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PERIODIZATION OF THE STAGES OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The compressed historical excursion to the sources of the science of security is conducted. The economic security is explored through prism of the history forms of the worldview – mythological, theology, philosophical and scientific.

Periodization of the stages of formation and development of the science of security on historical epochs – Antiquity, Middle Ages, New history (Renaissance and Enlightenment), Contemporary history are offered. A historical and analytical methods are used. Different research area and conceptions of modern scientific schools: «science of security», «science of national security», «securitology», «economic security of state» (ecosestate), «economic security of enterprise» (ecosesent), «management security», «akmesecuritology» are educed.

Keywords: securitology, science of security, economic security, enterprise, periodization, history forms of the worldview, pre-conditions.

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Introduction. The problem of security has centuries-old if not much millennial history, so as it is the basic necessity of man. A human mind a long ago tries to get skills of self-preservation and methods of protecting from possible dangers that in all spheres of vital functions are appeared. A global financially-economic crisis compels to look over a paradigm of knowledge about economic security on all levels: at the level of the state, enterprise, personality. Particularly actual for today there is constructing of paradigm of knowledge about economic security exactly of enterprise, so as they are a primary link in the system of economic security of national economy and are her by an important subsystem

Literature review and the problem statement. Russian scientist Atamanov G.A. counted up, that about two thousand PhD and habilitation thesis on a theme security is written in Russia for the last ten-year period [Atamanov 2010]. In Ukraine an author counted approximately one thousand thesis on this subjects.

About fifty types of economic security interlace today. Except economic security and already traditional: informational, social, psychological, food, ecological, military, technological, power, there are its eccentric kinds, for example, epizootic, oscillation, noosphere, pedagogical, network et al.

History of comprehension of problem of security of the state, society and personality found a place in labours of the ukrainian scientist Pasternak-Taranuschenko G.A. [Pasternak-Taranuschenko 1994] and the russian scientist Senchagov B.K. [Senchagov 2005]. Philosophical, sociological and historical aspects of problem of security in history of science are studied [Pavlova 2007].

Approaches to the estimation of category «economic security» are investigated [Arhireyska 2013]. General trends and pre-conditions of the formation of economic security of enterprise within the framework of the scientific pictures of the world: scholastically, mechanistically, statistical, system and diatropical are identified [Miśkiewicz 2007; Miśkiewicz 2009; Miśkiewicz 2012; Korchevska 2014]. The attempts of philosophical explanation of the phenomenon of economic security were done repeatedly. But to this time it does not offer only position to key definitions in the field of it, and scientific doctrine has eclecticism.

The purpose of this paper is a worldview, historical and methodological analysis of economic security of enterprise.

Research results. First the question of economic security existed in a **mythological form** the echoes of that reached to our days. So, in Roman mythology even there was a goddess Securitaty (Securitas), that personified security of citizens and states. She was represented by a worthy matron, more often at a column with heaved up a right arm, and her attributes were a scepter, laurel, horn of plenty and branch of olive.

Then the mythological form of economic security was appropriately substituted by a **theology form**. The analysis of literature testifies that her core is an ontological category of «genesis». As one of ancient religions Judaism asserts that after the first fall of humanity one of main necessities was conceived is safe existence. In Old Testament of Bible marked about a necessity to examine defense of life through the prism of original source all pure on Earth, through unique Personality, to God (2 Kings 20: 19; Job 5: 24; Job 24: 23; Psalms 4: 9; Psalms 11 : 6; Psalms 121 : 7; Isaiah 14 : 30; Isaiah 32 : 17; Isaiah 33 : 6; Joel 28 : 26; Obadiah 2: 18). He is the demiurge of Life and ruler of Life, and equates with Life. An axiom is that all existing aims in the world (person, enterprise, state), conscious or unconscious, to self-preservation, freedom, improvement of quality of terms of existence.

