
NEW QUALITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: MODERN VISION PARADIGM

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Complex research of economic growth new quality, defining major methodological frameworks of this phenomenon, determining its essence, matter, structure, main forms of its manifestation are considered to be necessary stages of economic growth theoretical analysis. In spite of the fact that this phenomenon constantly belongs to the information space of Mass Media, politicians and economists, there is no system approach to researching the phenomenon of economic growth new quality.

Economic growth is a social process; it can acquire the new quality only in case of following the new humanistic principle. In this sense its manifestations, results, antagonisms are predetermined. Economics takes part in creating history, that, in its turn, reveals the essence of Economics. In the changing world economic processes acquire the new essence, categories, notions and priorities change.

Economic science, especially Russian, raises a lot of questions and faces many problems that need both to be indicated and reviewed on the basis of new quality vision imperatives, new paradigm of knowledge.

The theory of economic growth evolution including several components such as social developmental theory of economic growth, economic growth new quality conception, qualitative transition theory can be considered a new paradigm of knowledge that helps to create new scientific vision of economic growth quality by expanding the existing frames of economic knowledge.

Analysis of abstract concepts about the role of society in its economic and social development and about components of economic growth showed:

1. The conditional theories of economic growth are mainly concentrated and based on determining factors, sources and driving forces of economic growth, regulation of which enables extended reproduction.
2. Factor system is subject to objective changes leading to social factors prevailing, based on "humanistic", "anthropogenic" paradigm.
3. Every direction of studying economic growth essence along with general features has its specific ones as a result of which economic growth can be interpreted in different senses and implications.
4. The goal setting of economic growth gradually changes from «growth for growth» to «growth for development».
5. Evolution of economic growth theories preserving separate generally accepted postulates passes to the control of developmental theory, ac-

quiring conditionality, modernity, essentiality, offering developmental theory its object and subject.

Undoubtedly, today the development of market economy requires transition to the new quality of economic growth, implying complex, structural qualitative transition of the whole economic system to the new state, new way of social production; at that the economic growth acquires new features and qualities, new effectiveness and new direction.

New quality of economic growth is a result of a number of objective qualitative transitions based on quantitative changes emerging as gradual growth and strengthening of some aspects of economic system and gradual absolute and relative weakening of the others provided existing quality. At that, subjective influence on qualitative transitions is immaterial, indirect and accidental.

State economic policy is not aimed at satisfying certain needs, but at realization the principles of practical humanism, i.e. providing real material and technical, economic, political and cultural conditions of human life as well as appropriate objective social relations.

Practical humanism being the main purpose of economic development implies that every person must be treated as the highest social value. Its main manifestation, objective reality is activity valuable to the community, free conscious labour.

The truth in cognitive process in accordance with the new dialectical principles can be attached by constant expanding of our knowledge about essentiality, research subject correlation. As the subject of research the new quality of economic growth requires holding up to close examination to all hypostasis of social existence and especially key ones: time and space.

Polarization of world economy caused emerging of "underdevelopment hollows", appearing as the system of space-and-time developmental spirals, by which countries move overcoming barriers of "downward spirals of poverty" trying to occupy their own niche in international differentiation of labour¹.

"Downward spirals of poverty" prevent developing countries from entering modern world community as equal partners. Moreover, they are the reason of international isolation, strengthening of dualism not only within the country, but on the international arena. «Underdevelopment hollows» emerge under pressure of developed countries economic expan-

sion, creating conditions for their economic and political hegemony, that fosters emerging of additional opportunities for their development, reflected in the growth of GNI (GDP) per capita.

The nature of “underdevelopment hollows” can be defined as the loss of opportunity by developing countries to create the system of transactional factors caused by retardation and necessity of transaction factors system expansion able to give innovative respond to the influence of the external environment developing at a growing rate. The only way out of the overglobalized “underdevelopment hollow” is not a catch-up development, but generating, starting new developmental spirals on the basis of new innovative cycle. The specific feature of economic growth new quality is generation of new innovative cycle, which being projected starts new additional developmental spirals (Figure 1).

