

УДК 330.111.62

О. Minochkina\*

**THE INSTITUTION OF PROPERTY AS THE MAIN COMPONENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE SOCIETY**

*Стаття присвячена дослідженню інституту власності як самостійної одиниці аналізу і головної складової інституціональної системи суспільства. Дано визначення власності як інституту та його наукових досліджень в рамках системного аналізу парадигми єдності і взаємозалежних підсистем або компонентів, що дозволять підійти до моделювання динамічних інституцій в якості незалежних спостережень. Автор визначає розвиток методологічних підходів і теоретичних концепцій інституціоналізму та еволюціонізму на основі системного підходу та об'єднання структурних, функціональних і генетичних аспектів, як необхідної умови для отримання інноваційних результатів практичного застосування в дослідженнях сучасних соціальних та економічних систем.*

*Ключові слова: система власності, методологічні підходи, інститути, інституції, інституційна система, реформування, трансформація.*

*Статья посвящена исследованию института собственности как самостоятельной единицы анализа и главной составляющей институциональной системы общества. Дано определение собственности как института и его научных исследований в рамках системного анализа парадигмы единства и взаимосвязанных подсистем или компонентов, что позволят подойти к моделированию динамических институций в качестве независимых наблюдений. Автор определяет развитие методологических подходов и теоретических концепций институционализма и эволюционизма на основе системного подхода и объединения структурных, функциональных и генетических аспектов, как необходимое условие для получения инновационных результатов практического применения в исследованиях современных социальных и экономических систем.*

*Ключевые слова: система собственности, методологические подходы, институты, институции, институциональная система, реформирование, трансформация.*

*The article is dedicated to the research of the institute of property as an independent unit of the analysis and a main component of the institutional system of the society. Defined by the given logic of the concept of property as an institution and its research within the framework of system analysis of a paradigm of unity and interconnected subsystems or components, makes it possible to approach the modeling of dynamic institutions as independent observations. The author determines the development of methodological approaches and theoretical concepts of institutionalism and evolutionism based on system approach and combining structural, functional and genetic aspects as a necessary condition for obtaining innovative results of practical application in the research of contemporary social and economic systems.*

*Keywords: System of property, methodological approaches, institutes, institutions, institutional system, reforming, transformation.*

*The problem.* The property relations are given a key role in the system of socio-economic relations, the processes of transformation of property caused aggravation of the existing problems and the emergence of new contradictions in all spheres of public life of Ukraine as the newly formed country. The property system as the core of the socio-economic system that directly affects the processes of formation of basics of industrial and post-industrial society, therefore, it requires a deep study of the internal logic of its transformation and appropriate methods of reforming.

*Analysis of the research and publications.* Theoretical views on the nature, origin and evolution of property rights, processes of their implementation, forms

of functioning, research methodology and other issues associated with the property relations are highlighted in the works of the classic scientists F. Hegel, F. Engels, I. Kant, F. Ken, J. Keynes, P. Lafargue, J. Locke, K. Marx, J. Mill, G. Owen, P. Proudhon, D. Ricardo, K. Saint-Simon, A. Smith, I. Schumpeter and others. It should be stressed that almost all of them developed theoretical concepts containing display of nature and economic content of property. Theoretical concepts and practical aspects of solving the problem are given in the fundamental works of foreign scientists, representatives of various theoretical schools and directions, among them are A. Alchian, J. Galbraith, G. Demsetz, D. Commons, H. Coase, V. Leontiev,

\* Міночкіна О. М. — канд. екон. наук, доцент, докторант кафедри аудиту та економічного аналізу, Національний університет державної податкової служби України, м. Київ.

G. Markovich, A. Marshall, L. Mises, D. North, J. Robinson, V. Rostov, P. Samuelson, E. Furubotn, O. Williamson, etc. The works by the famous Russian scholars of the early twentieth century M. Bukharin, D. Ilimsk-Kutuzov, M. Balabanov, V. Nemchinov, G. Popov, M. Tugan-Baranovsky, V. Totomiant, O. Chayanov and others belong to the theoretical achievements of the world economic thought on property related works. Theoretical concept of property in the historical context, its phenomenal essence and multidimensional problems are associated with this, modern tendencies of development of the property as a scientific basis for practical actions of the society on the way of its development are considered in the works by the Ukrainian and Russian scientists: L. Abalkin, Yu. Arkhangelsk, V. Bazylevych, A. Boyko, A. Galczynski, V. Zhukov, V. Inozemtsev, V. Kapelushnikov, G. Klymko, Yu. Kindzersky, V. Kolesov, R. Levita, I. Lukinov, A. Mamaluy, S. Mocherny, V. Nesterenko, O. Ojereliev, Ya Pappe, O. Paskhaver, M. Petrakov, O. Rodygin, O. Radzievsky, G. Rodyna, S. Stepanenko, V. Tykin, M. Finegold, D. Fedorenko, G. Cherkasov, A. Chukhno, etc.

