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Global Social-Economic Stabilization

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Abstract

The International Monetary Fund, World bank, the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Euroasian economic club addressed to scientists to take part in development of recommendations about global economic stabilization for countries «G-20» developing at the summits of the decision in a format of the international meetings of heads of states, Ministers of Finance and heads of the central banks. Article is devoted to global social and economic stabilization. Results of article are received on the basis of cross-disciplinary researches of the social and economic sphere of activity of mankind.

Keywords: Modernization of economy, Fiscal rules, Health saving economy, Economic stability, Social stability cancer, Psycho-Neuro-Immunology, Stress, Relaxation.

Introduction

To carry out global economic stabilization it is possible on the basis of uniform market economy [1-2] by structural modernization of modern economy, introduction of fiscal rules and change of social system. From general system of unhealthy consumption it is necessary to pass to society of healthy activity.

The following structural modernization is for this purpose necessary:

- To create infrastructure of uniform market economy on realization of the budgetary, innovative, investment, self-supporting and self-financed economic processes proportional, interfaced and coordinated on time and territorially, on branches, on natural and human resources, on an intellectual and production property, on supply and demand, on quality and quantity, on expenses and profit, on a salary and the price, on ensuring prosperity of each person and a family, on completion of resources, without violation of conditions of restorability of environment [3-4].

It is necessary to accept the following fiscal rules:

- To enter norm of the goods, a life and ser-vices of healthy activity as starting [5];

- To provide starting norm of the goods, a life and services of healthy activity to all diligent participants of economic processes and social programs with uniform operative regulation of pricing [6-7].

- To use as investments and the credits for re-lease of the goods and providing a life and services of healthy activity deposits of banks on the basis of individual share;

- Investments and the credits to give out under zero percent:
- To use only electronic calculations with the automated control of the income with expenses;
- To provide safety of electronic calculations at failures of equipment and from unfair citizens;
- To enter the economic navigator.

The economy consists of four interconnected spheres: productions, distributions, exchange and consumption. The sphere of consumption is represented by subjects of consumption. Families concern subjects of consumption, the lonely people conducting an independent economy, the organizations which from the economic point of view are only consumers. The production sphere in economy is presented by the enterprises. The production activity of the enterprises serves satisfaction of requirements of society. That the made benefits were consumed, in economy there is a system of distribution of the benefits, exchange spheres. A necessary condition of implementation of economic activity is creation for its fiscal rules on which economic subjects should cooperate. In economy there is a subject which task is definition of rules of interaction of all other subjects in economy and indicators of expenses and results. This economic subjects the state.

Harmonies of expenses and results in economy follow from a principle of a duality of Kantorovich-Kupmans and are provided with complete system of indicators, since the enterprises to level of national economy [1].

Indicators of Economic Stabilization

The system of the indicators characterizing stabilization of economy includes results of activity at all levels. The assessment of the end results of activity is carried out at level of the separate enterprise, the organization, establishment and other managing subjects, and also in a cut of sectors of branches of economy as a whole.

The system of indicators is necessary for an assessment of stable functioning of national economy. As a whole at macro level it is accepted to call indicators of results of functioning of economy macroeconomic indicators. They are defined on the basis of system of national accounts (SNS) and characterize various stages of economic activity: production of the goods and services, education and distribution of the income and their final use.

The stage of production is characterized by the following indicators: gross release (GR), intermediate consumption (IC), the gross added cost (GAC) and a gross internal product (GIP).

Gross release — is total cost of all made goods and services in a year in the economy, having market and non-market character. The goods and services are estimated at basis prices, i.e. the prices on which they are on sale therefore gross release in a branch cut is estimated in basis prices.

Intermediate consumption is defined as cost of the goods and market services which are transformed or are completely consumed during this period for the purpose of production of other goods and services.

The gross added cost (GAC) is estimated at level of branches of economy as the difference between gross release of the goods, services and intermediate consumption, usually is defined in the prices of producers.

GAC (in basis prices) = (GR - IC) - indirectly measured services of financial mediation.

GAC (in market prices) = GAC (in basis prices) + ChNP + ChNI,

ChNP = NP - C, ChNI = NI - C,

where ChNP, ChNI — pure taxes on products and an import,

NP and NI — taxes on products and an import,

C — subsidies.

Taxes on products include the payments which size directly depends on cost of made production and the rendered services: value added tax, tax on sales, excises, etc.

Taxes on an import — it is taxes on the imported goods and services.

The term "pure" taxes on products and an import (ChNP) and (ChNI) means that taxes are shown minus the corresponding subsidies.

