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### **ECLECTICISM OF USE OF THE CONCEPTS "INTEREST" AND "PURPOSE" IN MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISE**

**Background:** Theoretical definiteness of concepts "purpose" and "interest" is insufficient in modern literature for use in management of economic security of enterprise in practice. The sphere and features of application of concepts are mixed and in practice of their use uncertainty that is primary, and that secondary takes place. Use of this or that of these concepts of quality of a starting point of planning, changes radically procedure of establishment of the purposes and motives of activity. **Aims:** On the basis of the comparative analysis of pragmatical aspect of concepts "purpose" and "interest" to define differences in procedures and results of management of economic security at the enterprises. **Results:** In modern special literature the range of interpretation of concept "purpose" is very much such wide that covers a little, even non-adjacent fields of knowledge. Interpretation of concept "purpose" aren't connected with category of whether conscious, whether unconscious requirements. The purpose, mostly, is formed without analysis of requirements. Literary definitions allow abilities of the subject to establish the purposes, relying only on own understanding of the desirable future. Respectively interests of the enterprise, mostly, are understood as system of requirements of activity of the enterprise which are realized through a prism of subjective characteristics of the management of the enterprise. In this case interest not only initiates integrity of system of social and economic requirements of the enterprise, but also acts as incentive of activity for heads. Awareness of interests of own enterprise becomes a basis of behaviour of heads which leads to realization of these interests. Unlike requirements, interests are adjusted on completely real purposes. Therefore interests can also act mediately as incentive of activity of the enterprise and define his organizational behaviour in environment. But only according to perception of objective conditions of activity by subjects in the enterprise. Therefore interest has to be perceived as subjective expression of objective requirements. Rather often in practice of management of economic security interest substitution is allowed by the purpose. Thus the logical interrelation between requirements of the enterprise and motives of the general behaviour of its participants is lost. Further it predetermines comparison of actually reached results to incorrect target reference points and the formulation of the wrong conclusions concerning results of activity of the enterprise. **Conclusions:** Today insufficient adaptation of theoretic and methodological aspects concerning application of con-







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