Thus, the world economic science has accumulated a lot of developments and significant ideas that have shaped the modern theory of property. However, appreciating the achievements of scientists who studied the problem, it can be noted that many aspects and discussion questions remain insufficiently studied. The authors of monographic publications edited by V. Zhukov did a thorough research of the property in the system of social and economic relations and they defined: «fundamental works, revealing the system of property in a modern economy have become the achievement of the scientific community, with the analysis of the relationships owning values was carried out on an interdisciplinary level, which seems to be a necessary condition of a comprehensive study property» [1, p.12]. Ukrainian scientists, authors of well-known works on the theory of property rights. V. Rybalkin and I. Laznya prove that the property relations are not permanent, and exist as a social organism that is constantly changing» [2, p.5]. We believe that tools to study this body should be a system of methods, the application of which will allow to conduct a thorough and comprehensive examination of all its subsystems and debugging of its development in the desired direction. It should be recognized the priority in the overall property research programme on the basis of institutional theory of property rights, so now the process of finding out its significant shortcomings becomes very significant. V. Polterovich, arguing about issues of institutional design in the country attracts the attention of scientists to them and says: «we do not have a complete description of the most real institutions» [3, p. 139] that directly concerns the in-

stitution of property. In modern economic literature it is considered that the methodology of system research of the property is already quite developed, but still «... remain controversial issues related to the definition of the essence and characteristics of the system property...» [1, p.13], is practically not studied is the dialectics of the philosophical and ethical, socio-economic and institutional framework and factors of formation, extended reproduction of various forms, ways of appropriation and other. The scientists deal with comprehensive theoretical interpretation of those institutional processes that occur in the post-socialist transformation of economies and should include the formation of a modern competitive market economy and foundations of post-industrial society.

*The aim of the article* is to research the institute of property as an independent unit of the analysis and a main component of the institutional system of the society with the help of the principally new scientific paradigm of the new institutional economy on the basis of systematic and evolutionary approaches in their unity.

*The basic material of research.* Theoretical and methodological basis of the proposed study are both universally acknowledged achievements of domestic and world economic science, and the latest ones directed to the study of certain problems of research and developments in the field of socio-economic and institutional theory of property.

Ukrainian scientists A. Chukhno, P. Leonenko and P. Yukhimenko, the authors of the fundamental work on institutional and information economy, highlighting the theoretical aspects of the property, including a large number of views on the property prefer the Marxist theory of property rights and economic theory of property rights, which in modern conditions is complemented by a theory of economic organizations. Evaluating these theories, scientists rely on the point of view of Western economists and express their own opinions as for the mistakes of some conclusions. For example, one of the basic tenets of the theory of property rights is the thesis that «the sphere of circulation is the main one in the economy, and society — a sequential chain of mutual exchanges «when «is actually in the economy plays a vital role production». There are also contradictions in arguments about that «transaction costs determine the nature of property rights and at the same time they are determined by them», hence the false conclusions appear. From the position of the Marxist theory the relations of property are a reflection of the system of economic (industrial) relations or other public method of production, that is, it is not certain relationships, but a special aspect of the of the entire system of industrial relations and the property form is interpreted as «the main, determining the attitude method with the respect to all other relations of

production, which was a criterion for determining the essence of economic system».

Ukrainian scientists believe that understanding of the essence of property relations of people, not a person's attitude to certain things combines the positions of supporters of the economic theory of property rights and the Marxist approach. However, in the future scientists will focus only on certain aspects of property considering that «property in nature — this is the essence of economic phenomena, with the emergence of the state it becomes the law and legal forms and functions as an organic unity of its economic and legal content» [4, p. 284]. The authors clearly distinguish between the concept of «property» («a whole and its members... possession, use and disposal...» [4, p. 426]) and property relations» as «wider generalized understanding» («objective-subjective relations, where the object are the material, spiritual and environmental conditions of production and life (nature, means of production and labor power), as well as its the results (material benefits and services), and people, partnerships, associations, labour collectives, representatives of the state and the employees of the state apparatus are considered the subjects « and justify the conclusion that «...it is necessary to distinguish the economic and legal property, in accordance with economic and legal categories of property» [4, p.425].

The Ukrainian authors of theory of property V. Rybalkin and I. Laznya examine the substance, the essence and the internal structure of the property, its economic and legal content; the mechanism and forms of property; analyze historical types, kinds and forms of property; give the examples of methodological and theoretical principles of foreign and domestic scientists, which General theory of property is based on.

The scholars have argued that «the social form of appropriation (property) — the category is multi-dimensional. This is a primarily economic base category, but it is legal background). At the same time, the property is the social, political, psychological, moral, ethical and ideological category» [2, p. 22]. However, the authors of this theory admit its incompleteness for the reason that it reflects only the economic aspect of property in conjunction with its legal aspect. [2, p.6]

The Ukrainian authors of the famous textbook on the basics of economic theory G. Klimko, V. Nesterenko, L. Kanyshenko, A. Chuchno define the property as a «set of relations, multidimensional and multilevel phenomenon...» and the emphasis on such aspects of property as «social, political, moral-psychological and even ideological. [5, p.58–59] Scientists substantiate the view that «property is one of those relationships that give rise to all economic, social and political structure of society. This is what defines property as a socio-economic basis for the functioning of economic systems» [5, p.68].