The ethic and philosophical doctrine of Confucianism asserted that Sky was higher divine force that determines a fate all living on Earth. But to Sky personality «kind» qualities of man (only at that rate, a man becomes «co-creator» Sky) must be added. By the way, philosophical looks of Socrates in sense of study not nature and matter, namely man and his virtues very similar with doctrine of Confucianism. Confucianism considers that deference is an important value that proclaims the submission of children to the parents straight, and by implication is subordination of people to the sovereign. Such service symbolizes security of clan.

A theology form got a blow from the side of to the ancient Greek philosopher of Aristotle, that studied and compared one hundred fifty various political forms. He also studied the question of identity of art of riches and by science about household. Security of citizens was provided, if two types of justice were observed: distributive (equality of dignity) and comparative («to each his own»).

Economic security tries to acquire the **philosophical form** a long ago. So, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Epicure, Cicero, Seneca L., Epictetus, Aurelius M., Machiavelli N., Hobbes T., Spinoza B., Locke J., Beckon F., Voltaire, Rousseau J., Diderot D., Holbach P., Smith A. and many other philosophers and sociologists examined one or another her aspects. On this stage of clear determination of security not observed.

Economic security acquires the **scientific form** slowly enough. Whole direction was formed exactly in this history form of the worldview - the science of

security («Безпекознавство» in Ukrainian language, tonics. author). Ukrainian economist Lipkan V.A. determines the science of security as an original matrix of sciences and scientific directions about security, social interdisciplinary science, that general and specific objective trends of organization and functioning of the systems of security of different class are investigated and also theoretical generals are developed, that is directed to on an increase efficiency of their functioning [Lipkan 2003]. American economists of Morreale S. and Lambert D. noted, that economic security of enterprise is one of elements of defence of national security [Morreale, Lambert 2009].

Periodization of the stages of formation and development of knowledge about economic security is driven to the table 1.

Table 1 – Periodization of the stages of the formation and development of knowledge about economic security of enterprise

Author	Own interpretation
1	2
Antiquity (8th century BC- 476)	
Xenophon (444-356 BC, Ancient Greece)	In the work «Peri poron» offered to the athenian state to create a giant enterprise on development of silver minerics. A management must them provide welfare of all athenian citizenship [Xenophon 1925].
Plato (427-347 BC, Ancient Greece)	Economic security of citizens is provided on the basis of objective intercommunication with the state. «The state provides existence not only, but also provides all good things of life to every man. They must be acquired by legal labour, and also must be safe and harmless for the state» [Plato 1986]. He laid internal and external security of the state on warriors (guard) according to the division of labor.
Aristotle (384 – 322 BC, Ancient Greece)	Security is considered as a «task of the state: providing a meal; then - by handicrafts (human life requires many tools); thirdly, by a weapon (a weapon is needed for support of power into the state, so against external enemies, if they will try to offend); fourthly, the supply of monetary resources is needed for own necessities and for soldiery necessities; fifthly, caring about a religious cult (priestliness); sixthly, most important is a decision that useful and that justly in the relations of citizens inter se» [Aristotle 1983].
Epicure (341-270 BC, Ancient Greece)	He saw security in just laws. Laws are considered as means of protection and defence «sage» from «crowd», as a public guarantee of will and autonomy of individual. «Laws, - Epicure talks, - published for the sake of sage, - not in order that they did not do an evil, and in order that an evil was not done them» [Lukasheva 1999].
Cicero (106-43 BC, Ancient Rome)	When property appeared on earth, then there was a necessity of her guard and providing of security of her proprietors [Diogen Laertskiy1986].
Seneca L. (4 BC-65, Ancient Rome) Epictetus (50- 138, Ancient	Stoics considered that providing of security is possible only due to mutual satisfaction of interests of citizens, households, society. «In actual fact, what does our security depend on, however from that we use mutual services? Only due to this exchange of benefactions. Disconnect us - what

