



Kazakh National Agrarian University

FACULTY OF HYDRAULICS, LAND RECLAMATION AND BUSINESS



**PROPERTY RELATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ECONOMY. THE MAIN  
FORM OF ECONOMY.**

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**VR-208**

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**2015-2016**

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# The essence of the property and its major approaches



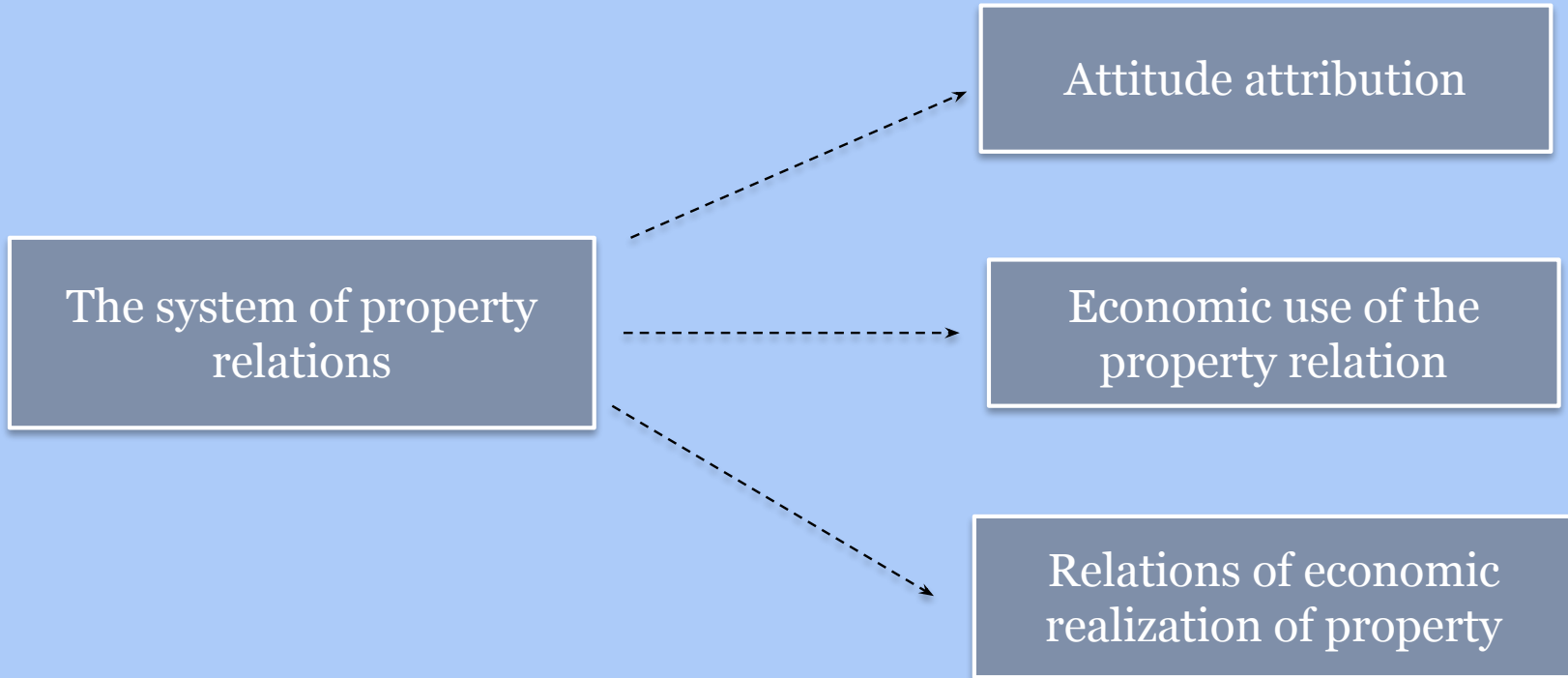
- Property – the formation of complex and multi- dimension. It is the foundation of economic systems.



# ● Property:

- Is the foundation of the system of social relations
- Determines the position of society
- There are two ways of changing their forms: evolutionary and revolutionary
- Has interlacing and interaction of all forms of ownership
- Is the result of the historical development





# Theory of the Property Rights

- Property rights – a combination of human power, sanctioned behavioral relation developing between people on the use of economic goods.



- Property relations a system of exclusion from access to material and non - material resources.

# Diversity of property form in the market economy

A pair of hands is shown holding a miniature model of a house with a red roof and white walls. The hands are positioned as if presenting the model. The background is a soft-focus indoor setting.

The property is a historical category. In accordance with the nature of the relations of production inherent in a particular mode of production, distinguished historic property types that have a set of specific features.

**As part of a form may be certain species. So:**

1. Individual property is divided into: a) personal b) private labor, and c) private capitalist.
2. Collective property is divided into: a) the company, b) cooperative: a) the shareholder, and d) co-production.
3. Public property is divided into: a) nation-wide, and b) municipal.

# Denationalization and privatization in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Denationalization - complex of measures to transform state property, to address excessive government role in the economy. Denationalization is directed to overcoming the monopoly, development competition and entrepreneurship. It goes by the following ways: 1. privatization processes assignment; 2. the creation of various forms of economic activity; 3. formation of new organizational structures.

