

**Olga Ilyash**

D.Sc. (Economics), Professor, Lviv Academy of Commerce, Ukraine;
 Leading Researcher of Regional Branch of the National Institute for Strategic Studies,
 Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine
 10 M. Tugan-Baranovsky Str., Lviv, 79005, Ukraine
 oliai@meta.ua

THE PRINCIPLES OF STATE REGULATION IN THE SPHERE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Abstract. *The purpose* of the article is to define theoretical basis for formation of socio-economic security and role of government regulation, developed structural component model of organization and methodology of the study of socio-economic security at the national and regional levels. The system of socio-economic security is defined as a triple system: the whole system of overarching elements; organization of social security in separated spheres; status and characteristics of measures to achieve optimal level of socio-economic system's security.

Results. The dynamic model of socio-economic cooperation in the sphere of socio-economic security is determined, the socio-economic risks on the regional level are systematized, challenges and threats to the social security of the state by institutional dangers of government regulation in the area of socio-economic security are determined. The author analyzes the dangers of state policy in the field of population reproduction and labor potential usage. Risks of state regulation of the labor market and migration at the regional level are outlined, the set of indicators to measure the socio-economic security functional components and assess their impact on the system of state regulation are proposed. On this basis, the model of the impact of threats on the system of socio-economic security is formed and taxonomic analysis to identify internal features of state regulation in the field of socio-economic security is applied in order to conduct a multidimensional study of Ukraine's regions socio-economic security regulation based at cluster approach.

Conclusions. Directions and means of state policy in the sphere of socio-economic security, and direction of the institutional regulation improving in this area are formulated. Developed regulatory system of state socio-economic security regulation outlines strategic priorities for the development and implementation of the Conception of social security of Ukraine. The imperative of Conception is to reduce social tension in the country by ensuring efficient operation of government, economic and social institutions in social communities protection from external and internal threats.

Keywords: socio-economic security sphere; government regulation; socio-economic security insurance mechanisms; the Conception of social security.

JEL Classification: P29, P36, H75

О. І. Іляш

доктор економічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри економіки підприємства,
 Львівська комерційна академія, Україна; провідний науковий співробітник
 Регіонального філіалу Національного інституту стратегічних досліджень при Президенті України,
 Київ, Україна

ПРИНЦИПИ ДЕРЖАВНОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ У СФЕРІ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Анотація. У статті визначено теоретичні основи формування системи соціально-економічної безпеки та роль у ній державного регулювання, розроблено структурно-динамічну модель соціально-економічної взаємодії в системі соціально-економічної безпеки. Визначено методичний підхід до вимірювання стану безпеки і систему індикаторів соціально-економічної безпеки на макро- та мезорівні з урахуванням місця соціальної складової в системі національної безпеки держави, безпеки у сфері відтворення населення і трудового потенціалу, соціальній та міграційних сферах, сфері ринку праці й зайнятості населення. Запропоновано інструменти державної політики у сфері соціально-економічної безпеки, визначено напрями вдосконалення інституціонального регулювання у цій сфері. Окреслено стратегічні пріоритети формування та реалізації Концепції соціальної безпеки України.

Ключові слова: сфера соціально-економічної безпеки, державне регулювання, механізми гарантування соціально-економічної безпеки, Концепція соціальної безпеки.

О. И. Иляш

доктор экономических наук, доцент, профессор кафедры экономики предприятия,
 Львовская коммерческая академия, Украина; ведущий научный сотрудник
 Регионального филиала Национального института стратегических исследований при Президенте Украины,
 Киев, Украина

ПРИНЦИПЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ В СФЕРЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ УКРАИНЫ

Аннотация. В статье определены теоретические основы формирования системы социально-экономической безопасности и роль в ней государственного регулирования, разработана структурно-динамическая модель социально-экономического взаимодействия в системе социально-экономической безопасности. Определен методический подход к измерению состояния безопасности и системы индикаторов социально-экономической безопасности на макро- и мезоуровнях с учетом места социальной составляющей в системе национальной безопасности государства, безопасности в сфере воспроизводства населения и трудового потенциала, миграционной сфере, сфере рынка труда и занятости населения. Предложены инструменты государственной политики, которые целесообразно применять в сфере социально-экономической безопасности, определены направления совершенствования институционального регулирования в этой сфере. Обозначены стратегические приоритеты формирования и реализации Концепции социальной безопасности Украины.

