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**THE PROSPECTIVENESS OF M. TUHAN-BARANOVSKY'S
COOPERATIVE IDEAS IN THE REPRODUCTION OF TRADITIONS OF
SOLIDARITY**

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВНІСТЬ КООПЕРАТИВНИХ ІДЕЙ М. ТУГАН- БАРАНОВСЬКОГО У ВІДТВОРЕННІ ТРАДИЦІЙ СОЛІДАРИЗМУ

The article analyzes the scientific achievements of Mykhailo Ivanovich Tuhon-Baranovsky as a leading classic theorist of cooperation in the world and the organizer of the cooperative movement in Ukraine. The relevance of the scientist's cooperative ideas in recreating the traditions of solidarity in the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine and for overcoming global challenges is substantiated. In the context of increasing problems of food and national security, the growth of crisis phenomena in the agricultural sector of the domestic economy, the scientific achievements of the scientist regarding the need to transform land relations in the interests of peasants and society have been updated. The purpose of the study is a historical and economic analysis of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's theory of cooperation for the scientific substantiation of the theoretical and practical principles of its revival and the development of a solidarity economy. The scientific and theoretical and methodological basis of the research is a set of general scientific, special and interdisciplinary methods,

approaches, techniques and principles of scientific research. The innovative approaches of the scientist in the field of social philosophy and economic theory are revealed, namely the work of Mykhailo Ivanovich Tuhon-Baranovsky on the potential of solidarity and economic cooperation as a new economic organization. The Ukrainian scientist, as an apologist for cooperation, not only contributed to the development of the cooperative movement in Ukraine in practice, but also proposed a theoretical justification for the principle of conscious management of the process of public economy in the interests of its participants. The achievements of Mykhailo Tuhon-Baranovsky in the field of cooperation theory at the beginning of the 20th century include the generalization of the acquired experience in developing agricultural cooperation, the development of a number of provisions regarding factors, organizational forms, and means of its dissemination and improvement. The article emphasizes the importance of scientific research devoted to the critical analysis of the scientific heritage of the Ukrainian economist through the prism of national practices of economic solidarity. The study substantiates the value of Mykhailo Tuhon-Baranovsky's cooperative theory, which is due to the need to reconstruct the traditions of solidarity in the conditions of war and post-war economic recovery in Ukraine.

У статті проаналізовано науковий доробок Михайла Івановича Туган-Барановського як провідного класика-теоретика кооперації у світі та організатора кооперативного руху на українських теренах. Обґрунтовано актуальність кооперативних ідей вченого у відтворенні традицій солідаризму в умовах війни та повоєнного відновлення України та для подолання глобальних викликів. В умовах посилення проблем продовольчої та національної безпеки, зростання кризових явищ в аграрному секторі вітчизняної економіки актуалізовано науковий доробок вченого щодо необхідності трансформації земельних відносин в інтересах селян і суспільства. Метою дослідження є історико-економічний аналіз теорії кооперації М. Туган-Барановського для наукового обґрунтування

теоретичних і практичних засад її відродження та розбудови солідарної економіки. Науковою та теоретико-методологічною основою дослідження є сукупність загальнонаукових, спеціальних та міждисциплінарних методів, підходів, прийомів та принципів наукового дослідження. Розкрито новаторські підходи вченого в царині соціальної філософії та економічної теорії, а саме доробок Михайла Івановича Туган-Барановського щодо потенціалу солідаризму та економічної кооперації як нової господарської організації. Український вчений як апологет кооперації не лише на практиці сприяв розвитку кооперативного руху в Україні, а й запропонував теоретичне обґрунтування принципу свідомого управління процесом громадського господарства в інтересах його учасників. До здобутків Михайла Туган-Барановського у сфері теорії кооперації на початку ХХ ст. можна віднести узагальнення набутого досвіду розбудови сільськогосподарської кооперації, розвиток ряду положень щодо чинників, організаційних форм, засобів її поширення та вдосконалення. У статті наголошується на важливості наукових розвідок, присвячених критичному аналізу наукової спадщини українського економіста через призму національних практик господарського солідаризму. У ході дослідження обґрунтовано цінність кооперативної теорії Михайла Туган-Барановського, що обумовлена необхідністю реконструкції традицій солідаризму в умовах війни та повоєнного відновлення економіки України.

