

DICHOTOMY OR UNIFICATION OF CONTRASTS OF THE MARKET AND CAPITALISM: FORECAST AND PLAN (PART 1)

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***Abstract:** The article identified the relationship nature of the concept and principle of the subject of objective dichotomy where two parts of the whole system divided in the market and capitalist classes are opposed, arguing that the subject in the subject-objective dichotomy is not a source of value; in fact, it equals the object by its properties and origin. The part that has the market as its subject is the main, like the base, meantime, without decreasing importance of capitalism in its various forms, or as general laws derived from their specific forms. Values of two apparently independent classes tie the subject with objective attitude, where the subject acts as the source of values; the subject not only vests objects with significance, but appears the instance, producing the very significance as such, which, for development of market economy with planned economy, in our view, is crucial for the study itself.*

The development of each state is understood as a process that is carried out in a format of the established institutional societal structure. Each national institutional structure is a unique combination of comprehensive frameworks in the domination of the system of public relations arrangement in economy.

The factors affecting the development of the Russian economy from the point of view of processes and phenomena, creating new forms of rational management, have been identified.

***Keywords:** institutionalism, rational economic structure, state influence tools, non-economic limitations, planning and market economy, forecasting, verification of the truth, philosophical epistemological centrism, indicative planning, dichotomy.*

1. INTRODUCTION.

The nature of relationship of the concept and principle of the subject of objective dichotomy was identified, where two parts of the whole system divided in the market

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and capitalist classes are opposed, arguing that the subject in the subject-objective dichotomy is not a source of value; in fact, it equals the object by its properties and origin. The part that has the market as its subject is the main, like the base, meantime, without decreasing importance of capitalism in its various forms, or as general laws derived from their specific forms. Values of two apparently independent classes tie the subject with objective attitude, where the subject acts as the source of values; the subject not only vests objects with significance, but appears the instance, producing the very significance as such, which, for development of market economy with planned economy, in our view, is crucial for the study itself.

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It is imperative to identify the factors affecting the development of the Russian economy from the point of view of processes and phenomena, creating new forms of rational management. Developing and deepening economic integration is characterized by a qualitatively new phenomenon with the parameters displayed in the methods of this integration. Adaptation of the Russian economy affects all the existing economic components of functioning. To solve these problems, it is necessary to consider a set of methods and principles of philosophical materialism, detailing the mechanisms of interaction between irrationality and rationality conducive to the development of the market economy of causal phenomena and laws; to study a range of issues of development and deepening of economic integration and to identify a new paradigm of economic development built on a forecast-planned economy; to identify many contradictory questions that need answers, after studying many theories; to identify the fundamental phenomena and dependencies in integration processes, which take the offensive and are so short-term that they do not leave us any time for slow economic restructuring; to identify the use of general scientific principles of systemacity and consistency and to form scientific approaches that contribute to rethinking that institutionalism is a unique system of institutions; to identify key conditions and factors affecting the reception of general judgment on the courses of empirical and theoretical laws that are conducive to identification of the hypothesis on disclosure of the mechanism of irrationality and rationality of market and capitalism; to form the authors' vision of irrationality and rationality of the market and capitalism by the method of generalized form in connection with development of the economic complex on the example of Russia, applying institutional instruments, such as the institution of forecasting and planning; to analyze the global experience of creating institutional forms and phenomena that are the basis for systemizing the factors by classifying them in special and common characteristics that can be life-giving force of economic theory; to investigate the genesis of the essence of "institutionalism" category; to achieve the possibility to withdraw its synthesizing value; to create the hypothesis on associative thinking and to describe more precisely its weak structural system and the dynamics of the market and capitalism contradiction.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of scientific research is based on a set of methods and principles: philosophical principles of materialism, development, self-moving, display, contradictions of the socio-economic system development, detailed scientific historicism, interaction of times, objectivity of judgments, sequence of disclosure of features and functions; general scientific principles of consistency, systemacity, structural and functional approaches; methods of historical research, deductive and inductive methods of cognition, rationalizing their unity, dichotomy of development contradictions of the current economy, where the market and the plan are a model of domination of interests of creative social groups – bearers of a rational economic structure capable of ensuring the growth of economic system, as an instrument of cognition of reality. The historical research method facilitated the identification of freedom of competition, as the basis for development and prosperity, dating back to the feudal system, which preceded the development of ethics and rationalizing the construction of the system of political economy and political science based thereupon, teaching the ruling elite ethics and culture. The methods of historical research helped to trace the historical reality of the institutional heritage constituting the global wealth of institutional tools that are used to provide socio-economic development. This institutional historical heritage enabled to identify socio-economic development as a fundamental way to maintain the balance of the national economy at the micro and macro levels through “planning institutions”. This approach is based on the comprehensive idea of the classical school. This approach of forecasting and planning in each national system acts as a singularity and is filled with the concrete content, compliant with the level of public awareness. The historical comparative method allowed comparing the studies of different global scientific doctrines and theories, analyzing the current reality of the global economy’s development and providing the line of development, taking into account a number of factors and trends of globalization and integration of markets and economies. The historical method of categorization was used in the institutional aggregate perception of historical specificity, revealing basic cognitive imperatives, capable of being verified as the truth. This is more particularly evident in epistemological philosophy. It is manifested in the reduction of the consciousness spirit, psyche, seeking to unite the nation and featuring the Russians from the other peoples in all social, economic, political, national, patriotic, spiritual intentions, including the objectives, interests, motives and norms of other issues, such as cognitive understanding of the phenomena of another epistemology theory, creating a new reality of comprehension.

