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## **GLOBAL FORM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*У статті проаналізовано дослідження професора А.С. Філіпенка щодо проблем економічної глобалізації.*

*В статье проанализированы исследования профессора А.С. Филипенко по проблемам экономической глобализации.*

*In the article researches of professor A.S. Philipenko concerning problems of economical globalization have been analyzed.*

**Statement of the problem.** Distributions of economic and point-of-sale connections between countries come into the all greater notice of domestic researchers in search of estimation of history of global forms of economic development, their sources and results, under act of economic globalization.

**Analysis of the last researches.** Yes, in the first in Ukraine monograph on questions of global transformations it was marked about the action of objective law of globalization of productive forces and production relations [1] at an at the same time objectively law in force of integration of world economy with total corporatization of the world, which strengthens global state corporate economic imperialism [2].

But I.O. Bochan and I.R. Mikhasyuk consider that a global economy is an and historical, and social process, maintenance of which growing intercommunication and interdependence of national companies, confluence of national markets, comes forward in the united world market [3].

Researches in the field of economic transformations in a historical aspect

allowed prof. D.G. Luk`yanenko to select four stages of transformation: initial, local market economy, transnational and global [4].

**Purpose of the article.** To analyse research of prof. A.S. Filipenko in relation to the global forms of economic development.

**Exposition of basic material.** Examining globalization as a socio-history process, professor A.S. Filipenko [5, C. 16] selected high-quality and quantitative signs, indexes and criteria which characterize development of economic globalization:

„1) growing interdependence of economies of different countries;

2) all greater integrity and unity of world economy in basis of which – strengthening of openness of national markets;

3) deepening of international division and co-operations of labour”.

Thus A.S. Filipenko selects **three large divisions labour: first** – between farmers and shepherds after agrarian revolution; **second** – during a selection in the separate sphere of human activity of handicraft; **third** – as a result of growth of volumes of domestic and external trade, expansion of it, social and territorial limits, complication of mechanisms of realization of scientific operations of, which was instrumental in forming of the special layer of professional or semi-professional merchants [5, C. 131].

Touching a division into the periods of economic globalization, A.S. Filipenko selected two global approaches:

1) globalization began yet to the period of the Large geographical openings as *slowly globalization* after which to the middle of XIX century it passed to the stage of *step by step making progress globalization*, and from middle of XIX century to 80th of XX century the stage of *bistructural globalization* came with opposition of two economic systems;

2) it is based on that globalization is inherent only to economic development of end of XX century [5, C. 20-21].

As evaluated by A.S. Filipenko, it follows to examine the process of globalization as a multilevel, hierarchical system by such levels:

**at world level** is growth of economic interdependence of countries and regions;

**at the level of separate countries** characterized the openness of economy, by the particle of value of external trade or export in GDP, by the volume of foreign investments etc.;

**sectorial**, that is characterized correlation of volumes of interbranch countertrade to the world production of the proper industry and coefficient of specialization of industry;

**at the level of company** estimated diversification of the receipts and allocation of assets in different countries [5, C. 22-23].

As an economist in international economy, A.S. Filipenko, touching the models of economic development of period from 1950 year up to this days, outlined the changes of paradigm of economic development:

1950–1960 it is an aggregate of the successive stages of the economy growing;

1970 years is an antecedent of structural changes supporting growth, theory of exogenous growth; asymmetric co-operation of internal and external factors of the growing, presence of structural and institutional disproportions in an economy; dependence countries from mother countries and international financial organizations as reason them weak development;

1980 years is a structural role of open markets and them external openness; liberalization of economy; privatization and instytutsiynist transformations;

1990 years is steady development; endogenous growth in in relation to the isolated national economic systems;

beginning of 2000th is the „New” economy, economy of knowledges [5, C. 420].

Development of views is to economic globalization of A.S. Filipenko expounded in a monograph [6], putting a division into the periods of changes of character of point-of-sale relations in its basis.

*Archaic globalization*, according to his the opinion, arose up on the wave of intercommunal, intertribal exchange, attaining mature forms in trade of ancient civilizations and held dark ages.

He binds development of *protoglobalization* to the period of the Large geographical openings, forming of world market and origin of industrial forms of menage.

*Modernistic globalization* engulfs the period of epoch of modernism, attaining the greatest level before First world war.

The new stage was become by postcolonial (organic) globalization which became firmly established after disintegration of the USSR and East block [6, C.11].

Presently economic, socio-political and cultural development takes a place under growing influence of globalization, forms of processes of which, as evaluated by A.S. Filipenko, is:

„growth of volumes of international trade and investments, liberalization, and to the deregulation capital flow;

diversification of world financial markets and markets of technologies is extraordinary;

perceptible growth of role of TNC is in world economic processes;

sharpening of global competition;

appearance of the systems of global, strategic management;

an increase of role of information and of communication technologies is in economic development” [6, C. 13].

Summarizing existent of concept „globalization”, A.S. Filipenko underlines that it in the developed mature form is the product of epoch postmodernity as a transition not only from industrial to the postindustrial stage of economic development but also to the stage of forming of bases of noosphere space civilization.

