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**A LEADER OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AT THE TURN OF THE ERA
(to the 95th anniversary of I.I.Lukinov)**

The jubilee article presents Academician I. Lukinov's creative and organizational contribution to the development of Ukrainian economic science. The author outlines the areas of the scholar's research in the Soviet period. The significance of I. Lukinov's innovative ideas for overcoming negative trends in the functioning of the planned centralized economy is substantiated. The scientist's scientific position is revealed as regards the justification of the strategy of market transformations and socio-economic development of Ukraine in the era of state independence.

Keywords: I. Lukinov, history of economic science, NAS of Ukraine, economic reforms, strategy of social transformations

This year marks the 95th anniversary of the birth of Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR / NAS of Ukraine, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR / NAS of Ukraine (1976–2003), Honorary Director of the United Institute of Economics of the NAS of Ukraine (2003–2004), Academician-Secretary of the Department of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR / e NAS of Ukraine (1976–1980 and 1993–1998), Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR / NAS of Ukraine (1979–1993) and the Head of the Social Sciences Section at the above Academies, an outstanding economist and organizer of science - Ivan Ilarionovich Lukinov (1927–2004).

From the first his steps in science, I.I.Lukinov declared himself as a researcher of the most relevant and socially significant problems, whose solution affects the development and competitiveness of the entire national economy, and most importantly, the well-being of people. Works of I.I. Lukinov, published in the 1950s and 1960s, are dedicated to finding ways to raise labor productivity in agriculture and mechanisms for optimizing state management of the agrarian sphere². The economics of agriculture and, in particular, the development of economic tools to encourage the

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² Ways to increase labor productivity in agriculture (1958). Moscow: Selkhozgiz; Lukinov, I.Y. et al. (1964). Pricing and profitability of production of agricultural products. Moscow: Kolos [in Russian].



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efficiency of agricultural enterprises, and ensuring agro-industrial integration are the areas that remained his priorities throughout his life.

A special place in I.I. Lukinov's scientific output is occupied by the issue of coordination of interests and incentives for economic activities, and the place of commodity-money relations in a centrally planned system. As part of an economic discussion of the early 1960s on economic mechanism³, in his works I.I. Lukinov, highlighted various theoretical and applied aspects of the denaturalization in the relations between the state and collective farms, the use of commodity-monetary relations and financial leverage in the development of agricultural production, the improvement of the socio-economic efficiency of the agricultural sector, the improvement of the price mechanism for managing economic development and various other important problems⁴.

I.I. Lukinov's figure is significant in the history of Ukrainian academic science, in particular, in the organization and development of economic research. When in the second half of the 1970s, in accordance with the resolution of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR of 15.07.1976 No. 254, the Department of Economics was created as part of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, it was headed by Academician Ivan Ilarionovich Lukinov. According to the resolution, the Department included academicians O.M. Alimov, P.I. Baghrii, I.I. Lukinov, M.M. Palamarchuk, and S.M. Yampolsky, and Corresponding Members P.I. Verba, O.S. Koroid, V.K. Mamutov, M.T. Meleshkin, O.O. Nesterenko, P.O. Khromov, M.G. Chumachenko, and A.A. Chuchno. The Department of Economics was assigned with the scientific and methodological leadership of the Institute of Economics, its Lviv, Odesa and Kharkiv branches, the Institute of Industrial Economics with its Voroshilovgrad and Dnipropetrovsk branches, and the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Ukrainian SSR⁵. In order to deepen the specialization of scientific research with the assistance of I.I. Lukinov, mainly based of the departments of the Institute of Economics, new scientific institutions were organized such as the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (1978), and the Institute of Economic Forecasting (1997). The Lviv and Odesa branches of the Institute of Economics were transformed into independent units.

³ Nebrat, V.V. (2018). History of the Academy: losses and gains of economic science in the age of totalitarianism. *History of national economy and economic thought of Ukraine*, 51, 46. <https://doi.org/10.15407/ingedu2018.51.032> [in Ukrainian].

⁴ Ivan Ilarionovych Lukinov (1927–2004): biobibliographic index of research works in 1954–2004. To the 80th anniversary (2007). Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Animal Husbandry of Central Regions. Kyiv: Agrarian Science [in Ukrainian].

⁵ Libanova, E.M. (2013). Department of Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. *Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*, 11, 97–98 [in Ukrainian].

