



General Economics

Original article

UDC 330.34

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2023.1/10927>

JEL: A12; O35

A systematic approach to the study of the public sector of the economy

T. D. Romashchenko¹, I. V. Gersonskaya^{2✉}

¹ Voronezh State University, 1 University sq., Voronezh, 394018, Russian Federation

² Lipetsk Branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 3 Internatsionalnaya str., Lipetsk, 398050, Russian Federation

Subject. Many international and Russian researchers study the public sector in terms of the operating conditions of a mixed economy, its role and place in the society, the component composition, and the formation of its organisational structure. However, most relevant issues have not been thoroughly studied yet and many of them have been debated a lot. The economic theory offers very few works on the study of the public sector as a complex social and economic system that operates as part of the national economy of the country. Therefore, the study of the public sector using a systematic approach allows isolating it from the external environment and conducting a comprehensive study. The systematic approach allows determining the properties of a system, its basic elements, functions performed, and structural components in the form of subsystems and it also helps to identify the institutional structure and the economic mechanism of the public sector.

Objectives. The goal of this study was to generalise theoretical concepts of the public sector of the economy and develop them using a systematic approach that allows identifying it as a social and economic system.

Methodology. The research involved using general scientific methods, including dialectical method, the cognition objective reality, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, and abstraction. To justify the obtained results, we used systematic, institutional, and structural approaches. The research was conducted using relevant publications.

Conclusions. As a result of the conducted study, we discovered that the public sector of the economy is an independent, specific, open, and complex social and economic system. This system operates as a part of the mixed national economy. The component structure of the social and economic system of the public sector contains material, social, process, institutional, and regulatory subsystems. Each of them has a specific composition of subjects and objects which are interrelated in a certain way. The operation of the system of the public sector of the economy causes a social and economic effect that enhances the inclusive component of economic growth and improves public welfare. The scientific novelty is due to the study of the public sector as a complex social and economic system. The systematic approach allows conducting a comprehensive study of the public sector, its functions, the formation of its elemental structure, actions of the economic mechanism, etc.

Keywords: social and economic system, material subsystem, social subsystem, process subsystem, regulatory subsystem.

For citation: Romashchenko, T. D., Gersonskaya, I. V. (2023) A systematic approach to the study of the public sector of the economy. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Economics and Management*. (1), 5–19. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2023.1/10927>

Introduction

The relationship between the state and the economy has its roots deep in the past and goes back many centuries. With any social and political order, there has always been an issue of primary importance of private or public property, the need for the government's intervention in the economy, and public goods production. Therefore, the presence of the public sector in the national economy is caused by objective needs. However, the scale and the boundaries of its operation and the types of the state's activities change over time, and they also have their own special internal historical patterns that are necessary for the evolutionary development of the public sector of the economy. The essence, content, functions, and models of the public sector operation are constantly changing with further development of social, political, and social and economic systems. As a result, in the course of its conceptual evolution, specific components were constantly developed and added to the scientific set of tools, and whole new scientific methods of the study of the public sector as an economic subcategory were actively used.

The issues of the study of the public sector as well as the issues of its operation still remain relevant for the economic theory. Numerous studies of modern scholars are dedicated to the study of the essence and content of the public sector, its role in society, the nature of the occurrence and patterns of its development, composition, and structure. (see, for example. Abramov et al., 2018; Kurchenkov & Makarenko, 2020; Tambovtsev & Rozhdestvenskaya, 2021; Zhigalenko & Immamieva, 2021; Sanches & Pupo, 2020, etc.).

Modern economic theory provides multiple scientific approaches to the study of the public

sector. For instance, V. V. Kurchenkov and O. S. Makarenko argue that “the state... acts as the principal agent of economic management and the principal owner” (Kurchenkov & Makarenko, 2020. P. 43). According to V. L. Tambovtsev and I. A. Rozhdestvenskaya, “the state... owns various production units (companies and non-profit organisations) and also sets the rules for the actions and interactions between individuals and private organisations, and, in addition to that, it controls compliance with these rules” (Tambovtsev & Rozhdestvenskaya, 2021. P. 18). E. V. Zhigalenko and A. R. Immamieva associate the specific features of the organisation of the public sector of the economy “...with an incredibly complex and multi-aspect structure of the state as a set of independent institutional structures ordered into a mechanism...”. R. V. Sanchez and O. Ya. Pupo insist that “public services are those that the authorities use in order to increase their influence on all areas of social activities” (Sanchez & Pupo, 2020. P. 54). A. E. Abramov, I. V. Aksenov, A. D. Radygin, and M. I. Chernova stress that “the public sector is significant in any modern national economy” (Abramov et al., 2018. P. 37).

These definitions allow assuming that the public sector of the economy is a diverse, complex, and quite many-sided social and economic phenomena typical for the society. However, despite the existing interest of the academic community to the public sector, it has not been studied in a complex and systematic way as authors concentrate only on one or several parameters which are, in their opinion, the most important ones. We believe that the systematic approach to the study of the public sector of the economy deserves special attention. In accordance with this approach, the public sector can be presented as a complex and specific social

and economic system operating as a part of the national economy of the country.

Many researchers use the systematic approach in economics (Kornai, 2017; Pliskevich, 2022; Ryazanova & Tolkachev, 2020; Sadykov & Akhmetov, 2022; Viktorova & Karpenko, 2021; Gorbunov, 2018; Kleiner, 2021; Korogodin et al., 2020; Tebekin, 2021).

As for social and economic sciences, J. Kornai is a prominent researcher of systemic phenomena and processes. He developed an approach aimed at the identification of several interrelated and closely interacting segments, as he put it, "...several smaller parts forming a single whole..." (Kornai, 2017. P. 243). J. Kornai presented the society as a set of systems operating at different hierarchy levels that have their own localisation and development stages. It should be noted that the systematic paradigm allows studying various types of systems in different areas, such as politics, economy, ecology, etc. G. B. Kleiner developed a theory of systematic economy, according to which national economy is considered as a multiple set of various social and economic systems.