3. RESULTS.

3.1. Multiple alternatives to create spatial “deep touch”.

By defining a set of alternatives that create space: the market and the capital; existence of capitalism; the economy; production; the human mind; society – through the deep “touches” with a universal invisible tool of physics and mathematics, it is necessary to

extract the rational world of the ultimate reality, which is the basis of all sciences, combining them into a single universal mechanism. Understanding the transition from one state of the structure of an asynchronous atom to another is a natural process like quantum mechanics. The formulae of classical mechanics are converted to the recurrence equation; their recursive sequence of states is able to reflect the algorithm of an asynchronous atom, since this form allows step-by-step identifying any class of time sequence. Understanding the dichotomy of market and capitalism as two classes, they should be treated as the architecture of the rational economic science, ordered set of economic theories, universal laws of interaction of economic objects.

In nature, the same processes occur; different natural phenomena in the sun, water, earth, air, all these elements have different classification. The equilibrium state of the Absolute is brought via induction to the center of each object. The object sends to the Absolute its response. Polar charges in objects after a signal shift to the periphery and exchange energy, balancing their external and internal fields, so the entire neural system of the Absolute and the man is manifested in its circulation. They are of equal significance in their properties and origin; they exist in the same system of a rational design. The man is created in the image and likeness of the World and is a neural system, which has terminals with memory of parallel-to-serial data of the World. Both hemispheres of the brain have a generic algorithm for processing incoming parallel-serial information.

Based on the Absolute as the carrier of the objective life, stable eternal basic unit of matter and consciousness, able to evolve without limit, the Absolute contains a functional single unity of units (an environment, where the unity of opposites includes all the concepts of struggle, and the absolute balance – symmetry, harmonious interaction of everything with everything in a state of high organization) of all forms of matter and laws. Everything reducible to a unit is functionally indistinguishable in appearance, but is in internal development. External is static, internal is dynamic, in equilibrium and contains a hierarchy of units of differing scale. Hierarchy of units is the basis, the root of life. On this basis, the natural process of analysis and synthesis is based, defining the assembly algorithm, transforming the energy of events into a neural object on the total intensity vector, forming a new property as an additional object of the next level.

Thus, we concluded that the operation of various technical classes of market and capitalism, their differential characteristics and features as of corresponding systems must be controlled at all levels separately for compliance with the criteria of stability and optimality, by dividing them into two polar components – perturbing and equalizing in time and space. This study allowed us to obtain some new rational knowledge, which is radically different from the existing, irrational, to ensure a fundamental rethinking of economic laws and structures, due to cognitive functions, simplifying economic knowledge via simple conceptual basis of a rational model based on axiomatic and constructive matter of the Absolute, performing a rational

reconstruction for system integration of different theories from different fields of knowledge.

