THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Associate Professor Ph. D. Zoya HALUSHKA
Department of Economics, Faculty of Finance and Economics
Bukovyna State Finance Academy, Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Abstract:
Opportunities of application of general scientific methods for the analysis of structure of economic systems in conditions of their transformation are studied. The special attention is given sociocultural to elements as factor which determines specificity of all social systems.

Key words: analysis, economic systems, social, structure

1. INTRODUCTION

As the important condition of the analysis transformation economy search of new tools of research of essence of modern economic systems, specificities of mechanisms and laws of their functioning acts on the basis of those approaches which exist in other sciences for the analysis of any systems. It is considered, that the general theory of systems as a scientific direction has appeared in the beginning of XX century. Russian scientist A.Bogdanov has put in pawn a basis of this direction in work "Tektology, or a general organizational science" (term belongs to L.Bertalanfi - "the General theory of systems" (1926r.)). According to this theory, system in general name complete object which supports the existence and carries out the certain functions on the basis of interaction of its elements. The system is always considered as process. As systems cooperate with their environment, it is necessary to study also organizational mechanisms - positive and negative feedback. In fact, as writes A.Bogdanov, exists tektological the law: if the system will consist of subsystems of the supreme and lowest organization its behavior is determined by the second subsystem [quo. For 2, c.15-16].

The system is a complete object which supports the existence and functions thanking interactions between elements. The system has own characteristics: 1) the behavior of systems depends on the law of a composition; 2) a principle system hierarchy: the system will consist of subsystems and most is a subsystem of system more a high rank; 3) dynamic complexity: different conditions of elements can change properties of system; 4) a principle of conformism: laws of behavior of systems - universal. It means, that studying system of the certain type, results of this research can be distributed to all systems of similar type [3, 29].

Traditionally economic science studied linear systems which properties do not change for the period of change of their qualitative conditions. In linearly organized (promodelled) system structural elements have rights only on those qualities and properties which are delegated by it system as whole. "The world of linear systems is the world without alternative realism, the world without a choice. Such the social validity from positions of totalitarianism for which and the analytics, accordingly, is not necessary " also is imagined, - Ukrainian philosopher M.A.Ozhevan marks. [5]. At the same time, value of linear modeling is hard for overestimating, as it enabled to analyze critical modes of functioning of difficultly organized systems. Linearity very important when is kept in time the certain structure where communications between its elements are counterbalanced. And on the contrary, the more the system comes nearer to conditions of a unbalance, in it nonlinear characteristics and the less in it of attributes lines especially accrue.

In second half XX item "the theory of chaos" or a nonlinear science which has received practical application in parallel in many areas of a science (A.Puankare, A.Andronov, Kh.Uintni - in mathematics began to develop so-called; I.Prigozhin - in thermodynamics; E.Janch and M.Moiseev - in a history; L.Leskov - in modelling welfare processes). Scientists have understood, that the knowledge of the social validity should be enriched due to accumulation of the knowledge extracted

in other sciences. In dialogue of sciences the new research paradigm is under construction today. Nonlinear there are those systems which properties significally depend on processes which in them occur. The essence of nonlinearity will consist in because at change of the certain managing parameter there can be determined its critical condition, beginning from which the behavior of system essentially changes. There is a line of characteristics of such systems: 1) Nonlinear systems provide not simply different, and alternative decisions which cann ot be realized simultaneously; 2) even minor alterations around of such points can lead to significant changes in behavior of system; 3) qualitative the characteristic (attribute) of nonlinearity and criticality are shown in situations nonbalans; 4) in open systems possible evolutionary no equilibrium processes which occur alternatively; 5) at the analysis socioeconomical systems the problem becomes complicated also that their development submits influences of subjective decisions.

The behavior of dynamic systems supposes instability, that is why presence of a problem of unpredictability. An interval of time during which movement remains expected, name horizon of vision. In conditions of instability the horizon of vision becomes finished. " Final horizon of vision and own time inherent not only to chaotic systems. They characteristic for any difficult objects, including what concern to socioeconomical spheres " - are rebuked by V.M.Kostjuk [2, 14-17].

Scientists attach great importance to functions of chaos during self-organizing and self-management. It consider as: а) the factor of updating of the difficult organization; б) the mechanism of an output on one of tendencies from a spectrum potentially possible; в) a way of synchronization of rates of evolution of subsystems inside difficult system and by that a way of preservation of its integrity; г) the factor of the adaptation to change of an environment; д) a way of preparation to different to variants of the future development [3, 146]. In connection with these characteristics allocate rules which it is necessary to adhere at management in conditions of chaos: 1) the indignation should not be strong; 2) management should be extremely sensitive to a condition of system; 3) it is important to establish, as far as freedom of actions should be limited during instability and, at last; 4) integrity of system should not be destroyed. The ratio between the order and chaos, harmony and disharmony all time changes. Sometimes people accept the order more, but for the majority of the human purposes the most useful is a degree of a muddle which changes. The task of management consists not in eradicating chaos, and in achieving a convenient ratio between the order and a muddle.

As modern method of the analysis of the self-organized nonlinear systems the social synergetrics acts. Synergetical the approach develops at different schools which concern to different areas of scientific knowledge.

