

APPROACH TO THE STRUCTURAL INSTITUTIONALISM

Mihail DIMITRIU⁷⁹

Abstract

The reality today highlights the need for state intervention in the economy agent, but supported and in collaboration with academia and private economic environments in order to prevent and mitigate structural imbalances, and the flattening effects of a fluctuating economic cyclicity.

This complies with the spirit logic of economic organization, to reduce the vulnerability of the entire business environment and finding answers point for maintaining and enhancing the performance of the national economy and, consequently, the business environment under current conditions they pervades humanity.

Keywords: institutionalism, knowledge economy, economic policies

JEL classification: A11, B15, H11, G28

1. General theory of institutionalism

Focusing on analysis of current thinking and practice economic institutionalism, we consider this research useful manifestations of so-called neoinstituționalism which has as a starting point for development and how property rights are organized and respected.

We come again to reinforce the idea that runs through the current political economy, namely the polarization of economic activity between extremes: a. All for the state and through it and b. All for individual and business activity. We say this, given the assertions of an important representative of neoinstituționalismului, J.P. Olsen, who distinguished the following models of the existence of the State⁸⁰:

- a. a sovereign state, namely one center of power that drive business through reliable and accurate instruments;
- b. State citizens moral community, in which, guided by ethical precepts, citizens are directed to achieve the common good, ie the general interest;
- c. State classical liberal vision in which the state must exercise its role minimal, or be independent of private economic agents;
- d. State segmented, as an entity (institution) complex, comprising interest groups and the centers of power and lobbying are characteristic.

According to the mentioned concept, it is the state that builds the nation's wealth, but it can become a brake or wasteful of this wealth by using part of it useless in a society.

Turning to the views expressed by economist home Icelandic Thráinn Eggertsson the economy neoinstituțională⁸¹, to say that for this application transaction costs exceeds nature of the firm becoming applicable to other forms of organization and practice of the market, it is considered an illustration of action Economy Neoinstituționale by the fact the relative advantage of alternative contractual forms are due to the existence of transaction costs exactly. For reaching the state's role in the new economy expected to highlight an indissoluble link between it and property rights, lack of state action leading to the possibility of galling ,, "complex system of economy due to the existence of a high level of transaction costs. Not to recall the opportunities for transaction costs analysis on representative government and democratic institutions of our times.

Institutionalism that we want to highlight and which will support the undertaking does not refer primarily to the legal rules governing the actions and behavior of individuals, companies,

⁷⁹ Researcher II, "Victor Slăvescu" Centre for Financial and Monetary Research, Romanian Academy

⁸⁰ Hoanță, Nicolae – *Economie și finanțe publice*, Ed. Polirom, Iași, 2000, pg. 63-64.

⁸¹ Eggertsson, Thrainn – *Economia neoinstituțională*, Ed. Cartier, Chișinău, 1999.

government and private, that are part of comprehensive school concept in the organizational system. He takes into account the economic and social categories and tools specific economic systems, laws, beliefs, ways of thinking, etc In the equation, the focus is on institution entrepreneurship, economic agents involved, but also the state, for resolving the various issues raised at the community, regional, national, regional, socio-economic areas and sectors vital to the smooth running of the whole system.

2. Knowledge economy

As is known, the Lisbon Conference of 2000 drew so-called "Lisbon Strategy" which stipulated that in 10 years (ie until 2010), the EU economy is the most competitive in the world. Unfortunately, today the EU is still far from the target. Moreover, the US and Japan had higher increases. The Lisbon strategy involves an economy based on innovation and entrepreneurship prominently. Or, a Europe faced with discussions about their own values, a Europe that is struggling even ideological Anglo-Saxon capitalism (more libertarian) type Rhine / Nordic (more capital) - the meanings given by Michel Albert - and Member lower (belonging and former communist bloc east European demanding and more rights in the building original supra-called European Union is an economic space-socio-cultural entrepreneurship is often blocked by bureaucracy and taxation burden (however necessary to achieve the specified social protection). We are in a period of analysis and reconfiguration of values, priorities and strategies, all dressed in manifestations financial and economic crisis.