During the work of Academician I.I. Lukinov as director of the Institute of Economics (1976–2003), the latter turned into a big scientific center, a leading scientific institution of Ukraine in economic theory and key problems of the national economy. The Institute's employees, who were lucky enough to work under the leadership of I.I. Lukinov, always pointed out his attentiveness tolerance, benevolence and respect for the scientific position of his colleagues. At the same time, he did not accept unsubstantiated and unverified provisions, and zealously observed academic integrity and reliability of scientific results.

I.I. Lukinov's organizational talent was directed to the deployment of academic research towards scientific substantiation of ways and means to improve the management mechanism. Based on a thorough analysis of contradictory processes of restructuring and factors determining the formation of costs and profitability of agricultural production, I.I. Lukinov in his fundamental study on "Reproduction and Prices" (1977), argued for a more effective use of the price mechanism as an alternative to budget-distribution tools for managing the process of social reproduction⁶. The scientist updated the development of the problems as to the forms of realization of property in a non-market economic model, in particular, regarding rent relations, distribution, and pricing in the system of reproductive processes, the action of the law of value, equivalence of exchange, calculation and analysis of production efficiency, and defining net income and optimal profitability. Academician Lukinov justified the expediency of organic connection and optimization in the planned management of price and monetary and credit levers. and developed various specific ways of their use. I.I. Lukinov's award with the 1979 State Prize of the Ukrainian SSR in the field of science and technology was the recognition of the significance and innovative character of his scientist's ideas, reflected in his works on agrarian economy .

In many aspects of his economic research, I.I. Lukinov was ahead of his time. His scientific outlook and deep understanding of the content of economic processes could not "fit" into the official theory of the socialist economy. In particular, this applies to the definition of the role of price mechanism in ensuring the balance between social reproduction and economic growth, interpretation of the essence and forms of agrarian relations and land rent, and optimization of the sectoral and territorial production structure in the economy. The emergence of new approaches to economic management is also inseparably linked with the ideas and scientific and organizational activities of I.I. Lukinov. The search of ways to improve the economic mechanism in order to provide economic growth was embodied in the establishment and development of economic-mathematical modeling and forecasting. Since the end of the 1960s, in parallel with the

⁶ Lukinov, I.I. (1977). Reproduction and prices. Moscow: Ekonomika [in Russian].



development of economic and mathematical models for the company and industry levels at the Institute of Economics on the initiative of V.I. Golikov, a research was started at the level of the economy of Ukraine as a union republic. The development of theory and methodology of the application of economic-mathematical methods included the development of approaches to forecasting economic growth⁷.

Already at that time, an appropriate methodology was developed, which allowed calculating the functions of growth of the productive power of society due to efficient scientific and technical progress, materialized in living and embodied labor, and to building, on that basis a three-factor production function for the analysis and forecasting of aggregate social product (national income). Further this guideline, at one time supported by I.I. Lukinov, became the basis for the creation of the team and research agenda for the Institute for Economic Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine⁸.

In the second half of the 1980s, the intensification of scientific research was a response to the aggravation of crisis in the economy. The main tenets of Marxist economic ideology and stereotypes of Soviet economic management were questioned. When in 1987 the journal "Economic Sciences" published an article by V.K. Chernyak "On overcoming dogmatism in the development and teaching of the political economy of socialism", I.I. Lukinov joined the wide-scale discussion on the overcoming the crisis in Soviet economic science. The economic reform launched at that time was supposed to ensure the transition from administrative to economic management at all levels of the economy. However, in practice, it was not possible to create an effective system of economic incentives and material interest within the centralized-distributive financial relations. "Centralized distribution of material resources via Derzhpostach, and labor and investment funds through the Soviet Union budget, said I.I. Lukinov, - led to the infringement of national interests, and administrative and financial limitation of the growth of salaries and other incomes, as well as investments in the most progressive spheres and structures of economic activities of a social orientation"⁹. So, he was well

⁷ Golykov, V.Y., Heyets, V.M. (1970). Methodology and experience of economic and mathematical forecasting of the main indicators of the Republic's economy. Kyiv: Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR [in Ukrainian];

Heyets, V.M. (1975). Forecasting indicators of economic development (on the example of a union republic). Kyiv: Naukova Dumka [in Russian].

