

Gnoseological aspects and anthropological dimension of institutional basis of innovative economy

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The innovative potential of any country includes institutional forms associated with the mechanisms of scientific and technological development, innovative culture of society. The main acts willingness to the innovations in the economic system, defined method of forming a new model of life of society, the pace and stability of its motion, the level of consciousness of members of society.

Gnoseological aspects of innovative activity are explored and generalized in the article. The concept of innovative economy and its institutional contours are substantiated and uncovered through the prism of person-centrism of modern economy. Intellectual production on the basis of process cognition and single economic field for informational, intellectual and material production are fundamental characteristic features of proposed copyright understanding of the innovative economy.

It is proved that a person as a subject of economic transformation must be considered taking into account the modernist and postmodernist values of society. Established that the man-innovator through a system of institutes carries innovative activity, structures the economic and innovative space, forming its components “cells” – business incubators, innovative hubs, innotehes, technoparks technopolis and innovative clusters. This kind of institutional formations form improved environment of human activity and provide construction of innovative economy. Is concluded that according to the institutional paradigm that means that a person is primary and institutions of innovative development are secondary. This thesis makes it possible to model innovative activity on the basis of the analogy of manifestations of human individuality.