Keywords: *economic science, cooperative theory, solidarity, national characteristics, market relations, post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.*

Ключові слова: *економічна наука, кооперативна теорія, солідарність, національні особливості, ринкові відносини, повоєнне відновлення України.*

Statement of the problem in general terms and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks. Mykhailo Ivanovich Tuhun-Baranovsky (1865–1919) was a world-famous Ukrainian scientist-economist, statesman and

public figure, co-founder and academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Secretary General of Finance of the Ukrainian Central Rada. He became the first economist from Eastern Europe whose scientific theories received international recognition. His outstanding contribution to the development of economic science lies in the development of original theories and innovative methodological approaches, which became the conceptual basis for solving the most important economic problems and laid the foundations for the development of leading areas of economic science - the theory of crises, the theory of social distribution, the theory of cooperation, etc.

Researchers of the scientific heritage of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky note that in modern realities, the scientist's theories can serve as a conceptual basis for rethinking modern challenges of socio-economic development, problems of social justice and sustainability of society. Thus, within the framework of scientific events held to commemorate the 160th anniversary of the birth of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky, its participants [13] revealed the ideas of the outstanding Ukrainian scientist and state builder in the context of modern challenges of economic science, macroeconomic transformations and security threats. The scientific achievements of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky have been updated to address pressing problems of economic science and practice, namely: forecasting and minimizing the negative impact of economic crises, assessing macroeconomic imbalances, increasing economic security and investment attractiveness of the national economy, modernizing monetary policy and fiscal regulation, post-war economic reconstruction and restoration of the socio-cultural space of Ukraine, and implementing the concept of open science as a factor of innovative development and social progress.

Analysis of recent research and publications. There is growing interest in the scientific community in the extraordinary contribution of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky to the theory of cooperation, so in their studies O. Radchenko, L. Malik tried to assess the potential of individual provisions of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's theory of cooperation in promoting the financing of the post-war

reconstruction of the agricultural sector [11]. In turn, K. Lopukh devoted a number of her scientific developments to the cooperative activities of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky [7, 8].

Analysis of recent research demonstrates the attention of modern foreign authors to the work and scientific genius of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky, in particular, F. Adair, O. Nezhyvenko analyzed the contribution of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky to the theory of the business cycle and the significance of his legacy among French economists in accordance with the new realities of today, revealed the influence of his scientific ideas on the further research of his French-speaking followers, namely Lescure, Aftalion, Robertson and Bunyatyan [1, 13].

Professor of Economics at the University of Picardy named after Jules Verne (France), Director of the Center for Monetary Research at the University of National and World Economy (Bulgaria), N. Nenovsky, from the standpoint of modern methodology, analyzed the theory of paper money by M. Tuhan-Baranovsky [10].

The above review of the works of scientists allows us to note that the scientific heritage of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky is quite actively studied, based on modern trends, but a number of aspects are underestimated and require updating, especially in the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, in particular, the problem of developing the theory of cooperation in the intellectual work of the Ukrainian scientist and revealing the potential of solidarity through it requires additional research. Relevant to our research are the developments of the problem of solidarity by such scientists as V. Blyzniuk, T. Burlai, V. Kostrytsia, who revealed the issue of deformation of the institution of social dialogue in Ukraine as a factor of social desolidarization [5]. The issue of social solidarity economy during the war and the sources of individual and public resilience is addressed in the scientific research of I. Sotnyk, O. Kubatko, Yu. Chortok, A. Kostenko, O. Kuppenko, O. Karintseva, S. Tarasenko [12]. The issue of implementing economic solidarity mechanisms within the European Union is addressed in the work of A. Kyriazi, A. Pellegata, S. Ronchi [6].

As we can see, the issues of solidarity are in the space of interdisciplinary discourse and are presented quite widely, but there are practically no works devoted to the historical and economic analysis of the development of the theory of cooperation in the scientific work of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky, its historical and economic analysis and the disclosure of potential through it.