The main idea of use sociosynerhetical the approach consists that the society is examined as open system, but such, that has one real and many potential conditions. The society can pass from real in one of potential conditions. For its analysis bifurkatsy - a branching when the system is in a critical nonequilibrium condition, and the further development can result very important condition or in the new order, or to disintegration of the system. It is important to take into account also intermediate conditions and processes which very much complicate procedure of forecasting of development of social systems. If during the stable periods as the main tendency the determinism in transformation the periods the role of fluctuation (casual changes) very grows acts, and bifurkatsia casual character has. Sociosynergetics brings to a focus to those aspects of a social reality which in classical theories are examined as minor and to a case though, for example, in crisis situations they can play a leaguing role. The social synergetrics today is the most substantial and promising direction of research of social systems as opens new aspects and new mechanisms of their research.

2 STATEMENT OF A TASK

Using general scientific approaches, each science including the economic theory, not should is artificial to search and garble the facts, aspiring to confirm presence of all characteristics of system in objects of the research. Such approaches give an analysis algorithm of systems and allow to understand internal interrelations and mechanisms of their development with the purpose of

studying ways of effective influence on this development and its possible alternatives as influence of various internal and external factors. In economy such approaches should underlie economic thinking both on the equal states, and at a level of separate economic subjects. The pu rpose of the given research is revealing features of internal structure and mechanisms of development of modern social and economic systems on the basis of use of methods sociosunergetics.

3. RESULTS

Structural - sunergetical the approach enables to conn ect long-term tendencies and nonlinear changes which have temporary character in research. During modernization the society receives new qualitative characteristics which change the previous structures and mechanisms of functioning of political institutes. If during the evolutionary periods prevail transhistorical tendencies during the periods bifurcatsy there are processes of self-organizing.

Any social system inherently represents concrete historical education which functions with a definite purpose or assignment. Distinguish economic, political, information, ideological and other systems which are formed at a level of public ability to live. Each of them acts as set of the ordered and structured elements and communications which have the different purpos es of the existence. It is very important to analyze internal logic of system, proceeding from definition of its structural elements and the mechanism of their interaction. For stationary systems (during balance) as standard characteristics of system act: integrity or existence of such features which are not reduced to the sum of characteristics of separate elements; structure, presence of organizational structures which coordinate interrelation of separate elements; the self -regulation directed on preserva tion of a proof equilibrium condition; Complexity, i.e. presence of feedback; information or presence of liaison channels and signaling between elements of system; dynamism, ability to adaptation in new conditions and also to development.

In an opposition of tendencies of conservatism and dynamism there is a development or change of a society. Provide integrity of system its organizational structures, their coordination and coordination. In case of disorganization of social system its integrity is lost, dee pen disproportions, social disagreements become aggravated, there a re conflicts which can lead to significant updating or replacement of system.

In functioning any society there is a system of norms, rules, procedures, and also mechanisms of their realiza tion, which structuring relations between people and the organizations. These are political and social and economic institutes which act as forms of social integration, determine "game rules", the order in a society. They authorize norms and structures of social relations, functions of the state structures, a range of the rights and duties of individuals, the mechanism of interaction of manufacture and consumption, sadly developments and forms of coordination of public processes. At the same time, institute s in the certain measure pawn borders of stability of the system, scales of possible changes, act as intrasystem "terminator" of social changes. The majority of scientists count, that specificity institution environments is determined by material conditions of existence of a society. " Any social generality can be examined as the industrial or economic mechanism which structure will consist that refers to as social and economic institutes. Such institutes are usual ways of realization of process of a public life in its communication with a material environment in which the alive society ", - writes T.Veblen [2, 204]. In a modern science more popular opposite approach. For example, F.Fukujama, the known American sociologist, considers, that various social ins titutes are built on above family as the primary tool socialization. " In family the person receives culture and habits which values allow to exist normally to it in a society and because of which and experience of this society are transferred from generation up to generation ", - it writes [6, 17].Historically informal rules of public behavior were gradually supplemented with artificial, formal institutes. Legislative norms, and also establishments, mechanisms, the organizations which create with the purpo se of the control over observance of these rules, act as result of subjective activity of people. They rather mobile in space and time, and their efficiency as historical experience testifies, depends on a measure of conformity

to informal institutes. So, formal and informal institutes behave differently - at different levels and with different rates. As writes D.Nort, " if formal rules can be changed for one night informal norms usually change only gradually. But norms give "legitimacies" to system of rule s and consequently revolutionary changes never are so revolutionary as that their supporters "[7] would aspire.

4. CONCLUSIONS

All elements of social system are connected among themselves direct and return interdependent, mutually determine each other. T hey cannot be imagined as a pyramid in which there is a precise subordination of elements like of Marks models of a socioeconomic structure where there is a basis as interaction of productive forces and relations of production above which the cultural, legal, religious superstructure rises. We suggest to consider such structure of social system in which base or superlinear elements as in real processes they also change behind a role inside system are not allocated.

For social system characteristic all fe atures which are attributed to any systems. However social systems still have own characteristics which speak specificity of the most social subjects. As the main characteristic of society not the structure or a production efficiency of conditions of existence, and system of the values embodied in its culture nevertheless acts. It successes (failures) and specificity of those countries, where significant influence of cultural factors on formation of the economic order, political institutes, a policy and ide ology speak. The culture is determined as a complex of base values which dominate over public system and have the purpose of the decision of the certain problems or achievement of definite purposes during human dialogue and human activity. Thanking this to values in economic system of a society the certain level of the organization, coordination and management of development that is why the organizational culture should be investigated as one of the major factors of economic policy which really provides the economic order is provided.

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