In respect to the problems connected with necessity of search of new paradigm in economic theory in the early 90-s L. Abalkin expressed: « deep understanding of the totality of property relations and the role of these relations in the public system is required. They should be tried in theory not in the form of a simplified single-line but as a complex, internally inconsistent «bunch» of relations», which is constantly developing [6, p.13–14]. Nowadays the scientists develop this idea, for example: D. Frolov in his studies of the evolution of post-Soviet institutionalism believes: «it is vital to add legal determinism to institutional research: in particular, it is time to recognize the primacy not «bundle of rights» but «beam of relations» of property» [3].

Sharing the point of the view of Russian researchers that a systematic approach combines all known tools, techniques and methods of knowledge and according to the scientists of the modern features of systemic research method property [1, p. 40–41], we also come to the conclusion that insufficient use of the potential of this method in the study of the problem of property. In the existing points of view about the nature of property are certain aspects of its rich content with the expression in «complex» or «spectrum» social and socio-economic relations arising in connection with the appropriation and subsequent provision of well being, and understanding of this conclusion is indisputable, but these relationships are not considered as «system» and cannot detect internal sources of development of the processes that reflects the concept of «property».

Therefore, one of the most profound and solid research can be considered a The famous research of the authors of a collective monograph by the scientists edited by V. Zhukov considers theoretical and methodological aspects of the property from the standpoint of classical («traditional»), institutional and reproductive approaches. The research carried by the authors of the present work is based on the systemic method, principles, and laws and pair categories of dialectics, the method of scientific abstraction, the relationship ontology, logic and epistemology. Scientists are conducting a detailed analysis of existing theoretical approaches to the study of essence property and focus on the objective necessity of a qualitative upgrading methodology and logic studying the deep foundations of this problem. The specifics of the property research methodology is bound to the ontology, that is, with the employment of appropriation of material welfare. Researchers consider internal contradiction property as interaction of two opposites in its essence: «economic forms of appropriation, due to «the way to work on a product that captures a specific level of real production socialization and social forms of appropriation, consisting of interconnected directly unity of public

and official norms and rules regulating relations in the process of expropriation activity» [1, p. 371–372]. As for the requirements of the principles of the system approach and creation the Russian scientists determine: «the essence of property is in dialectical unity of its natural substance (employment and other ways of appropriation of material welfare) and public substances (creating, testing and reproductive institutions appropriation and material welfare) or public form of relations arising in the process of appropriation and provision of material welfare» [1, p. 46–47].

It should be noted that in modern economic research the point of view that the property is a very complicated system in which not only economic, but in general, public relations are focused, is well-known [1, p. 41]. However, any of the existing theoretical-methodological paradigms does not match the requirements of the system approach to the definition of a substantial nature of the system of property, structure and interactions of the components, definition of objectives, determination of principles of functioning and others connected with the description of the system property. Often scientists study the impact of property as «core» and «basics» of the current socio-economic system on current economic processes which are carried out inside of it. Russian researchers suggest «the multidimensional impact of a specific system of property on a certain economic system, and under the system property is understood as interrelated unity of all its components and parts, which is developing» [1, p. 371]. The basic requirements of a systematic method to the investigation of property, first of all «historicism and integrity, that is, the unity of the political-economic, institutional and technical-economic approach» are given. Scientists emphasize the importance of the component of completeness as unity of all parts of the system property», at the same time expressed that «it is obvious that this system includes certain «core» — the traditional object and subject of property, institutional entrepreneurs at all levels of the formation of norms and rules of appropriation of values, the spectrum of socio-economic and other relations arising in the process of appropriation the material welfare» [1, p. 41–42]. That is the system of property is being investigated, but there is no clear idea about the composition of its elements.

Through its own research, we concluded that the analytical and logical and epistemological program of study of the property essence and any problems associated with the property is formed by a system of property and only if the definition of its subsystems and elements and consideration of their interrelations «acts as a natural phenomenon of «function» entity, the form becomes visible characteristic of the content, that is, «lies on the surface» of practical socio-economic and public interactions [1, p. 43].