Thus A.S. Filipenko selects six groups of main indicators which represent the major lines of economic globalization:

- 1) direct foreign investments, as financial in GDP;
- 2) incomes of investor and accepting countries in an economic sector;
- 3) income from the taken out and brought in investments as a particle of general DFI or economic a sector;
- 4) a level of internationalization of researches and developments is in

transnational firms;

5) level of internationalization of distribution of technologies in a country on the whole and in an industrial sector;

6) level of internationalization of trade by hi-tech commodities in a country and its industrial sector [6, C. 15-16].

Touching a concept of „discourse” as to the method of the dialogic argued verification of meaningfulness of positive and normative utterances and actions, A.S. Filipenko in a monograph outlined:

**Global economic** discourse in modern theoretical mainstream, according to his opinion, stands on „three whales”:

1) economic development as global process;

2) resources, sources and factors of economic progress;

3) to the civilization economic substance, as to fundamental principle of economic matter [6, C. 57].

Discourse synergies and „kernel” of world economy is after such most characteristic economic features:

1) developed of a market economy;

2) most outspent of sources and factors of industrial development;

3) dominant position is in a world economy;

4) exponential growth of financial sector of economy;

5) displacement of center of weight is in the sphere of services;

6) a rational choice is in the conditions of narrow-mindedness of resources;

7) the gradual is to the posteconomic stage of development;

8) displacement of accents from material well-being of necessities of survival on the basis of maximization of the economy growing on a question of maximization of quality of life [6, C. 64].

**Transformation discourse is with such descriptions:**

1) relative duration of transformation processes is in an economy;

2) realization of deep institutional changes, related to transformation of property and creation of market infrastructure;

3) deep structural alteration of economy is on a modern technical and technological and resource base;

4) passing is to the new sources and factors of economic evolution;

5) the organic co-operating is with an external economic environment;

6) restructuring of social policy [6, C. 67-68].

**Diskurse of developmentism is** with such basic lines:

1) low level of development;

2) lag of process of structural transformation of economy and maintainance traditional a sector;

3) comparatively high unemployment;

4) structure and dynamics of economy which is determined the specific of present factors of production;

5) accumulation of capital-intensive commodities of, which depends mainly on their import;

6) lack of development of financial markets and credit and monetary institutes;

7) instability, low level of income and narrow profitable base;

8) macroeconomic instability which is reason of uncertainty of investors;

9) promissory crisis [6, C. 80-81].

At the same time, A.S. Filipenko shows features development of globalization through forming of five world point-of-sale systems:

**First** – with a center in Mesopotamii.

**Second** – polycentric with epicentres in Persia, Greece, Rome, Indium, China.

**Third** – folded in a period dark ages with a basic center in the Byzantium empire, from oriental trade and by stormy Arabic expansion in the shopping centers of Mediterranean, Indian ocean and South Africa.

**Fourth** – related to the Large geographical openings, scientific and industrial revolutions, development of industrial civilization.

**Fifth**, lines of which will be more clear after realization of decisions to G-20 in relation to the jointly developed system of measures on overcoming of consequences of world financial crisis [6, C. 91-92], which the internal financial crisis of super-

power integral association – ES was added to (V.V.).

During the fourth world point-of-sale system on its forming Europe had a considerable influence from its by four phases of economic development:

liberal market (1900–1913); autarchy (1914–1950); managed market (1950–1973) and neoliberal market (from 1973) [6, C. 88].

As though exposing position of G-20 in relation to overcoming of world financial crisis, A.S. Filipenko formulated basic the determining the factors of co-ordination of economic policy at global level:

1) deepening and diversification of international division of labour, property them of global character;

2) strengthening of economic dependence of the states and people during intensive internationalization and transnationalization of economic life;

3) resource problem which is from year to year, worsening of ecological situation in the world, global changes of climate;

4) necessity of concordance of interests of subjects of different level (enterprises, firms, TNC, banks, held, regional integration associations, international economic and financial organizations) [6, C. 480].

Completing a monograph, A.S. Filipenko marked that a mechanism of optimization of economic globalization was the difficult, diversified essence of instruments, methods of co-ordination of economic policy, on national, international and global levels, ***the objective function of which is maximization of positive objects of economic globalization and neutralization of negative consequences of world-history process on the modern stage of evolution of human association*** [6, C. 493] (it is selected by us – V.V.).

By substantial positio of conclusions of A.S. Filipenko the resulted opinions of the known German philosopher of M.Heidegger, which in the monograph of „What is called thinking?“ wrote: „Is today's people to assume dominion over the Earth as a whole? Suitable whether the essential kind of man to control the forces of power and the use of those funds, which are released from the deployment of modern technology and being forced to unusual man still decisions?“ This questions M.Heidegger

formulated analyzing researches of F. Nietzsche „Thus Spoke Zarathustra” and answering on them wrote: „Nietzsche to these questions are answered in the negative. Today people to create and take control over the Earth is not ready”.

In turn, AS Filippenko formulated the following:

„Let this serve as a position of the famous philosopher, on the one hand, a warning to those globalists who without fear and doubt ready to sail on the rough waters of globalization, full of illusion of complete controllability of this hitherto not seen in scope, socio-economic and socio-political process. On the other hand, the task of scientific thought is obviously a critical analysis of the works, including eminent scientists, involving problems of global governance, because only on this basis, progress can be made in science and practice” [6, С. 497].

In general, AS Filippenko found a new approach to the evaluation of economic globalization in its various discourses and historical context.

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