But to achieve economic growth and standard of living, it needs Europe to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship. Otherwise, on the one hand gap with competitors will increase and, on the other hand even innovators and entrepreneurs will migrate to more favorable economic space, easy work in a globalized world, evolving in certain parameters of normality.

Entrepreneurs are those who come up with ideas and investors (which can be entrepreneurs themselves) are the ones that come with the funds. Most commonly, as observed in economic practice, investors are distinct persons entrepreneurs. Because economic action to be profitable, it is necessary that the investor (investors) to believe in the idea emitted outlined in the business plan. But each act in a certain field, a field that should progress. And progress, it requires constant innovation, ie, the act that endows resources with a new capacity used to create wealth, to highlight the scope for action and resource discovery attractive economic system.

Structural policies that we are called to highlight and we believe that we create can be amplified and made more efficient and entrepreneurs action. Development and progress of a sector of a specific field of activity, depend on how firms, companies manage to increase the quantity and quality of supply of goods and services, to ensure its changing operational, depending on the requirements expressed by purchasing power on the market. So, in implementation of structural policies it is essential to ensure the smooth functioning of the existing socio-economic system and permanent improvement to the demands expressed. Higher demand leads to task for entrepreneurs and the entire corporate management to provide goods and services continuously improved and always attractive, as the flexible ways to purchase them.⁸².

3. Economic policies. Their need

For starters, we want to build the concept of economic policy and one of the most significant and comprehensive definition, we believe, it is what belongs to Professor Victor Jinga and capture economic policy as part of science and economic management study and apply various forms and multiple effects of state intervention and public law institutions in other situations and domestic and international economic relations of a country, indicating solutions and the means best suited, given the particularities of that economy (our completion).

Economic policy is implementation, implementation, programs and decisions made by state institutions to achieve macroeconomic goals proposed. As a result, economic policy concerns and

⁸² How, for example, in the nineteenth, the famous American inventor and entrepreneur Cyrus McCormick introduced instalment payment of goods purchased, in order to meet the wishes expressed but also to meet the real purchasing power of beneficiaries of its products.

applies to both branches and areas of the national economy, such as industry, agriculture, services, transport, trade, and economic institutions like banks.

So is the whole economic policy decisions of public authorities to guide economic activity in a way deemed necessary by a country. Its objectives make up a magic box: growth, employment, prices and external balance issues that we drill down analysis and subsequent synthesis, which we will achieve in this paper.

Economic policy is achieved through arbitration, the arbitrator actions of the state as an economic agent and could be circumscribed within a network of complementary or competing objectives and instruments. The state is considered to be in, but also outside the economy, acting on it as it deems necessary and reacting in terms of costs and benefits. Other economic: producers, consumers, bidders and applicants for employment, reacted in an appropriate way in relation to the information and decisions are transmitted.

By using specific tools and instruments in order to achieve the full range of proposed objectives, it can reach the quintessential economic policies, namely the existence of achieving welfare. Making a mere reference to the principle of efficiency of Robert Mundell, he argued that economic policy must use every means or appropriate tool, depending on the purpose for which it has a comparative advantage (just so that the theory of David Ricardo) to other instruments⁸³.

Prosperity collective to be achieved it envisages firstly achieving a climate socio-psychological incentive and cohesion, as well as finding a joint economic optimum relations and interactions in nature positive, constructive, of the units components of the economy market, economic agents in the case and the state, which must redefine its place and role in the economy taking shape at the beginning of the third millennium ie new knowledge economy.

Swedish experience from viable economic policy, we can say that most of what capitalism creates, distributes state. We talk on the part of saving and investment, the principle of maximizing economic efficiency by pursuing, obtaining and strengthening the image profit, on the other hand, the need for capital accumulation as genuine financial basis of the investment process and the default factor of economic development, redistribution of income and assets in order to achieve social goals (social justice) and of preserving and reviving the environment.