⁸ Heyets, V.M. (Ed.). (2018). Economy of Ukraine in studies and forecasts: 20 years of activity of the Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Kyiv. Retrieved from <http://ief.org.ua/docs/mg/303.pdf> [in Ukrainian].

⁹ Lukinov, I.I. (2007). Reforms in Ukraine: realistic approaches are needed. *Selected works: in 2 books. Book 1* (p. 126). Kyiv: NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economy" [in Ukrainian].

aware of both the need for market-motivated mechanisms of economic development and the expediency of management decentralization.

In parallel with fundamental studies of current problems of economic development, I.I. Lukinov paid considerable attention historical-economic issues. It is from the standpoint of historicism and the dialectical connection of the present with the past and the future that he revealed the deep essence and nature of the action of positive and negative factors determining the trends of socio-economic changes in society. Under his leadership, a large work was prepared and published named "The History of the National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR" in three volumes, and four books (1983–1987) [Main editorial board: I.I. Lukinov (chief editor), T.I. Derevyankin, P.O. Khromov and others]. This monograph became the only systematic study of Ukraine's economic development from ancient times until the mid-1980s.

I.I. Lukinov's deep knowledge of economic history and understanding the essence of economic processes both at the macro level and at the level of individual enterprises and farms contributed to the emergence of innovative approaches to the issues of social reproduction, sectoral and territorial production structure, and management of economic development. As noted in the preface to the two-volume edition of his works, "the scientific works by Academician I.I. Lukinov, which were written during the Soviet era, certainly could not avoid influence of the dominant ideology of the totalitarian state. At the same time, his fundamental professional training allowed him a deep insight of economic phenomena, and of negative trends that caused the slowdown of the socio-economic development in the USSR. And due to this, during the period of development of the independent Ukrainian state, Academician I.I. Lukinov's professional vision of socio-economic (and political) realities was revealed with new force."¹⁰

The development of economic theory in the early 1990s was subordinated to the solution of urgent practical problems¹¹. In particular, representatives of academic science during a short period developed and submitted to the government several variants of concepts (strategies) of Ukraine's economic development. The authors' team of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine under the leadership of I.I. Lukinov (O. Alimov, Yu. Bazhal, L. Bezchasny, D. Boginya, V. Heyets, V. Golikov, M. Gerasimchuk, V. Kononenko, B. Paskhaver, S. Pirozhkov, I. Prokopa, A. Revenko, V. Tochylin and others) prepared three scientific reports for the government on the condition and prospects of this

¹⁰ Pirozhkov, S.I., Derevyankin, T.I. (2007). I.I. Lukinov - an outstanding economist of our time. *Selected works: in 2 books. Book 1* (p. 18). Kyiv: NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economics", [in Ukrainian].

¹¹ Lukinov, I. (1994). Economic science and state economic policy: Lecture at General Meeting of the Department of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine March 22 1994. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 5, 3-10 [in Ukrainian].



country's socio-economic development. From the first years of Ukraine's independence, I.I. Lukinov is engaged in scientific support of the development strategy for this country's economy, in the development of a stabilization toolkit, and anti-inflationary, socio-demographic, and regional policies in the transitive economy¹². At the same time, agro-economic science remains the traditional focus of his research, because agriculture and peasants in Ukraine's transitive economy turned out to be the most vulnerable to institutional transformations. He raises acute issues of state management during the emergence of economic management, changes in land ownership and land use, social protection of peasants and development of rural areas, and a combination of competitive-market and centralized-planning mechanisms to achieve food security in the country and support the village¹³.

The emergence of the theory of transitive economy took place in the context of the formation of national economic system, whose essential characteristics include, on the one hand, the ability to self-reproduce, and on the other hand, the integration of internal and external economic ties. For I.I. Lukinov, one of the priority tasks after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the international system of socialist economic integration was public awareness of the new geoeconomic landscape and the development of a model of international interaction for Ukraine's economy. He emphasized the objective need to preserve integration ties within the former Soviet Union economic complex and, at the same time, he justified the importance of multi-vector orientation in the development of international economic partnership¹⁴.

¹² Lukinov, I.I. (1992). Economy of Ukraine: development strategy and integration into the world (in Ukrainian) d economy. *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*, 10, 14-19; Lukinov, I. (1992). On the strategy of economic development of Ukraine. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 2, 7-16 [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I. (1994). Inflationary policy, its destructive consequences and ways to overcome them. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 1, 3-18 [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I. (1993). Conceptual foundations of regional economic policy. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 1, 3-8 [in Ukrainian]. .