G. B. Kleiner described such systems from the point of view of: "...a stable and integral part of the world... a set of elements and relationships between them..." (Kleiner, 2021. P. 77). G. N. Ryazanova and P. S. Tolkachev believed that "the national economy is a complex system whose internal elements are organically interrelated. Its existence requires the fulfilment of two conditions: the preservation of the system as a whole and each of its elements individually at the same time" (Ryazanova & Tolkachev, 2020. P. 86). According to N. M. Pliskevich, a systematic economy is "...an institutional structure, the interaction of organisational forms of different levels, and a combination of various networks, programmes, projects..." (Pliskevich, 2022. P. 551). N. G. Viktorova and P. A. Karpenko stressed that "...the social and economic system is determined by the institutional nature and synergy of the interaction of its components..." (Viktorova & Karpenko, 2021. P. 94).

Modern social and economic system, according to I. T. Korogodin, "...should be studied structurally as individual sides, parts (subsystems), elements, and their relationships that form the integrity and unity of this system" (Korogodin et al., 2020. P. 6). A systematic approach in economics, as Yu. V. Gorbunov noted, "...allows describing the studied object as a set of components, elements, their characteristics, and relationships between them and the environment" (Gorbunov, 2018. P. 20).

We agree with the opinion of these authors and believe that the use of the systematic approach allows isolating the public sector from the external environment and conducting a thorough study of it. Such approach provides a clearer definition of the role and place of the public sector in the system of national economy, its functions, institutional structure, patterns of its development, transformational changes, etc.

The goal of this study was to generalise theoretical concepts of the public sector of the economy and develop them using a systematic approach as well as to study the public sector as a social and economic system. Using the systematic approach to its full extent, we can study objects and subjects of the public sector, economic relations and contradictions in the operation of the social and economic system of the public sector, and relationships and interdependencies between its individual structural components. Therefore, the main goals of the study were the following: to study the public sector as a special and complex social and economic system operating as a part of the country's national economy, to suggest an original approach to possible basic components of such system and identify main system elements that form the structure of the system of the public sector of the economy.

Research methods

The methodology of scientific research includes a set of general scientific methods of formal and dialectical logic, cognition of objective reality, analysis and synthesis,

induction and deduction, comparison and analogy method, scientific abstraction, as well as the study of scientific literature and methods of information generalisation. To justify the obtained results, we used systematic, institutional, and structural approaches.

Over the course of the study, we applied scientific achievements and innovations of Russian and international economists in the field of the public sector of the economy, special aspects of the formation of its structure, component composition, and specific features of the operation. However, many authors use the method of induction which is insufficient for a comprehensive study of all the aspects of modern public sector's operation. It mostly provides a one-sided notion of its activities as in this case the study is focused only on one or several most important parameters of this complex category. In our opinion, the study of the public sector of the economy using the method of deduction and a systematic approach allows presenting it notionally as a complex social and economic system, isolating the public sector from the external environment, that is, from the national economic system. This approach contributes to the conduction of a comprehensive study of the operation processes of the public sector, its functions, the formation of its organisational structure, a clearer definition of the public sector's place in the national economy and its role in the society.

Research results

With modern social and economic development, the national economies of most countries in the world are characterised by their multi-structurality and are a mixed or hybrid types that include the operation and interaction of households as well as public and business sectors.

The presence of the public sector in the system of the country's national economy is caused by the need for the production of public goods that are of primary importance in today's society (defence, medical care, pensions,

education, culture, environmental safety, etc.). It also produces other necessary goods for the society. Apart from public goods, the public sector produces other goods and services that cannot be provided by business structures, and it is also involved in their distribution, exchange, and consumption, which indicates the process of social reproduction.

The social and economic system should be defined as a segment of the national economy, in this case, the public sector, characterised by relative stability, having its own special aspects of operation, and capable of being isolated using individual features in the economic space of the country.

Similar to any other system, the public sector of the economy has a material and social side, includes structural elements (objects, subjects, and relationships between them), and also possesses a special economic mechanism for the regulation of economic relationships. The public sector participates in the social reproduction and performs protective and legal, regulatory, distribution, business, and stabilisation functions. The mission of the public sector system includes the strategic goals of its activities and is focused on the formation of prerequisites for the inclusive economic growth.

The operation of the public sector system of the economy is based on the state ownership of means of production and income received for its employment, which ensures the operation of the public sector itself and the regulation of the national economy system of the country. The units of state ownership are quite diverse. Among them are fixed assets of public companies, intellectual property, land plots, material resources required for the production of public goods and other products, public funds, state-owned securities, specialised financial funds, etc. The presence of state property results in specific economic relations in the public sector which are called ownership relations.

In addition to the objects, economic entities are among the key elements of the social and economic system of the public

sector. This sector of the economy combines many public companies, organisations, and institutions that provide public services and produce public goods and other necessary products. The public sector includes state business entities that perform its economic activities in different areas of economy as well as state-funded social institutions providing people with public goods. It also includes state management structures that coordinate the work of individual economic entities of the public sector, organise well-ordered interdepartmental interactions between them, and regulate the whole system of the national economy. They all have different organisational and legal forms of economic management that set the legal position of a certain entity, the goal and the objectives of activity, and methods of property management (joint-stock company, state enterprise, association, state institution, etc.).

The social and economic system of the public sector operates through various kinds of relationships between its elements. In our opinion, there are the relationships that form the rules of the system's operation, the regulation mechanisms, and development patterns and also ensure the preservation of its integral properties. On the whole, economic ties show joint behavioural and business limitations in the course of interaction between individual elements of the public sector of the economy as well as the establishment of significant relationships both between the structural components of this system and with the external environment, and, most importantly, with the business sector and households.

The public sector is also characterised by different economic relationships (social-and-economic, organisational-and-economic, and technical-and-economic). Such relationships in the public sector of the economy form the basis of its functioning and are extended to all state institutions. They reflect the creation and further development of the functional and economic system that characterises the basis for a close interaction between the

public sector and market relationships. These relationships are based on existing forms of ownership of resources, means of production, and the results of economic management. In previous studies, we stressed that "...internal and external subject-subject and subject-object relationships based on property relations are typical for the public sector of the economy..." (Gersonskaya, 2021. P. 104). The ownership relationships are largely due to the elemental composition and structure of the public sector as a specific social and economic system, and these relationships also establish the corresponding parameters of its operation. Therefore, property relationships prevail in the system of social and economic relations of the public sector, and all economic entities of the country participate in them.

