Chapter 7
Regional Anti-Recessionary Reforms: Administrative Priorities and Economic Efficiency – The Case of the Russian Federation

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ABSTRACT
The most significant problems of anti-recessionary public management in Russia have been brought out in the article. For the detection of economic efficiency of the Russian Federation activity the analysis of total gross domestic product dynamics from 1991 has been carried out. Anti-recessionary characteristic of Central Federal District (CFD) regions of the Russian Federation was considered. The received results indicate that anti-recessionary stability of CFD regions is low. But consequences of crisis in regions of various types differ substantially. Obviously, state arrangements concerning crisis resistance should be based on typical features of regions. The analysis has shown the inability of public authorities of Russia to react operatively to environmental conditions changing. Besides, anti-recessionary programs do not take into account the typology of regions. In the chapter it is offered to reconsider basic approaches to anti-recessionary public management.

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INTRODUCTION

For the last quarter-century the economy of Russia’ regions has undergone cardinal changes. Deep integration into world economic space became one of the acquired features. Never before regions participated in sharp struggle for leadership in global competition. Never before technical and technological backlog of industry took up so sharply. So, the dependence on external conditions, state of affairs in industrially developed countries at this conjuncture is highly great.

Nowadays in the Russian Federation questions related with increasing of efficiency of regional development public management gain special relevance and social importance. The activity of state power bodies should be considered in context of modern civil society development.

Public management at all levels should provide anti-recessionary development of regions for the purpose to achieve balanced development of the country. The stability of relations between the centre and regions is caused by a combination of federalism and unitarism in regional policy. The federalism tendency consists in aspiration to adapt the system of administrative and territorial country organization to natural, social and economic, geopolitical and historical specifics of regions. From unitarism positions Russia is regarded as a single integral state subordinated to single laws of social and economic development.

The urgency of the research subject is also caused with the necessity of the development strategy and mechanisms to increase anti-recessionary stability of the country by means of qualitative modernization of economy and its regions management perfection. Thereupon some basic tendencies of regional development public management depending on the existing type of CFD regions have been presented in the chapter.

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

The choice of CFD of the Russian Federation fully satisfies actualization criteria in connection with raised importance of this zone for Russia's national interests' realization. The CFD is the greatest one among federal districts in accordance with the quantity of constituent territories: 17 regions and Moscow as a federal city. Population of the CFD is more than 39 million (2016). Population density is 60.14 people / km² (2016). Total gross domestic product (GDP) of the regions forming the Central Federal District is about 20 trillion roubles (2016) (Rouble is official monetary unit of the Russian Federation, 1 USD = 59 RUR in March, 2017).

The analysis (carried out by co-authors) has shown similarity of CFD regions in accordance with natural and climatic factors and population structure (Samarina et al., 2015; Samarina et al., 2016). Historically regions were tied by strong economic, cultural and social relations. A. Adamesku, A. Granberg and V. Kistanov (2003), T. Morozova (2012), S. Suspitsin (2015) emphasized on the presence of such relations in Federal District uniting structure formation.

The logic of scientific research testifies effect that perfection of the methodology of social and economic development management of CFD regions should be based on the genetic analysis of reaction to external conditions change.

The establishment of tendencies and features of CFD regions development will allow to reveal effectiveness of state regulation.
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