¹³ Lukinov, I.I. (1995). Effectively reform the agro-food sector. *Ekonomika APK – Economy of agro-industrial complex*, 4, 3-14 [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I. (1996). Agricultural policy in macrostructural priorities. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 10, 4-18; 12, 4-20 [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I. (1996). Reforms: symbiosis of market and state levers (New paradigm of social science and processes of economic transformation). *Viche*, 6, 30-40 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁴ Lukinov, I. (1996). Problems of economic security of the CIS countries. *Ukraine in the global economic space: Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Ukrainian Economic Association* (p. 44-50). Kyiv [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I. (2001). Eastern and Western vectors of global transformation policy: Lecture at the IV International Kondratiev Conference. (Moscow, May 15, 2001). *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 7, 4-7 [in Ukrainian].

Characterizing the specific conditions for the development of economic science in the first years of Ukraine's independence, I.I. Lukinov noted that "along with the systematic analysis of causes of the unprecedented economic decline and stagnation, scientists have to fundamentally investigate the profound, extremely contradictory and complex developments of the market-oriented transition. They are taking place under protracted socio-economic, banking, credit and financial, as well as legislative and legal crises, deficit of the budget and balance of payments, and distortion of the organizational and management system"¹⁵. With the beginning of the development of Ukraine's economy on the basis of denationalization and creation of market institutions, I.I. Lukinov looked for explanations of and ways to minimize the economic and social losses caused by the systemic transformation of economy. He was one of the first to note the insufficient attention paid to fundamental problems of the restructuring of economic mechanism, and the underestimation of the role of the state in the transitive economy and the function of the public finance as a means to guide and manage transformational processes. In particular, I.I. Lukinov wrote that under the guise of market reforms in Ukraine, the current economic system was being destroyed, while nothing new, more competitive, was being created; the state withdrew from the regulation of economic life, and deprived itself even of the levers of influence on state-owned companies¹⁶. The entire history of the origin and formation of market relations in Ukraine testifies to the active role of the state in their development, so the model of market oriented reforms in independent Ukraine should have provided for a considerable government regulation.

A number of scientists believed that the main reason for the deep transformational economic decline of 1992–1995 was the choice of strategy and tactics of reforms that did not correspond to the historical Ukrainian conditions, national mentality, and economic traditions. The consequences were the disruption of the monetary system, the lack of effective financial mechanisms to manage the economy, and the loss of the reform potential. The error of the chosen strategy of systemic reforms was recognized in 1996, when Ukraine announced the correction of the reform course towards a state-regulated, and socially oriented market economy. Many years of economic decline and losses showed that the use of monetarist methods could not bring the Ukrainian economy out of the crisis and provide a real revival. There was a critical rethinking of The provisions of the

¹⁵ Lukinov, I.I. (2007). Economic thought and politics in crisis situations. *Selected works: in 2 books. Book 1* (p. 631). Kyiv: NNC IAE [in Russian].

¹⁶ Lukinov, I.I. (1999). Methods and means of state regulation of the transition period economy. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 5, 8-11 [in Ukrainian].



"Washington Consensus" were revised and a rejection took place of the ideology of the so-called "market radicalism" based on the belief in the omnipotence of market mechanisms of self-regulation and unlimited possibilities of free competition capitalism.

In his fundamental work on "Economic Transformations" (1997) I.I. Lukinov noted: "The concept of "market economy" is too vague and unclear. Now the market economy does not exist at all, because it has gone through a long path of historical development, and structural and qualitative improvement - from the birth of primitive forms to modern highly developed and perfect systems with various models of development and functioning"¹⁷. According to the scientist, a significant help in solving the tasks of creating an effectively functioning business model can be provided not only and not so much by mechanically borrowed experience of developed foreign countries, but by referring to the sources of Ukrainian historical and economic science, by summarizing own experience and by performing an accurate and systematic analysis of the initial positions¹⁸. In order to overcome the economic disaster and its harmful consequences, I.I. Lukinov called to get rid of economic romanticism and adventurism, to carry out economic reforms based on rigorous macro- and microeconomic management and regulation of the emergence and development of modern market economy and infrastructure, and to perform a restructuring based mainly on own accumulations, investments and innovations.

