

Ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation as one of the tools for implementing state functionsVera Nikolaevna Batova¹ and Sergey Aleksandrovich Belousov²¹Penza State Technological University, Prospect Baydukova / Gagarin Street, d.1a/11, Penza, 440039, Russia²Saratov State Law Academy, Volskaya Street, d.1, Saratov, 410056, Russia

Abstract. The state functions in the context of ensuring the national security have been considered in the article. Legal and economic approaches to defining the "state functions" have been considered. The special attention is paid to one of the main state functions - ensuring the economic security. The structure of the national security has been considered, the fundamental role of the economic aspect is emphasized, without which it is impossible to implement the forms of performing the state functions - the legislative, executive, judicial, law enforcement, social ones and many other types of the state activity.

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Introduction

The transformations taking place in the Russian society affect not only the economic, political and social fields of its activity, but also the modern science. Many concepts and categories, its content are redefined. This process occurs the most actively in the legal science, which methodological framework is the theory of the state and law. In the context of the science the general legal concepts and notions, which further elaboration is carried out in the sector subjects, are developed. A considerable part of such categories as the "state", "law", "forms", "methods", "society" have found the new theoretical sound and content, however, such changes have not affected the concept of the "state functions" [1].

The state, as the governance operates in various fields of the social life.

At different stages of the state historical development in accordance with the objectively emerging needs formalized as the tasks the stable, essential and therefore main trends in the management activity of the state, which are traditionally called functions, have been separated. [2]

The concrete historical nature of the social development determines the system of the state functions, its priorities, as well as the change and renewal of both the system as a whole and its particular elements.

At any development stage the issue of the state functions is one of the most important in the general theory of the state, and, in addition, by now it has remained a controversial one, as there are different approaches to its definition and classification. In the legal literature there are to a large extent contradictory point of view on this issue, and in the magazines one could often find the critical

reviews of the newly published textbooks and monographs.

Thus, the study of the "state functions" category will be important in some decades (or even hundreds) of years until there is such institution as the state [3].

The current state of the Russian state activities in the economic sector requires understanding in the context of its rationality, efficiency and role in the social life. It is particularly important in the context of globalization of the economic space and the Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization.

During the detailed study and analysis a seemingly solid structure of the economic legislation which in the past decade has been established in Russia is an incomplete and contradictory set of the legal acts, many of which are not conceptually related. This is due to the absence of the sufficient scientific and methodological developing the alternate solutions of the economic problems covered by the "state function" concept.

Body

In the legal and economic literature there are different interpretations of the "state functions" definition. According to Cand. Sc. (Law) Babaev, by the state function one should mean one of the main trends in the state activity, as well as the objectives, methods, forms and means of carrying out this activity. In this case the content of any state function is the following associated elements: the function scope, objectives and the methods, forms and means of performing the function [4]. The authors of the famous textbook on the Theory of State and Law S.J.D. N.I. Matuzov and S.J.D. A. V. Malko define the state functions as the main trends in the internal

and external state activities, in which its class and universal nature and social purpose are expressed and specified. [5]

In the legal literature the traditional classification of the state functions according to the field of activity by the internal and external ones; according to the significance (importance) for the state and society - by the main (basic) and secondary ones; according to the time (duration) of existence - by the permanent and temporary ones seems to be correct and practically justified. At the same time, many authors tend to believe that the division of the state functions into the lawmaking, management (executive and administrative) and protective ones is impractical and leads to the identification of the state functions with the legal forms of its implementation [6].

The main internal functions of the modern Russian state include the following ones: the economic, social, environmental, tax ones, law enforcement, protection of the human rights and freedoms, property, the management and development of education, science and culture, and the ideological one. The function of the peaceful cooperation with the global community states and the defence function are the external functions of the Russian state [7].

Nevertheless, neither in the economic, nor in the legal literature the due attention is paid to such state function, as ensuring the national security, and especially its fundamental element - the economic security.

The need for protection from the undesirable external effects and radical internal changes, in other words, the need for security - is the basic, fundamental need of the particular human life, family, and various associations of people, including the society and state [8]. In the context of developing the market relations the area of the secure existence has been so narrowed, that the constant and mass unfulfilling this need has a negative impact on the development of the state and society operation, aggravating the crisis of all its activity fields. [9] Only the reliable, efficient system of ensuring the economic security could be the guarantor of the sovereignty and independence of the country, its stable and sustainable social and economic development.

Ensuring the state security and defence capability of the country as a function of the state has required the developed economy at all times. It is just because of the underdeveloped economy and, especially, industry that Russia lost the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Just because of this considerations Stalin carried out over-industrialization of the industry in the late 20s - early

30s. Later on, during the Cold War, the economy of the USSR was developed on a lop-sided basis - those its sectors, which belonged to the country's defence capability were developed.

The development of the military equipment and technology has gradually led to practical impossibility of fighting a large-scale war. Now the main weapon has become the economic methods. Many countries do not have their own competitive scientific and technological potential and are completely dependent on the equipment and technology from the developed countries [10]. The developing countries, to which now Russia also belongs, depend on the IMF and IBRD policies - the financial institutions of the developed countries.