The author researched the methodological basis of modern approaches to the interpretation of property rights on the basis of scientific analysis of the views of different economic schools and philosophical currents. Using the General theory of systems and system approach in the study of the evolution of scientific approaches to the analysis of essence and structure of the economic system, to the phenomenon of property, as a fundamental category of management, led to the construction of the structure of the economic system of society with the separation of property in interaction and linkages with other subsystems [7, p. 255–278]. It should be noted that the leading role in the research of property almost unanimously is given to the political economic approach in understanding the key role of property in historical and economic process» and that «in any era, the property stands as an essential element of the economic system. Therefore, the transformation of forms of property... predetermines both social characteristics and the dynamics of their development» [8]. However, the traditional methodology of economics (economic mainstream) does not meet the requirements of the effective solution of problems of transition in post-socialist countries, which is connected with the innovative restructuring of their economies on the basis of establishing effective mechanisms of functioning and investment. Innovative results of practical application can be obtained from the development of methodological approaches and theoretical concepts of institutionalism and evolutionism on the basis of the system approach and the unity of structural, functional and genetic aspects of the study of modern socio-economic systems. Based on the application of evolutionary approach to the development of economic systems from the perspective of identifying their genetic essence and specificity, which is the object of research of a new aspect of evolutionary economics, evolutionary genetics, the system property can be considered as a living organism of economy and the basic foundation of economic activity. Thus, it becomes possible to answer one of the main issues of this new scientific direction, which is the location in the economy of its genetic level, that is, the understanding of «where the study of the properties of heredity and variability of economic organisms should begin to determine the initial level, where we begin to connect the natural and social field with material things, where self-development is originated and genetic characteristics of the economy are formed and inherited» [9, p. 12]. The proponents of modern evolutionary economics consider the economic processes in the economic system as open and irreversible ones, with constant external environment and the need to respond to them, that is, the economy is changing and the process of change and its laws must be the object of the study [10, p.19] that applies to the system of prop-

erty. We can assume that it is in the system of property the mechanisms of heredity and variability, which make up the genetic level of evolution are formed.

Property, as a phenomenal essence, shows itself in the system of socio-economic relations, associated with the appropriation, organically incorporates itself into the content of strategic socio-economic categories and the basic institution of society. Hence it results in understanding of the essence of property as both endogenous and exogenous factors of the economic system [11, p. 115] and the inclusion of the property relations in the developed by O. Inshakov model of the «core» development of the economic system [12]. Then, according to the proposed approach, the product  $Q$  of interaction of endogenous factors can be expressed as a production function:

where

A — human factor,

T — technical,

M — natural, material,

V — property relations

Ins — institutional,

O — organizational,

Inf — information factors of its creation.

«The group of the first three factors (A, T, M), is transforming the objects of nature and includes human, technology, natural resources involved in production processes with the purpose of satisfaction of human needs in goods and services»; group of factors (Ins, O, Inf) «provides transaction of the created products, linking producers and consumers by overall relations in the process of distribution and exchange and socially integrating them with the help of institutions, organization, and information» [12, p. 17] and that is the system of property, playing the role of transformational and transactional factors takes a key place as «the output level, where we are beginning to connect the natural and social, the field and the material things» [9, p.12], thereby reveals its phenomenal essence. Moreover, despite the acknowledged economic schools and trends of the fundamental nature of property relations that penetrate all spheres of social and economic life of society and are comprehensive; it is even possible to conclude that the system of property in full its structural elements (property as the essence of the relationship appropriation through relationships facilities, property, disposal, use; the object and subject property; a set of functional forms, types and kinds of property; the mechanism of functioning of property relations) [7] can be identified with economic system. That is, the economic system is the system of property (and vice versa), hence the

$$Q = F(SV), \quad (1)$$

where  $SV$  — property system in accordance with natural substances property (economic relations).

It should be noted that there are different views on the problem of acquisition that allows us to admit the absence of a comprehensive theory of the acquisition. In many monographic publications acquisition as the key concept of socio-economic theory of property is practically not disclosed, the property of some works is considered as an acquisition, and in others is not identified. According to V. Rybalkin and I. Laznya contradictions of different positions are excluded, «if you go to the division of property from its implementation... the actual (what happened) appropriation acts as property, and the appropriation is a process of realization of property... the process of formation of property» [2, p. 57]. Based on the methodological basics of scientists [13, 14] note that «...appropriation is conditional and therefore acts as alienation and alienation — as the appropriation. That is, the appropriation and alienation are two sides of the same relationship, but because paired categories» [2, p. 58] and «... the process of labour is the primary appropriation... Appropriation with the help of socio-economic relations is a secondary appropriation» [1, p. 75–76]. Identifying the content of both kinds of appropriation with the content of the concept «implementation of property», V. Rybalkin and I. Laznya propose a structure and mechanism of realization of property, the final degree is the transition of specific economic forms of production relations in the system of the last — economic mechanism, which is an expression of the diversity of types and forms of property» [2, p. 72–96].

Ukrainian scientists, authors of textbook on economic theory, edited by Glinka and B. Nesterenko, revealing the genetic structure of property relations through dialectical relationship pairing categories of appropriation and alienation, define the appropriation as an economic process, a way of transforming objects phenomena of nature and society, their useful properties on the real conditions of life activity of economic entities. Components of the appropriation are the relations of property, disposal and use..... Contradictions in the system of «appropriation — alienation» is an internal source of self-development of property relations [5, p. 60] and argue that «property is one of those relationships that give rise to all economic, social and political structure of society..., this is what defines it as a socio-economic basis for the functioning of economic systems» [5, p. 68].