Ключевые слова: сфера социально-экономической безопасности, государственное регулирование, механизмы гарантирования социально-экономической безопасности, Концепция социальной безопасности.

Introduction. The problem of increasing the role of the state in ensuring security is immensely urgent due to the fact that the system of socio-economic security in Ukraine is formed only fragmentarily without sufficient theoretical and methodological foundation. As a result, negative phenomena and tendencies accumulate in economics and social sphere, which reveal themselves in deformations of social structure, economic de-socialisation, social and cultural degradation and weak social protection of person.

In this respect, guaranteeing socio-economic security as a key factor of socio-economic development of the state objectively requires comprehensive study on the grounds of systemic approach, not only at the level of person, economic agent, type of economic activity or society, but also in functional areas of employment of population, labour market, migration safety. Therefore, structural cohesion of units of formation and development of the system of socio-economic security is a necessary requirement of economic growth, the destabilization of which can lead to substantial negative social and economical consequences. In view of the above mentioned, it is quite urgent to develop mechanisms and means of the state policy of regulation of socio-economic security in the system of strategic and tactical priorities to strengthen the national security of Ukraine.

Theoretical and methodological fundamentals of the state regulation in the sphere of socio-economic security. Powerful national security as the main imperative for development of modern society objectively requires that the state builds special approach to ensure safety and solve problems in the security sphere. The security genesis in the social development theory confirms the leading part of the state in ensuring safety in all its areas: political, military, energetic, social and economic. Some Ukrainian scientists in the branch of economical security, such as G. Pasternak-Taranushenko [1], V. Palamarchuk [2], V. Skurativskiy [3], O. Novikova [4], carry out the research of the state regulatory mechanism in the different social spheres; they rationalize the necessity of the managerial-economic mechanism to regulate the socio-economic security which should be based on the defense of the social interest of the person and the society from threats to the national security. In this respect, it is important to study socio-economic security from the position of systemic approach as qualitative characteristics and integral feature of complex socio-economic processes regulation by the state.

Therefore, main requirements to formation of efficient system of state regulation in the sphere of socio-economic security are the following: applying comprehensive planning of economic and social development; predicting the indicators of safe development of socio-economic sphere; realization of national and special-purpose all-inclusive social programs.

It is proved that scientific foundation of state regulation facilitates determination of fundamental provisions of systemic approach to choose the mechanism, means and methods of state regulation of socio-economic security, what will significantly increase the level and quality of state regulation in the area of national security. For example, A. Sukhorukov substantiates the reasonability to use the following theories: systems and the system analysis, cycles, product life cycle, reserves, accidents, risks, technological discontinuity, factorial analysis, prognostication, antimonopoly regulation, decision making [5]. Particular attention should be paid to the Y. Kornay's version of the system approach in economic theory, called «system paradigm» [6]. Apparently, the task solving is impossible without the usage of the system theory means.

The results of the study show that the new paradigm for building the system of socio-economic security defines it as a triad:

- 1) integral societal system of interconnected elements;
- 2) organisational close subsystem of social security which is characterized by total interactions of its components (separate types of security);
- 3) condition and characteristics of the measure of reaching the optimal level of functional safety, reconstruction and development of socio-economic system. It is established that the process of formation of the system of socio-economic security

that is based on the system methodology enables to consider socio-economic security as an element of social system, to determine system-building principles and its determinants.