Cand. Sc. (Economics) Asadulaev A.B. defines the national security as a set of the conditions, ensuring the stability, sustainability and development of the society within the existing state borders, repelling the military, terrorist, criminal, and environmental threats associated with natural disasters, technological accidents, epidemics and other emergencies. Ensuring the national security is an essential prerogative and responsibility of the state, one of its most important functions which it performs in collaboration with the civil society and business entities. Ensuring the national security is an essential condition for sustainable development of the society, especially in the context of the global competition and the fight against the international terrorism [11]. In the system of ensuring the national security the economic security plays a primary role.

Ensuring the economic security is among the most important state functions. The issue of the economic security has never been a separate one. It is derived from the objectives of the economic growth at every stage of the social development. The specific content of this issue varies according to the current internal and external conditions. The features of the today's social and economic situation in the Russian Federation determine the specific content of the economic security issue. [12]

The economic security has become the basis for the system of forecasting, strategic planning and national forecasting.

Of course, the concept of the "national security" is considerably broader than the concept of the "economic security" and includes such constituents, as the military, environmental, information, social, energy and other types of security. All these types of the national security are closely related and mutually complement each other: each of the national security types could be pronounced at another one's field, complementing or weakening its impact. Thus, for example, there could be no military security in case of ailing and

ineffective economy, as well as there could not be simultaneously both military and economic security in the society torn by social conflicts.

But, considering any aspects of the security, we could not ignore its economic ones. Some general conditions and factors bring this concept, if not to the forefront, then, in any case, in line with the concepts which form the system view on the modern life of the society and state. Firstly, it is the difference in the national interests, the pursuit to specify the common interests more completely, despite the development of the integration processes. Its specifics require determining its implementation mechanisms and developing the appropriate strategy. Secondly, the limited natural resources, a various degree of providing the particular parties with it carry potential threats for intensifying the economic and political struggle for the use of these resources. Thirdly, the importance of the factor of the competition in the goods manufacturing and sales increases [13]. That is why the growth of competitiveness of some countries is viewed by the others as a real danger, a threat for their national interests.

In the structure of the national security (ref. Figure 1) the economic security takes a special place. This is due to the fact that all the security types could not anyway be sufficiently implemented without the economic assurance [14].

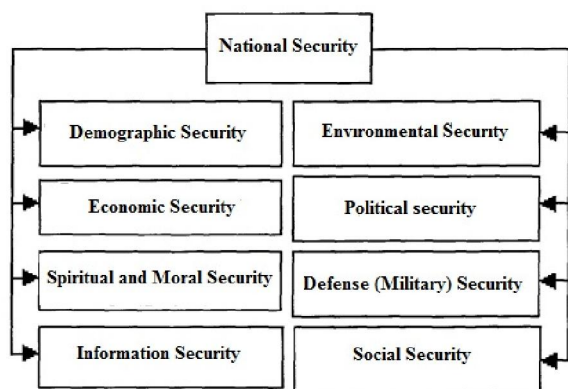


Fig. 1. Structure of National Security

The collapse of the USSR has shown that having a formidable army and a hi-tech defence industry is not sufficient for the secure existence, there is also a need for many more economy constituents, a developed sector of the consumer goods and services, competitiveness of goods in the world market, a well-functioning mechanism of the economic management, etc.

The economic resilience, dynamism of its development to a large extent contribute to the

stabilization of the social sector, cohesion of various social groups, classes, ethnic groups, overcoming destructive conflicts, the increase in population employment, improving the life quality, reducing the number of people with incomes less than the subsistence level.

As defined in the Russian legislation "by the economic security we mean the state of the economy, providing a sufficient level of the social, political, and defence existence and the progressive development of the Russian Federation, invincibility and independence of its economic interests in relation to the potential external and internal threats and impacts" [15].

D. Sc. Economics Senchagov V.K. defines the economic security as a state of the economy and government institutions, in which the guaranteed protection of the national interests, the socially-oriented development of the country as a whole, the sufficient defence capability even under the most unfavourable conditions of developing the external and internal processes are provided. The protection of the national interests is determined and ensured by the ability of the government institutions to create mechanisms of implementing and protecting the interests of the domestic economy, maintaining the social and political stability of the society [16].

The economic aspect has a significant impact on developing the political system of the society, its readiness and ability to counter the actions of destructive forces [17]. Without the proper economic potential the activity of the political, legal and law enforcement agencies able to successfully defend the political interests of the country could not be set up and ensured [18]. So, the economic aspect of the national security is the main framework, the main linchpin, ensuring the operation of all the system elements [19]. Therefore, it is arguable, that the economic security, manifesting itself in the influence areas of the other national security types, penetrating into it and interacting with it in turn store its impact while remaining the main (basis) national security.

Conclusions

The national security - is the key, basic concept, describing the protection of all the social, state and human sustaining systems from the internal and external threats, the ability to counter it and to adapt to the new development conditions. The state security depends on the national power, expressed in the ability to contribute to the international community, to survive under the extreme international conditions, to implement fully the national interests within and outside the country up to

the military infighting in the global and regional conflicts.

It is impossible to perform the internal and external functions without ensuring the economic security of the state: the functions of the national defence, securing the peace and maintaining the global order, integration into the global economy, the economic and social functions, developing the culture, science and education, the environmental function and many others. Thus, according to the authors, ensuring the economic security is the basic intermedium between the internal and external state functions and the main trend in the management activity of the state intended to implement the provisions set forth in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

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