

QUICK-CHANGEABLE PHENOMENA OF ECONOMICS БЫСТРОПЕРЕМЕННЫЕ ЯВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ BRZO PROMENLJIVI FENOMENI U EKONOMIJI

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Abstract: *The article states the problem of quick-changeable phenomena of economics. The crisis processes are also examined. The idea of world as a system and world entity is developed. The article also gives extra arguments for the economic space as the subject and object of economic science.*

Key words: *crisis, economic cycles, quick-changeable phenomena, world entity, steps of economic development, economic space.*

Резюме: *В статье осуществлена постановка проблемы быстропеременных явлений в экономике. Рассмотрены кризисные процессы вне экономических циклов. Развита идея миросистемности и мироцелостности. Приведены дополнительные аргументы для определения экономического пространства как объекта и предмета экономической науки*

Ключевые слова: *кризис, экономические циклы, быстропеременные явления, мироцелостность, темпы экономического развития, экономическое пространство.*

Sažetak: *U članku se navodi problem brzo promenljivih fenomena u ekonomiji. Krizni procesi su takođe ispitani. Rad razvija ideju o svetu kao sistemu i entitetu. Članak takođe pruža dodatne argumente koji podržavaju ideju o ekonomskom prostoru kao subjektu i objektu ekonomske nauke.*

Ključne reči: *kriza, ekonomski ciklusi, brzo promenljivi fenomeni, svetski entitet, koraci privrednog razvoja, ekonomski prostor.*

Reference of economic crises to recurrence of economic processes is so fairly, however as the reference of wars (confrontations) to legitimate institutional decision and realization of other macroeconomic relations in economic activities. It is obvious that the problem of world entity within the limits of the economic crisis gets a new filling, and the intensive development of processes of internationalization of economics at the beginning of the 20 centuries arises the problem of change of the object and the subject of an economic science, in quality of what the Common Economic Space acts. Under the notion of world entity is meant some certain micro integrative qualities of the whole, resulting through interactions of world economics by means of world economic relations and connections, which form process of globalization of the world and internationalization of the economic space becoming a Common Economic Space. So, the question of world entity is a question about world as a system.¹ Acknowledgement of such understanding of the development of a society is the current world economic crisis.

Putting to the decision a problem of judgment of its reasons we have thrown doubt upon reference of crises occurring in the scientific literature to recurrence of economic processes. A source of such doubt was that fact that the current economic crisis was not predicted by the overwhelming majority of economists and politicians. The matter is that according to the available theoretical views a cycle has the top and bottom borders, according to a lifting and lowering trajectory. Therefore a cycle as an economic process cannot be predicted. In case of the crisis which has begun in 2008 it has also appeared not predicted. The present circumstance does possible to characterize it as the unexpected phenomenon. But raises the question about the blank presence in an economic science concerning quickly arising or quick changeable processes in economy. Failure in economic system has arisen unexpectedly, and system "repair" is unpredictable long. It is possible to believe that the current economic crisis is not the only the quick changeable one within the limits of the system approach (from the position of a system condition) the phenomenon in the life of the society It is enough to recollect leaving in non-existence and the USSR, and SFRU. These events are of great interest even today. Moreover, the problem of quick-changeable phenomena in economics is very important.¹

Can cyclic development or accumulation of critical weight of economic, political and ideological factors be the reason of the current economic crisis? The question demands studying at least owing to that fact that current crisis in lips of politicians has already received the ideological justification and a substantiation, and here economists while keep silent.