The authors of monographic publications edited by V. Zhukov, recognizing the importance of understanding the nature of owning and its value in reproduction of the property and of the final product, as in the industrial system of socio-economic relations, and for the information society that is gaining momentum, systematize existing provisions in the area of the theoretical foundations of the property concept. Scientists describe the property as a socio-economic phenomenon and «substantial attribute of property», which

is manifested only within «particular historical social forms» and note that «modern economic civilization isn't characterized by separate ways of property but by a particular system of appropriation, in which labor objectively serves as the basis of all activities for property». In addition to labour ways of owning the socialized and rent-oriented «unlabour» ways are identified and analyzed. Researchers believe the fundamental understanding concerning the activities of the property «not all work as expedient human activity on creation of any product takes socio-economic form of owning activities... only the work, which results in really rare in the public sense of valuable goods, access to which is competitive in nature» [1, p. 64]. An important conclusion, which follows from the understanding of the dialectical unity of interests of man as an individual and as a member of society, is that «key socio-economic base of the system of property is seen as the process of appropriation by a person his ability to work» [1, p. 67].

The indicated group of Russian researchers emphasizes the methodological value of the proposed approach to definition of the essence of the property. Considering some aspects of the property essence scientists focus on its mobility and ability to self-development. «This natural substance of the property serves as a material basis for this self-development and the basis of objective property transformation. Public substance of property owns more «overbuilt» signs and features acting as a «plot» of a subjective property reform..... The property development is a process of interaction of natural and social substances, there is a unity of an objective transformation and a subjective reform» [1, p. 48]. The scientists injected into the research programme «four-step genetic property structure»

The proposed by the Russian researchers logic of understanding of the essence of property implies that «...the property has a certain form of (institutions) relations regarding the appropriation of values...» [1, p. 322], «interior, immanent institutions of appropriation» and «institutions of public forms of appropriation», «... norms and rules arising under natural substance of property can be considered as a natural basis of the social forms of appropriation, that is the final institutions adopted at a community level introduced by the socio-economic interactions [1, p.50–51]. Based on the fact that «...the development of an entity acts not just as interaction of natural and social substances of property, but as interaction of existing systems contradictions» [1, p. 49] and the objective character of contradiction between economic and institutional owners is recognized, a tool of which can be innovative activity associated with the production of institutions, determining the content and logic of the process of appropriation of goods and regulating the relations between the economic agents regarding appropriation» [1, p. 50]. Thus, as the authors of monographic publications rightly stress, the examined methodological approaches to the

study of the problem of property, «... the institutional theory of property is logical and should be seen not as a separate research program, but only as a part or an aspect of its General theory, a part of the single creation of property, appropriation, and the final product». In conclusion, then, scientists define: «In this case we should rather be talking about structural levels of property, first of all, socio-economic and institutional, and their theoretical analysis than about various theories of property as such». Then, in our opinion, there is a contradiction in combination of understanding of certain structural levels of property allocating «interior, immanent institutions of appropriation» and «institutions of public forms of appropriation» [1, p. 51] that explicitly form the institution of property.

And here again we have the manifestation of the problems associated with the heterogeneity of approaches of the main trends of institutional theory to the analysis of economic systems and economic activities, which are characterized by significant methodological differences, including the definition of the basic categories of institutionalism [11]. According to J. Searle, one of the most authoritative representatives of contemporary analytic philosophy, «As before in the literature on institutionalism there is confusion as for what exactly the Institute is. What is ontology, the way of existence of institutional reality?» [15, p. 6]. The term «institutionalism», according to E. Mayburd, «is based on the concepts of «institution» (custom, order) and «Institute» (the order set out in the form of the law or institution). However, often the «both are called institutions» is» [16]. According to J. Hodgson, a permanent participant of methodological discussion and debate about the nature of the institutions, and it is impossible to disagree with him, «...it is impossible to carry out any analysis of functioning of institutions (organizations) or not having adequate idea of what they are.... We have the possibility of removing some of the obstacles, to find such a definition, which would satisfy all scientists». J. Hodgson performs a detailed review of Western literature on this subject and his research, «without violating generally accepted in the scientific literature tradition, bases on the definition of institutions «as well-established and generally accepted set of social rules that structure social interactions» [17, p. 28]. In the works of the leaders of the institutional aspects of the social and economic theory, the definition of the Institute is based usually on the concept of norms or rules that define the various aspects of socio-economic activity of entities or their groups [18].