It is proved that the main criteria for determining the measure of organization and efficiency of the system of socio-economic security are the following: correlation of the system elements; its dynamics (homeostasis); presence of leading and controlling parameters in the system, as well as channels for feed-forward and feed-back at different levels of social management hierarchy. All of that provides for determination of the space of state regulation in security sphere and statement of existence of the super-social security function, which: 1) is ensured by the complex of measures taken by the state and society; 2) is defined by functional and institutional means of organisation of interaction and protection of the system elements from internal and external threats; 3) is grounded on the ability to self-development and reproduction.

Assessment of efficiency of the policy of ensuring socio-economic security provides for maintaining dynamic integrity of this system. It is proved that in order to support the system under the conditions of unstable environment and internal transformations (accidental or intentional) one requires special organization of the system which will assure its resistance to threats. The developed and proposed structural and dynamic model of social interaction in the system of socio-economic security accounts for disorganizing influence of external environment and internal contradictions on its vital interests and is limited by the boundaries that corresponds to the needs of the system and its elements under the conditions of sustainable development. That is why it is established that the main parameter of social interaction in the system of socio-economic security, the formation of which is interpreted as a complex socio-economic mechanism of reciprocal influence of external and internal threats (parameters) in the conditions of dispersal of features of all system constituents, the sequence of designing the structural and dynamic model of security which covers coordination and management of socio-economic processes and social determinants of safe development [7; 8; 9]. This approach defines sufficiency of the state policy in the area of effective implementation of general economic and social objectives of monitoring, productivity and safety of the system based on ensuring security of reproduction of population and labour potential, social sphere, labour market and employment and migration safety (Figure 1).

It has been found out that under the conditions of acceleration of socio-economic changes and increase in social tension the appeared risks in social sphere increased in intensity. The developed typology of risks in the sphere of socio-economic security allows to reveal the changes in the system entropy, possibilities for application of quantitative approaches in its management, and to state the risk as perceived possibility of the danger in respect of existence of challenges and threats to the system. The paper presents grounds for existence of prevailing risks in the sphere of socio-economic security according to the following time periods: 1) behavioural one that is based on defining main types of individual attitude to risks and factors that determine the specific character of relations within the system; 2) situational one that defines the state of coordination of particular methods and approaches of risk management and envisages possible positive and negative consequences of their influence; 3) procedural one that defines individualized risks that are widely displayed in the «risk society»; 4) functional one that defines the directions of influence of the society transformation on the risks in socio-economic sphere; 5) systemic and synergetic (integral) one that is based on distinguishing functions of analysis, assessment and management of risks and confirms the multi-facetedness and sustainability of the system that is able to adapt to changing environment conditions and eliminate current threats, as well as existence of significant amount of dangerous factors that simultaneously influence the national security system in the area of reproduction of population, labour market and employment, social and migration spheres. It is proved that the current classification of risks, challenges, dan-

