Abstract

Thematic justification of the study is conditioned by the increase of external and internal threat of economic security of Russia. The task of improvement of economic security must be solved on the ground of a profound research of historic conditions of modern market mechanism formation. Reforms for improvement of socioeconomic indices in the country must have permanence. The effect from previous development was revealed, which consists in manifestation of problems, accumulated in the past, in the present time. Inefficient industrial composition of national economy, heavy wear of basic capital, underperformance of innovation activity, dependence on foreign technologies and financial markets belong to such problems. Measures for formation of institutions of economic safety improvement with the use of modern technologies of market planning were proposed. The main debating point of strategic and operational management of national economy of the country is the mechanism of institutes formation planning. Two points of view are possible. The first one is import of institutes, which became efficient for solution of problem of planning in other countries or in another historic period. The second one is formation of new institutes with national peculiarities, intended for solution of problems of planning in Russian economics at the present time. Formation of planning institutes for solution of tasks of modern market economics in Russia must take into account historic conditions and requirements for mitigation of external and internal threats of economic safety.

Keywords: economics; market; planning; institutes; innovations.

Introduction

At the present time external and internal threats of economic safety of Russia are increasing (Popkova, 2015; Nikiforov, 2006a; 2006b). Expert community share one view, that if the most rapid, appropriate and efficient measures for the way out from the existing crisis situation are not taken, even more radical recession of economic security of Russia can occur (Tsirel, 2017; Abalkin, 1997).

Issues of sustainable development of regions and territories become important (Malganova et al., 2014). First of all, it is related to closer attention to the problem of ideal portrait of regional economics, its stability to external critical impact (Senchagov, and Mityakov, 2016). Secondly, mechanisms of implementation of tasks, set by the government of the country for different territories,
taking into account their potential and specificity, generates interest. It is beyond any argument that changes, which take place in global economics, intensify these issues, making us reconsider many theoretic concepts of both forms and methods of state (regional) management, and expansion of economic safety territory (Vasilev et al., 2016a).

As practice shows, solution of these tasks is related to enhancement of the role of innovative activity in the modern world. Countries, which are the leaders in innovative development, are the leaders according to the level of the world competitive capability and life quality. Evolution of economic systems is described with transition from land to industrial economy, where dominating factors of growth were natural resources and physical capital to the economy of financial globalization and knowledge, where the main sectors are financial and innovative (intellectual) one (Virgillito, 2017), (Tsirel, 2017), (Korableva and Kalimullina, 2016), (Duin et al., 2014). In the circumstances all the countries have found themselves on different stages of development; their economics are characterized by different correlation between land, industrial, financial and innovative advantages. As the result national economics look for their unique model of development, supporting some or other aspects of social and economic relations, which provides the opportunity for the country to take rightful place at the international level (Vasilev et al., 2016b), (Hassan et al., 2018).

Economic science must offer possible ways of solution of this problem. One of the up-to-date concepts in the study of social and economic problems is considered to be institutional approach (Korableva et al., 2017a), (Korableva et al., 2017b). On the other hand it is necessary to research the practice of management of economics, tools of current and strategic state planning in the market economy, methods of development and implementation of social and economic politics (Blank, 2011). This article gives description of main tasks of application of institutional approach for the solution of problem of low economic safety of Russia through the prism of planned instruments (methods) of management of modern market economy (Vasilyev, 2015).

Methodology and Framework of Studies

Formation of institutional mechanism of improvement of economic safety of the country must take into consideration modern tendencies of world economic development (Avramenko, 2012).

First of all, world competition for economic resources, manufacturing technologies and distribution areas becomes more rigorous. In this case planning is understood in the strict sense as management function, appropriate to both top-down and market models, and in a general sense – development institution, which can increase level of economic safety in Russia.

Secondly, the role of innovative processes in economic management increases. Accordingly, institutional mechanism of improvement of economic safety of the country must create motivations for active innovative activity on the basis of public-private partnership (Khakimova, 2016).

Thirdly, shift from short-term (monetary) methods of influence to long-term (institutional) models of development occurred in the majority of cases in state planned influence on economics.

In the context of available regulatory and legal framework, which enables public authorities to perform functions of planning in economics, state strategic programs-concepts, which are intended to recover gradually attractiveness and efficiency of planned instruments. For example, “Concept of long-term development of the Russian Federation up to 2020”, the first variant of which was approved in the end of 2008. Unfortunately, current world financial crisis resulted in significant correction of indices planned in the concept. However, this reason affected all countries of the world. For this very reason there are objective preconditions of constant improvement of planned mechanisms in the conditions of market economy (Korableva and Kalimullina, 2016).

Let’s consider main historic aspects of use of planning institutes in economics. Development of Soviet economics, practically during all the period of its existence, was built of planned starts. Plan documents became a sort of stem for Soviet system of management. As the result the system, where efficiency of all socialist economy depended on correctness of made plans and their realization, was built.

Planning presented the process of development of plans, having legal force, and serial of measures for assurance of their performance. Plans had targeting and were compulsory for all the executants, and officials were responsible for nonfulfillment of target plans. The essence of directive planning consisted in the fact that plans of work from unified planning center were brought to the notice of market participants, prices were approved, suppliers were attached and sale was specified (Kurnosov, 2011).