It is appropriate to focus on a critical assessment of the domestic economic institutionalism given by the Russian scientists. According to D. Frolov «formation of the system of categories of institutional economic theory is incomplete, and the development of laws haven't even started, as if they do not exist.... There is no scientific basis of a system approach to the design

of «cultivation» and «transplantation» of economic institutions» [3, p. 138], that also can be attributed to the shortcomings of institutionalism in Ukraine. The objective necessity of strengthening of systematic institutional analysis is grounded in the works by O. Inshakov and D. Frolov which are devoted to the disclosure of the biggest uncertainties of institutionalism and their solutions [19, p. 41]. Critically assessing the limits to institutionalism A. Moscovsky also emphasizes the extraordinary relevance of systematic analysis of institutional relations and processes «because... apparently there is a tendency crushing, slicing views about the institutions, which is accompanied by the loss of a holistic view of society and decrease the certainty of the concept of the Institute» [20, p. 77]. Russian scientists rightly recognize that in the system analysis of specific economic institutions only the first steps have been made and the research in this field remains «a weak link» of institutional theory» [3, p. 139].

We believe that the proposed by O. Inshakov and D. Frolov option as more reasoned and logical to identify the relationship of basic categories of institutionalism that gives you the ability to neutralize polysemantic term «institution» and the blurring of categorical reflection of institutional reality, and we perceived this option as a basic one in the own research on the institution property.

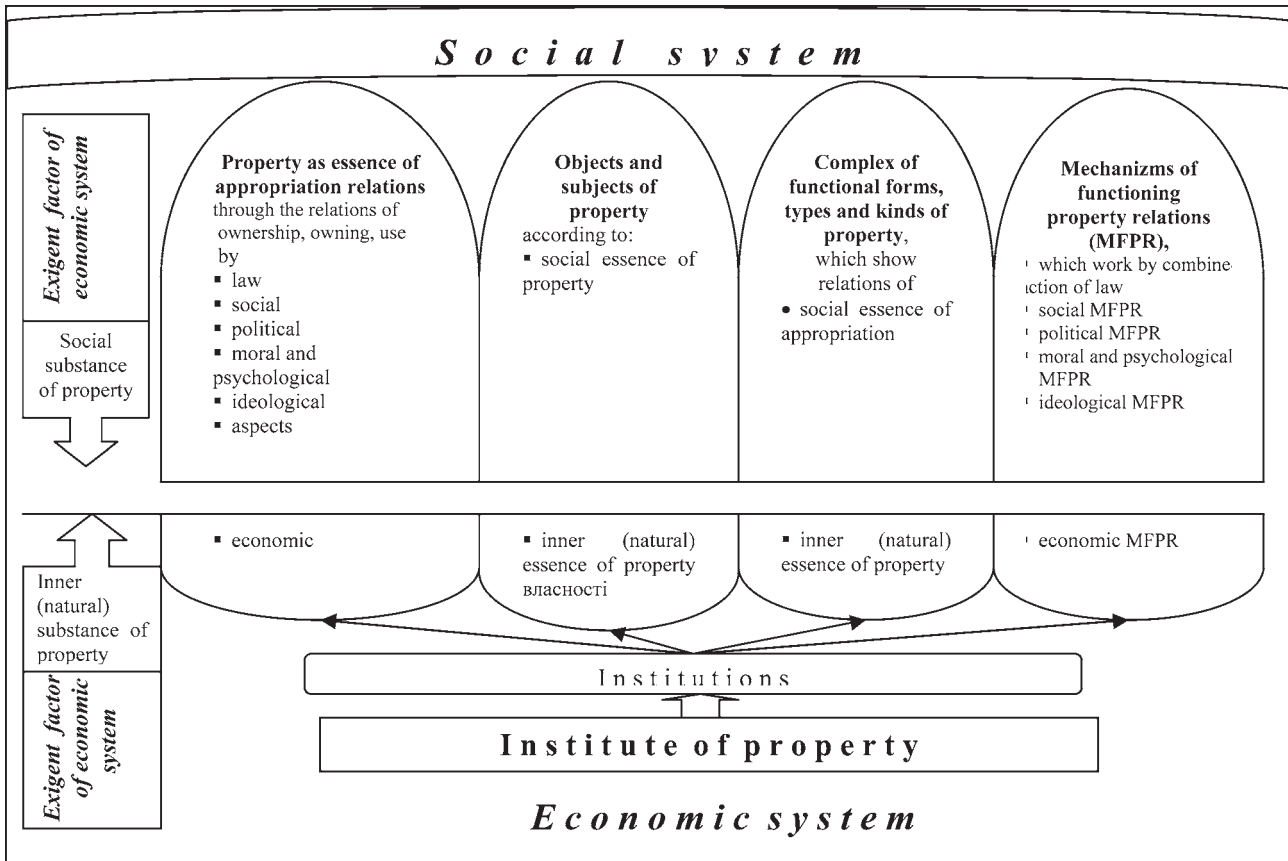
Carefully examining attempts of category specification of institutes and institutions in many scientific publications O. Inshakov and D. Frolov giving many arguments in favour of identification of these concepts and analyzing different positions, conclude: «...we insist on the necessity of differentiation between institutes and institutions» [21, p. 65]. Bringing the difference in the understanding of institutions and institutes, scientists elaborate understanding of the evolutionary role of institutes as «hard structures» in economic systems, in contrast to «soft» institutions that are only «approved», transmitted and stored, and define institutes as complex factors of production which are obvious complexes of interaction between institutions and organizations that reinforce effective institutions within the public system. Institutes are typical complexes of institutions performing functional genotypes of organizations, models of their functional structure that evolutionary happened. Each institute has a unique composition of formation and functioning of institutions, which provides the possibility of various forms of organization of human activity» [21, p. 72].

