

## THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION OF TERM "RESOURCE"

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the evolution of the scientific understanding of term «resource» with the purpose of opening the complex of estimation of the level of development of production forces in the difficult social-economic systems of management different levels of indefinite dynamic market environment.*

**Keywords:** *resource, economics, industry, interprise, human capital.*

A modern economic development testifies to the necessity of the use of the theoretical ways and applied technology which do the possibility to get through with the help of the difficult social economic systems ruled the different levels in economics of the undecided dynamic market society and give the possibility to adapt to it timely.

A necessity of the development the high-quality material technical, structural function and social working and another elements are needed for the effective function and the use of the competitive organisations and the other subjectives of the economy.

The understanding of the scientific definition of the term “resource” gives the possibility to make the conclusion that its introduction to the economical research had the tie with the development of the problems of the valuation of the level development of the industrial factors.

According to the modern economic dictionary the term ‘resource’ means the different ways of production, values, deposits, possibilities, information for the use of the necessity, for example –the deposit of the wood in the forest, a capacity of the pure water in the lakes and rivers, the deposits of the minerals, buildings, equipments, staff (personnel), technology, financials in the enterprises. The understanding of the terms “economic and industrial resources” means the economic theory of the sources and means of the industrial security.

The economic resources are divided to the natural (the human capital), majors (the individual capital), invests, informational resources, financial resources (money capital).

The meaning of the term “resource” comes from the french ‘ressource’ according to the etymology which is translated as “the supplementary way”.

In the domestic economical literature this term in the wide understanding interpreted as the possibility, the present forces, deposits, supplies which can be used as the level of facilities and the combination of the supplies for any other.

Explanatory dictionary of Ukrainian under a term «resource» understands «Supplies for some reason, which can be used in the case of necessity. Money values, sources for some reason. Mean and possibility which it is possible to use in the case of necessity. The total supply of the subject from the beginning of its exploitation or the reconstruction after the refurbishment to its critical state».

In labours of V.Nemchinova is found the concept “resource “as «potential of the extended production», which characterize resource possibilities of national economy in relation to the economy growing.

According to A. Navelev and V. Sirenko the term “resource” means the economical potential. They marked that the resource - is the presence of the structural system of the functional process of the public industry in the composition of which is included the working, financial, commodity and informational states.

In the modern introduction of the term 'resource' it can divide three directions of its understanding. The first of which is the interpretations of D.Chernikov, S.Belov, E.Figurnov who say that the resource is the necessary element of the functional and the high development of the system.

In the article of Academic L. Abalkin the word 'resource' isn't contrasted with the meaning "potential" and even defines that resource is a part of the structural system of the economical, business and industrial factors.

Nowadays the interpretation "resource" in the economical literature means difficult economical indexes which are directly connected with the function of the industry and the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress.

V. Arkhangelskiy, for example, under a term "resource" understands the facilities, supplies and the sources which are presented and can be mobilized for the achievement of the certain aim or for the decision of the definite task that is the combination of the real accumulated constituents in which the professor belongs to the proper labour, financial and informative means which are used in the sphere of perfection of production.

Also he includes in his understanding of the given term the combination of the constituents which provides the necessary level of organization of production and management, sphere of education, retraining of staff. But he determines also, that an important value has the «resource» understanding for planning and management production activity.

In 1973 O. Anchishin marked that the combination of the constituents, which in the process of production, gains the forms of the factors of the industry is the resources which are determined the potential of the production.

In 1998 I. Repina marked that an integrity of constituents belongs to the resources, namely labour, material, technical, financial, innovative, skills and possibilities of leaders, specialists and other categories of personnel, according to the producing goods in the realization of services (works), receipt of maximal profit (to the income) and the security of the constant function and the development of the industry.

In 2001 O. Oleksyuk defines that the possible combination of the active and passive, alternatives (possibilities) are referred in the high – qualified development of social and economic system of the industry in the certain economy.