Formulation of the article's goals (task statement). The purpose of the study is a historical and economic analysis of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky's theory of cooperation for the scientific substantiation of the theoretical and practical principles of its revival and reproduction of the traditions of solidarity in Ukraine in the conditions of war and post-war recovery.

The methodological basis is made up of general scientific and specific methods of cognition, which determines the conceptual unity of the work. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is the principles of objectivity, systematicity and historicism. The conceptual and categorical apparatus of cooperative theory was investigated using a logical-functional approach using the methods of induction and deduction, analogy and comparison. The basis for highlighting the historical experience of the formation and development of agricultural cooperation is descriptive, structural-functional, problem-chronological approaches and the method of economic and statistical analysis. When developing the problem of cooperation, the method of comparative studies was also used, which allowed comparing the development of cooperation in the national territories and its reflection in the Ukrainian scientific literature with its analysis in foreign economic theory. When generalizing the results of the scientific study, the methods of problem-logical and comparative analysis were used.

Presentation of the main research material. Significant potential for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is provided by such traditional forms of public self-organization inherent in the national economic culture as cooperation, toloki, volunteering, and charity. Thus, L. Didkivska [2] based on historical experience substantiated that Ukrainians, especially in crisis situations, actively join networks of united associative groups according to the long-standing tradition of democratic

self-government. Modern Ukrainian researcher R. Tulchynsky [17] also emphasized the importance of developments to identify the historical roots of social initiatives of business in Ukrainian economic culture, and investigated the issue of charity in the aspect of developing a model of domestic social responsibility of entrepreneurship using the example of the activities of Ukrainian sugar refiners. In her scientific research, V. Nebrat revealed the long-term effects of dependence on the previous path of society's development, in particular, she revealed the features of social solidarity within the centralized economic system of the USSR and the specifics of its institutional heritage [9]. In turn, V. Khudoley, E. Biryukov raised the issue of corporate social responsibility as the basis of a solidary society, focused on national traditions of the development of social initiatives, and drew attention to the fact that the basis of the model of socially responsible management is the harmonious development of the organization, society, and the environment [4]. O. Vanyushyna revealed the evolution and current state of volunteering as a traditional form of public self-organization of Ukrainians [18]. At the same time, the cooperative system of organization as a successful form of national economic solidarity and socially responsible entrepreneurship also has significant prospects in the post-war recovery of the Ukrainian economy. Moreover, historical experience has confirmed that cooperatives are maximally consistent with the national character and mentality of Ukrainians - primarily hard work, initiative and entrepreneurship, thrift, economic individualism, the desire for personal freedom and well-being, the effort to improve the culture of agriculture, the skills of self-organization, self-help and participation in all types of cooperation. This actualizes the appeal to cooperative ideas of the outstanding Ukrainian scientist, recognized in the world as the leading theorist of cooperation, M. Tuhan-Baranovsky.

The uniqueness of his figure as an apologist of cooperation is that he most effectively combined the roles of a world-renowned theorist of cooperation and a direct organizer and participant in the cooperative movement. The scientist was constantly in the midst of events, shoulder to shoulder with his people, and made

incredible efforts in the field of promoting the development of the cooperative movement. As a direct participant in the development of Ukrainian cooperation, he was a member of the leadership of the Committee on Rural and Savings and Loan Societies (1908), initiated the activities of the Agricultural Consumer and Credit Society (1914-1915), was the initiator of the establishment of the All-Russian Committee for Public Assistance to Loans (1916), participated in the League of Agrarian Reforms (1917) with the aim of developing a common platform on the agrarian issue, advocating the need to provide an opportunity for the traditionally individual peasant economy in Ukraine to operate within the framework of cooperatives. In order to popularize cooperative ideas, he initiated the creation of the journal “Vestnyk kooperatsii” (1909), which he headed. No less important in the development of economics in general and cooperative theory in particular is his participation in the organization and activities of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1918). It was he who developed the structure of the socio-economic department, determined the directions of its scientific research, and attracted the best economists. Within the framework of the applied department of cooperation, he developed the theoretical principles of cooperation. He is credited with the initiative of creating a higher educational and scientific institution, the Ukrainian Cooperative Institute, and developing the program and plan for the organization of the Institute.

