CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF PROPERTY AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

FORME DE PROPRIETATE CONTEMPORANA SI GESTIONARE ECONOMICA

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Abstract: *The concept of property is "the right to use and dispose of a property, in a strictly limited way and specified by the legislation". In the juridical sense, the property is a juridical, philosophical and economic consignment. The relationship of possession of something by someone expresses and forms the fundamental philosophical vision. From property to the human personality people involve themselves and realize as a complete being, manifesting their responsibility by the property they possess, they will dispose of and which they will integrate socially by an efficient use*

Key words: *concept of property, market economy, public and private forms of property, development of society, performing economic activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Property is defined entirely, economically, as an ensemble of relations among people in relation to the properties they own at a certain moment.

The property expressed economically describes the social inter-human relations related to:

- The right to own their property;
- The right to dispose upon the object of the property;

• The right to intend, manage and administer the property;

• The right to reap the benefits of property use.

As a part of these attributes, the right of possession plays the crucial role regarding the frame of these and represents the owner's monopoly.

Their total alienation generates relationships of sale-purchase, inheritance, and their alienation causes partial relations of rent, lease, leasing.

The attributes above mentioned of the property determine the legitimacy of participation in the social development process and expresses the property, the goods, the object and subject of the entire property found at a certain moment in their possession.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The subjects of property are the properties possessed as:

1. commercial goods, which point man, as biological being, as consumer of goods;
2. the economic goods or the means of production, sighting man as a production factor;

The object of property regards the commercial and economic assets the society is interested in.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A distinct form of property, of great interest to engineers is intellectual, industrial and commercial property, represented by patents, trademarks or trade rights related to copyright, with industrial drawings and designs, integrated circuits and others.

The subjects of property are:

1. natural persons
2. legal persons
3. the state that, through public administration, holds, uses and manages a specific part of the company's property;
4. international organizations constituted by adhering to certain agents from different countries.

Together with the scientific and technical progress, with a significant increase and diversification of the subject property, the economy has enriched the structure of the property report, adjusting to new conditions, allowing further development of market economy.

Thus, forms of ownership intensify and reports of competition between the public and private forms of property ownership will represent a joint property.

This will lead to a state intervention in economy, and property rights constitute an increasingly important part of the rules that govern most economic interactions, crucially determining the economic movements to be made.

Market instruments and mechanisms allow initiatives and offer unlimited possibilities for action and choice to all economic agents, causing a shift in the power of decision and control from owners to managers.

The intervention of state in economy makes is increasingly felt in partnerships, in means of transforming the state into a genuine partner for entrepreneurs, organically integrating in the market economy mechanism.

The mechanism of market economy leads to a close link between the forms of ownership and the way economic agents involve in the life of society.

The forms of ownership can generate both interest in enhancing economic performance and disregard for the entire development of the economic activity.

It was proved that the development of society depends on progress in the property.

The proportion of each form of ownership in the national economies differ.

Generally, in countries with market economy, private property occupies the central place, helping to increase economic efficiency and to modernize the technical machinery of society.

CONCLUSIONS

The diversity of ownership and their management depends on: historical periods, the nature of economic systems, the system of interests,

internal and external competition, specific of production, the degree of economic efficiency, dimension of economic units, etc.

Through all these virtues, the private property maintains a constant interest in a performing economic activity.

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