Other interpretation of a term "resource" is the system of corporeal and labour factors (conditions and components) which allow the achievement of a purpose of the production. The basis of such approach is an utterance of K.Marks that the facilities of labour, article of labour and labour force, as factors of production and elements of formation of new product come forward as the possibility which underlines their character.

M. Ivanov, J. Odegov, K. Andreev affirm that the increase of the scales of the production system increase grows the value of tasks link to the internal comprehensive and effective opportunity of the development of the production where the effectiveness of the study of economics can be based on the potential possibility of the manufacture by the constituents of which there are resources, but not attained level of their use.

The scientists of the third direction examine a resource as a complex of the constituents of the economic system which are able to execute the tasks. Also the integral picture of the unity of structure and function of object is referred to the resources.

Under the structure of the system it is meant the network of the most substantial, proof (invariant) connections between elements. In opinion of M. Ovchinnikova, a structure is a «invariant» aspect of the system. V. Kremyanskiy also addresses that a structure expresses not the whole combination of connections of object, but only his the most substantial ties: «A structure is the detailed expression of the essence».

There is a wider interpretation of structure, in obedience to which distinguished two types of structures: makro- and mikro. A macrostructure expresses the most proof (invariant) connection of the system, and a microstructure is the variables and anticipated links. The combination of makro- and microstructures of object or the process, that is the combination of all connections makes their maintenance.

In economic literature there are the different approaches to the determination of structure of resource. Most researchers examine the structures of resource with the recognition in its different amount of constituents. In one case there are only its composition facilities of labour are included, in the second – facilities of labour and labour force, in the third – facilities of labour, labour force and natural resources which are used in the process of production, in fourth – facilities of labour, labour force and articles of labour.

A term «labour force» entered in a scientific appeal in a period of the transition of extensive to the intensive method development of production. It was the original reaction of science on the necessity of practice to provide high-quality perfection of forming and use of the proper capabilities of workers as the combined subject of production and management.

Labour force is examined as a labour structure of enterprise, namely it is a labour force which is examined in the combination of the high-quality descriptions. It enables to estimate the level of the use of potential possibilities of both the separately taken worker and aggregate of workers, on the whole, that is a necessity for activation of human factor, and provides high-quality (structural) balanced at the development personal and material factor's of production .

There are considerably wider concepts structures of resource, complemented descriptions of the system of collection, treatment and use of information, experience of economic, in-use energy, and others. Taking on the whole, it is possible to take everything, that is related to functioning and development of enterprise to the elements of resource of enterprise. The selection of the major elements of these makes a very difficult problem which is confirmed the great number of the different opinions of research workers in relation to objective and subject constituents.

The objective constituents are associated with a financial matter and by the personal form of resource. They are consumed and reproduced in a one or other form in the process of functioning.

The innovative constituent, production constituent, financial constituent and constituent of potential of recreation belong to them.

An innovative constituent is the combined possibilities of enterprise in relation to a generation, perception and introduction of new (radical and modified) ideas, for his system technical, organizationally and administrative update.

Production constituent is present and hidden possibilities according to the use of factors of production for the issue of maximally possible volume of products (services). But it is needed also to accept it as an aggregate of constituents which function and are able to produce the certain volume of products. Therefore a production constituent is monostructural system. In the complement of which is:

- potential of earth and natural and climactic conditions are the possibilities of enterprise to use the combined natural riches in economic activity;

- potential of basic funds (resources) is present and hidden possibilities of capital assets, which form technico-technological base of production capacity;

- potential of floating assets is a part of production capital of enterprise as a certain aggregate of the articles of labour (raw material, construction materials, fuel, energy and different auxiliary materials), which are in production supplies, uncompleted production, ready-to-cook foods of the own making and charges of future periods;

- potential of immaterial assets is the combination of the possibilities of the enterprise which is able to use the rights to the new or the present products of intellectual labour in an economic process with a purpose of realization of corporate interests on principle of satisfaction of general necessities;

- potential of the technical personal is the possibility of the labours to develop different foods, give any efforts or do their work.