Especially now, given the crisis and braking mechanisms and levers in the market economy, we refer mainly to international trade relations, this will require the adoption of economic policies in the medium term - 5 years old-, as are national plans of developed countries, but also emerging. But not just any economic policy, but a structural one, affecting vertical and qualitative manner activity in a specific area or sector of the national economy.

Starting from the views expressed by the late Peter Drucker in „ Innovation and entrepreneurial system ", we believe that the successful design and implementation (a means effective) economic policies, including structural, it is necessary to consider the principal sources of innovative thinking and to ensure beneficial change, such as:

1. Endogenous sources of firms:

- decisions under risk and contingency
- incongruency attention to the manifestation of the real economy and its simulated projection
- changes that are occurring in the analyzed both the domestic and the external market.

2. Macro-economic exogenous sources:

- demographic
- trends in the structure of national economies, but and world
- follow the main processes and phenomena that have major implications for macroeconomic, such as unemployment, inflation.

⁸³ Cabannes, Michel – *La politique macroéconomique*, Armand Colin, Paris, pg. 5

The reality today highlights the need for state intervention in the economy agent, but supported and in collaboration with academia and private economic environments in order to prevent and mitigate structural imbalances, and the flattening effects of a fluctuating economic cyclicity.

This falls in line with the logic of economic organization, to reduce the vulnerability of the entire business environment and finding answers point for maintaining and enhancing the performance of the national economy and, consequently, the business environment under current conditions they pervades humanity.

Bibliography

1. Albertini J.M., Silem Ahmed, Comprendre les théories économiques, Ed. du Seuil, Paris, 1988.
2. Avisenet, Phillipe D., La politique économique conjonctuelle, Dunod, Paris, 1999.
3. Bannock, G., Baxter, R.E., Davis, E., Dictionary of Economics, Penguin Books, London, 1992,
4. Beaud, M., Dostaler, G., Gândirea economică de după Keynes, Ed. Eurosong & Book, București, 2000.
5. Cabannes, Michel, La politique macroéconomique, Armand Colin, Paris.
6. Cohen, Daniel, Bogăția lumii, sărăcia națiunilor, Ed. Eurosong & Book, București, 1998.
7. Eggertsson, Thrainn, Economia neoinstituțională, Ed. Cartier, Chișinău, 1999.
8. Giscard d' Estaing, Olivier, Le social-capitalisme, ou les chemins de la prospérité mondiale, Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris, 1977.
9. Hoanță, Nicolae, Economie și finanțe publice, Ed. Polirom, Iași, 2000.
10. Jinga, Victor, Moneda și problemele ei contemporane, vol. 2, Ed. Dacia, Cluj-Napoca, 1981.
11. Kortzen, David C., Viața după capitalism. Lumea post-corporatistă, Ed. Antet, București, 1999.
12. Lajugie, Joseph, Les doctrines économiques, PUF, Paris, 1974.
13. Lipsey, R., Chrystal, K., Economia pozitivă, Ed. Economică, București, 1999.
14. Nechita, Vasile, Ciupercă Lucica, Economie, Ed. Sedcom Libris, Iași, 2002.
15. Okita, Saburo, Cu fața spre secolul 21, Ed. AGER-Economistul, București, 1992.
16. Pohoată, Ion, Filosofia economică și politica dezvoltării durabile, Ed. Economică, București, 2003.
17. Sen, Amartya, Dezvoltarea ca libertate, Ed. Economică, București, 2004.
18. Stiglitz, Joseph E., Globalizarea. Speranțe și deziluzii, Ed. Economică, București, 2003.
19. Tașnadi, Alexandru (coord.), Doctrina economice, Ed. ASE, București, 2002.
20. Tașnadi, Alexandru, Tașnadi, Bogdan, Universul teoriilor economice, vol II, Ed. Economică, București, 2004.
21. Văcărel, Iulian, Politici economice și financiare de ieri și de azi, Ed. Economică, București, 1996.