchies. The first is the product of predominance of power and ownership relations, and the second is the product of relations that develop in the labor market" (SHKARATAN, 2012).

Nevertheless, today it is obvious that (as a result of economic and political reforms) in Russian society there took place a redistribution of income (from the citizens in favor of representatives of power structures), which has led to a huge socio-economic inequality. On this basis, domestic sociologists consider formation of the social structure of post-Soviet Russia exclusively as a process of institutionalization of social inequality (BALABANOV;
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Production of social and economic inequality in Russia: socio-cultural specifics and factors

Resumo
Este trabalho considera as especificidades da desigualdade social e econômica na sociedade russa. As abordagens institucional, de recursos e transformacional delineiam o quadro metodológico deste estudo e permitem uma análise abrangente das instituições políticas, econômicas e culturais da sociedade russa, cujo funcionamento contribuiu para a desigualdade social e econômica excessiva no país. Revela-se que o modelo autoritário de gestão estatal, a estrutura social do tipo renta-classe e a falta de formação de instituições da sociedade civil são os principais fatores de reprodução da excessiva desigualdade social e econômica na sociedade russa. Os resultados obtidos no decorrer do estudo podem ser aplicados em atividades das estruturas federais e regionais que tratam de questões de política econômica e social do estado, bem como em atividades de poderes legislativos nos níveis federal e regional.

Palavras-chave: Desigualdade socioeconômica. Estrutura social da sociedade. Instituição de autoridade e propriedade. Transformações institucionais. Sociedade civil.

Abstract
This work considers the specifics of social and economic inequality in Russian society. The institutional, resource and transformational approaches outline the methodological framework of this study and allow for a comprehensive analysis of political, economic and cultural institutions of Russian society, which functioning contributed to excessive social and economic inequality in the country. It is revealed that the authoritarian model of state management, the social structure of rent-class type and the lack of formation of civil society institutions are the main factors of reproduction of excessive social and economic inequality in Russian society. The results obtained in the course of the study can be applied in activities of federal and regional structures dealing with issues of economic and social policy of the state, as well as in activities of legislative authorities at the federal and regional levels.

Keywords: Socio-economic inequality. Social structure of society. Institution of authority and property. Institutional transformations. Civil society.

Resumen
Este trabajo considera los aspectos específicos de la desigualdad social y económica en la sociedad rusa. Los enfoques institucional, de recursos y transformacional delinean el marco metodológico de este estudio y permiten un análisis integral de las instituciones políticas, económicas y culturales de la sociedad rusa, cuyo funcionamiento contribuyó a una excesiva desigualdad social y económica en el país. Se revela que el modelo autoritario de gestión estatal, la estructura social de tipo renta-clase y la falta de formación de instituciones de la sociedad civil son los principales factores de reproducción de la excesiva desigualdad social y económica en la sociedad rusa. Los resultados obtenidos en el curso del estudio se pueden aplicar en actividades de las estructuras federales y regionales que se ocupan de temas de política económica y social del estado, así como en actividades de las autoridades legislativas a nivel federal y regional.

Palabras-clave: Desigualdad socioeconómica. Estructura social de la sociedad. Institución de autoridad y bienes. Transformaciones institucionales. Sociedad civil.