Subsidies (C) — the current payments from the federal budget to the enterprises under condition of a certain type of production by them or services.

Gross domestic product — a cost index of the goods and the services, created as a result of a production activity of institutional units in the economic territory of this country. The gross internal product (gross domestic product) is the main economic indicator.

Gross domestic product at a stage of production pays off as the sum of the gross added cost of all branches and economy sectors in market prices, including taxes on products and an import with-out the GDP : GIP = GAC

- Gross domestic product is estimated also in market prices: GDP = GAC + ChNP + ChNI
- The stage of formation of the income in CNC is characterized by the following indicators:
- Compensation of workers (CW),
- Taxes on production and an import (including taxes on products) (NP);
- Other taxes on production (OTP);
- Subsidies for production and import;
- Gross profit of economy (GPE).

Gross domestic product at a stage of formation of the income is equal to the sum: GIP = CW + ChNP + ChNI + OTP + GPE.

Gross profit of economy (GPE): the macroeconomic indicator characterizing excess of the income over expenses, which enterprises have as a result of production to a

deduction of the obvious or hidden percentage expenses, a rent or other income of a property.

The indicator of pays off a balance way and is defined as the gross added cost (GAC) minus compensation of hired workers (CW) and other pure taxes on production (PTP): GPE = GAC - CW – PTP

The net profit of economy (NPE) — is an indicator of macroeconomic profit in CNC which pays off by subtraction of consumption of fixed capital (CFC) from gross profit of economy: NPE = GPE - CFC.

At a stage of use of gross domestic product pays off as the sum of final consumption of products and services (PS), gross accumulation (GA) and pure export of goods and services which represents a difference between export and an import (E - I): GIP = PS + GA + (E - I)

Final consumption of products and services develops of expenses on final consumption of house farms, public institutions, the non-profit organizations serving house farms.

Gross accumulation pays off as the sum of gross accumulation of fixed capital, change of stocks of material current assets and pure acquisition of values. The gain of fixed capital is equated to total amount of capital investments at the expense of all sources of financing.

Pure export of goods and services pays off in the internal prices as a difference between export and an import and includes a turn of the Russian trade with the countries both distant, and the neigh-boring countries.

Gross domestic product index deflator — the relation of gross domestic product measured in the current Prices to volume of gross domestic product estimated in real terms of the basic period. The index deflator of gross domestic product pays off on structure of weight of the reporting period, characterizes average change of the prices for the added cost created in all branches of economy (including market and non-market services), and pure taxes on products and an import.

Gross regional product (GRP) - the sum of the gross added cost made in the territory of the region for the certain period.

The gross national income (GNI) is equal to gross domestic product sum in market prices plus the income of a property, received from other countries, a minus the streams corresponding to them transferred to other countries.

The net national profit (NNP) in market prices turns out as a result of subtraction of consumption of fixed capital (CFC) from a gross national income: NNP= GNI - CFC.

The located national income (LNI) in market prices represents NNP plus pure current transfers from abroad (i.e. donations, donations, humanitarian aid, and also similar distributive receipts from abroad minus the similar transfers transferred abroad). The located income is formed as a result of distribution and redistribution of the income and is intended for final consumption and savings.

The gross located revenue (GLR) is equal to GNI in market prices plus (minus) the current transfers received from other countries and transferred in other countries.

The net located profit (NLP) represents a difference between GLR and consumption of fixed capital (CFC): NLP = GLR – CFC.

Savings: a part of GLR which doesn't enter into final consumption of the goods and services. In economic sense it corresponds to the indicator which has developed in domestic practice "Accumulation". The savings are defined as a difference between the sum of the current income and expenses.

Gross savings (GS): savings to a deduction consumption of the fixed capital equal to the sum of gross savings of all sectors of economy.

Gross accumulation as a whole on economy includes gross accumulation of fixed capital, change of stocks of material current assets and pure acquisition of values.

As a whole, harmonization of cash and commodity flows in the course of a choice of the innovative production technology of the goods and services allows to achieve success in ensuring economic stabilization. Thus changes of market prices of the final product carry out the main function and serve as indicators of an assessment of the accepted administrative decisions. For this purpose on all manufacturing enterprises it is necessary to collect information through electronic resources for the balanced economic stabilization.