The presence of property relationships results in the economic interests that reflect the obtaining of income, effect, or a certain benefit for the property owner aimed at the satisfaction of their needs while owning, disposing, and using property. At the same time, the process of the implementation of interests is exposed to external influence from the government of the country that sets the "rules of the game" and, most notably, in the form of taxes imposed on the income received by the owners. The discrepancy between the economic interests of the state, the business sector, and households leads to special contradictions that must be solved through the development of mechanisms at the state level.

The economic relationships typical for social reproduction as well as the functions performed form the essential basis of the public sector, as shown in Fig. 1. Entities, units, and relationships of ownership form the content aspect of the public sector.

Thus, we can conclude that the entirety of units and entities of the public sector together with the relationships emerging between them form a material subsystem of the studied social and economic system. Meanwhile, the entirety of relationships and connections between all economic entities of the public sector of

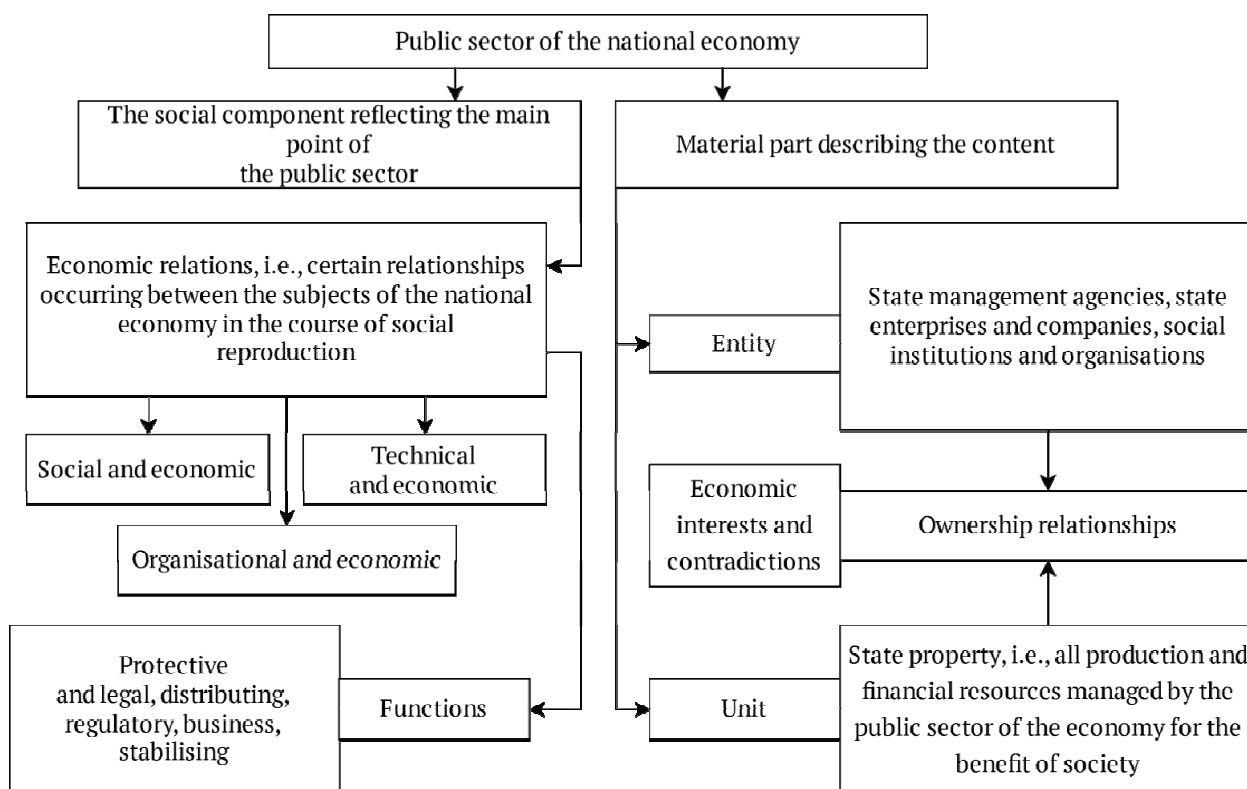


Fig. 1. Social and material aspects of the system of the public sector of the economy (compiled by the authors)

the economy forms a social subsystem in the structure of this system.

Public goods and other goods and services are continuously reproduced through the public sector of the economy. The relationships of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption typical for this process create a system of reproduction relationships in the public sector. A person consciously and purposefully influences all possible elements of this system of relationships as well as the entire system of reproductive relationships controlling all stages of the reproduction process with special mechanisms. Therefore, a process subsystem can be identified in the structure of the social and economic system of the public sector. It reflects the process of social reproduction that involves all economic entities that form a part of it. This subsystem characterises various types of activities typical for the public sector of the economy, such as public management, public enterprise, and public social sphere. The process subsystem of the public sector is formed by the

same elements that are typical for its material and social subsystems. The activities of the public sector are based on interrelated processes that function in a coordinated management system. Economic resources provide the input to this subsystem while produced public goods and other goods and services characterise the output from the system. In our opinion, the stages of social reproduction, especially the processes of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption, are the main structural components of this subsystem of the public sector of the economy. The process subsystem of the public sector shows the types of its activities as sets of processes, allows establishing a connection between the obtained results and the used economic resources, and it is aimed at the improvement of the efficiency of process management.

The public sector is present at various levels of the national economy system, a certain geographical area, or individual administrative units. It should be noted that the public sector

is "...characterised by multi-leveledness and a complex hierarchical structure" (Romaschenko & Gersonskaya, 2021. P. 9). It is a special multi-level state institution that consists of multiple institutional units operating at the macro, meso, and micro levels of the country. The public sector forms a single and integral set of all state institutions, establishes interrelations between them, and determines the limits of interactions between them. In this institution, all entities of the public sector are managed and social and economic processes are regulated through public authorities. This allows identifying an institutional subsystem as part of the system of the public sector of the economy which is characterised by the integrity and a multiple set of individual institutional items (entities involved in various activities in public management, public enterprise, or social sphere) and types of state property (units), and internal and external relationships between them in order to coordinate the economic interests of all national economy entities that are being implemented at all levels of the hierarchy.