The word "cycle" in this context demands identification. Thus , the problem of quick changeable phenomena in economy doesn't need erection in virtue, but a normalization of the problem of the fundamental economic researches not reduced to the problem of market economy or post communist capitalism.² It's interesting to notice that recently a number of works has appeared in which researchers' correlate financial crisis and post communist capitalism.³ However acquaintance to the conclusions to which authors of the works came allows to assert that the differentiation of the states of the world on "developed" and "developing" (developed and developing) for the economic analysis is not productive. Moreover from positions of the system approach to the analysis of the current world crisis for the characteristic of the countries with command economy (for example China and Belarus) the term name misdeveloped («the countries which are on an erroneous way of development» - A.Lipovski) is possible. The economics of such countries has the following characteristics:

- a high share of the industry in gross national product at a low share of domestic trade;
- production volume of output, not competitive in the international market ;
- unnecessary goods consumers are issued in wide scales ;
- the share of out-of-date production in industrial production is excessively high.

Economy of this kind is possible to qualify as necroeconomics (V.Papava). The closest to this concept is the term «virtual economy»¹ The basis of virtual economy makes a powerful financial capital which has actually stood apart from the real sector of economy.² It may be stated that the origin of quick-changeable phenomena in economics should be searched in virtualization of economic relations.³ Developing the offered logic of the analysis, it is possible to go further and to designate normal, viable (real) economy the term *vitaeeconomics*.

Distinctions between necroeconomics and vitaeeconomics are not so obvious as (it can seem to someone) and also demand the special analysis. Besides, both and necroeconomics and vitaeeconomics exist in a real Common Economic Space where the last is considered to be the object of economic researches. Necroeconomics defines occurrence of the dead (Noncompetitive, means not vital) firms. Experts define such firms as the zombie. The financial basis of their existence and development is provided with the developed system of crediting which is carried out by banks.⁴ There is a sector of the zombie - economy behind which back there are governments which give out the guarantees and carry out insurance of deposits (at the expense of tax bearers).

The above stated problem, we believe, give the grounds to formulate the problem of quick changeable phenomena in economics to what (without correlation of causes and effects) reference of crises, virtual and zombie firms can be put.

¹ Едемский А.Б. От конфликта к норматизации. Советско-югославские отношения в 1953 — 1956 годах. - М.: Наука, 2008.-610 с.

² См.:Coates D. Models of Capitalism: Growth and Stagnation in the Modern Era. Maiden, 2000; Political Economy of Modern Capitalism: Mapping Convergence & Diversiti. C. Crouch, W. Streeck (eds.). L., 1997; Gwynne R.N., Klak T., Shaw D.J.B. Alternative Capitalisms. Geographies of Emerging Regions. L., 2003; Hall P.A., Soskice D. Varieties of Capitalism: The Institutional Foundation of Comparative Advantage. Oxford, 2001; В. Папава. Т. Беридзе. Очерки политической экономии посткоммунистического капитализма (опыт Грузии).-М., 2005; Кеннеди М., Иген Э;Посткоммунистический капитализм и переходная культура в Грузии // Кавказ & Глобализация. 2007.Т.1(2).

³ См., например: Папава В. Финансовый кризис и посткоммунистический капитализм // Мировая экономика и международные отношения, 2009, №8 - С. 89 - 95;Lipowski F. Mowards Normasiti. Overcoming the Heritaye ox Central Planning Economy in Poland in 1990 - 1994. Warsaw, 1998

⁴ См: Gaddy C, Ickes B. Russia's Virtual Economy // Foreign Affairs. 1998. V. 77. №5; Gaddy C, Ickes B.Russia's Virtual Economy. Wash., 2002; Woodruff D.M. It's Value That's virtual: Bartles, Rubles, and the Place of Gazprom in the Russian Economy // Post-Soviet Affairs. 1999. V. 15. №2.; Heim M. The Metaphysics of virtual reality // Virtual reality: theory, practice and promise. Westport and London., 1991, p. 27 - 33.; Гедди К., Икес Б. Виртуальная экономика и виртуальное возрождение России // Экономическая стратегия. 2001. №5/6 - С. 48.; Долан Э. Виртуальная экономика - подробный анализ // Трансформация. 1998. №4.; Потемкин А. Виртуальная экономика и сюрреалистическое бытие. - М.: ИНФРА - М, 2000 -С.216.
