

STATE ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ASPECTS OF STATE REGULATION

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Today, Ukraine is developing the parameters of the socio-economic and geopolitical model of development in the third millennium. The main national interest of our country can be realized through a well-structured model of economic development, which is the basis for the functioning of the national economic system. An effective model of economic development that would fully reflect its national interests and become a macroeconomic theoretical basis for an effective state economic policy has not yet been formed and, accordingly, not implemented. Therefore, the Ukrainian economic model is not complete today. In fact, it is according to some researchers [1, p. 4–8; 2, p. 27–46; 3, p. 74–85; 4, p. 157] eclectically combined elements of different models: state socialism (inherited from the Soviet era); state-monopoly capitalism (with its clan-oligarchic nature of development); and people's capitalism (developing in the country in a deformed, segmental form).

Models of economic development of individual countries are formed within a certain economic system, which is a set of all economic processes occurring in society on the basis of certain institutional, property and financial relations and organizational forms. In the last one and a half to two centuries, as already mentioned, there were different types of economic systems in the world: a market economy based on free competition (classical capitalism), a mixed economy (modern capitalism) and two non-market systems – traditional (natural) and administrative. command. In each system, national models of economic organization are built, which correspond to the existing economic, resource and cultural potential of the country, its traditions, spirituality and mentality.

Models of economic development of the national economic system within the system of modern capitalism have been the subject of analysis by domestic scientists. Thus, S. Mocherny identifies the following basic models: 1) market economy with its modifications and historical forms; 2) a mixed economy, which is the most perfect model of modern capitalism; 3) post-

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industrial society; 4) the national economy; 5) capitalist economy; 6) the national economy. The author considers the most optimal model for Ukraine to be the model of the national economy, which provides for the use of all types of property (dominated by labor collective property), comprehensive social protection and national democratic economic planning.

Ukrainian economist A. Filipenko, analyzing the evolution of models of economic development in relation to countries liberated from colonial dependence, the so-called young independent states or developing countries, notes that modern science identifies the following basic models of economic development: the model of linear stages; model of structural transformations; neoclassical free market model; theory of external dependence; theory of dual development; the concept of endogenous growth; innovative theory of economic development; model of sustainable development. The author considers the most acceptable for Ukraine «integrated model (characterized by common features of development strategies inherent in highly developed countries; developing countries and third world countries) economic development, which allows to fully realize national interests in the world economy.» Domestic political scientist M. Mykhalchenko identifies four possible models (scenarios) for the future development of the national economic system, each of which has an economic basis. These are the following scenario models: 1) «retroildic», which is based on a directive-planned, uncompetitive economy; 2) «monoethnic», which is based on the idea of creating a «closed population», a racially pure ethnic group and a «closed national economy»; 3) «liberal», which is based on the liberal values of a market economy; 4) «convergence», which involves a combination of the best achievements of the market economy mechanism with non-market forms of profit redistribution, the creation of a socially oriented economy by market methods, and which the author considers most viable for the Ukrainian environment.

Analysis of models of economic development of economic systems that exist within the modern market system, and those that domestic researchers consider acceptable for our country, leads to a number of generalizations and conclusions. In our opinion, almost all researchers: try to study Western models of economic development and in one way or another adapt some of them to Ukrainian realities; they substantiate the need for Ukraine to have a mixed model of economic development focused on the interests of the state, financial and monopolistic groups, and small and medium-sized businesses; insist on the implementation in Ukraine of such an economic model, which would provide a combination of state regulation with a market competitive economy; determining what should be the share of the state in the economy. At the same time, they rely mainly on the experience of Russia, as evidenced

by the number of references to Russian sources used for analysis, and note the need for an optimal model of economic development for Ukraine, but do not carry out thorough and comprehensive development of such a model adapted to modern economic problems. country systems.

In recent years, the number of publications on the systemic crisis of capitalism and the need to move to a new model of management has increased sharply. The report of the World Economic Forum identifies three categories of economic risks, with the recognition and prevention of which the current economic system can not cope:

- 1) macroeconomic risks associated with the unrestrained growth of financial markets;
- 2) corruption, organized crime and illegal trade;
- 3) depletion of natural resources.

The systemic crisis, social in nature, is manifested in the growth of chronic unemployment, social inequality and dependency, environmental threats, the crisis of spiritual values, mutual trust and culture. The current stage of global development is characterized by a deepening global structural crisis. Many researchers focus on the social consequences of the global crisis and its financial aspects.

The inconsistency of formal and informal institutions, their inconsistency, extractive nature lead to changes in the economic system, which inevitably causes a decline in confidence and its crisis, threatens the economic security of the state. The growth of contradictions and the slowdown in economic development due to the socio-economic crisis reduce the possibility of transforming formal and informal institutions, thus creating a trap of inconsistency in the quality of economic development. In order to prevent existing threats, in the author's opinion, the strategic line and the corresponding program of development of the national economic system should be coordinated with the system of government and society, formulated goals and scientific substantiation of methodology, methods and mechanisms for achieving these goals.

Thus, the problems of modernization of the modern economy, the «architecture» of the economic system (according to A. Hrytsenko), issues of inclusive development are extremely relevant to determine the vector of development of the national economic system. In the broadest definition, the concept of inclusive development means the development of national economies in world economic relations, which makes it possible to include and reveal the internal potential of all elements, all actors of the socio-economic system and ensure its balance [6, p. 134]. We believe that systemic inclusiveness is needed by the national economic system. This will provide opportunities to identify natural, social and cultural benefits of the system,

ensure balanced sustainable development and improve the welfare and quality of life of citizens in society by radically restructuring the economy and developing its internal potential in reflective interaction of the economic system with the environment.

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