The institutional organisation of the public sector, especially in the structures of public management, allows establishing certain "rules of the game", state standards and norms that must be followed by all entities of the national economy. Therefore, we support the opinion of D. V. Ermolaev who noted that "the goal of the institutional mechanism is to ensure the operation of the economic system in accordance with the functions and the rules set by the institutions" (Ermolaev, 2018. P. 174). In this case, the state establishes state standards and norms as well as certain rules of conduct for all economic agents of the country and also develops and implements the social and economic policies of the state. The state's social responsibility includes legal and economic protection as well as the improvement of the population's life quality and the level of public welfare. For this purpose, social standards are developed at the state level, the population is provided with guarantees and those in need are given financial support, etc., which leads to the solution of regularly

emerging problems in society and decreases the degree of social tension. Thus, it is reasonable to identify an institutional subsystem as part of the public sector system which is characterised by a multiple set of various state institutional items, such as economic entities operating in different sectors of the economy and located at different levels of the hierarchy. Therefore, the operation of the system of the public sector of the economy must be considered both at the state level (macro level) and at the level of an individual region of the country (meso level), as well as at the level of a separate institutional item (micro level).

The structure of the public sector system also includes the economic mechanism which regulates the social and economic phenomena and processes occurring in it. It is based on economic laws while its power is affected by the most important patterns of systematic development. On the whole, the economic mechanism of the public sector reflects the method of ordering and regulating the economic activities of business entities, which includes the entirety of various forms, methods, management technologies, and tools being used. The special status of the state allows exercising a regulatory effect on the national economy, thus influencing the reproduction processes associated with structural adjustment. This mechanism is characterised by a set of ordered and interrelated elements, while its action is aimed at the state's regulation of the national economy and the further development of social reproduction. The economic mechanism also provides the environment for the effective operation of entities that form a part of the public sector, and it also contributes to the inclusive economic growth and the development of the country's social and the economic system on the whole. All this allows identifying a regulatory subsystem in the social and economic system of the public sector.

Figure 2 shows a diagram of the suggested elemental structure of the social and economic system of the public sector.

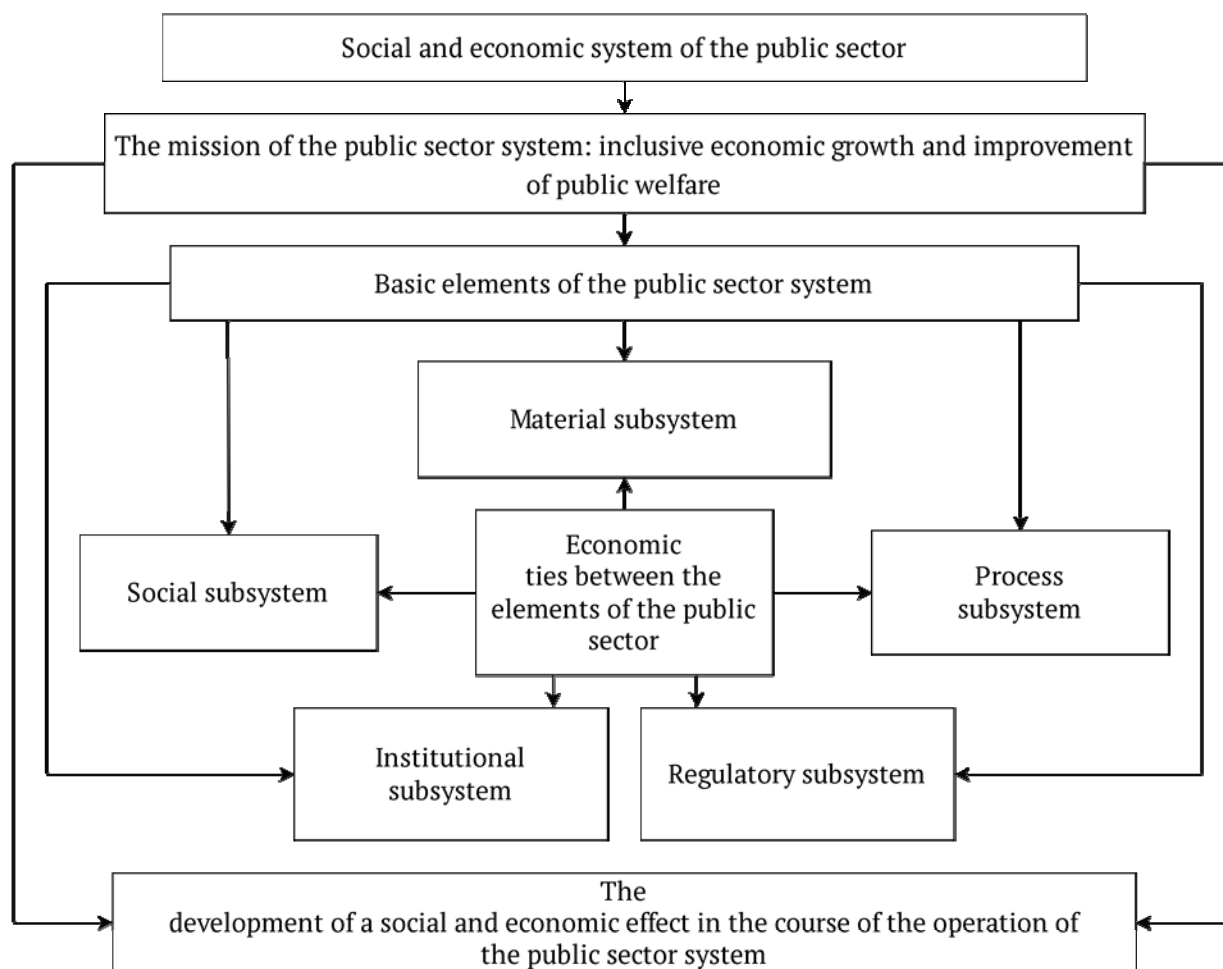


Fig. 2. The component structure of the social and economic system of the public sector (compiled by the authors)

