

STATE AND ECONOMICS: PRIORITIES OF INTERACTION

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The article deals with the basic anti-crisis measures taken by RF government, internal economic risks that aggravated the crisis.

The history of world economic development demonstrates us, that in the process of swelling crisis, the state participation degree in reproductive processes increases. The following tendency can be also traced in Russia. In October-November 2008, when the world economic crisis started to influence negatively on Russian economics, the Government commenced to the implementation of anti-crisis complex of measures. In accordance with “The anti-crisis measures program of the RF Government for the year 2009” the Government focused its activities on 7 basic priorities: social state responsibilities (protection from unemployment, pensions adjustment); maintenance of industrial and technological country’s potential; the stimulating of domestic demand by means of increase in state purchase and investments; the development of long-term priorities of country’s modernization, the development of its investment directivity; the decrease in administrative obstacles; the stabilization of national financial system; reasonable macroeconomic policy conduct, aimed at increase of domestic investments; the maintenance of balanced exchange rate; reduction of inflation.

In spite of the conducted measures, the crisis erupted in Russia anyway and can be characterized as colossal from the point of speed and scale of its spread. Moreover, domestic risks of Russian economics contributed to the crisis. Firstly, source of raw materials economic directivity, relation to world oil prices conjecture. Secondly, high moral and physical depreciation of the main industrial funds, low competitive abilities of Russian companies. Thirdly, insufficient financial sector development and its weak links with actual production. Fourthly, low domestic solvent demand and its primary import orientation.

According to the existing situation the state realized the necessity of politics adjustment by change of emphasis from the measures aimed at anti-crisis branches, enterprises and population support to the measures oriented towards

formation of new industrial potential, modernization, innovations, human capital quality improvement. In accordance with “The RF Government basic anti-crisis activities trends for the year 2010”, adopted at the RF Government sitting (minutes dated from December 30, 2009 № 42), the priorities of development are:

1) Social stability and social protection of population support (introducing of valorization mechanism, social welfare indexation, intensity reduction on the labor market);

2) Revitalization of the economy, stability of planned positive tendencies (credit support of regions, implementation of state guarantees on holdings of system enterprises, liquidation of their debts under support of commitments implementation of development programs; development of small-scale and medium-scale business; conversion of mono-cities economics, development of small-scale business in them).

3) Updating measures:

◆ creating of new modern productions with the usage of state purchase system, improvement of technical adjustment of production system, export support, support of administrative and financial mechanism of cooperation with foreign companies that should determine the issue of modern hi-tech production and equipment, the opening of applied research centres, managing of large-scale production in Russia;

◆ stimulating of innovative activity at the expense of budget subsidy and tax deductions provision;

◆ development of hi-tech productions and infrastructure branches at the expense of state participating in their restructuration, competitive environment development, purchase of foreign technological assets;

◆ financial system updating, forming of “long-term money” in economics.

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