

THE SYSTEM OF FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN CRISIS

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The article analyses various theoretical approaches to the factors of economic growth, their classification is given, the system of factors for the implementation of concept and long-term forecast of social and economic development of Russia is suggested.

National economy is a complex social and economic system that is influenced by many factors and conditions able to provide its growth. It has always been of key importance to find its sources for different levels of economy - from macro level to certain enterprise or household. At the same time the number of factors of economic growth was changing.

At present time four groups of factors of economic growth are studied in economic theory, their input and structural shifts are analyzed. Firstly, natural resources (land, mineral resources, natural and climatic potential, the quality of environment), secondly, capital and industrial infrastructure, thirdly, human resources that include both the quantity of economically active population and the level of education, professional skills, culture and motivation of employees, fourthly, entrepreneurship and technologies in broad understanding, including science, engineering, management, economic and social strategies of development.

Depending on different evaluation of the importance of various groups of factors we can also differentiate the theories of economic growth. Some scientific schools pay great attention to increasing the investments into main capital in order to provide high rates of economic growth, others give the first place to technologies and innovations, the third prefer the systems of education and professional training of employees.

At present complex approach to characterizing the type of economic growth based on accounting the aggregate of technical, economic, ecological, social factors and not only quantitative but also qualitative characteristic is becoming more popular.

In the process of economic growth all factors interact and influence on each other. How-

ever it is necessary to mention that one and the same factor has different influence on economic growth in different countries and in different time.

At present time there is a certain system of factors of growth in national economy, since up till present financial and economic crisis it has been providing the positive dynamics of the main macroeconomic indices. This system has been using the effect of both internal and external factors. External factors had the main role that caused the instability of the economic growth in a long-term period.

The concept and the forecast of long-term social and economic development of the country till the year 2020 tells about the transition of Russian economy from export and raw material type of development to the innovative one.

However development strategy does not give answer to the question how to make it. Moreover, it contains contradictions and limitation that impede achieving the set goals.

Innovative economy assumes the innovative perception of human resources, ability to create, evaluate and use innovations in the process of labour activity.

The development of specific abilities to innovative activity assumes investments for the reproduction of the person as a holder of certain professional qualities, necessary for accomplishing creative functions. That is why the formation of innovative perception is closely connected with those investments that are directed in the sphere of education, professional training and are treated as investments into human capital.

However the above mentioned strategy postpones meeting the world standards of the level of financing science, education and health-care, as well as increasing the standard of ac-

* Yriy V. Matveev, Doctor of Economics, Professor of Samara State University of Economics; Kiril Y. Matveev, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of Samara State University of Economics. E-mail: nauka@sseu.ru.

cumulation up to the level of most fastly developing countries. In the nearest future the insufficient financing of these spheres will remain twice less. The government is planning the surpassing growth of tariffs for gas and electricity. According to the forecast the prices for gas should jump 3.6 times up to 2020, for electricity - 2,65 times, for railway transportation - 2,25 times, when the overall prices will grow

less than twice. The main increase of tariffs for the services of natural monopolies comes for the first half of the forecasted period: till 2015 the price for gas will grow 3,3 times, for electricity - 2,18, for railway transportation - 1,84 times, when the overall prices will grow 1,63 times. It is quite evident that it will have negative effect on providing innovative development and stable economic growth.

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