Thus, the operation of the public sector system is focused on inclusive economic growth. The component structure of the social and economic system of the public sector contains material, social, process, institutional, and regulatory subsystems. Each of them has individual units and entities which are interrelated in a certain way. In our opinion, direct and reverse relationships characterising the close interaction between units and entities are typical for the elements of the public sector of the economy. Direct relationship demonstrates the immediate impact of one element of the public sector on another, while reverse relationship affects the total result of the entire system's operation. A specific effect may occur in the course of this process: it is formed through the interaction of the structural components of the public sector system and shows itself during

all stages of social reproduction. This effect is typical for the social and economic development and the growth of public welfare.

Results and discussion

The conducted study of the system of the public sector of the economy allowed drawing a number of important conclusions:

1. Today, the public sector is a necessary and important component of the national economy system, and the study of its operation is still relevant for both Russian and international economic theory. Economic entities that form a part of the public sector participate in the production of public goods for the country's population and other services necessary for the society, and it is also involved in the state regulation of the entire system of the national economy, which makes scientific research in this area significant.

According to R. M. Sadykov and V. Ya. Akhmetov, the activities of government structures are focused on "...achieving a higher life quality, overcoming social differences, and intensifying the progress of all areas of social life..."(Sadykov & Akhmetov, 2022. P. 15). A. V. Tebekin notes that "at the present stage, one of the key issues in the development of our society is the formation of a strategy for social and economic development..."(Tebekin, 2021. P. 123). But this strategy is being developed and implemented at the state level, which presupposes the active participation of the public sector in economic activities and social life and the effectiveness of the introduction of innovative technologies and preservation of the environment. R. V. Sanchez and O. Ya. Pupo state that "the formation and development of the public sector... Requires serious reforms that must be conducted systematically and cover political, economic, and social areas" (Sanchez & Pupo, 2020. P. 54).

Despite the significance of the public sector for the national economy and citizens and its importance for social development, the public sector has not been systematically studied since the authors focused only on one or several most important aspects which were, in their opinion, the most important ones that characterised this segment of the country's social and economic system.

2. We established that due to the diversity and even contradictions in the authors' views, such a complex economic category as the public sector becomes "blurred", and a comprehensive methodological approach to it has not been formed yet. Therefore, we believe that the systematic approach to the study of the public sector of the economy deserves special attention.

In accordance with this approach, the public sector can be presented as a complex and specific social and economic system operating as a part of the national economy of the country. The public sector's operation is based on state ownership of the production conditions and results and it is also engaged in the process of social reproduction and redistribution of national income. There are different types

and forms of state property which ensures the activities of the entities of the public sector of the economy in the course of performance of its basic functions. The public sector of the economy includes many economic entities operating in the field of public management, state enterprise, and social sector of the state. The entities of the public sector operate through various kinds of relationships between them. Being the main manager of state property, the public sector performs state regulation of the entire system of the national economy and participates in reproduction processes, produces public goods, engages in active economic activities, and contributes to the creation of gross domestic product, to the development of the national economic system, and the formation of prerequisites for inclusive economic growth that provides equal opportunities for everyone and stable living conditions for society as a whole. To do this, the state establishes a certain level of social responsibility of economic entities to the population and entire society, and the public sector guarantees that the obligations will be fulfilled in a full and in timely manner.

3. We assumed that the public sector of the economy is a special, complex, and independent social and economic system, the operation of which is based on state ownership within the national economy of the country. This system is characterised by the presence of various units, economic entities, and close relationships between them in the public sector, which contribute to the organisation of its operation mechanism, the processes of systemic evolution, economic relations, the formation of the institutional structure of the state, regulatory tools and development patterns as well as ensure the preservation of its integral properties. We identified material, social, process, institutional, and regulatory subsystems in the component structure of this system, and each of them has its individual units, entities, and interconnections. A specific effect may occur during the course of operation of this social and economic system which is formed as a result of a close interaction between all structural components

of the public sector of the economy and shows itself during the stages of extended social reproduction. This effect is typical for social and economic development, inclusive growth, and the improvement of public welfare.

Comparing the results that we obtained in this study with the experience of other countries (Abdeldayem & Al Dulaimi, 2022), it should be noted that the operation of state enterprises is less efficient as compared to private companies performing similar activities, which indicates the need for transformational changes in the public sector and its organisational structure. In particular, R. Vavrek believes that the principal "...factors that affect the size and the structure of the public sector are... the political structure of society... the operation of the market system... the competitive environment in the public sector created by the public administration... financing of sectors and organisations of the public sector based on their results and the benefits provided by them" (Vavrek, 2018. P. 8-9). J. B. Cheatham and F. Lever state that the environment "...for the provision of public services in new and innovative ways..." must be created as soon as possible in the public sector of the economy (Cheatham & Lever, 2021. P. 244). N. Klein, T. B. Ramos, and P. Deutz "identified both technical methods aimed at achieving traditional resource effectiveness and human-oriented methods oriented towards the reduction of consumption and joint use of resources" (Klein et al., 2022. P. 759). The study of international experience in the fields of possible transformation of the public sector shows that it is reasonable to study it as a social and economic system.

Therefore, using the systematic approach it is possible to conduct comprehensive and complex research of the public sector of the economy, isolating it from the external environment, i.e., from the system of the national economy. This approach allows obtaining a clearer definition of the public sector's role in society, the functions performed by it, the participation of the public sector in the process of social reproduction, its

institutional structure, the operation of the economic mechanism, etc.

Conclusions

Therefore, the public sector of the economy is a dynamic social and economic system. It includes a whole set of subsystems (material, social, process, institutional, and regulatory ones) which act as the components of the public sector characterized by certain relationships among themselves and with the external environment. The identification of these subsystems as part of the system of the public sector can be explained by the following:

– a material subsystem is formed by a multiple set of units that belong to the state due to the ownership right and are used by the public sector in the activities related to economic resources and economic entities as part of the public sector of the economy, and also interrelations and interdependences emerging between them.