Balanced Economic and Social Stabilization

Economic stabilization is reached on the basis of inter branch and other economic balances, such as balance of the enterprise, balance between volume of world financial resources and products volume. Balance of spheres of production and consumption through spheres of distribution and an exchange of each administrative and territorial unit (the country, the federal district, area, the area) as in natural, and the financial accounting of production, reflecting processes of barter of each of branches with all other branches and with the living population. Balance of a total cost of the acquired goods of the life, consumed products and received services by the population and total income of the population, taking into account demographically caused conditions. For example, growth of labor productivity and charity are necessary at reduction of able-bodied population. For charity the fiscal rule of participation of business in social programs is entered. Balance of used and filled resources, etc.

The inter branch balance (IBB) characterizes inter branch production interrelations in national economy. Characterizes communications between output in one branch and expenses, an expenditure of production of all participating branches, necessary for ensuring this release. The inter branch balance is made in monetary and natural forms.

The inter branch balance reflects process of formation and use of a cumulative public product in a branch cut. It

shows structure of expenses for production of each product and structure of its distribution in economy. Cost structure of gross release of branches of economy on elements of intermediate consumption and the added cost. Also the directions of use of resources of each branch are reflected.

In IBB four components are allocated. In the first intermediate consumption and system of production communications, in the second — structure of final use of gross domestic product, in the third — cost structure of gross domestic product, and in the fourth — redistribution of the national income is reflected. It is system balances of the income and expenses of producers and end users — the states (the interstate block), house farms, ex-porters and importers (the external economic balance) are coordinated. On the basis of model effective distribution of the state production investments is defined. Having introduced the MOB dynamic model, the country leaders has an opportunity to correct in real time the development purposes de-pending on the specified production capabilities of residents and dynamics of demand of end users.

The balance between social stability and economic stability [8] is necessary. Such balance is reached innovative health by saving-up uniform economy [5].

The main objectives innovative health of saving-up uniform economy are, first, providing the per-son with set of products and services of healthy life, secondly, improvement of quality of products and services. It means that each economic process and each social program of support of the population should provide all her diligent participants with means for healthy activity. According to the labor and public code conditions for a healthy lifestyle are created.

Health depends on the natural and social environment, from social policy of the power, from spiritual, intellectual and physical qualities of the per-son, from his habits, a food, from a way of life, from quality of diagnostics of its condition. Pure environment will be provided by the ecological program clean air, pure water, pure food, a net energy, the pure city

and the village, the pure Nature». The program is aimed, first, at improvement of quality of ecological examination and responsibility of small, medium and big business on air pollution, waters, food, the territory and the Nature. Secondly, on responsibility of ecological services and the authorities for an ecological condition of air, drinking water, the city and village territory. Thirdly, on development and support of ecological projects and actions for control, the account and preservation of ecology of environment. Fourthly, on development and introduction of the automated system of the account and control of purity of air, water, food, energy, the cities and villages, the surrounding Nature. Information from the automated monitoring system, arriving in the state and public ecological supervisory authorities will allow to react to the negative phenomena operatively. Fifthly, on introduction of a business cycle of construction and acquisition of ecological housing on the basis of individual share. Implementation of this program will promote the operative solution of all questions directed on recovery of ecology and use of filled power sources, and the most important to transformation of the earth into the reserve on which people will live on ecological precepts.

Seven main social and economic programs solve a problem of global social and economic stabilization [4]. Implementation of the main social and economic programs is carried out taking into ac-count the main indicator. Providing with norm of healthy activity of everyone is the main indicator of efficiency of implementation of programs of social and economic stabilization. The indicator is defined by the relation of a ceiling price of a consumer basket, services and the life goods to the minimum income. The minimum constant monthly income bigger or equal to the maximum monthly cost of norm of healthy activity is a condition of social and economic stabilization. Figure 1 reflects area of social-economic stability.

Transition to innovative health to saving-up uniform economy is carried out on the basis of complete innovative education. Complete innovative education includes set
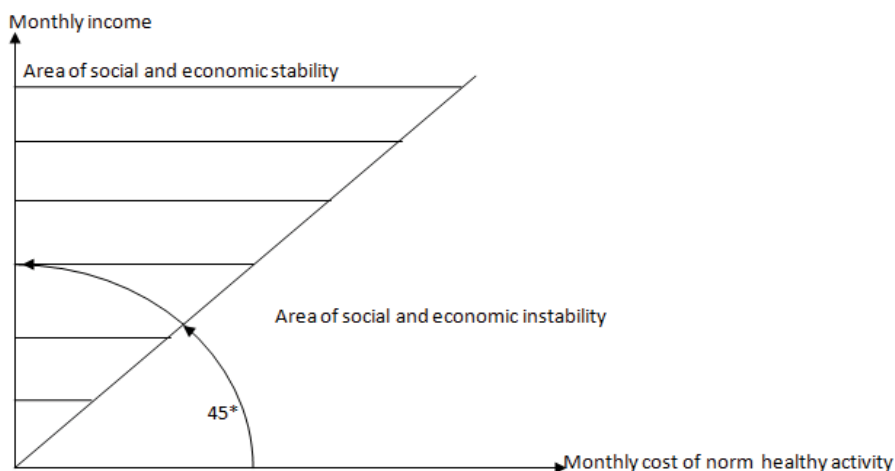
Figure 1: State of social-economic stability.