In the context of socialist economics making of plans must be determined by some criteria, among which first-priority indices were: optimality of plans, building of system of indices, which make it possible to choose among all variants the one, which would guarantee fast growth of all fields of economics and, in particular living standards of population. A very important aspect was applied during connection of manufacturing and its administrative assistance, growth of revenue of workpeople and production of large-scale goods. But mainly they were just declarative mottoes, in reality performance goal affected growth of branches of heavy industry and defense complex of the country (Gapsalamov et al., 2017).

Main principles of planning became:

– Prescriptive planning, on the basis of strict obligation of target plans performance
– Unity of state plan, which means that all plans of certain branches of manufacture and certain regions must be strictly coordinated;
– Combination of long-term and short-term plans with the leading role of a long-term plan;
– Combination of branch and territorial sections of the plan, from the perspective of economics of the country and regions (Berry, 1973).

Negative consequences of such prescriptive management of national economy from the unified planning center became the following ones: domination of production of heavy engineering and defense industry over civil production; irregular provision of the population with necessary production and services; deficit in consumption of necessary production and services; dependence of local budgets on target plans of centralized resource allocation (Ivanov et al., 2017; Alexandrovna et al., 2017); overestimations of the results of performed work for getting additional economic resources; decrease of individual and group economic incentives for increase of labor productivity and rational use of economic resources.

In conditions of decrease of economic safety of Russia innovative development of economics, increase of human wellbeing, increase of competitive ability of producing sector, laying the groundwork for stable economic growth become the main tasks (Imamov, 2018; Korableva et al., 2017b).
On the other hand at the present time there are difficulties in coordination of state programs, developed on the basis of accepted forecasts. Such coordination and cooperation with market subjects is mainly carried out by means of budget regulation and allocated investment resources. Meanwhile the necessity of massive structural changes supposes equilibrium of programs not only according to resources, but also from the point of view of expected organizational and institutional changes and their concurrence in reference to dominant behavior strategies of existing economic subjects (Vasilev et al., 2013). It happens rather often that planned instruments don’t imply interrelation with market players and fully developed rules of play (institutes). It exactly decreases efficiency of modern macroeconomic planning.

At the same time it is being noted that a new model of economic growth is required, which would provide with competitive ability of the country, new decisions in economic, social and budgetary policy – model of stimulation of supply, but not demand. Drastic institutional changes are required (Korableva et al., 2017a).

In this study the authors tried to research problems accumulated in planning and define the ways of their solution with the help of institutional approach in the context of economic safety (Vasilyev, 2015).

The Results of Study and Main Recommendations

Formation of institutional mechanism of improvement of economic safety is characterized by the following scientific novelty:

1. Development of efficient methods, tools and institutes, which allow increasing efficiency of planning in modern market economics. Institutional and multilevel approaches, forming matrix of study, will be used. These approaches include rules, motives and control mechanisms of economic entities (Akhmetshin and Vasilev, 2016) and functions of market economies, stages of planning of its work and development.

2. Development of resistance to institutional structure of market management of innovative development of Russian economics, based on combination of market mechanisms of functioning of social and economic system and instruments of strategic planning of solution of priority state (social) tasks.

3. Classification (structuring) of territorial social and economic systems according to the level of economic safety and preferred methods (instruments) of planning of development of modern market (innovative) economics, taking into account improvement of existing institutional factors and conditions.

As the result of study management of institutional mechanism of improvement of economic safety the following tasks must be solved:

1. Generalization and classification of problems of planning in different models of social and economic systems in historic, spatial and substantial aspect.


3. Description of methodology of etymology (structuring) of social and economic systems according to criterion of selection and quality of market institutions and institutional conditions, which assures efficiency of process of planning.

4. Description of variants of standards of social and economic policy of regions depending on formation or development of institutes of development and promotion of processes of planning of their efficiency increase.

5. Development of matrix of improvement of planned methods of management of economics, consisting of stages of institutional arrangement of the society from one hand (rules, motives and control mechanisms), and from another hand of functions of market economies and stages of planning of its work and development.
6. Approbation at the municipal level model of changes planning in the chain “science-education-manufacturing”, which will increase socio-economic indicators of municipality and lead to increase living standards on the territory (using the example of municipal formation of the city of Elabuga, of Kazan Federal University and industrial production special economic zone of “Alabuga” type.

Conclusion

In conclusion we note that formation of institutional mechanism of safety improvement of economic safety is a long-term and complex task, which must have efficient feedback and correct in the course of its performance. In this case application of gathered practical experience of planned management of economy and theoretical background of all socio-economic schools and directions is very important.

Decision of import or own development of planning institutes must be made, taking into account historic experience, cross-country comparisons, profound structural and scenario analysis. Modern planning institutions of market economy must be oriented to execution of economic (commercial) tasks and achievement of social (civil) factors.

Special consideration must be given to planning institutions of innovative activity. Innovations make it possible to increase the level of competitive ability. Competitive trades take leadership in the global market (Novoselov, and Panihidnikov, 2017). High share of world market will make it possible to raise trust to the country, national currency, and investment opportunities. Increase of investment attractiveness of national economy will promote economic growth, decrease unemployment and inflation, increase real personal income and boosts economic safety of Russia.

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