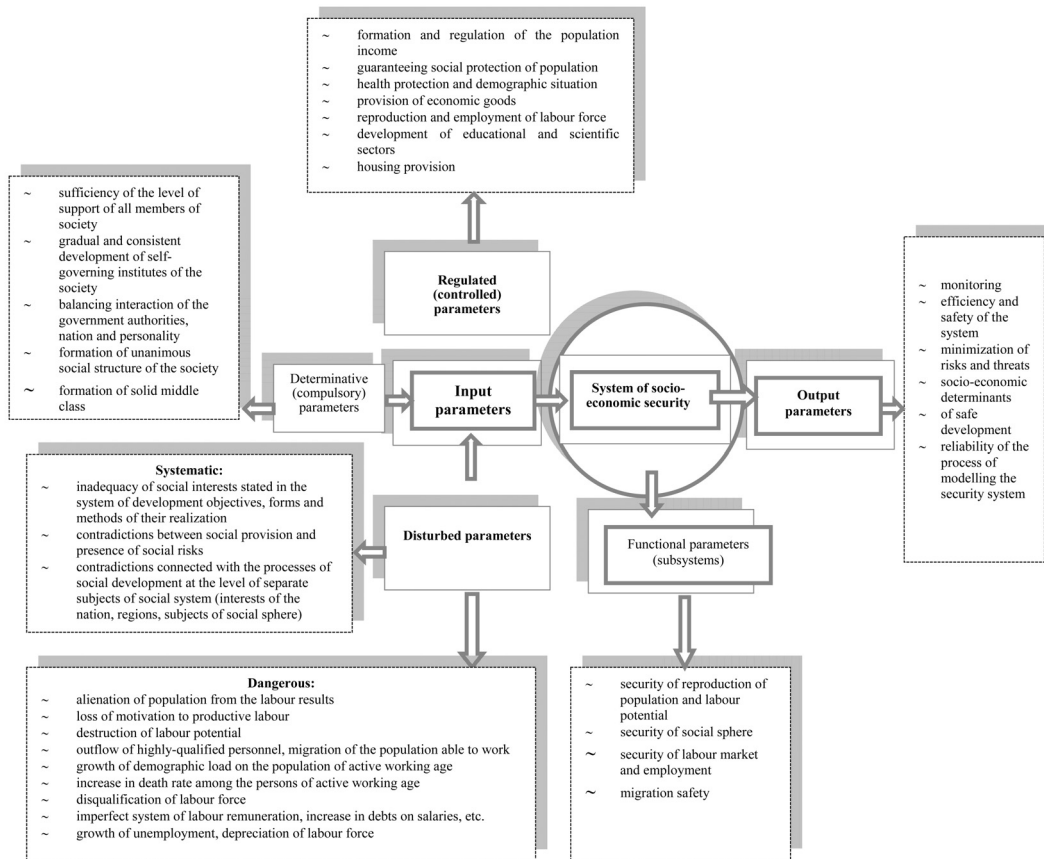


Fig. 1: Structural and dynamic model of social interaction in the system of socio-economic security of the state
 Source: Suggested by the author

gers and threats is notable for conditionality and provides for appearance of the security priorities at a particular stage of socio-economic development; and they are not constant and may undergo considerable changes due to certain situation and main criteria of threat classification (location of the source of danger, degree of threat formation, threat character, field and type of human activity, rate of subjective estimates of threats, etc.).

According to the results of comparative analysis of interdependence of state regulation in the sphere of socio-economic security and institutional mechanism of its provision, it is proved that in order to neutralize threats effectively the state often uses the mechanisms of social limits, at the same time ensuring progressive development and effective functioning of socio-economic system, that is the source of threats. It evidences the low level of efficiency of state regulation in the sphere of socio-economic security from the positions of institutional theory caused by imperfection of institutional environment and revealed in uncontrollability of system-building areas of the national economics; discrepancies in legislative basis and normative subordinate acts; non-correspondence of the structure of the functioning social institutions to new conditions of social life that entails collision between different institutional subsystems and, thus, provokes unsteadiness and abruptness of the individual behaviour. The interconnection of system institutional errors and spontaneous process in the system of socio-economic security is established to attest the increase in dangers, destruction of principles and norms of behaviour, what causes discrediting of the state regulation system in the security sphere.

Results. For the purpose of assessment of influence of threats on the system of socio-economic security in operation, the adapted model based on cognitive modelling has been designed. The sequence of analysis and management of influence of threats on the system of socio-economic security envisages the following stages: 1) collection of information about the project of protection; 2) selection of criteria that characterize the condition of various directions of ensuring socio-economic security, determination of their acceptable level; 3) construction

of cognitive model of influence of primary and secondary threats on the security system; 4) calculation of the Fishburn scales by modified method of non-strict ranging of threats; 5) analysis of the level of provision of the system of socio-economic security for the purpose of designing different strategies of safety management: reduction of risks, avoidance of risks, liquidation of threats in the sphere of socio-economic security.