The achievements of the scientist in the field of cooperation theory at the beginning of the 20th century include the generalization of the acquired experience in developing cooperation, the development of a number of provisions regarding the essence, factors, organizational forms, means of its dissemination and improvement. A special merit of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky is the advocacy of the idea of raising the peasant economy not at the expense of the nationalization or socialization of land popular at that time, but by providing an opportunity for the traditionally individual peasant economy in Ukraine to use the advantages of production and sale of products inherent in large-scale capitalist production. In his well-founded belief, cooperatives are capable of implementing this task most

effectively [19, p. 11]. Moreover, the scientist insisted that economically strong small commodity producers, not low-income households, should unite in cooperatives. After all, the poor are economically weak to participate in cooperation [14, p. 110].

Even today, the revival of family farms in Ukraine is considered the basis for the post-war recovery of communities, sustainable development of rural areas, preservation of the ecosystem, food self-sufficiency of the community with high-quality ecological products, attraction of local resources for the development of agribusiness taking into account the traditions and characteristics of the region, strengthening the inclusiveness of entrepreneurship and its social vector. A significant role in the development of farms is played by state support for cooperatives, the establishment of close cooperation between the producers themselves to achieve the effect of scale and expand market coverage. After all, within the framework of agricultural cooperatives it is possible to create conditions for optimizing production costs, accelerating sales, reducing the risks of unprofitability, and wider implementation of innovations and technological innovations.

A useful achievement of M. Tuhan-Baranovsky's cooperative theory in this aspect was the generalization of the experience of state assistance in the development of farms of various forms of ownership, the creation of conditions for free choice for peasants, state support for the peasant-owner and the development of various types of peasant cooperation. First of all, this concerns the role of the state in promoting cooperative construction, creating the necessary legal framework for the development of agricultural cooperation, ensuring the conditions for the competitiveness of individual and cooperative ownership, their equal partnership in the market with other forms of ownership, and the creation of a system of financial and credit support with the decisive role of its cooperative segment.

The perspective of the scientist's views on agricultural cooperation as a market form of management, uniting not production, but producers in the field of

credit, supply, processing, marketing of agricultural products, etc., was confirmed by all the subsequent experience of its development at the beginning of the 20th century. The rapid development of cooperation and the growth in the number of peasant farms involved in cooperative organizations were the best proof that in agricultural cooperation, peasant farming found the most viable and successful form of protecting its interests. M. Tuhon-Baranovsky emphasized that, thanks to cooperation, the peasant has the opportunity to use credit, sell his products and buy what he needs at the same price as a wealthy farmer [14, p. 115]. Therefore, even in conditions of aggravation of social contradictions, small-scale cooperation managed to transition from uncompetitive, mainly subsistence peasant farms to market ones. And this is not surprising, because it is agricultural cooperation, according to the scientist, that most adequately takes into account the peculiarities of agricultural labor, the individualistic psychology of the peasant as a small independent producer.

M. Tuhon-Baranovsky attached great importance to agricultural cooperation in terms of raising the educational level of the peasantry. This contributed to the formation of a peasant devoid of a narrow worldview, taught him to act independently, self-help and solidarity, and raised the level of culture [14, p. 115]. Cooperatives expanded the possibilities of peasants to provide agricultural implements, agronomic and veterinary assistance, etc. Moreover, M. Tuhon-Baranovsky also emphasized that cooperation is an important means of uniting Ukrainians into a nation, a way to preserve the “young shoots of Ukrainian will”, the national revival of Ukrainian statehood [15, p. 5], and the formation of national culture. Despite the spread of the idea of Ukrainian cooperatives joining puppet all-Russian cooperative unions in the Russian Empire, the scientist justified the need to unite cooperatives around national cooperative centers: “Because if there is Ukraine, the Ukrainian people, the Ukrainian state, if there is Ukrainian cooperation, then it must have its own national centers.” This problem is perfectly emphasized in the article by M. Tuhon-Baranovsky “Does Ukraine Need Its Own National Cooperative Centers?” [15]. Therefore, it is not surprising that in 1918 he

headed the council of the Central Ukrainian Cooperative Committee, which functioned as an ideological, scientific, organizational, statistical, and cultural and educational center, and published the journal “Ukrainian Cooperation” [3, p. 25].