– a social subsystem is formed by a set of economic relationships typical for the public sector and, most importantly, the ownership relationships emerging in social reproduction, as well as close ties between economic entities that implement these relationships and solve different tasks (managerial, commercial, or social ones).

– a process subsystem was identified due to the active participation of economic entities of the public sector of the economy in the course of the social reproduction (production of necessary goods, especially public goods, provision of public services, etc.) and their presence during all its stages (production, distribution, exchange, and consumption).

– an institutional subsystem was identified due to the fact that the public sector of the economy includes many institutional units that perform different activities (in the field of state management, social services, and business operations) and are located at different levels, forms a single and integral set of institutions, and establishes their interrelations and determines the limits of interactions between them.

– the operation of the whole system of the public sector of the economy is affected by the objective economic laws and is performed through a special economic mechanism that includes specific methods, technologies, and tools used by public sector entities, which allowed identifying the regulatory subsystem.

Thus, we believe that this approach will allow a thorough study of the public sector and the interrelations between all of its main elements. A systematic study involves a deeper comprehension of relationships in the public sector of the economy and its individual elements, all its internal and external relations, as well as an assessment of the public sector's degree of satisfaction of a whole set of

social needs, including economic, social, and environmental ones.

The practical significance of the study results lies in their applicability for further analysis of the public sector as a complex social and economic system and as an important segment of the national economy as well. The results of the study can be used for further scientific research in the field of the public sector, state economic regulation, and over the course of social development.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare the absence of obvious and potential conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article.

References

1. Abdeldayem, M. M. & Al Dulaimi, S. H. (2022) Public sector reform in emerging economies: Does privatisation matter? *Human Systems Management*. 41 (1), 73–85. <https://doi.org/10.3233/HSM-211204>
2. Abramov, A. E., Aksenov, I. V., Radygin, A. D. & Chernova, M. I. (2018) Modern approaches to measuring the state sector: Methodology and empirics. *Ekonomicheskaya Politika*. 13 (1), 36–69. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.18288/1994-5124-2018-1-02>
3. Cardoso, A., Silva, T. F. B. da, Takagi, N., Silva, C. & Micelli, A. (2022) A value chain development model for the public sector. *Business Process Management Journal*. 28 (5–6), 1229–1250. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-09-2021-0619>
4. Cheetham, F. & Lever, J. B. (2021) People, power and politics: Developing a public sector sharing economy. *Geoforum*. 126, 244–252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.08.003>
5. Ermolaev, D. V. (2018) The essence of institutions and institutional mechanisms in modern economic systems. *Bulletin of Chelyabinsk State University*. 3 (413), 173–179. (In Russian).
6. Gersonskaya, I. V. (2021) *The State sector of the national economy: theory and methodology*. Moscow, Nauka-Unipress Publ. (In Russian).
7. Gorbunov, Yu. V. (2018) On the concept of «mechanism» in economic sciences. *Economy. Profession. Business*. 2 (2), 17–21. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.14258/201819>
8. Klein, N., Ramos, T. B. & Deutz, P. (2022) Advancing the Circular Economy in Public Sector Organisations: Employees' Perspectives on Practices. *Circular Economy and Sustainability*. 2 (2), 759–781. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43615-021-00044-x>
9. Kleiner, G. B. (2021) *System economy: steps of development*. Moscow, Scientific Library. (In Russian).
10. Kornai, J. (2017) The System Paradigm Revisited. *Revue d'études Comparatives Est-Ouest*. 48 (1), 239–296. <https://doi.org/10.3917/receo.481.0239>
11. Korogodin, I. T., Daineko, V. G., Yaresko, I. I. & Kisova, A. E. (2020) *Digital economy, research of its content and directions of development*. Voronezh, Voronezh St. University Publ. (In Russian).
12. Kurchenkov, V. & Makarenko, O. (2020) Evolution of the Development of the Public Sector of Economy: Domestic and Foreign Experience. *Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Ekonomika*. 22 (2), 40–49. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.15688/ek.jvolsu.2020.2.4>
13. Pliskevich, N. M. (2022) Man in G. Kleiner's theory of economic systems. *AlterEconomics*. 19 (3), 547–562. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.31063/altereconomics/2022.19-3.8>
14. Romaschenko, T. D. & Gersonskaya, I. V. (2021) The institutional framework for the public sector of economy at the current stage of its development. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Economics and Management*. 2, 5–14. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2021.2/3462>
15. Ryazanova, G. N. & Tolkachev, P. S. (2020) Structural levels of the national economic system: management aspect. *Upravlenie*. 7 (4), 84–89. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.26425/2309-3633-2019-4-84-89>
16. Sadykov, R. M. & Akhmetov, V. Y. (2022) Economic territory system socialisation as society deve-

lopment factor. *Vestnik Universiteta*. 1, 14–20. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.26425/1816-4277-2022-1-14-20>

17. Sanchez, R. V. & Pupo, O. Ya. (2020) Analysis of management processes for the development of the public service sector on the basis of classical and modern concepts. *Society: Politics, Economics, Law*, 8 (85), 53–57. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.24158/pep.2020.8.9>

18. Tambovtsev, V. L. & Rozhdestvenskaya, I. A. (2021) Efficiency in public sector: Illusion of comprehension and its consequences. *Terra Economicus*. 19 (1), 17–35. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.18522/2073-6606-2021-19-1-17-35>

19. Tebekin, A. V. (2021) The «backward» view as the foundation of strategic development of managed

socio-economic systems. *Bulletin of Tver State University. Series: Economics and Management*. 2 (54), 123–137. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.26456/2219-1453/2021.2.123-137>

20. Vavrek, R. (2018) Efficiency and inefficiency of public administration. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*. 7 (1), 6–14. <https://doi.org/10.26458/jedep.v7i1.569>

21. Viktorova, N. G. & Karpenko, P. A. (2021) Genesis of the concept «regional socio-economic system». *Natural-humanitarian studies*. 36 (4), 92–95. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.24412/2309-4788-2021-11275>