3.2. Formation of institutional theory in the time of challenges and globalization of “awareness”.

The modern world is living in times of challenges and previously unknown trends that amplify the unpredictability of economic and social development in the future periods. As we reflect on the present and wish to anticipate future directions of development in new civilization periods of evolution, we do not notice that we remain on the path of extrapolation of known situations, and cannot represent new phenomena, hitherto unknown to mankind. The choice of which we say so much, regards, first of all, the producers of scientific products. Thus, the question arises on finding a new scientific paradigm, which would shed light and suit for all. Therefore, the choice focused on institutionalism, namely, on forecasting and planning institution, both in the post-Soviet heritage, which is a component of the wealth of institutional tools used in solving socio-economic development issues (Borsch *et al.*, 2015). To such a heritage we refer the institution of forecasting and planning, its impact on development effects on the macro level, ensuring the development of all components of the socio-economic organism of society.

Neoclassical economic theory cannot explain how markets form and operate (which is necessary for their emergence), and how to move from one state of market to another with a higher level of operational efficiency (Borsch *et al.*, 2016). Questions on the formation and operation of market provided an opportunity for a special look at the existing values of the post-Soviet heritage; to identify the role of the institutional theory as “awareness” of a traversed reality and formation of the other newly established paradigm of socio-economic development built on forecasting and planning. Due to globalization and integration processes, the state transits from one state to another; that’s why it is necessary to pay special attention to the analysis of the institutional structure of the state and transaction costs, which consist of quantitative and assessment parameters of transactions and reserves for active and efficient high-quality implementation.

The basis of institutionalism in our society should be a new approach to the reconsideration of the fact that for every society there is a unique system of institutions, and so the state can develop a strategy of actions that will meet the needs of this particular society and contribute to economic growth. It should be noted that institutionalism is now used as a theoretical apparatus in the development and administration of political, administrative and economic reforms. There was even a concept of “institutional reforms”, which refers to the reform of public institutions.

The process of development of the state is understood as a process in the format of the existing institutional infrastructure of society with the identity. To identify the changes in the formation of the institutional infrastructure, it is necessary to form the

institutional structure of the social organism, which seeks to obtain the effects of development (qualitative aspect of development) as the basic framework.

Thus, the formation of market-oriented institutional structure of the state society is an exclusively national task. Its solution depends on how multilateral and deep is the process of our perception of historical specificity, which unites the nation and distinguishes it from other nations in issues of politics, economics, ideology, mentality, culture, traditions and spiritual values and way of life. In this regard, it is important to remember what institutional heritage we received, constituting the global wealth of institutional tools used to ensure socio-economic development. Such heritage should include "forecasting and planning institutions". Applying planning will influence the effects on the macro level (this postulate is perceived unambiguously), that, in turn, will ensure the macro level development of all components of the socio-economic organism and society. At the same time, we consider the mission of "forecasting and planning institution" of macro level processes in an integral coherent policy context with the state strategy of socio-economic development.

3.3. Fact of fixing trends and formation of laws –Truth

With the development of market relations, based on the very liberal models, the tested management practices to manage the economic complex of the Soviet system were fully rejected. Not denying the fact of incapability of the Soviet model of organization of the societal viability system, we absolutely do not agree with the rejection of institutional tools inherent in any economic system, just because of their belonging to the past system. This applies fully to the institution of forecasting and planning, which is a component of developed institutional system and organization of social life. Such an institution in each national system acts as a singularity, and is filled with the specifics which correspond to the level of public awareness about the use of opportunities in solving tasks and growth of the level of development of the socio-economic system. The ideology of liberal market obscurantism does not allow the presence of even a theoretical methodology of forecasting and planning, and methods developed on its basis to reform the economic policy according to market principles. This position of neo-classical liberalism, as we opine, calls into question the classification of concepts and theories developed in that area as parts of science, in the strict sense of the science which emerges then (and only then), when it comes to observing a number of factors that must meet the signs of measurability, comparability in a certain long period. This order of research of the changes of an object in the course of time provides an opportunity to identify trends and patterns in the process. The fact of fixing the trends and formulation of dependencies is the moment of truth (science emerged). The above signs of the object observed occur in the reality and are partially limited in studies for the benefit of the chosen factors (stressing single, rather than cognitive limitation). The fact of fixing in some way has to do with ignoring by neoliberalists and domestic scientists being their followers of part of the individual factors, "the institution of forecasting and planning" in the market economy. It is paradoxical that foreign

