

STATE REGULATION OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES ON THE WAY OF BUILDING OF POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

The article describes the characteristics of the formation of the technological mode of production, adequate post-industrial economy, which is based on a process of improvement of tools, understood as the improvement of existing and creation of new tools.

Keywords: post-industrial economy, information society, knowledge economy, intellectual capital.

Setting of problem. *Formation of the technological mode of production, adequate post-industrial economy, which is based on a process of improvement of tools, understood as the improvement of existing and creation of new tools. General sense of this process has two parts – spiritual and material. Previous to material, spiritual part of this process is created by produced by people on the base of their acquired experience and science knowledge intellectual product - ideal (imaginary) vision of more perfect tools, and material part – process of creation (production) of that tool itself as a process of embodiment of its ideal vision. In this process spiritual part of more perfect tool crosses to its material part - materializes, embodiments, which is a base of characterizing of production process of more perfect tool as a process of knowledge embodiment, and perfect tool itself as a material part of production force of society – embodied knowledge. Therefore, process of improvement of tools as it was formed above is the other side of people development: being a subject of tools improvement and adequate to them production technologies people during this process develop their abilities - produce, accumulate and use new acquired knowledge in their practical activity, which is a base of detecting of individual part of producing abilities by subjected knowledge. Detecting of individual part of producing abilities by subjected knowledge characterizes common for people quality to be a subject, namely a source of activity, active beginning, creator in the process of understanding of surrounding reality and expression of themselves in produced tools or other material and spiritual products.*

Analysis of recent researches and publications. *Many our researchers(К. Іванової, Л. Ключко, В. Гейця, В. Базилевича) and foreign researchers(П. Дракер, О. Тоффлер, Д. Белл) paid attention to the problem of state regulation of institutional changes on the way of formation of post-industrial economy. Being a subjected form of property relations, social structure of society, as shows the historical process, can be as class one – in slavery, feudal, and capitalistic societies , as non-class one – primitive-social and post-capitalistic societies, named by К.Марксом and Ф.Енгельсом communistic, and by nowadays foreign researchers (Д.Беллом, П.Друкером, М.Мелуном, П.Пільцером, О.Тоффлером, Л.Туроу, Т.Стюартом, М.Хардтом and others) – post-industrial information*

society, society of knowledge. And if economic basis of capitalistic society is created by private capitalistic property as relations between socially unequal subjects – owners of the labor force (hired workers) and capital owners (capitalists) by production and owning of additional property, then economic basis of post-industrial society is created by non-class by its nature intellectual property as a relation between socially equal subjects, expressed in the same time by individual owners of their uniquely developed abilities and common owners of material conditions of their creative abilities by production, ownership, usage, and usage of intellectual products – ideas, knowledge, information which are commonly accepted in the process of social production, means and technologies of production, things of personal use, other material goods. Therefore, we observe that there are no science basis for objection or re-look of science possibilities of formational mean of studying of post-industrial society, as there are no science basis for contrasting it to civilized mean either: both are adequate methodological instrumentaries of analysis of dynamic measuring of material and spiritual structures in post-industrial society.

Unsolved part of general problem. Characterization of the process of improvement of tools itself by process of knowledge embodiment, and material (machines, other tools) and individual part of production force (people) to embodied and subjected knowledge accordingly serves as a theoretical base for understanding of knowledge as a production force itself. К.Маркс was the one who pointed out this function of knowledge. In his «Economic manuscripts» he says: «Nature doesn't build cars, locomotives, railways, electric telegraph ... All of it – products of man work, nature material, converted to the organs of man will, which owns the nature, or man activity in the nature. All of it – created by man's hand organs of man` brain, materialized power of knowledge ... Development of main capital is a measure, of how much the common social knowledge ... has turned into production force, and from this – a measure of how much social life processes are controlled by social intellect and converted according to it». ¹ One of the founders of conception of post-industrial information society Д.Белл gives the same characteristic to knowledge and science: «information and theoretical knowledge, - he says, - are strategic resources of information society... In this qualitatively new role they are important turning points of new history. First turning point – is change of the character of science, which, as «Common knowledge», has become a main producer, force of nowadays society. Second turning point - is release of technology from its «imperial» direction, almost complete transformation of it into obedient instrument...»