The problem of regulation of such many-dimensional category as socio-economic security in relation to normative standard vector is solved with the help of taxonomy method [10; 11]. Distributing of all factorial features (security indicators) to stimulants and destimulants for each subsystem $c_i^{(k)}$ ($i = \overline{1, n}$; $k = \overline{1, 5}$) allowed calculation Euclid distances between vectors of standardized data and standard vector between the points p_k – of measurable space:

$$c_{i0}^{(k)} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{pk} (x_{ij}^{(k)} - z_j^{(k)})^2}, \tag{1}$$

to define auxiliary values $\bar{c}_0^{(k)}, S_0^{(k)}, c_0^{(k)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_0^{(k)} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_{i0}^{(k)}; S_0^{(k)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_{i0}^{(k)} - \bar{c}_0^{(k)})^2}, \\ c_0^{(k)} &= \bar{c}_0^{(k)} + 3S_0^{(k)}; \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

and coefficients $d_i^{(k)}$ of the level of socio-economic security (Table 1):

$$d_i^{(k)} = 1 - \frac{c_{i0}^{(k)}}{c_0^{(k)}}, \tag{3}$$

where $i = \overline{1, n}$ – sequence number of the object (year); $n = 12$ – total amount of objects (years); k – sequence number of the component (1, 2, 3 or 4, case $k = 5$ – «total by all components»); $x_{ij}^{(k)}$ – output standardized data; $z_j^{(k)}$ – coordinates of the standard vector (determined by stimulants and destimu-

Tab. 1: Taxonomic rates of the level of Ukraine's socio-economic security (within the framework of functional components) in 2000-2011

Year	Component 1 (security of reproduction of population and labour potential)		Component 2 (security of social sphere)		Component 3 (security of labour market and employment of population)		Component 4 (migration security)		By all components (system of socio-economic security)	
	$c_{i0}^{(1)}$	$d_i^{(1)}$	$c_{i0}^{(2)}$	$d_i^{(2)}$	$c_{i0}^{(3)}$	$d_i^{(3)}$	$c_{i0}^{(4)}$	$d_i^{(4)}$	$c_{i0}^{(5)}$	$d_i^{(5)}$
2000	7,140	0,232	7,820	0,131	9,813	0,172	4,937	0,146	15,258	0,079
2001	7,524	0,191	6,541	0,273	8,501	0,283	4,833	0,164	13,965	0,157
2002	6,834	0,265	6,254	0,305	7,150	0,397	5,086	0,121	12,759	0,230
2003	6,784	0,270	5,135	0,429	6,155	0,481	4,880	0,156	11,580	0,301
2004	6,687	0,281	5,011	0,443	4,822	0,593	4,646	0,197	10,708	0,354
2005	6,200	0,333	4,778	0,469	4,769	0,598	4,652	0,196	10,279	0,380
2006	6,453	0,306	3,478	0,614	4,389	0,630	4,554	0,213	9,682	0,416
2007	7,709	0,171	3,353	0,627	3,142	0,735	4,818	0,167	10,186	0,385
2008	7,412	0,203	4,690	0,479	2,748	0,768	4,906	0,152	10,419	0,371
2009	8,207	0,117	4,276	0,525	4,065	0,657	5,186	0,103	11,361	0,314
2010	8,478	0,088	4,233	0,530	4,412	0,628	5,437	0,060	11,782	0,289
2011	7,385	0,206	5,681	0,369	3,577	0,698	5,371	0,071	11,334	0,316

Source: Developed by the author

lants); j – sequence number of factorial feature; p_k – amount of factorial features (indicators of socio-economic security) by k -component; $x_{i0}^{(k)}$ – the Euclid distances between the given objects and standard vector; $\bar{c}_0^{(k)}$ and $s_0^{(k)}$ – averaged distance and mean-square deviation of distances (the distances between the stated objects and standard vector of development); $c_0^{(k)} = \bar{c}_0^{(k)} + 3s_0^{(k)}$ – «auxiliary» value, the use of which is grounded by the «rule of three sigmas».