Besides, taking into account definitions of the notion «the institute» given by E. Furboth and R. Richter and their opinion that from the point of view of the institutional economic theory the importance is not only the study of characteristics of institutes but the problem to make them an integral part of the total economic model [22].

We believe that the given position is the key position from the point of view of the validity of the conclusions contained therein, and in the presence of methodological potential for further research of institute property. By understanding the economic evolution as a process of systemic nature the study of property relations in the system are relevant to the classical and institutional viewpoints into a unified concept of formation and functioning of the forms and methods of appropriation. It is known that in the evolutionary differentiation of economic institutionalism today there are three main trends — liberal (neo-institutionalism), radical (traditional institutionalism), moderate («new» institutionalism) [21, p. 76], which significantly differ in approaches to the study of the property. In our view, institutional theory can come to «understanding» by forming a unified methodological approach based on a systematic approach and, accordingly, to consider the institution of property as a system and to explore it as a part of the system paradigm of analysis of the interconnected unity of subsystems, or elements, which are constantly developing, i. e. institutions, which form the institute. The author's development of «anatomical structure of the institute of property as a fundamental of the institute of socio-economic system is schematically shown in Pic. 1.

In the proposed version of the institutional understanding of the system of property it becomes obvious that the system of property forms the institutional reality of the socio-economic system. You must refer to the reasoning J. Searle about the meaning of the term «institute», approaches to understanding the institutional reality and provided by him recommendations, and it's necessary to recognize that «...the institutional ontology is subjective» and «we should get into the institute mentally, to understand it, and to consider it in the research that Investigation the problem of the institute of property as an independent unit of analysis and as a component of the institutional system of the society is considered to be the main direction of the further research «the community has a logical structure.... However, society is partly composed of the views, representations, and these representations are logical structures, and any theory which deals with such phenomena must contain a logical analysis of their structures» [15, p. 27]. Hence, the logical questions arise about the vision of the institutional structure of society as a living organism with the view of the institute's property as his spine, the foundation, and the need to study the interdependence and complementarily of the various institutions that make up the institutional system of society that is in constant motion and development.

The proposed system of understanding of the institution of property in the present approach can be used by us in the defining part of the analysis of institutions. a Notion of the institute defined on the logic as a system



Pic. 1. Institute of property as a system (Source: elaborated by the author on the base of the own research)

and its study as a part of the system paradigm of analysis the interconnected unity of subsystems, or elements, that is, institutions that form this institute provides an opportunity to approach the modeling of institutions as independent dynamic objects of the study.

In the author's understanding of the institutional system of modern society that this system is formed by economic, socio-economic and social institutions [11, p. 115–116] as the systems created from certain elements of institutions, which is schematically shown in Pic. 2.

Thus, we come to a generalized understanding of the institute as a relatively autonomous integrated system and solving the problem of establishing its boundaries, which corresponds to the notion of a separate institute. In addition, the proposed approach to the definition of the institute can contribute to the solution in the ideological and defining matters that relate to subordinate relations between the main concepts of institutionalism, such as the institute and the institutions, institutes and organizations, etc. It is advisable to use a key category to the name of the institute that is founding for individual institute and forms.

**Conclusion.** System of property as an element of the economic system and the basic institution of society is continually evolving in response to changes in the social, cultural, political and other spheres of public life, including the deliberate action of a per-

son, and at the same time it contributes to stability in the socio-economic system. According to the synergetic approach the system of property is characterized by self-organization and definition of the order parameters, which adjust all other components of the socio-economic environment. Self-organization of the system of property makes it possible to resist the destructive processes that can occur in this system, as well as to change its structure or increase its order (complexity) in order to increase the reliability of the whole system. The processes of reforming property must reflect the requirements of its transformation despite the fact that changes to the system of relations within the natural substance property correspond to changes in the system of relations within the public substance and are made in a particular institutional environment.

