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УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ НЕФОРМАЛЬНЫЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье была рассмотрена сущность устойчивых неформальных институтов, оказывающих существенное влияние на функционирование экономики страны в целом. Благодаря своему неоднозначному влиянию на экономический сектор, проблема существования неформального сектора, на данный момент, актуальна для большинства современных государств, начиная от индустриальной России, заканчивая постиндустриальными странами Европы и США. Особое внимание уделяется проблеме неформальных институтов в России. Анализируются положительные и отрицательные эффекты воздействия данных институтов в нашей стране. Рассматривается степень занятости населения в неформальном секторе, а также рекомендации по его регулированию.

Ключевые слова: неформальная занятость; институты; недобросовестное поведение; формальные правила.

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SUSTAINABLE INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Abstract: In this article, we examined the essence of stable informal institutions that have a significant impact on the functioning of the country's economy as a whole. With the help of this ambiguous influence on the economic
sector, the problems of this informal sector, at the moment, are relevant for most modern states, from industrial Russia to the post-industrial countries of Europe and the USA. Particular attention is paid to the problems of informal institutions in Russia. The positive and negative effects of these institutions in our country are analyzed. The degree of employment of the population in the informal sector is examined, as well as recommendations for its regulation.

Keywords: informal employment; institutions; unscrupulous behavior; formal rules.

The concept of the institution as a set of roles and statuses, which are necessary to meet various needs, was borrowed by economists from sociology.

In the theory of sociology, it is customary to single out two types of rule institutions: formal and informal.

Also, as a separate variety, common rules are sometimes singled out, that is, that particular set of traditions, customs, from which the majority of economic agents of a certain group are repelled. These rules, for example, include: the methods of financial analysis used by exchange players, the prevailing inflation expectations, and so on.

Institutional rules are an example of evolutionary-sustainable strategies. To the formal rules can be attributed laws established by the state, for example criminal or civil code. The main difference between formal and informal rules is the degree of manifestation. This degree of manifestation, for example, in the case of formal rules, consists in their written character and the presence of special bodies controlling their implementation.

Informal rules are unwritten customs, traditions, etc. that have developed over time in a particular society, for example, rules of ethics, religious customs and ideological attitudes.

The importance of informal rules lies in the fact that the same formal rules in different societies can manifest themselves in different ways, and thus lead to different consequences. It can also be seen that a complete change in the formal
rules resulting from wars and social upheavals for the most part does not lead to a complete change in the system of informal rules. A vivid example can serve as the history of the USSR, where, after the formal rules were completely replaced, the informal rules of the Christian worldview remained.

The creation of informal rules in society is associated with the experience of successfully solving problems in the past, which has taken root over time, gaining the status of a rule. Informal rules are closely interwoven with culture, viewed as a set of certain values and worldviews in society. Culture determines the way information is interpreted, information taken from one source will be treated differently in different societies with an excellent culture.

Informal rules, first of all, limit people in those areas of economic life, where there are no formal rules. This is due to several reasons, such as the lack of formal rules, the general nature of formal rules or the inexpediency of formal rules.

Informal rules are the only regulator of relations in stateless societies, and in the presence of the state, in those areas where formal rules have not yet been fully elaborated.

Informal rules in stateless societies are actively studied by scientists on the example of primitive African tribes. An example of the life of a civilized society can be given relative contracts that determine the economic relationships within the firm. The relations themselves in this example are a kind of informal rules, operating in those areas where there can not be formal rules.

The general nature of formal rules often requires further clarification as to their application. Informal rules in this case serve as a tool for interpreting formal rules. For example, you can take the rules of business ethics, explaining the rules of behavior in certain situations.

Formal rules tend to become obsolete, due to changes in external conditions, because of this they often become unprofitable to most economic agents. In this situation, informal rules displace formal ones. For example, you
The efficiency of informal rules, in this situation, is ensured by social sanctions imposed on members of a society that violate established informal rules of conduct. An example of imposed social sanctions can be ostracism, which implies the exclusion of a person from society or his boycott. Adherence to informal rules has taken root in people from primitive times.

In this connection, a model of dual utility was proposed with these Margolis, containing S-preferences, described by the usual function of personal interests, and G-preferences, which are of a purely social nature.

The main advantage of informal rules, first, is their rapid adaptive adaptability to changes in the external environment. Secondly, the possibility of applying various sanctions in each specific case.

When studying the merits of informal rules, their shortcomings immediately become visible.

For informal institutions there are no official interpretations, as in the case of formal rules, they are structurally of double standards and discriminatory.

The problem of interpreting informal rules is particularly acute when people of different cultures and ages are confronted.

Also, social sanctions become ineffective in the event that a person is not afraid of them, in the event that deviant behavior will bring more profit. Similarly, informal rules change under the changes in the foreign and domestic policies of the state, begin to be discriminatory.

Unfortunately, at present, only informal rules are not functioning. At the moment, social and economic relations are becoming less personalized. Because of the anonymity of the relationship, informal rules begin to lose their original strength. The more developed society, the less effective informal institutions.
The wider the society with the same informal rules, the more different the interpretation of these rules, they become less effective.

The formalization of the rules makes it possible to expand their normative function. The official fixation of formal rules and their recording in the form of a law enables people to save on transaction costs, makes accurate interpretation of sanctions for violating these rules, eliminates the contradictions contained in them.