The found taxonomic indicator synthetically characterizes the changes in the development rate of the system of socio-economic security. Its most important advantage is that at present we deal with one direction and scale of changes in the processes represented by the total arbitrary amount of initial features (indicators of socio-economic security). In the work it showed high instability (changeability) caused by mean-square deviation (0.1) which constitutes the third of the average taxonomy coefficient (0.3).

According to the results of assessment of indicators of the socio-economic security of Ukraine, the low level of the socio-economic security in Ukraine has been established in regard to functional components. It has been proved that decline of parameters of socio-economic security and approaching to threshold values in the short-term period is acceptable, though undesirable. In the long-term period, it leads to destruction of the basic essentials of the state regulation system and of guaranteed life safety of person, family, society, system of state socio-economic security.

Conclusions and implications. This paper determines the important scientific and applied problem of improvement of theoretical and methodological base, substantiation strategic priorities and development of the state regulation mechanisms in the sphere of socio-economic security of Ukraine. The received scientific and methodological, as well as systematic and applied results allow drawing the following conclusions:

1. Guaranteeing socio-economic security is an important task of the policy of ensuring stable and balanced development of the state as a socio-economic system in the conditions of establishment of socially oriented economics. The urgent problem of effective state regulation of socio-economic security requires improvement of approaches to form the methodology of its study.

2. The definition of the determinants of the state system of socio-economic security allowed distinguishing its most significant components – demographic, social, migration and labour utilization. The main criteria for determination of the measure of

organization and efficiency of the system of socio-economic security include organic interaction of its elements, dynamics (homeostasis), availability of the leading and controlling parameters and channels for feed-forward and feedback. The system of socio-economic security can not be limited by political sphere and actions of the government institutions but requires comprehensive establishment of favourable socio-economic conditions for development.

3. Implementation of the developed structural and dynamic model of social interaction in the system of socio-economic security, whose elements include guarantee of security of reproduction of population and labour potential, social sphere, labour market and employment and migration safety, purposes to protect it from disorganizing influence of the environment and internal contradictions.

4. The system of indicators of measuring the level of socio-economic security with account of the place of social component in the system of national security of the state shall include: the sphere of reproduction of population and labour potential, social and migration spheres, the sphere of labour market and employment. Using the proposed methodology, we have established that the level of socio-economic security in Ukraine is low, in general, and by many indicators it is lower than the extreme critical values.

6. In respect of critical state of the social development in Ukraine, the prevailing condition for intensified socio-economic security is execution and implementation of the Conception of social security. The target imperative of the Conception shall be reduction in social tension in the country by means of ensuring efficient activity of the state economic and social institutions for protection of the society from external and internal threats. In the meanwhile, it is necessary to ensure interconnection of achievement of operative goals of the Conception of social security (provision of security of reproduction of population and growth of labour potential, security of social and migration spheres, security of labour market and employment) and the strategic goals of ensuring socio-economic security of the state and its regions.

References

- Pasternak-Taranushenko, G. (2000). Security: system, subsystem, evaluation, new weapon. *Ekonomika Ukrainy (Economy of Ukraine)*, 12, 53-57 (in Ukr.).
- Palamarchuk, V. (1993). *Social Strategy of Ukraine in the Social Reforms Period*. Kyiv, Ukraine: NISS Press (in Ukr.).
- Skurativskiy, V. (2002). *Basics of the Social Policy*. Kyiv, Ukraine: Interregional Academy of Personnel Management Press (in Ukr.).
- Novikova, O. (1997). *Social Security: Organizational and Economic Problems and Solutions*. Donetsk, Ukraine: IEP NAS of Ukraine Press (in Ukr.).
- Sukhorukov, A. (2009). Consideration of Dynamic Relations in the Economic Security Systems. *Stratehichna panorama (Strategic Panorama)*, 2, 115-129 (in Ukr.).
- Zhalilo, Y. (2009). *Theory and Practice of the Effective State Economical Strategy Forming*. Kyiv, Ukraine: NISS Press (in Ukr.).
- Gutman, G., Miroedov, A., & Fedin, S. (2001). *Regional economy management*. In G. Gutman (Ed.). Moscow, Russian Federation: Finansy i Statistika (in Russ.).
- Leksin, I. (2003). Territorial State Structure: Attempt to Implement System Analysis Methodology. *Ros. ekon. zhurnal (Russ. Econ. Journal)*, 1, 55-74 (in Russ.).
- Karitseva, O., Shevchenko, S., & Shapochka, M. (2005). *Basics of Sustainable Development*. In L. Melnyk (Ed.). Sumy, Ukraine: Universytetska knyha (in Ukr.).
- Beshelev, S., & Gurvits, F. (1994). *Mathematical and statistical methods of expert evaluations*. Moscow, Russian Federation: Statistika (in Russ.).