consultants, who transplanted the ideas-models of neo-liberal formation of market relations for the countries with transition economy, were absolutely precisely following the recommendations, which have never been implemented in their countries. On the contrary, in the search for effective functioning and, most importantly, mechanisms to quickly shift to higher technological structures, and as a phenomenon of social and economic forms of social organization in these countries, the institution of forecasting and planning in many ways and with a different set of tools is organically implemented into the institutional structure of the society. It is clear that consideration of the form of origin and tasks implemented by the institution of forecasting and planning in a national economy is a solely single feature. The global experience in implementing various planning models as singularities gives a lot of justifications offered for approval, repetition, measurement, comparison of these phenomena in a relatively long period of time that provides the ability to identify trends and dependencies of modern planning process in national economies. Therefore, the historical experience of countries with the dominant market type matrix with regard to the use of "institution of planning and forecasting" among effective tools which can ensure the development effects for transitive economies has momentous importance, combining the rationality and irrationality of the two opposites of market and capitalism in the socio-economic development.

3.4. The new paradigm of "positive approach", based on empirical data method.

The idea of free market competition as the basis of development and prosperity dates back to the feudal system. The English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) believed that the release of spontaneous human activity will bring "great joy to a greater part of society"... J. S. Mille (1806-1873) doubted this theory, watching primitivism, the endless greed for wealth, strengthening labor exploitation by the "middle class" (then called the bourgeoisie, which was rising on the crest of the industrial revolution) (Perroux, 1970). Before England's intellectual elite a problem was formed: how to connect the self-centeredness of the bourgeoisie with the need to ensure the common good of society. The famous English philosopher and economist of the late 19th century Henry Sidgwick (1832-1900) believed that it was necessary to develop ethics and ethics-based system of political economy and political science. Studying these disciplines by the state elite will form in the ruling class moral standards which will lead the economy and policies in line with the interests of society. The failure of this ambitious attempt led the founder of economics (Marshall, 2007), Alfred Marshall (1842-1924) to the creation of economic theory on the example of natural sciences (Perroux, 1946).

The new paradigm rejected the ethical approach to economics in favor of the "positive" method based solely on empirical data. The market was perceived as an arena of spontaneous play of supply and demand, the result being completely objective, so it became morally neutral, like natural phenomena. It became possible to explain the distribution of poverty and wealth in a society, as a result of pure technological