The fascination with liberal-market approaches to the interpretation of place and role of the state in Ukraine's transitive economy of Ukraine appeared in the rejection of the system of state financing of production, and in the destruction of the mechanisms of investment support. At the same time, I.I. Lukinov's in his works highlights the necessity of creating a system of government regulation of market relations. The scientist addresses the issue of pricing under macroeconomic instability with an immature market environment¹⁹. Mechanisms of social reproduction and government regulation of economic development must ensure stability, security and social well-being. On the verge of XX-XXI centuries. trends in the development of global economy and the challenges facing the economy of Ukraine call for rigorous development of the issues related to the creation of an innovation and investment based model of national economy in the context of increasing its international competitiveness.

¹⁷ Lukinov, I.I. (1997). Economic transformations at the end of the 20th century. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].

¹⁸ Ibid. P. 22.

¹⁹ Lukinov, I. (1992). Problems of pricing and stabilization of monetary circulation. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 6, 3-14 [in Ukrainian];

Lukinov, I.I. (1994). State price policy in market reform. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Economy of Ukraine*, 4, 16-25 [in Ukrainian].

During this period, I.I. Lukinov substantiates the priorities of government technological policy, primary measures to increase the efficiency of scientific research, and mechanisms to encourage investments as the basis of economic modernization and growth. The result of many years of I.I. Lukinov's research in the field of economic transitology were his fundamental works: "Economic transformations (at the end of the 20th century)" (Kyiv, 1997) [M.V.Ptukha Award of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in 1998]; and "Evolution of economic systems" (Moscow, 2002). The scientist also co-authored a number of textbooks on political economy and agricultural economics, he sought to convey knowledge to young people and shape a new generation of economists.

As noted by the President of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine B.E. Paton, who highly valued Academician Lukinov as a scientist and science organizer, "a theorist by the nature of his scientific research and type of thinking, he constantly cared about the development of applied research. Thanks to him, the agrarian economics was brought to a significantly higher level of development. He considered it his personal and social duty to timely and unbiasedly inform the government about the real state of affairs in Ukraine's socio-economic development at national, regional and sectoral level. I.I. Lukinov was noted for his exceptional demandingness when justifying proposals submitted to the government by scientific teams or individual researchers.²⁰" The scientist's social responsibility was manifested in the thoroughness and innovation of his own scientific developments, a systematic approach in predicting social changes and defining priority areas of academic research, as well as in ensuring the implementation of scientific results in economic and managerial practice.

Today, when the Ukrainian society, economy and state are facing unprecedented challenges and threats to the very fact of their existence, we turn to our heritage, our scientific authorities, and their ideas and warnings about the future of Ukraine. After all, victory over the enemy, economic recovery, and restoration of the national socio-humanitarian space require not only social cohesion and intense joint work, but also a proper theoretical vision of the future economic development model, with strategic guidelines to achieve it, and scientific support for the state policy of economic restructuring and international integration. And here one of the key objectives is the creation of an effective management system, coordination between state and market as the main meta-institutions in the economic system, coordination of mechanisms for attracting and using domestic and foreign resources for recovery, and institutional

²⁰ Paton, B.E. (2007). A symbol of service and devotion to science. *Selected works*: in 2 books. Book 1 (p. 7-8). Kyiv: NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economy" [in Ukrainian].



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modernization of social reproduction. In view of this, I.I. Lukinov's theoretical legacy remains an essential component in the scientific and practical arsenal of Ukrainian economic policy, which can and should be used to attain our victory and build a successful Ukraine.

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ЛІДЕР ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ НА ЗЛАМІ ЕПОХ (до 95-річчя від народження І.І. Лукінова)

У ювілейній статті представлено творчий та організаційний внесок академіка І. Лукінова у розвиток української економічної науки. Визначено напрями досліджень вченого у радянський період. Обґрунтовано значення новаторських ідей І. Лукінова для подолання негативних тенденцій у функціонуванні планово-централізованої економіки. Розкрито наукову позицію вченого щодо обґрунтування стратегії ринкових перетворень та соціально-економічного розвитку України в добу державної незалежності.

Ключові слова: І. Лукінов, історія економічної науки, НАН України, економічні реформи, стратегія суспільних перетворень

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