Presentation of main material. We should consider production force accordingly to definition of К. Марксом as: first – acting force, which creates and, second - as starting point of concretization of abstract (common) meaning of knowledge in the life of society, expressed by Ф. Беконом in his famous formulation «Knowledge is power!», who considered that knowledge, which doesn't give any results is an unneeded luxury. From this point of view knowledge, subjected by direct producers and embodied in the tools and technologies of

production, is an organic element not only in production force and the process of labor, but also of production and reproduction of all other spheres of society's life – production relations as relations of privatization (property), produced material and spiritual thing, people themselves.

That was the point in which ideal of K. Маркса about knowledge as direct productive force took its place in nowadays forming theory of «knowledge economy», which is a fundamental part of conception of post-capital society as «post-industrial», «information society», «society of knowledge».

The essence of theory of «knowledge economy» is created by a system of scientific categories, which reflect its object and subject. Object of the theory of «knowledge economy» are the processes of formation, functioning and development of economy of post-industrial society: evolution of the character and the plot of labor, which embodies knowledge in a free creating activity; goods (commodity) relations objection factors, which are inherent to capitalistic commodity production and formation of adequate post-capitalistic society of private form of social wealth – free individuality, based on universal development of individuals; different kinds of creative activity, that creates all the variety of intellectual products in their ideal (imaginary) and material (goods) forms as a required condition of formation of universally developed individuality; knowledge's place and role in this and other transformational processes. The central component of object of «knowledge economy» theory is its subject – it is social relations, which mediate production and appropriation (ownership, ordering, usage) knowledge in all spheres of man and society life.

The general paradigm of «knowledge economy» theory is reasoning of principally new quality process and the product of production, based on the use of science knowledge. Due to this paradigm knowledge is: a mean of production; main manufacturing resource; defining point of the manufacturing process; the most important object of property, which creates new type of property. In particular, П. Дракер, defining workers, that own the knowledge («intellectual capital») with the term «knowledge worker», highlights, that such workers «own the means of production: they are the knowledge»². О. Тоффлер says: «While for industrial society land, buildings, cars, means of industrial building were the main material object of property, in our time, when USA comes to information society, immaterial substance – knowledge and information becomes the main form of property».

Defining of essence of subject, object and general paradigm of the «knowledge economy» theory should be considered as a first step of its formation into developed, inner-consistent, mature theory. Incomplete maturity of observing theory on the present step of its formation is caused, at first, by its object – the processes of formation of post-industrial economy which are still far from their end, which makes economies of even well-developed capitalistic countries still immature for complete post-industrial economy. Particularly this circumstance causes the immaturity of «knowledge economy» theory on the present step of its formation, which corresponds to the scientific thesis, which states that undeveloped

theories correspond to undeveloped societies. Second, immaturity of present step of formation of «knowledge economy» theory has its reflection in ambiguous treatment of correlation of its key categories – knowledge and information. For example, Ж. Canip states, that «Knowledge, that is seen as a complex of views on the state of environment, is primary relating the information». Diametrically contrary on the correlation of knowledge and information we can see from description of this categories by Дж. Ходжсоном. He says: «Information – is a complex of data, that is already interpreted, that already have some meaning, some sense. And knowledge – is a product of use of information ». Here knowledge is said to be a «product of use of information», and is not primary, but secondary relating the information. Obviously, that both of the cited views about correlation of information and knowledge as a contrary one to other cannot be true, but which one of them is true? Answer to this question lies in the understanding of essence and correlation of the considered concepts.

Theoretical base of understanding of correlation between information and knowledge is created by informational properties of nature as a nature environment of human life and activity. Alike the Sun radiates light, heat and other types of energy, nature (Universe) «radiates» with all its properties, expressing itself through them. That`s why when we talk about informational quality of nature we mean nature inherent ability to express (describe) itself with all the variety of its abilities. Existing regardless the human consciousness, nature properties form the object of information, but they aren`t the object of information on their own: they become information only regarding human (subject) to nature (object). Two interrelated processes form the plot of this relationships – the process of formation of information and the process of working-out of production (occurrence) theoretical (scientific) knowledge. The process of formation of information is perception by body senses and the consciousness of man of nature objective properties. Such understanding of the process of production of information explains why, for example, spectacular of star sky disappears for us when we close eyes, or in the daytime; or why a human, which has lost one of the organs of nature perception, loses the corresponding segment of information about the surrounding reality. It means, that information in its general meaning is all that perceived by human consciousness with the the help of our body senses, that there is no information beyond human consciousness, that information is not the properties of objective reality by themselves, but their reflection in human consciousness.