Continuation of table 1

1	2
Greece) Aurelius M. (354-430, Ancient Rome)	we will be then? By a booty and victim of animals», «if to destroy society, then unity of human race - unity that is support life will collapse...» [Sapov 1995].
Middle Ages (476–1453)	
Aurelius A. (354-430, Italy), Aquinas T. (1225-1274, Italy), Bonaventura (1218-1274, France) Duns Scotus J. (1266-1308, Scotland)	Security was interpreted as an inalienable attribute of divine providence, as function of faith. Worked out morally and ethic dogmas. Their basic principle it is priority of spirit and secondaryness of matter, advantage of spirit above a flesh. Understanding of security is changed and began to be considered in the context of divine conditionality of existence. Cardinal principle of security is changed: ancient principle of self-preservation and survival of personality and state grew into principle of rescue and maintenance of the soul. It determined fatalism of people. Such interpretation of security unavoidable conducted to the loss of her social orientation [Pavlova 2007].
Machiavelli N. (1469-1527, Italy)	Security of personality and inviolability of peculiar he named value of freedom, considered it an aim and basis of durability of the state. Most dangerous for a ruler it to trench upon property of citizens, it generates a hatred. «When a sovereign thinks to leave life to somebody, he can leave, if there are a ground and obvious reason, but he must beware to trench upon stranger good. People will forget death of father rather than loss of inheritance» [Lichman 2001].
New history (1454–1918)	
a) Renaissance (1454 - 17th centuries)	
Hobbes T. (1588-1679, England)	He identified society and state, considered the state not as divine, but as human establishment. Its sense consisted in replacement of the natural state «man to the man is a wolf» by principles of public agreement (general existence) [Hobbes 1991]. The state must support and secure this agreement, and also every human right for the personal and public security.
Spinoza B. (1632-1677, Netherlands)	«Freedom or hardness of the soul is private virtue, virtue of the state is security» [Spinoza 1957]. He interpreted the civil world not simply as war absence, but as unity of the souls, national consent. Also he grounded position about freedom as necessary condition of development of safety of personality and strengthening of guarantees of safe existence of civil society.
Locke J. (1632-1704, England)	He distinguished the important sphere of security - economic, i.e. the main task of the state is defence of property. He asserted that a man had a right of defence of the life, freedom and property. However in the natural state these rights not always were assured, as not all people respected rights other. Everybody could interpret this right arbitrary, on the discretion. In case of external aggression a man could not provide this right independent. For providing of own security people created the state and concluded a public

Continuation of table 1

1	2
	agreement. People did it in a not order to give up own rights in behalf on the state, and in an order to provide their best method, than in the natural state [Rousseau 1969].
Beckon F. (1561-1626, England)	He counted an economy, from one side, by basis of proof guarantees of existence of nation, and other side, by primary cause of crisis of security. He entered a new concept «culture of security». Prevention of danger and timely reacting became her basis [Beckon 1977].
b) Enlightenment (17th century - 1918)	
Voltaire (1694-1778) Rousseau J. (1712-1778) Diderot D. (1713-1784, France)	Safe development of nation is not possible without the guarantees of maintenance of inseparable rights to every separate citizen. Important rights are freedom, property, safety and resistance to oppression. This thesis they fastened as a world view setting and constitutional requirement in Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789 and Constitution of France in 1791.
Holbach P. (1723-1789, France)	Security consists in providing of life-asserting relations between a people and state. He distinguished the theory of public agreement in accordance with that people were obligated to render to each other of service. State of equilibrium between influence of power and degree of will of man in all types of public activity he considered the criterion of safe existence (people renounce part of freedom in an exchange on benefits that must give them in society) [Holbach 1963].
Smith A. (1723-1790 England)	Economic security of enterprise is considered from positions of economic liberalism. A market economy will result in harmony of individual and collective will with a maximally possible benefit for all and each due to satisfaction of private interests of businessmen and free competition. A sphere of production is the basic source of riches of people [Smith 2007], and a division of labor is the basic factor of increase of productive force.
Malthus T. (1766-1834, England)	Set dependence between the increase of population and food resources that are the condition of security of society [Malthus 1895]. First described food security as component of economic security.
List F. (1789-1846, Germany) Hamilton A. (1755-1804, USA)	Economic security is related to protecting from external threats that is descendant differences in the competitiveness of economies of countries. A protectionism trade policy and state support of development of national producers are offered as methods of providing of economic security.
Marx K. (1818-1883, Germany)	Economic security is considered from position of material and spiritual production and consumption. The source of tension is unequal attitude of people toward material welfares (to property). He considered that a competition between individuals (enterprises) can not provide security and stability. In marxism the system of security is