22. Zhigalenko, E. V. & Imamieva, A. R. (2021) Management of innovations in the public sector of the economy. *Humanities, socio-economic and social sciences*. 9, 161–166. (In Russian). <https://doi.org/10.23672/t9145-1625-1592-g>

Tatiana D. Romashchenko, Dr. Sci. (Econ.), Prof., Department of Economics, Marketing and Commerce, Voronezh State University, Voronezh, Russian Federation

E-mail: taroma-vrn@yandex.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1485-0244

Irina V. Gersonskaya, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Assoc. Prof., Department of Economics and finance, Russian presidential Academy of national economy and public administration, Lipetsk branch, Lipetsk, Russian Federation

E-mail: g3071971@ya.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1099-0477

Received 05.12.2022

Accepted 16.01.2023



Экономическая теория

Научная статья

УДК 330.34

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2023.1/10927>

JEL: A12; O35

Системный подход к исследованию государственного сектора экономики

Т. Д. Ромащенко¹, И. В. Герсонская^{2✉}

¹ Воронежский государственный университет, Университетская пл., 1,
394018, Воронеж, Российская Федерация

² Липецкий филиал Российской академии народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте РФ, ул. Интернациональная, 3, 398050, Липецк, Российская Федерация

Предмет. Исследование государственного сектора в условиях функционирования смешанной экономики, изучение его роли и места в обществе, компонентного состава и формирования его организационной структуры проводят многие зарубежные и отечественные ученые. Однако большинство актуальных вопросов еще недостаточно проработано, а многие из них носят дискуссионный характер. В экономической теории практически отсутствуют разработки, связанные с исследованием государственного сектора в качестве сложной социально-экономической системы, осуществляющей свое функционирование в составе национальной экономики страны. Поэтому изучение госсектора с использованием системного подхода позволяет обособленно выделить его из внешней среды и провести всестороннее исследование. Системный подход позволяет определить свойства системы, ее базовые элементы, выполняемые функции, структурные компоненты в виде подсистем, а также выявить институциональную структуру и хозяйственный механизм госсектора.

Цели. Целью научного исследования является обобщение теоретических концепций государственного сектора экономики и их развитие на основе использования системного подхода, позволяющего идентифицировать его как социально-экономическую систему.

Методология. В процессе исследования использовались общенаучные методы: диалектический, познания объективной действительности, анализа и синтеза, индукции и дедукции, абстракции. Для обоснования полученных результатов применялись системный, институциональный и структурный подходы. Научное исследование проведено с использованием актуальных публикаций.

Выводы. В результате проведенного исследования нами установлено, что государственный сектор экономики представляет собой самостоятельную, специфическую, открытую и сложную социально-экономическую систему. Такая система осуществляет свое функционирование в составе национальной экономики смешанного типа. Компонентная структура социально-экономической системы госсектора состоит из материально-вещественной, общественной, процессной, институциональной и регулирующей подсистем. Каждая из них имеет специфический состав субъектов и объектов, а также определенный характер взаимосвязи между ними. В процессе функционирования системы государственного сектора экономики возникает социально-экономический эффект, усиливающий инклюзивную компоненту экономического роста и повышающий общественное благосостояние. Научная новизна заключается в исследовании госсектора как сложной социально-экономической системы. Системный подход позволяет провести комплексное исследование

государственного сектора, выполняемых им функций и формирования его элементной структуры, действия хозяйственного механизма и т. д.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономическая система, материально-вещественная подсистема, общественная подсистема, процессная подсистема, регулирующая подсистема.

Для цитирования: Ромашченко Т. Д., Герсонская И. В. Системный подход к исследованию государственного сектора экономики // Вестник Воронежского государственного университета. Серия: Экономика и управление. 2023. № 1. С. 5–19. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2023.1/10927>

Конфликт интересов

Авторы декларируют отсутствие явных и потенциальных конфликтов интересов, связанных с публикацией настоящей статьи