Furthermore, it means that information is located not on the side of the nature, but on the side of the human and can be considered as a property of the nature only in the context of understanding by human as the most developed, active-thinking form of nature, capable not only to percept nature`s properties, but also to recognize and use them in human`s own interests, create so-called «second nature», all the variety of created by human goods.

Unlike the process of information formation, the process of working-out of production (occurrence) of knowledge is a process of understanding of essence of perceived by human nature properties, namely the process of transferring of

information into the science knowledge. This process begins with information (perception of nature properties) and ends with the producing of science knowledge. Transferring of information into the science knowledge is caused by two circumstances: first, is that cognition of the essence of nature properties is not a straight, direct attitude of human towards nature, but a process mediated by perception of nature's properties ,i.e. information. It means, that they way to knowledge lies through the information. Second, transferring of information into the scientific knowledge conditioned by the fact, that information perceived by human senses (and consciousness) as a nature properties is not a theoretical (rational), but «sensitive» knowledge, so to say a knowledge not of «essence of things», but knowledge of forms of its manifestation. It is known that only human mind activity, with the help of which «sensitive» knowledge (information) is enriched with theoretical knowledge, has a possibility to «penetrate» in the essence of things. Such understanding of essence of terms «information» and «knowledge» defines not only correlation between them – primary role of information and secondary role of knowledge, but also their interdependence: produced by people theoretical knowledge becomes a scientific information, usage of which in all spheres of social production accordingly creates the real process of transferring of science into direct production force.

Premise understanding of essence, correlation and interdependence of information and knowledge is inherent not only to nature, but to such a material education as economy too. Being a fundamental component of the life of the society, economy of each historically special society is endowed with peculiarities, according to which primitive, slavery, feudal, capitalistic and post-capitalistic (postindustrial) economies are distinguished. In particular, the main properties of capitalistic economy (economy of capital) are: process of primary capital accumulation as a process of formation of main manufacturing relation of capitalism «hired labor-capital»; the process of capital self-accumulation as a process of marginal cost formation; process of join-stock capital formation as a process of objection of private capitalistic property, namely capital self-objection, other processes. Like the nature, economy of each historically defined society has an informational quality – ability to express its own properties by definite (special) economical forms of incomes, in which economic realization by subjects of capitalistic manufacturing relations of objects of their property occurs. In capitalistic economy such specific economic forms are: salary as a form of economic realization of their property on their own labor by hired; industrial and trade income as a form of economic realization of property over industrial and trade capital; loan percent as a form of economic realization of property over join-stock capital. This specific economic forms are perceived with the consciousness of the hired workers, owners of the industrial, trade, loan and join-stock capital as information about the sources and amounts of their incomes. Being certain economic information, already named and other economic forms of capitalistic economy are the key point for understanding essential properties of that economic

relations and processes, expression of which they are, so as the transferring of economic information into theoretical knowledge.

Necessity of transferring of economic information into theoretical knowledge is caused by the fact, that every economic form as an inner organization of certain economic relations and processes reveals their essence not in its «pure», but in changed and so distorted view. From this point of view, salary, being a main element of organization of relations between hired labor and capital, is perceived by hired workers as a pay for their work, while actually in its essence it is a price, expressed in money and is changed form of cost of good called labor force. The same change occurs with the additional cost, created by the labor of hired workers: being in an essence of capitalistic incomes, additional cost in the process of its distribution between the owners of industrial, trade, loan and joint-stock capital takes a form of industrial and trade income, loan percent and dividend properly.

Conclusions. *The cognized essence of economic relations, processes and events acquires the property of scientific information and finds its expression in the system of scientific categories, which make up a plot of any economic theory. Proposed above meaning, correlation and interrelation of information and knowledge allow us to determine the proper place and functional role of knowledge in the system of categories of «knowledge economy» theory: like the main genetic cell of the capitalistic economy and thus the key point of the capital theory is the commodity, the main genetic cell of post-industrial economy and thus the key point of «knowledge economy» theory is the special intellectual product – knowledge. Understanding of knowledge as a key category of the «knowledge economy» theory corresponds to the previewed subject of object and the general paradigm of this theory.*

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