Similarly, formal rules are the mechanism for solving the free rider problem. If the relationship is repeated all the time, then their participants can not be coerced informally to enforce the rule, because the reputation mechanisms do not work. In order for these relations to be effective, state intervention is required. For example, a person who lives in a society has some benefit from this, but can give up obligations connected with obtaining this profit. The larger the society, the more people tend to apply the free-rider strategy, which makes this problem especially acute for large groups with impersonal relations and calls for external intervention.

Formal rules help to eliminate discrimination within society. Informal rules that arise spontaneously within the established group are organized according to the principles of insider domination over outsiders.

For example, the main condition for the efficiency of commercial networks is a small number of agents and exclusive participation due to high entry barriers. Experience shows that informal rules of network trading contribute to economic development only up to a certain time, and then only formal rules will be able to provide returns on scale, since only they are capable of enabling newcomers to enter the market freely. This interference by a third party also counteracts discrimination in the market.

Corruption, lobbying in the public sector of the Russian Federation, schemes for avoiding taxation are all part of the informal rules that have prevailed in our country. In its way, Russia is an amazing situation of the
prevalence of informal rules over formal ones, despite the expediency of formal institutions. Rooted since tsarist Russia, the term blat, non-transparent financing of enterprises and raiding.

In the period of the collapse of the USSR, informal rules helped many enterprises stay afloat, due to the inability of formal rules to carry out their functions. Also there was a reorientation from providing the population with scarce goods for cheaper, not high-quality products.

State control in our country with a transition economy is much higher than in countries with developing economies, for this reason entrepreneurs hide their operations from the state.

Unfortunately, the share of informal employment in Russia is many times greater than those with a developed economic system.

Participation in the informal activities of society in Russia is one of the ways to survive difficult times. The level of informal employment, despite a more stable economy, compared with the 1990s, does not decrease the economy, but tends to increase. At the current moment, there is a tendency of outflow of population from formal sector to informal sector, expansion of secondary employment, incl. in the informal sector, because of the declining living standards of the population, wage arrears, low salaries in the public sector, instability of employment in the formal sector. It can be concluded that the transition to the informal sector is primarily due to the inability of the public sector to ensure the level of wages and maintain a high standard of living for the population. Developing, the informal sector forms its own demand for labor.

In Russia, the informal sector is used not only for survival, but also for avoiding taxes and bureaucratic operations. But, do not forget that employment in the informal sector is primarily a forced measure of the population for the economic crisis, a fall in real incomes.

The rapid development of the informal sector has significantly alleviated the problems that have been brought about by employment in connection with
the crisis of the 1990s. But its growth trend after the crisis covers about 20% of the average annual employment in the country, and in some regions of the Federation - up to 30-40%.

The importance of informal institutions in Russia is ambiguous, on the one hand it allows to solve the problem of employment and incomes of the population, helps when creating a base for small business. Informal employment largely hinders the fall in the standard of living of the population and the growth of unemployment.

On the other hand, informal employment brings a number of acute problems. The main of them is the growth of the criminal environment. People who are employed in the informal sector do not have guarantees of control over working conditions. There is an outflow of skilled and promising workers from the formal sector, which negatively affects its work.

Informal employment, especially in such areas as small-scale trade, provision of services leads to the loss of workers' skills and professional skills. The inconstant nature of the work leads to an abandonment of systematic employment. All this in the end leads to the lumpenization of a significant part of people, especially acute this problem is among the youth.

The lack of control over the quality of products can have negative consequences for consumers. In the final analysis, the state loses much of its funds as a result of hiding tax revenues.

For this period of time, informal employment of the population plays a more positive role in the economy than negative. Despite its significant shortcomings, at this stage it is impossible to do without it. The informal sector is rather inertial. The experience of Italy shows that informal employment does not disappear by itself as jobs are created in the formal sector.

It is not possible to completely eliminate informal employment, as well as to hide some taxes from taxation. But the scale of receiving informal income is
reduced as a result of the creation of favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Thus, informal norms and rules gradually supplant the formal. This occurs when the latter, without bringing significant, tangible benefits, generate unnecessary, unnecessary costs for their participants. This is not beneficial either directly to the state itself, or to the guarantors of these rules. In this case, they say that the formal rules seem to "fall asleep." [5] They, while still in force, cease to be the object of observation on the part of their guarantors, but, because of their inefficiency and unjustified expenditure for their subjects, they cease to be used.

Informal rules that arise in this situation indirectly contribute to the implementation and implementation of previously introduced formal rules. Such situations are observed when formal rules are introduced in a form that does not describe the sequence of actions of either the guarantors of these imposed rules or the recipients themselves inadequately and precisely. In such cases, the practice of implementing and executing the "spirit" of the previously introduced formal right (only if its implementation in general will be beneficial to its addressees) selects and develops those informal behaviors that contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the original formal rule.

Examples of deformed rules can, for example, be the norms of relationships at enterprises or organizations, in fact "formal" instructions emerging around. In this case, the purpose of such norms is to effectively achieve the set goals and objectives.

Informal norms and rules are, perhaps, one of the most important aspects of management activity. The organization is dominated by (or at least present) personalized and informal agreements and arrangements (whether agreements on wages, distribution of work and responsibilities, or career growth).

Often, when hiring, the employer relies neither on the knowledge and experience of the potential employee, but on the recommendations of other
persons. As it is correct, such decisions are based on related, friendly or other ties of the employer.

Among other things, informal relations with management, often, affect the wages of workers. In informal transactions, even the penalties existing in the formal structure of any enterprise become the object of bargaining.

Thus, a system of certain dependencies, informal debts, bearing a personalized character, is formed. On the basis of these relationships, a complex, intricate system of informal labor relations is built.

Informal institutions existed and still remain in the Russian economy.

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