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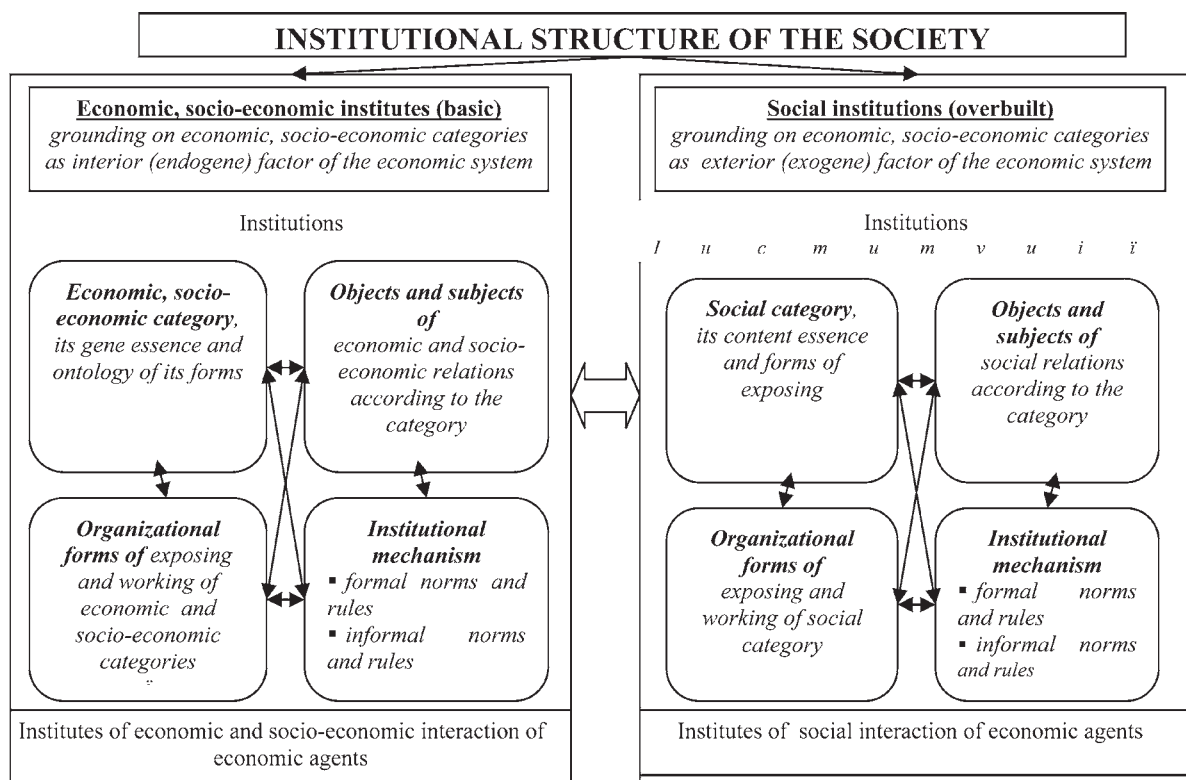


Fig. 2. Institutional structure of the society (Source: elaborated by the author on the base of the own research)

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Поступила до редакції 13.08.14

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УДК 334.75:330.83

М. П. Войнаренко\*

Л. А. Богатчик\*\*

### КЛАСТЕРИ В ЕКОНОМІЦІ: ОЦІНКА ПЕРЕДУМОВ ВИНИКНЕННЯ ТА ПЕРЕВАГ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ

*Визначено напрями поширення кластерів в економіці країн Центральної та Східної Європи, розглянуто базові передумови формування кластерних структур в інституційній економіці, узагальнено перелік особливостей формування кластерів як цілісних самодостатніх інститутів, здійснено порівняльний аналіз моделей кластерної політики, запропоновано існуючий інструментарій вивчення кластерів доповнити трьома типами кластерної політики, сформовано набір переваг від створення та функціонування кластерів як інститутів ринкової економіки.*

*Ключові слова: кластери в економіці, типи кластерної політики, функціонування кластерів як інститутів.*

*Определены направления распространения кластеров в экономике стран Центральной и Восточной Европы, рассмотрены базовые предпосылки формирования кластерных структур в институциональной экономике, обобщенно перечень особенностей формирования кластеров как целостных самодостаточных институтов, осуществлен сравнительный анализ моделей кластерной политики, предложено существующий инструментальный изучения кластеров дополнить тремя типами кластерной политики, сформирован набор преимуществ от создания и функционирования кластеров как институтов рыночной экономики.*

*Ключевые слова: кластеры в экономике, типы кластерной политики, функционирование кластеров как институтов.*

*Directions distribution of clusters in the economies of Central and Eastern Europe are considered basic prerequisites for the formation of cluster structures in institutional economics, generalized features for cluster formation as integral self-sufficient institutions made a comparative analysis of models of cluster policy proposed study existing instrument cluster to complement the three types of cluster policy, formed a set of benefits from the establishment and functioning of clusters as institutions of a market economy.*

*Key words: clusters in economics, types of cluster policy, functioning of clusters as institutions.*

*Постановка проблеми.* Кардинальні трансформаційні зміни, що відбулися в інституційній економіці світового господарства в середині ХХ ст. стали причиною формування нових територіально-галузевих та інтеграційних об'єднань:

кластерів, технопарків, вільних економічних зон, які вирізнялися високою конкурентоспроможністю на світовому ринку та значною економічною стійкістю даних структур. Однак, найбільш багатограними та конкурентоспроможними

\* Войнаренко М. П. — д-р екон. наук, професор, проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи, перший проректор.

\*\* Богатчик Л. А. — асистент кафедри обліку та аудиту.

Хмельницький національний університет, м. Хмельницький.