- financial potential is a volume of the own, lent and taken finances which it is possible to boss for realization of current and perspective outlays. A main constituent in which is investment potential, that is the present and concealed possibilities of enterprise for realization of simple and extended recreation.

- potential of recreation is an aggregate of material and technical, immaterial, financial and other constituents which are at the disposal of enterprise or can be additionally taken and used for the simple or extended recreation of factors of the production and other constituents.

A recreation of resource is a process of continuous renewal of all its constituents, where select a simple and extended process.

A simple process is put into practice in the unchanging volumes for the proceeding in the used factors of production and providing of continuity of his functioning. The extended process is foreseen by the quantitative and high-quality development of production factors and other constituents which provide higher effectiveness of his activity.

Within the limits of the extended recreation it is possible to select three types of development:

- extensive (traditional) is achieved due to the additional bringing in of labour, natural, production facilities and maintenance of formed technico-technological bases.

- intensive (innovative) is high-quality perfection of factors of the production: application of progressive instruments and articles of labour and types of energy resources, promotion of the qualification of technological and administrative personnel, and also a permanent improvement all the present constituents.

- extensively intensive (mixed) is a balance or dominate only one of two other factors of development.

Subject constituents are related to the public form of their exposure. They are not consumed, but make a pre-condition, general economical, general economic social factor of the effective consumption of objective constituents.

Subject constituents acquire a decisive role after their influence on the development of basic factors of production and efficiency of functioning of the economic systems, as far as complication of the last and their «environment».

To the subjective constituents belong:

- a scientific and technical constituent is general description of level of the scientific providing of production (science, technique, technology, engineering business, production experience, possibilities, in a volume number of scientific and technical staff which are at disposal of the enterprise for the decision of scientific and technical problems);

- an administrative constituent is the skills and the capabilities of leaders of all levels of management from forming, organization, creation of the proper terms, for functioning and the development of the social economic system of the industry.

- the constituent of organizational structure of management – is the general corporate administrative (formal and informal) mechanism of functioning of enterprise, which includes in itself the level of organization of functional elements of the systems and the character of the communications between them.;

- marketing constituent – is the ability of enterprise to systematize and to send all functions (determination of necessities and demand, organization of production, sale, and after sale service on satisfaction of necessities of users and the use of the potential market).

A resource is occupied an important value in a strategic management of the enterprise, as actually for the level of competitiveness of enterprise is formed his facilities.

A strategic management of the enterprise is based on resource-distributive procedures the main purpose of which is determination of strategy of the active use of internal resource for the change of external surroundings, but not on adaptation to him. For every enterprise there is a problem of adjusting of mechanism of strategic management in which it is associated the resource appropriate aspects of functioning of the enterprise.

A strategic plan in one of its parts must contain well and competently set procedure of solution of tasks of providing development and the existence of enterprise in a long-term prospect.

A modern period is characterized a deficit and limited access of enterprises to the resources, both through their physical insufficiency and also from the political reasons.

The problem of deficit of resources puts task of the expansions of such strategic directions before the enterprise, which would take into account a resource deficit next to market prospects.

Resource limitations are put more hard barriers to an enterprise at the market. The problem of deficit of strategic resources put a task not only to change development of strategy of activity of the enterprise but also follow to the forming of new type of strategy, namely an enterprise of the resource strategy.

After the period of the industrial epoch, it is begun to spare considerable attention development of resource strategy next to strategies of market of technology and product. Basis of this strategy is presented by the area of strategic resources, which are an aggregate of power, financial, labour and intellectual sources of raw materials, which allow to form and realize productively market strategy to the enterprise.

Main purpose of resource strategy (an approach) consists in the detailed study and exposure of potential possibilities of the production system its internal environment, which is examined from position of present resources, by the method of analysis and synthesis of internal environment of enterprise, directions, on the estimation of present of all its resources (material, labour, power, informative et cetera).

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