Список литературы

1. Абрамов, А. Е., Аксенов, И. В., Радыгин, А. Д. & Чернова М. И. (2018) Современные подходы к измерению государственного сектора: методология и эмпирика. *Экономическая политика*, 13 (1), 36–69. [Abramov, A. E., Aksenov, I. V., Radygin, A. D. & Chernova, M. I. (2018) Modern approaches to measuring the state sector: Methodology and empirics. *Ekonomicheskaya Politika*. 13 (1), 36–69. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.18288/1994-5124-2018-1-02>
2. Викторова, Н. Г. & Карпенко, П. А. (2021) Генезис понятия «региональная социально-экономическая система». *Естественно-гуманитарные исследования*. 36 (4), 92–95. [Viktorova, N. G. & Karpenko, P. A. (2021) Genesis of the concept «regional socio-economic system». *Natural-humanitarian studies*. 36 (4), 92–95. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.24412/2309-4788-2021-11275>
3. Герсонская, И. В. (2021) *Государственный сектор национальной экономики: теория и методология*. Москва, Наука-Юнипресс. [Gersonskaya, I. V. (2021) *The State sector of the national economy: theory and methodology*. Moscow, Nauka-Unipress Publ. (In Russian).]
4. Горбунов, Ю. В. (2018) О понятии «механизм» в экономических науках. *Экономика. Профессия. Бизнес*. 2 (2), 17–21. [Gorbunov, Yu. V. (2018) On the concept of «mechanism» in economic sciences. *Economy. Profession. Business*. 2 (2), 17–21. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.14258/201819>
5. Ермолаев, Д. В. (2018) Сущность институтов и институциональных механизмов в современных экономических системах. *Вестник Челябинского государственного университета*. 3 (413), 173–179. [Ermolaev, D. V. (2018) The essence of institutions and institutional mechanisms in modern economic systems. *Bulletin of Chelyabinsk State University*. 3 (413), 173–179. (In Russian).]
6. Жигаленко, Е. В. & Иммамиева, А. Р. (2021) Управление инновациями в государственном секторе экономики. *Гуманитарные, социально-экономические и общественные науки*. 9, 161–166. [Zhigalenko, E. V. & Imamieva, A. R. (2021) Management of innovations in the public sector of the economy. *Humanities, socio-economic and social sciences*. 9, 161–166. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.23672/t9145-1625-1592-g>
7. Клейнер, Г. Б. (2021) *Системная экономика: шаги развития*. Москва, Научная библиотека. [Kleiner, G. B. (2021) *System economy: steps of development*. Moscow, Scientific Library. (In Russian).]
8. Корогодин, И. Т., Дайнеко, В. Г., Яреско, И. И. & Кисова, А. Е. (2020) *Цифровая экономика, исследование ее содержания и направлений развития: монография*. Воронеж, Издательский дом ВГУ. [Korogodin, I. T., Daineko, V. G., Yaresko, I. I. & Kisova, A. E. (2020) *Digital economy, research of its content and directions of development*. Voronezh, VSU Publishing House. (In Russian).]
9. Курченков, В. В. & Макаренко О. С. (2020) Эволюция развития государственного сектора экономики: отечественный и зарубежный опыт. *Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета*. Экономика. 22 (2), 40–49. [Kurchenkov, V. & Makarenko, O. (2020) Evolution of the Development of the Public Sector of Economy: Domestic and Foreign Experience. *Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta*. *Ekonomika*. 22 (2), 40–49. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.15688/ek.jvolsu.2020.2.4>
10. Плискевич, Н. М. (2022) Место человека в системной экономике. *AlterEconomics*, 19(3), 547–562. [Plishevich, N. M. (2022) Man in G. Kleiner's theory of economic systems. *AlterEconomics*. 19 (3), 547–562. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.31063/AlterEconomics/2022.19-3.8>
11. Ромашченко, Т. Д. & Герсонская, И. В. (2021) Институциональная структура государственного сектора экономики на современном этапе развития. *Вестник Воронежского государственного университета*. Серия: Экономика и управление. 2, 5–14. [Romashchenko, T. D. & Gersonskaya, I. V. (2021). The institutional framework for the public sector of economy at the current stage of its development. *Proceedings of Voronezh State University. Series: Economics and Management*, 2, 5–14. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.17308/econ.2021.2/3462>

12. Рязанова, Г. Н. & Толкачев П. С. (2020) Структурные уровни национальной экономической системы: аспект управления. *Управление*, 7 (4), 84–89. [Ryazanova, G. N. & Tolkachev, P. S. (2020). Structural levels of the national economic system: management aspect. *Upravlenie*. 7 (4), 84–89. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.26425/2309-3633-2019-4-84-89>
13. Садыков, Р. М. & Ахметов, В. Я. (2022) Социализация экономической системы территории как фактор развития общества. *Вестник Университета*, 1, 14–12. [Sadykov, R. M. & Akhmetov, V. Y. (2022). Economic territory system socialisation as society development factor. *Vestnik Universiteta*, 1, 14–20. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.26425/1816-4277-2022-1-14-20>
14. Санчес, Р. В. & Пупо, О. Я. (2020) Анализ процессов управления развитием государственного сектора услуг на основании классических и современных концепций. *Общество: политика, экономика, право*. 8, 53–57. [Sanchez, R. V. & Pupo, O. Ya. (2020) Analysis of management processes for the development of the public service sector on the basis of classical and modern concepts. *Society: politics, economics, law*. 8 (85), 53–57. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.24158/per.2020.8.9>
15. Тамбовцев, В. Л. & Рождественская, И. А. (2021) Эффективность в государственном секторе: иллюзия понимания и ее последствия. *Terra Economicus*. 19 (1), 17–35. [Tambovtsev, V. L. & Rozhdestvenskaya, I. A. (2021) Efficiency in public sector: Illusion of comprehension and its consequences. *Terra Economicus*. 19 (1), 17–35. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.18522/2073-6606-2021-19-1-17-35>
16. Тебекин, А. В. (2021) Взгляд «назад» как фундамент стратегического развития управляемых социально-экономических систем. *Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия: Экономика и управление*. 2 (54), 123–137. [Tebekin, A. V. (2021) The «backward» view as the foundation of strategic development of managed socio-economic systems. *Bulletin of Tver State University. Series: Economics and Management*. 2 (54), 123–137. (In Russian).] <https://doi.org/10.26456/2219-1453/2021.2.123-137>
17. Abdeldayem, M. M. & Al Dulaimi, S. H. (2022) Public sector reform in emerging economies: Does privatisation matter? *Human Systems Management*. 41 (1), 73–85. <https://doi.org/10.3233/HSM-211204>
18. Cardoso, A., Silva, T. F. B. da, Takagi, N., Silva, C. & Micelli, A. (2022) A value chain development model for the public sector. *Business Process Management Journal*. 28 (5–6), 1229–1250. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-09-2021-0619>
19. Cheetham, F. & Lever, J. B. (2021) People, power and politics: Developing a public sector sharing economy. *Geoforum*. 126, 244–252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.08.003>
20. Klein, N., Ramos, T. B. & Deutz, P. (2022) Advancing the Circular Economy in Public Sector Organisations: Employees' Perspectives on Practices. *Circular Economy and Sustainability*. 2 (2), 759–781. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43615-021-00044-x>
21. Kornai, J. (2017) The System Paradigm Revisited. *Revue d'études Comparatives Est-Ouest*. 48 (1), 239–296. <https://doi.org/10.3917/receo.481.0239>
22. Vavrek, R. (2018) Efficiency and inefficiency of public administration. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People*. 7 (1), 6–14. <https://doi.org/10.26458/jedep.v7i1.569>

Ромашенко Татьяна Дмитриевна, д-р экон. наук, профессор кафедры экономики, маркетинга и коммерции, Воронежский государственный университет, Воронеж, Российская Федерация

E-mail: taroma-vrn@yandex.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1485-0244

Герсонская Ирина Валерьевна, канд. экон. наук, доцент кафедры экономики и финансов, Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте РФ, Липецкий филиал, Липецк, Российская Федерация

E-mail: g3071971@ya.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1099-0477

Поступила в редакцию 05.12.2022

Подписана в печать 16.01.2023