The conducted analysis of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's research gives grounds to assert that his works constitute an extremely rich intellectual heritage in the field of substantiating the theory of cooperation as one of the important means of democratizing society in unity with the rise of the country's productive forces and the formation of a free creative personality. M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's cooperative ideas contributed to the development of the world theory of cooperation, as evidenced by the works of many researchers of more than one generation. The scientist's special contribution to the formation of domestic cooperative thought is confirmed by the scientific investigations of O. Mytsyuk “Scientific activities of political economist M.I. Tuhon-Baranovsky” (1931), I. Vytanovich “Mykhailo Tuhon-Baranovsky: economist, historian of capitalism, theorist of cooperatism” (1932), B. Martos “The significance of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky for Ukrainian cooperation” (1964), L. Gorkina “M.I. Tuhon-Baranovsky in economic theory and history” (2001) and many other scientists. However, ironically, most researchers of domestic cooperative theory, as well as leading specialist M. Tuhon-Baranovsky, still perceive cooperation as a socio-economic structure that allows for the organic combination of individual property of a small agricultural producer with the technical and economic advantages of large capitalist enterprises in the market economy system, but they show insufficient market orientation regarding the prospects of such a combination.

The sustainability of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's cooperative ideas is confirmed by modern global trends in the development of a solidarity economy: diversified areas of cooperation (energy, rental, housing and communal cooperatives); organizational economic forms of the sharing economy (economy of shared resources). Thus, in the conditions of significant damage to the energy infrastructure of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the association of communities around energy cooperatives could provide them with energy

resources. The development of energy cooperatives has great prospects in Ukraine and can contribute to the implementation of the goal aimed at ensuring the needs of society and the economy in fuel and energy resources in a technically reliable, safe, economically efficient and environmentally acceptable way to guarantee the improvement of the living conditions of society. In the conditions of global warming and climate change, Ukraine will also need to build an irrigation system, which also requires cooperation of efforts and resources.

To achieve and strengthen food security in Ukraine in the conditions of war and post-war reconstruction, the cooperation of agricultural producers is able to strengthen the capabilities of the industrial sector of agricultural raw materials processing, introduce the latest methods of farming, stimulate the use of improved agricultural machinery, mobilize scientific research to increase agricultural productivity, involve farmers in specialized educational programs, provide grants for financial and logistical support for priority sectors of agricultural production, involve non-governmental international and domestic institutions in the development of rural communities and local agribusiness, taking into account the traditions and characteristics of the region. For the reconstruction of rural areas, it is advisable to provide state assistance to the development of non-agricultural entrepreneurship within rural communities. Such measures will reduce the level of unemployment and the risk of urbanization, strengthen social protection of rural residents, and ensure sustainable development of rural areas.

Conclusions and prospects for further exploration in this direction. The scientist's innovative ideas in the field of social philosophy and economic science have diverse and extraordinary historical significance. M. Tuhan-Baranovsky revealed the potential of solidarity and economic cooperation as a new economic organization of a significantly different type than the capitalist economy. The Ukrainian scientist not only contributed to the development of cooperation in Ukraine in practice, but also proposed a theoretical justification for the principle of conscious management of the process of public economy in the interests of its participants: thanks to solidary self-organization, the association of commodity

producers becomes a productive force. The significance of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky's cooperative ideas is dictated by the need to recreate the traditions of solidarity in the conditions of war and post-war restoration of the Ukrainian economy. The development of the institutional environment of agricultural cooperation, the development of energy cooperatives on the basis of distributed generation, the formation of a culture of solidary agriculture, and sharing forms of resource provision are becoming relevant.

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