Continuation of table 1

1	2
	considered from position of class interests. This contradiction can be settled by means of establishment of dictatorship of proletariat [Marx 1975].
Walras L. (1834-1910, Switzerland)	An enterprise is one of elements of the equilibrium system. If it will make an effort prang such equilibrium, then it will be «punished» by an environment. Thus «actions» of environment at that rate will be objective, id est not personalized [Pogorelov 2010]. Economic security is one of criteria of public welfare. The simultaneous and complete achievement of economic security is impossible different agents. If economic security of one of participants of market rises, then there is a redistribution of resources in his benefit, and also an income increases and socio-economic position becomes stronger. However other participant loses part of resources, income goes down, has socio-economic losses and is in an economic danger [Buchanan, Tullock 1962].
Pareto V. (1848-1923, Italy)	Economic security arrives at a maximum, and allocation of resources becomes optimal, if any change of this distribution worsens welfare of even one optimum of the economic system («Pareto optimality») [Blaug 1994]. Worked out the complex of incentive instincts, interests, passions and named that «residuo». One of six «residuo» is instinct of integrity of individual that is directed to on providing security of personality and property inviolability. Offered such instrument as the Pareto chart. It can be applied for the exposure of threats and increase of security of participants of economic process.
Marshall A. (1842-1924, England) Schumpeter J. (1883-1950, Austria) Taylor F. (1856- 1915, USA)	The representatives of classic liberalism considered the subjective estimations of enterprise («freedom of choice»). Economic security can be attained on the basis of combining of resources, and development of enterprise is related to its functions [Taylor 1911]. Schumpeter J. asserted that an equilibrium conduced to stagnation. Therefore the real systems differ from ideal, and also are static non-equilibrium. However a dynamic equilibrium can be supported in them [Schumpeter 1982].
Contemporary history (1918–present time)	
a) 1918–1975	
Keynes J. (1883-1946, England)	Economic security related to overcoming of exogenous threats – «market failures», instability of the economy growing, uneffectiveness of government control, unemployment. Market subjects do not have a self-regulating mechanism. Therefore there must be intervention from the «state of general welfare» [Keynes 2002], that is oriented on social partnership.
Friedman M. (1912-2006, USA)	A market is a self-regulating mechanism. Excessive intervention from the state is not needed. The representatives of monetarism consider that the guarantor of economic security is money.