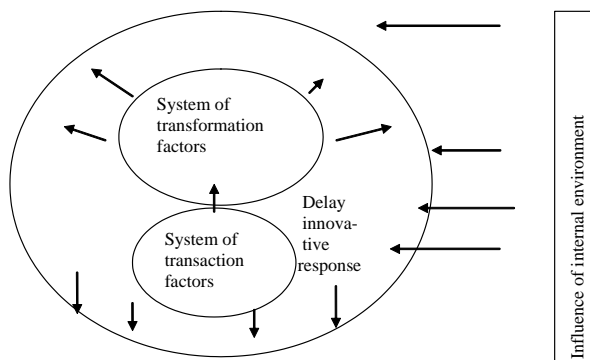


Figure 1. Mechanism of dragging into the “underdevelopment hollow”

Essential analysis of such phenomenon as “underdevelopment hollow” requires defining its parameters: depth and speed of dragging. The depth of this theoretical “hollow” can be measured by retardation of the country from the developed countries, using for instance the map of time asymmetry presented above. The speed of falling into the hollow is a more complex parameter, because this process is more dynamic. Theoretical model of falling into “hollow” reflects the process of decreasing effectiveness of transformation factors work (human, technical, natural), in other words, the relation of marginal result to marginal costs tends to zero:

$$V = \partial R / \partial C \rightarrow 0, \quad (1)$$

where V – the speed of dragging into the “hollow”; ∂R – marginal result of transformation factors utility (industrial result); ∂C – marginal transformation factors utility.

The more V tends to zero the faster goes the process of dragging into the “hollow”.

The essence of socialization of economic institutes in the frames of economic growth new quality (EGNQ) is reflected in the number of objective and subjective attitudes to the human being as the highest social value

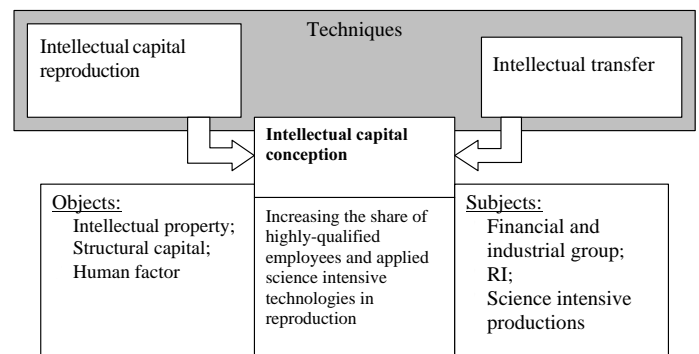
that is mainly reflected in voluntary activity of public utility, including hired labour.

We offer New prospects of economic growth index (NPEG-index), including three components: economic, social, environmental – each of which in its turn is defined with some specific indices – as the social utility index of national economy transformation.

NPEG-index is valued as averaging of all comprising indices and can be considered as total integrated qualitative indicator of social and economic development of one or another country. In our research NPEG-index was calculated for a number of countries, that makes evident that Russia considerably falls behind concerning qualitative parameters of economic growth.

Important role of Human Factor in modern economic world implies essentiality of creating and keeping at the appropriate level institutions regulating human activity. Without decreasing the role of formal norms and regulations of activity aimed at setting the frames of counterparts interaction, we feel the necessity to highlight that *EGNQ in modern conditions is possible only in case of principle improving self-organization and control, mechanisms regulated foremost by informal institutions.*

Using science intensive technologies in national economy and relative increasing in the number of highly qualified employers lead to the concentration of intellectual capital in progress of economic growth. The main forms of concentration of intellectual capital are its reproduction within the country and “intellectual transfer” outside the country (Figure 2).



Analysis estimating economic growth dynamics and tendencies in world developed countries for the last 100-120 years proves that unlike at the turn of XX–XXI centuries when economic growth was caused by the concentration and decentralization of industrial capital, at the turn of millennium it was caused by the concentration of intellectual capital that witnesses for the New Quality of Economic Growth in modern conditions.