11. Sablina, N., & Telychko, V. (2009). Usage of Taxonomy Method for the Analysis of Internal Enterprise Resources. *Biznes Inform (Busyness Inform)*, 3, 78-82 (in Ukr.).
 12. Kopych, I., Sorokivskiy, V., & Stefaniak, V. (2010). *Mathematic Models in Management and Marketing*. Lviv, Ukraine: Lviv Commercial Academy Press (in Ukr.).
 13. Libanova, E. (2005). *Administrative-Territorial Reform: challenges, ways of implementation, criteria of efficiency*. In Z. Varnalii (Ed.). Kyiv, Ukraine: NISS Press (in Ukr.).
 14. Ilyash, O. (2012). *Transformations of the Social Security System of Ukraine: Regional Dimension*. Lviv, Ukraine: PAIS Press (in Ukr.).

Received 01.06.2014

References (in language original)

1. Пастернак-Таранушенко Г. Безпека: система, підсистема, оцінки, нова зброя / Г. Пастернак-Таранушенко // Економіка України. – 2000. – № 12. – С. 53–57.
 2. Паламарчук В. М. Соціальна стратегія України у період здійснення соціальних реформ / В. М. Паламарчук. – К. : Нац. ін-т стратег. досліджень, 1993. – Вип. 11. – 31 с.
 3. Скуратівський В. А. Основи соціальної політики : навч. посіб. / В. А. Скуратівський. – К. : МАУП, 2002. – 200 с.
 4. Новікова О. Ф. Соціальна безпека: організаційно-економічні проблеми і шляхи їх вирішення / О. Ф. Новікова. – Донецьк : ІЕП НАН України, 1997. – 460 с.
 5. Сухоруков А. І. Врахування динамічних зв'язків у системах економічної безпеки / А. І. Сухоруков // Стратегічна панорама. – 2009. – № 2. – С. 115–129.

6. Жаліло Я. А. Теорія та практика формування ефективної економічної стратегії держави / Я. А. Жаліло. – К. : НІСД, 2009. – 336 с.
 7. Гутман Г. В. Управление региональной экономикой / Г. В. Гутман, А. А. Мирюдов, С. В. Федин ; под ред. Г. В. Гутмана. – М. : Финансы и статистика, 2001. – 176 с.
 8. Лексин И. Территориальное устройство государства: попытка реализации системной методологии анализа / И. Лексин // Рос. экон. журнал. – 2003. – № 1. – С. 55–74.
 9. Основи стійкого розвитку : навч. посіб. / [О. І. Карінцева, С. М. Шевченко, М. К. Шапочка та ін.] ; за заг. ред. Л. Г. Мельника. – Суми : Університетська книга, 2005. – 654 с.
 10. Бешелев С. Математико-статистические методы экспертных оценок / С. Бешелев, Ф. Гурвиц. – М. : Статистика, 1994. – 256 с.
 11. Сабліна Н. В. Использование метода таксономии для анализа внутренних ресурсов предприятия / Н. В. Сабліна, В. А. Теличко // Бізнес Інформ. – 2009. – № 3. – С. 78–82.
 12. Колич І. М. Математичні моделі в менеджменті та маркетингу : навч. посіб. / І. М. Колич, В. М. Сороківський, В. І. Стефаняк. – Л. : Вид-во Львів. комерц. акад., 2010. – 268 с.
 13. Лібанова Е. М. Адміністративно-територіальна реформа: завдання, шляхи реалізації, критерії ефективності / Е. М. Лібанова ; за ред. З. С. Варналія. – К. : НІСД, 2005. – 325 с.
 14. Іляш О. І. Трансформації системи соціальної безпеки України: регіональний вимір : монографія / О. І. Іляш. – Львів : ПАІС, 2012. – 592 с.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 01.06.2014