Continuation of table 1

1	2
Veblen T. (1857-1929) Galbraith J. (1908-2006, USA)	The representatives of institutionalism investigate economic security from social and psychological positions. Power in a corporation belongs to the not proprietor, and technical structure (to the management and management apparatus). It creates the network of agreements between corporations and plans the work. An aim of technical structure is a survival, security, strong positions at the market, but not pursuit after a profit. The representatives of institutionalism are based on the internal financing and maximization of growth by means of marketing, advertisement and support of society.
Lewin K. (1890-1947 Germany – USA)	The theory of the field of forces provides that the state of enterprise depends on balance of powers that support and restrain changes [Lewin 1947]. Internal threat for an enterprise this resistance of personnel, that results in additional charges.
Bogdanov O. (1873-1928, Russia) Wiener N. (1894-1964, USA) Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1901-1972, Austria)	The theory of the systems is based on likeness of laws in the different spheres of knowledge. An enterprise and economic security can be considered as a system. Such approach allows to take into account all components, detection development trends and forecast. For example, possibility to create the graphic images of «tree of dangers and reasons» with the purpose of analysis of security of the different systems is appeared. The platform of analysis of the systems is a theory of organization - tectology [Bogdanov 1905], «cybernetics as science dealing with management and connections of machine, animal and society» [Wiener 1968], general mathematical trend of difficult biological, public and other systems [Bertalanffy 1950].
Muth J. (1961) Lucas R. (1975, USA)	Economic security as a separate category is not considered. The representatives of new classic economy investigate economic agents. They are able quickly to adapt oneself to the changeable buyers market due to the use of the got information (theory of rational expectation), therefore intervention from the state is not needed.
Buchanan J., Tullock G. (1962, England)	The detailed and clear determination of economic security is not observed. The representatives of theory of public choice [Buchanan, Tullock 1962] criticize government control of economy. They accuse the publicmen of aspiring to the personal maximal benefit that can influence on security.
A. Maslow (1908-1970, USA)	Security is the primary necessity of man. It needs primary satisfaction. If a man worries only about security, then it mixes to satisfy the necessities of higher level [Maslow 2006]. Security necessity for a man (exactly, in stability, in dependence, in defence, in freedom from fear, alarm) and for an enterprise (exactly, in structurization, order, law, limitations, organizations of chaos) prevails in crisis situations.
Ashby W. (1903-1972, England)	On the basis of biological and cybernetic approach and «law of requisite variety» [Ashby 2006] the successful decision of problems of security is development of greater amount of different methods of adjusting, what variety of threats.

End of table 1

1	2
Forrester J., Meadows D. (1972, USA)	Representatives of macroeconomic ecological and economic models [Forrester, Meadows 2006] see the danger of growth in any directions of the system, including, and enterprises. They pay attention on external threats - demographic and ecological crises.
b) 1975 - present time	
Coase R. (1910-2013) Meckling W. (1976) Williamson O. (1985, USA)	The representatives of New Institutional Economics consider economic security of firm from position of institutional environment (structure and «rules of the game» that put in order cooperation between people on contractual basis), ownership and organizational forms rights from position of individual agents. It is been of interest: theory of transaction costs [Coase 1988]; a agency theory is a problem of «separation of property from control». It central question is harmonization of interests of agents (hired managers) with interests of principals (proprietors) [Coase 1988]; theory of «contracting of relations» - hierarchical organizations, such as companies, represent alternative governance structures, which differ in their approaches to resolving conflicts of interest [Williamson 1985] (important is a fight against a corruption).
Hannan M., Freeman J. (1977, USA)	The representatives of organizational ecology denies the adaptivity of enterprise. They accent attention on his inertance, that is related both to the external factors (by threats) and with organizational history [Hannan, Freeman 1977]. An inertance interferes with leaders in good time to foresee threats and hampers providing of security.
Haken G. (1977, Germany) Prigogine I. (1917-2003, Russia-Belgium)	Economic security of enterprise is investigated from position of processes of self-organization, id est origin and development of well-organized structures in a chaotic environment [Haken 1980]. Synergetics effects hold an enterprise on the proof trajectory of development despite on exogenous shocks and endogenous fluctuations.
Neyman D., Morgenshtein O. (1970, USA) Kardash V. (1935-2010, Russia)	A game theory studies strategic cooperation of parties from the point of view of mathematics. It explains to the logician of rational behavior of individuals in the conditions of conflict of interests. The fundamental law of economic compromises ensues from a theory [Neyman, Morgenshtein 1970]. Essence of conception of conflict-compromise economic dynamics consists in that the collisions of economic relations decide by the compromises of the differently directed interests. The system of general socio-economic interests that is presented by socio-economic institutes is formed as a result [Kardash 2004].
Neyman D., (1903-1957) Gale D. (1921- 2008, USA), Tom R. (1923-2002, France)	An economic dynamics is the division of mathematical economy. It considers the problems of modeling of development of the economic systems for the reflection of it in time. The theory of catastrophes interesting from the point of view of economic security of enterprise. It allows to describe dramatic and incomprehensible changes in behavior of the difficult systems [Danilov-Danil'yan 2003].

The analysis of opinions of separate personalias and scientific theories concluded that semantic construct «economic security of enterprise» not considered before. If to continue to study different research areas, then practically everybody has pre-conditions of development of knowledge about economic security. It has universal character and is to important in all spheres human life.

