

STATE AS AN INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: This article will help you to have a clear idea about the essence of the subject, its place and importance in the studied course, and in addition, the State as an institutional organization has the following characteristics. For example: Formality, Administrative Structure, Social Services, Financial Resources, Public Interest, Control and Accountability, Strategic Planning and several other factors are covered in detail.

Keywords: State, functions, institutional nature, definition, contract exploitation, concept, failures, principal-agent, Exploitation, feature, assessment, criterion, Corruption, problem, strategy, formalization, product, production, budget, property, debt, bank, enterprise, income.

Абстрактный. Данная статья поможет вам иметь четкое представление о сущности предмета, его месте и значении в изучаемом курсе, а кроме того, государство как институциональная организация имеет следующие характеристики. Например: формальность, административная структура, социальные услуги, финансовые ресурсы, общественные интересы, контроль и подотчетность, стратегическое планирование и некоторые другие факторы рассматриваются подробно.

Ключевые слова: Государство, функции, институциональная природа, определение, эксплуатация контракта, понятие, неудачи, принципал-агент, Эксплуатация, особенность, оценка, критерий, Коррупция, проблема, стратегия, формализация, продукт, производство, бюджет, имущество, долг, банк, предприятие, доход.

Enter. The study of the conceptual foundations of the state and the nature of regulation by the state occupies a special place in institutional theory. This is explained in such a way that at the current stage of the development of the world economic system, an important role in determining the way of economic development and the formation of the economic base of a country is the provision of property rights, the establishment of certain restrictions in the field of property, the control of compliance with these restrictions and these restrictions depend on the existing political structure having a monopoly on the use of force in cases of violation.

Thus, the state plays a major role in the formation of official rules in society and thus has a decisive influence on the change of the institutional environment.

The state as an institutional organization has the following characteristics:

1. Formality: State organizations have an official legal status, and their activities are carried out on the basis of laws and regulatory documents.
2. Administrative structure: They have a clear administrative structure, with management and control systems in place. Within this structure, specific tasks are divided between managers, employees and departments.
3. Social services: State organizations operate in order to provide services to society, solve social problems and implement state policies.
4. Financial resources: They are financed from the state budget, and also participate in the management and distribution of the state's economic resources.
5. Public interest: Public organizations are aimed at protecting and promoting public interest, so their activities should be beneficial to the general public.

6. Control and accountability: Control over the activities of state organizations is established, and they must follow the principles of accountability and transparency.
7. Strategic Planning: They participate in public policy and strategic planning processes, through which long-term goals and objectives are defined.
8. Social stability: State organizations strive to ensure social stability, ensure justice among citizens and maintain social balance.
9. International relations: Some government organizations participate in the development of international cooperation and relations, thereby contributing to solving global problems.
10. Innovation: Modern public organizations strive to introduce innovative approaches, use new technologies and improve services.

State institutional organizations play an important role in the development of society, and their effective operation helps ensure the stability and well-being of the state.

Duties of the State:

The financial crisis that began in 2008 in the world economy gave impetus to new debates about the role of the state in the economy and the nature of the state.

What is the limit of state intervention in economic processes? Isn't the state's participation in the economic sphere the cause of the crisis and an obstacle to economic development? If state intervention is not effective enough, how can it be corrected? Many economists of various scientific schools and areas are busy searching for answers to these and other questions related to the role of the state.

The issue of areas of state regulation is the most controversial, and we will try to find an answer to it in this paragraph.

As early as the second half of the 18th century, Adam Smith defined the scope of the main obligations of the state: firstly, to protect the world from the use of force and from the invasion of other independent worlds; - thirdly, establishing and maintaining certain social structures and social institutions, the establishment and maintenance of which is not carried out for the benefit of individuals or small groups, because the benefits from them are never for individuals or small groups. can't afford to pay for bad things, but can often overpay for big jannat at great cost.

Institutional nature of the state

The evolution of exchange, from simple forms of contract and exchange to the more complex forms that characterize today's developing economy, did not occur automatically. For most of economic history, small-scale production and local trade In the sales process, the type of exchange characterized by the individualized relations of the parties prevailed. This exchange is repeated. cultural homogeneity (that is, the existence of a common pool of wealth) and the absence of control and coercion by third parties. With the development of society, the types of exchange have increased, and the actions of exchange that go beyond the boundaries of previously defined restrictions are more distinguished. Restrictions on the participants in such exchanges were overcome by blood relations, pledges, and the exchange of hostages. Such de-individualized exchanges allowed for the expansion and sale of the benefits of more complex production and transactions beyond small geographic or ethnic groups. More complex agreements between the parties helped to form an additional institution that ensured the use of contracts - exchange.

The essence of the state and its definition

What is a state? According to the institutional approach, unmg is basic essentially using the "transaction costs" category can be revealed.

As defined by D.Nord, the state is an organization that has comparative advantages in the implementation of its own judgment, and covers a geographical area defined by the ability to tax

its citizens. What are these advantages determined by? In fact, any secured exchange is ultimately the exercise of protection of property by pure force or force.

the threat of using it leads to war. In this sense, judgment does not differ economically from the other two types of economic activity.

In addition, the transaction affects the effectiveness of the economic system. They are considered one of the main criteria in comparing the effectiveness of economic, political and social structures, and agency relations in all spheres of public, including state system, are based on this criterion. Thus, the selection and development of a structure is conditioned by minimum transaxle costs.

So, the sovereign (state) power is limited by the costs of agency relations and it is hindered by competition. , leading to the emergence of competing structures outside of it (both formal, operating within the law, and informal). occurs due to a number of restrictions related to costs - Thus, the state is theoretically considered the most effective coercive body, and its effectiveness is directly related to the recognition of its legitimacy, i.e. the existence of the right to use judgment in the state by "non-taxing citizens" depend on Because if there is such a recognition that corresponds to public opinion, then the state, as an organization that uses limited resources rationally to fulfill its tasks and goals, may not spend its resources.

Contractual and exploitative concept of the state

The distribution of rights in the state with citizens is usually recorded in the Constitution, which plays the role of a public contract. However, the essence of the state is determined by the governing relations between the citizens and the state apparatus. Effective third-party enforcement of the agreement followed by informal restrictions

It is achieved through the creation of rules. However, it is the most important problem in the research of problematic institutional evolution.

describes the nature of the contract, that is, the state is a public contract - it is not the use of force as a means of ensuring order (not only economic, but also the regulation of social exchanges), but the state of maintaining this order as a system of mutual expectations of citizens emphasizes - In addition to the contractual theory of the state, there is also a theory that implies the essentially exploitative nature of the state. In his works, J. Buchanan pays special attention to the dual role of the state in society, that is, the state is both a protective and a productive tool.

The state is a type of organization. Although the size of the state is large, the analysis of the state's intervention in the economy belongs to the subject of macroeconomics, not microeconomics. Considering the state not as a separate organization, but as an institution. The state of transferring some of the rights of citizens to the state forms the basis of such an approach. determined by the coming dominance relations. Therefore, from an institutional point of view, the main task of the state is to interpret and protect property rights. of the state

The optimal content is determined by the range of transactions in which the state guarantor acts more effectively than other guarantors (parties of the transaction, arbitrator, social group). The optimal size of the state is not fixed, but historically conditioned.

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