processes (the theory of boundary performance), and crises were announced consequences of forces external to the market. It is the content of the famous "Say's Law": the production "creates" its own demand, by virtue of which the overproduction in the market economy is impossible. In the absence of external obstacles, competition directs the economy to equilibrium (the general equilibrium theory), part of which is maximizing the welfare of society (Pareto optimality). This is an extremely optimistic vision of capitalism, which tried to combine highest efficiency with maximum fairness and was determined mathematically formulated in the form of regulations that gave them a kind of truth, as accurate as the laws of nature. In the aftermath of "market fundamentalism" (statement of George Soros) the critical thought matured... A very close follower of A. Marshall – John Maynard Keynes (1833-1946) questioned this theory and criticized the already known "Say's Law". The famous English economist pointed out that J. Say did not see the difference between the demand, consumption of goods and investment products (construction, manufacturing, transportation, etc.). At the end of the 20th century, the cost of structures and production facilities greatly increased with the process of concentration of production, resulting in investments beginning to play a key role in economic development. Investments were formed from other sources. These sources showed a different effect than consumer demand. Meantime, investments were efficient. J. Keynes argued that the future is not foreseen. Reflecting on this issue, he began studying it and came to the conclusion that most of decisions are made by people who do not have full information about the unknown future. This idea is one of the weaknesses of the economy – the belief in the ability of market units to predict (foresee) the future in the long term. On these premises rests the whole structure of "market fundamentalism". It is known that if entrepreneurs take appropriate investment decisions that deliver the expected profit, therefore, the economy has a dynamic growth, providing jobs, and public income growth always guarantees increased consumption, ensuring sales of manufactured goods. To this optimism, J. Keynes opposed his idea of "fundamental uncertainty", which is not possible to quantify through the improbability of a certain value, unable to be insured from. Under these circumstances, the failures of expectations occur, and therefore, failures of market self-regulation. Therefore, the crises of capitalism were not only possible, but were continuously emerging, as they arise from the natural limitations of the human mind, in other words – the fundamental uncertainty in some way makes investments a game with an uncertain outcome. If earlier it was possible to "tolerate" these phenomena, the obvious bankruptcy of modern big industry threatens to destabilize not only individual countries but the entire global economy.

3.5. The fundamental uncertainty or "opening the illusions of consciousness".

State regulation of the economy is objectively necessary to support and develop stability. In those early 1930-1940s, it was new and not always clear in the liberal environment. Meantime, in the opposite capitalist camp, alternative for "market fundamentalism" started being developed long ago.

In the 19th century, before J. Keynes, Karl Marx not only proved the crucial significance of the conflict between capital and labor for part of that social system, but also was the first in the history of economic thought to substantiate the historical significance of capital concentration. The great thinkers of that time saw in this process not just a routine turnover of funds, but saw the “dialectics of competition and monopoly”. In the process of concentration of production and capital, the environment of market competition is gradually changed by monopolistic planning; the planning monopolies contradict to the first. This is what creates even within capitalism some objective preconditions for planning on the society level. In this study, it is becoming clear that Karl Marx’s thought is not only ahead of the theory of J. Keynes in this issue for a half-century, but also has the advantage to reveal deeper historical patterns. In fact, the English thinker states the transition of “free competition” into the phase, when government regulation is necessary not via direct influence. A fair question arises: where are the boundaries of the designated process, because the concentration of production and capital stopped in the days of J. Keynes? If not, why its influence on the regulation of the economy is stopped via direct influence? The answer is on the surface – the liberal position of J. Keynes restricted the fundamental nature and sequence of the thoughts on this matter, providing no opportunity to “move” to a different reality.

There is Karl Marx’s own explanation of “fundamental uncertainty” that N. Berdyaev appraised as “the opening of the illusions of consciousness” (Berdyaev, 1990). Marx shows how in a bourgeois society the processes originating in the course of natural interaction between people behave as independent. For this reason, for example, spontaneous competition of entrepreneurs leads to violation of the proportional distribution of investments between sectors, and contributes to the emergence of crisis. Therefore, in the judgment on crises Marx laid the idea to predict the results from investment activities like J. Keynes. The German thinker highlights specific social conditions of that phenomenon, inherent to capitalism, whereas as per the English thinker, the matter is in constant natural limitations of the human mind.

It is important to note that the Soviet Union was the first to practice the idea of a national planning on the basis of forecast data, abandoning the idea of building a non-monetary, non-good production in the form of “war communism” (1918-1921). The Soviet Union declared non-good production (NEP: new economic policy) – the first ever attempt to join the plan and the market. The well-known Russian economist Mikhail Tugan-Baranovsky (1865-1919) showed that economic life is the unity of subjective and objective processes. From these judgments the need comes up for both spontaneous processes of market competition and the regulatory role of the state. In the Soviet economic science of the 1920s, the genetic planning school places great emphasis on the first stage, and the theological one (supreme universal truth) – on the second. The need to connect them was not argued by anyone. The use of this balance is opposite to the approach in the framework of the planned market system and is necessary because at different levels of the history of the relation between two principles