of the disciplines containing knowledge for receiving a profession and for cultural professional healthy work in the social environment. Pupils receive new knowledge, prepare for work in innovative health to saving-up uniform economy. New knowledge is operatively entered within regional educational components. Complete innovative education focuses pupils on development of the cultural healthy professional environment. Cultural professional young specialists will conduct uniform health saving-up economy by the God's word: «Make now the business that that diligent wished, it was executed on prosperity. For if there is a diligence, it is accepted depending on the one who that has, instead of on no what has. It is not required, that the simplification, and to you weight but that there was a uniformity was another. Nowadays your surplus in completion of their shortcoming; and after their surplus in completion of your shortcoming that there was uniformity as it is written: who collected much, had no superfluous; and who a little, had no shortcoming (2 Corinthians 8:11-15).

Economic processes and social programs of support of the population innovative health saving up uniform economy provide all its participants with the finance for healthy life.

Let PC - product cost, QPG - quantity of production goods, MCG - market cost of the goods, NP - number of participants in products, NPP – number of producers products, D – demand, MP – market profit, APF – assignments from profit in funds, AP – appropriated profit, SENHL – social and economic norm of healthy life, LP – labor productivity. Then,

$$QPG \times (MCG - C\Pi) = MP;$$

$$AP = MP - APF;$$

$$AP/SENHL = NP;$$

$$QPG/NPP = LP.$$

At 100 % demand for healthy life D ≥ QPG, AP provides all its participants with the finance for healthy life. Deductions from market profit, first, arrive in budgetary fund and are spent under the state order in budgetary sphere. Secondly, arrive in social funds of support of children, parents looking after kids and pensioners.

Strategic priority directions innovative health saving up uniform economy are, first, maintenance of the population with the goods, services and conditions of a life of healthy ability to live, secondly, completion of resources, thirdly, environment ecology.

Maintenance of the population with starting social and economic norm of healthy life is carried out by uniform regulation of pricing from a position of realization of the future demand for healthy ability to live.

Let $\{X_i\}$ – set of the goods in the market, where i = 1 … … … n;

X_i – quantity of i goods;

C_i – cost of resources on manufacture X_i of the goods;

$К_i$ – quantity of employees participating in manufacture and realization X_i of the goods;

NHL – norm of healthy ability to live;

WF_i – a wages fund of employees participating in manufacture and realization X_i of the goods;

where $WF_i \geq (K_i \times NHL)$ for all i;

P_i – profit on realization X_i of the goods in the market, where $P_i > WF_i$ for all i;

PGM_i - the price of i goods in the market;

К – quantity of the population;

P – cumulative market profit, where $P = \Sigma P_i$;

If $PGM_i > (WF_i + C_i): К_i$ for all i; that $P : К \geq NHL$; (1)

If $WF_i < (К_i \times NHL)$ increases PGM_i, that $PGM_i > (WF_i + C_i) : К_i$.

If financial balances of all levels provide performance of a condition 1, they maintain social and economic stability of society of providing population with starting norm of healthy activity as shown in Schedule 1 from Figure 1.

Financial balances are formed taking into account the main indicator of social and economic stabilization. Providing with norm of healthy activity everyone is the main indicator of social and economic stabilization. The indicator is defined by the relation of a ceiling price of a consumer basket, services and life goods to the minimum income. The minimum constant monthly income bigger or equal to the maximum monthly cost of norm of healthy activity is a condition of social and economic stabilization.

Regulation of economic processes is carried out by change of demand of citizens, societies and the states on results of their production [9-11].

Conclusion

Innovative health the saving-up uniform economy develops on the basis of scientific achievements, innovative activity and complete innovative education. The economy puts investments into science and education. Innovative activity turns knowledge into money. The economy gets profit at improvement of quality of production and services of healthy life, and also with population growth.

Innovative health the saving up uniform economy solves important problems of mankind: a sustainable development of the person and a society, health of each person, ecological safety, demographic, public safety. It forms a healthy cultural civil society, promotes formation of spiritually-moral collectives and a sustainable development of the collective organization of a society and steady restoration of a healthy human resource.

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