Closely related to the denationalization is privatization.

Privatization - is one of the ways of denationalization of property is to transfer it to the private property of individuals and legal persons. The privatization of state and municipal enterprises means the acquisition by citizens, public companies at the state and local authorities in the property: Enterprises and their divisions devoted to independent enterprises; Tangible and intangible assets of the company; Shares of the state and local authorities in the capital of joint stock companies ; Owned enterprises privatized shares in the capital of other companies.



# Natural and commodity forms of economy.

The criteria for differences between forms of economy are: a) the nature of the relationship between production and consumption; b) a way to incorporate individual labor in the aggregate labor of society; c) the method of coordinating economic activity.

Natural form of economy - is a system of organizational and economic relations in which people create products to satisfy their own needs.

Natural form of economy is characterized by: a) The closure of the system of organizational and economic relations; b) Universal manual labor, excluding its division into separate species; c) the direct economic link between production and consumption.

Commodity economy - is a system of organizational and economic relations in which useful products are created for selling in the market.

Commodity economy is characterized by: a) the openness of the system of organizational and economic relations; b) the division of labor and the consequent exchange of goods; c) indirect, mediated the relationship between production and consumption. It is developed by the formula: "production-exchange-consumption."

# The main categories of commodity economy.

The reasons for the development of commodity production is:

a) the social division of labor, and b) the economic separateness of the people.

Elementary cell of a commodity economy is good.

Goods is created by the labor public utility is intended for equivalent exchange in the market for another commodity.

Goods in exchange for an equivalent product gets on the market exchange value.

Exchange value - the ability to exchange goods for other useful things in certain quantitative proportions.

The proportion of the exchange depends on the magnitude of the value inherent in the goods. Thus, the product has two properties: the utility and value.

# Theory of value and the theory of marginal utility.



- Theory of value. The main content of the labor theory of value (William Petty, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx) is in the following positions:



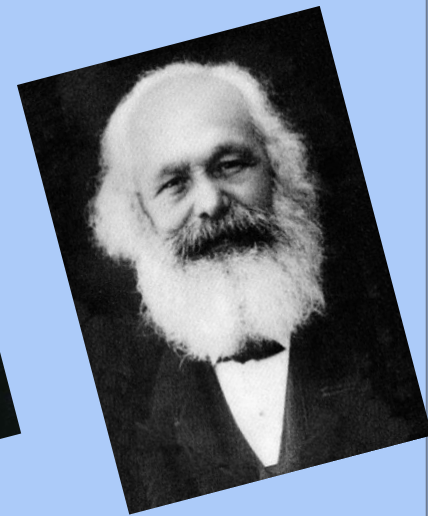
● William Petty



Adam Smith



David Ricardo



Karl Marx

1. Different products have internal market exchange-value content.
2. Value of all goods created by social labor producers.
3. The work itself, which forms the cost varies according to its complexity or quality.
4. Labor has an internal standard - working time.
5. Distinguish the individual labor time and the socially necessary labor time.
6. Socially necessary labor time - the time it takes to produce products at:
  - a) socially normal condition of production;
  - b) average skilled workers;
  - c) average intensity of labor.

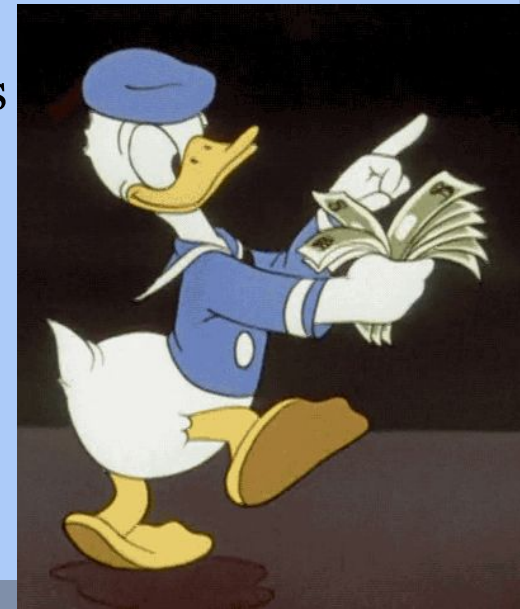


# The origin and essence of money. The law of the currency.



- **Money** - a special product that is the one of general equivalent. Since gold has become the embodiment of the cost recognized, it has become a kind of standard to act - a measure of all goods.
- With the emergence of money simple exchanges made under the formula:  $T_1 - T_2$  was replaced by the formula:  $T_1 - D - T_2$

The economic role of money is shows in their functions





Money primarily direct the **function of a measure value** - measured value of all goods. The cost of things, expressed in money – its price. To determine of the products price the money don't need, because the seller sets the price of goods.

**In function of means of circulation** the money acting as intermediary in circulation: T (product) - D (money) - C (good). In this case, the money does not stay long in the hands of buyers and sellers and pass from hand to hand. This led eventually to replace a full money to inferior.



- **THAKE YOU FOR ATTENTION!!!**