of economic life can and should be changed. In times of crisis, the planning principle should intensify, and in periods of recovery – the market one. The well-known liberal theorist Ludwig von Mises (1881-1973) predicted in the 1920s the collapse of the Soviet Union; according to him, in the absence of free prices, the planned system does not have an objective measurement of economic activity (Mises, 1994). To that, a leading Russian scientist and theorist of the time Nikolai Bukharin said that the Soviet economy was a huge market spectrum, which provided a fair assessment of the public value of work. Meantime, the state would create the basic proportions of the economy. A. Ayhelvald – a representative of the “Bukharin’s school”, explained the mechanism of this unity: the plan is based and focuses on market signals in the form of the prices on the consumer market, and the market – in the basic proportions of the economy set by the state.

4. CONCLUSION

Institutionalism was studied as the main regulator, linked with the time and situation of the analysis, forecasting and planning of socio-economic development. A rationalized method was proposed in connection with the functioning of the market and capitalism as the two opposite classes affecting socio-economic development. Formation of the planning and forecasting institution, contributing to the development of the planned economic system as a comprehensive science-based process of formation of new norms, rules, order was offered.

Dichotomy is a systematic model to achieve quality growth, able to reflect the pattern of the two conflicting parts – the market and capitalism, with the dominance of interests being capable of optimizing the relationships and interests of different social groups and classes, of reaching compromises between the state’s interests and those of the social community, improving on that basis the effectiveness of the national economy, social standards and public standards of living.

Through the historical civilizational method, the possibility of combining forecasting and planning was identified to contribute to economic development, development of a model to manage the contemporary market system. It should always be remembered that market and plan not only contradict to each other, but can cooperate within regulated proportions.

Possible threats of using the plan basics in managing the market processes were identified, resulting in a system being able to destruction subject to submission of planning to the business interests or private interests of corrupted officials, or their union. In this case, the planning will work not in the interests of modernization, but for profitability of certain groups, which will be promoted in business and politics, the threat being very real.

First, each institutional structure in its composition and purpose is a unique combination of complex factors of the dominant system of public relations organization, the basic being the relations in the sphere of economy.

Second, the special and general characteristics of the institutional public relations management structure are presented in the form of an instrumental component, and the qualitative characteristic of each institution is determined by the formation of a specific new unit.

Third, the analysis of the global “picture” of specific new national forms of institutional units is the basis for the scientific systematization of factors, which are structured into special and general characteristics in the institutional theory and are the life force of the development theory.

Fourth, based on the above set of postulates, it is absolutely incorrect to extrapolate future institutional units, created and being relevant only for individual national systems, into the areas of other public organizations providing life support.

This new challenge, a reason to oppose the rebirth of planning, must go a democratic way, transparently announcing that it will create real opportunities for mutual control over the above social forces on the compromise of which the modernization of the state depends.

We consider institutionalism as an integral result, as a singular control system via the twisting system/methods, highlighting and summarizing processes and phenomena of systemic hierarchies, working out proactive recommendations and applying the highest influence tools.

We investigated the genesis of the essence of the institutionalism category, based on irrational and rational choice of neo-institutionalism and capitalism. The hypothesis of associative thinking was studied which describes more accurately the weak structural system and the dynamics of contradictions of market and capitalism for a better institutional forecast and planning the socio-economic development system.

Further research “Dichotomy or the unity of opposites of market and capitalism: the forecast and plan (Part 2)”, on the basis of the studied material (Ahamed, 2009; Greider, 1998; Cooper, 2008; Krugman, 2009; Moiseyev, 1998; Bazarov, 1989; Leontiev, 1990; Bebchuk, 2005; Enriques, Volpin, 2007; Coates, 2007; Feldman, 2005; Henderson, 1993; Marx, 2011; Eichner, 1976; Krasilschikov, 2003; Burkaltseva, 2012) will be aimed at studying the era of “bubbles”, government regulation through a set of tools of direct and indirect influence, strengthening of internal corporate governance mechanisms, the model of domination of interests of the rational economic structure in the system of state forecasting and planning, seeking for quality of socio-economic growth.

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