There is direction in world economic science, where economic security of the state of «Economic security of state» or ecosestate and economic security of enterprise of «Economic security of enterprise» or ecosesent are investigated. Ukrainian scientist Pasternak-Taranuschenko G.A. investigated philosophical principles of economic security of the state (ecosestate) and offered a thesaurus. He could not defend thesis, because such science was absent. He small to give one's attention to economic security of enterprise, but defined: «Ecosesent is this economic position of enterprise that resists to the external and internal changes of financially-economic environment» [Pasternak-Taranuschenko 1994].

Russian scientist Yarochkin V. offered such science as securitology («Секюрітологія» in Ukrainian language, tonics. author). It is science dealing with safety of vital functions of man and humanity, or science dealing with trends and mechanisms of providing of security of man, society, state, humanity from external and internal threats he determined [Yarochkin 2000]. Unfortunately, he does not distinguish such object of security as an enterprise is in the research. In 1997 his book «System of security of firm» is published [Yarochkin 1997]. Serikov Y. and Kozhenevsky L. assert that science of «securitology» accents attention on safety of vital functions of man. It is investigated in such countries: Bulgaria, Germany, Holland, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Ukraine [Serikov, Kozhenevsky 2010].

Security as an universal interdisciplinary category presents foundation of the newest scientific system – the science of security. It got a certain worldview prospect and methodological definition at the beginning of a 21th century. Category definition is given [Lipkan 2003]. Also he offered the concept of «the science of national security» («Націобезпекознавство» in Ukrainian language, tonics. author). Ukrainian scientist Kozachenko G.V. notes that modern the science of security is research area that gives understanding to security (any subject - state, region, enterprise, man) in the past, present and future time, the established facts are summarized, after chance there is a necessity and after singular there is a general, and on this basis it providing comes true [Kozachenko 2013]. She notes justly, when knowledge accumulate, then any research area (but true) grows into science - securitology («Безпекологія» in Ukrainian language, tonics. author). Securitology is doctrine, complex of interconnected ideas, inwardly differentiated, but integral system of knowledge, in that one elements depend on other, and an base presents totality of statements, concepts and categories that are based on methodological principles and rules. Securitology it is a form of synthetic knowledge. Separate concepts, hypotheses and laws of the science of security lose a former autonomous and become the elements of the integral system [Kozachenko 2013].

The polish researcher Hanausek T. enters a concept «Management security». He considers: «if there is possibility (even speculative), namely purposeful, managed human influence that minimizes or eliminates threats, a that management security becomes to possible and recommended (desirable). If such management becomes possible, then it must have the speculative base. Management security exists and develops» [Hanausek 2001].

Ukrainian scientist Lyashenko O.M. distinguishes the economic component of security paradigm of enterprise. She offers new research area. It arose up on crossing of many areas of knowledge and named «Management by economic security of enterprise». It is totality of associate processes in the system of economic security of enterprise, namely harmonization of interests external and internal stakeholders of enterprises, opposition to the threats of economic security and forming of the resource providing of economic security of enterprise. They allow to attain the certain measure of economic freedom of enterprise within the limits of objective and subjective limitations peculiar to the system of economic security. The concept of «Akmeseuritology» («Акмебезпекологія» in Ukrainian language, tonics. author) is first entered [Lyashenko 2011].

Conclusions. Actuality of questions of security, its interdisciplinary character, the volume of present works on the problems of security was determined recognition of the science of security by the theoretical, epistemological area of knowledge. However, the science of security did not yet acquire an immanent theoretical cleanness.

The compressed historical excursion to the sources of the science of security is conducted. Pre-conditions of development of economic security on historical epochs are studied. With 1993 for 2015 a large number of researches appeared on economic security of enterprise. This definition exists by virtue of conventionality and can be competent methodological concept in the variety of securitology. For twenty years the traditional approaches from determination was formed. Their exploration and critique are planned in next research.

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