I. I. Черленяк

доктор наук з державного управління, старший науковий співробітник, завідувач кафедри міжнародного бізнесу, логістики та менеджменту, ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет», Україна
 cherenyaki@mail.ru

**КОНКУРЕНТОСПРОМОЖНІСТЬ,
 КОНКУРЕНЦІЯ, РИНОК:
 МАКРОСИСТЕМНІ АСПЕКТИ**

Анотація. У статті з позицій теорії координації багаторівневих ієрархічних систем та теорії самоорганізації розглянуто системи-процеси: конкурентоспроможність, конкуренція, ринок. Проаналізовано можливість застосування концепції «модернізації навздогін» і ліберальної економічної моделі до транзитивної економіки України. Визначено умови формування нового відтворювального механізму для гармонізації ринкової конкуренції, підприємницької активності та зацікавленості суспільства в активному використанні бізнесменами обмежених суспільних ресурсів. Запропоновано створити модель-практику відтворення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки, яка б базувалася на двоїстій природі конкуренції – інституціональній і самоорганізаційній.

Ключові слова: конкурентоспроможність, конкуренція, ринок, економічна система, транзитивна економіка, самоорганізація.

И. И. Черленяк

доктор наук по государственному управлению, старший научный сотрудник, профессор, заведующий кафедрой международного бизнеса, логистики и менеджмента, Ужгородский национальный университет, Украина

КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ, КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ, РЫНОК: МАКРОСИСТЕМНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация. В статье с позиций теории координации многоуровневых иерархических систем и теории самоорганизации рассмотрены системы-процессы: конкурентоспособность, конкуренция, рынок. Проанализирована возможность применения концепции «модернизации вдогонку» и либеральной экономической модели в транзитивной экономике Украины. Определены условия формирования нового воспроизводственного механизма для гармонизации рыночной конкуренции, предпринимательской активности и заинтересованности общества в активности использования бизнесменами ограниченных общественных ресурсов. Предложено создать модель-практику воспроизведения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, которая бы базировалась на двойственной природе конкуренции – институциональной и самоорганизационной.

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность, конкуренция, рынок, экономическая система, транзитивная экономика, самоорганизация.

Ivan Chereniak

D.Sc. (Public Administration), Senior Researcher, Professor, Uzhhorod National University, Ukraine
 3 Narodna Sq., Uzhhorod, 88000, Transcarpathian Region, Ukraine

COMPETITIVENESS, COMPETITION, MARKET: MACROSYSTEM ASPECTS

Abstract. Introduction. The concept of free competition is one of the pillars of the liberal economic model, which demonstrated acceptable results for the economies of some developed capitalist countries in the industrial age. The liberal model was not effective for transitive economy of Ukraine. This demonstrates the fundamental problems of Ukraine's economic mechanism component coordination, including, perhaps, the most important: competition, market, competitiveness. *The purpose of the article* is to develop alternative modifications of the semantic content for the triad competition-market-competitiveness in terms of post-industrial era challenges and transitive economy problems. *Results.* While formulating the development of the national economy competitiveness model, it must be born in mind that the concept and model of management based at increasing the efficiency of pro-