



Evolutionary-genetic regularities of origins of an economic and legal systems imbalance at a regional level

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ABSTRACT

Issues of economic security enforcement are important for both citizens, agents of economic activity, and bodies of government at all levels of the power vertical. World economy spottiness, acceleration of globalisation processes, sufficiently strengthening world markets competition complicate achieving such goal as economic security guarantee. To accomplish this task successfully it is necessary to combine scholarly based, systematic and coordinated activities of all institutional structures – state power, bodies of local self-government, business community, and social organisations. Despite the measures of economic and legal character taken by the government in the transition period development of a mixed economy in the regions is at the formation stage. Deficiency of effective economic policy and balanced legislative control of these processes resulted in setback in production and, as a consequence, demographic situation decline, as well as intensive interregional migration of population. Moreover, market competition mechanism divided regions depending on the existing economic resources. That is why nowadays there appeared an objective necessity to work out methods of regulating imbalance of economic and legal system to accomplish the task of economic security enforcement and sustainable development of socio-economic processes at a regional level. In the article an attempt is made to determine the regularities of the origins of economic and legal systems imbalance at a regional level is determined on the basis of evolutionary-genetic approach. The notion of this phenomenon essence allows anticipating a model of region sustainable development and its economic security guarantee.

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1. Introduction

Since its origin and at all the stages of its development, mankind has always had to pay close attention to economic activity as it was directly related to the survival of humans as the dominating biological species on the planet. Empirical knowledge about economic activity was successively accumulated and systematised while the experience obtained was generalised and handed down from generation to generation in the form of customs, traditions, unwritten laws and procedures which were later formalised in regulations and laws (Shlychkov and Nestulaeva, 2015).

For an effective and sustainable development of economy in the regions and the whole country as a complicated system, specific mechanisms such as self-adjustment as well as goal-oriented regulation with the purpose to maintain optimal proportions

among its subsystems should exist. Equation of the national economy is an integral notion including such components as consistency of interests of different categories of economic relations participants, rational proportions of all economic system elements volumes, good balance of its quality parameters, harmonisation of separate subsystems rate of growth.

Economy equilibrium state deviation outstepping accepted limits gives rise to threats to economic safety both the whole state and separate geographic units of the Russian Federation. Issues of economic security enforcement are important for both citizens, agents of economic activity, and bodies of government at all levels of the power vertical. World economy spottiness, acceleration of globalisation processes, world markets competition strengthening sufficiently complicate achieving such goal as economic security guarantee. To accomplish this task successfully it is necessary to combine scholarly based, systematic and coordinated activities of all institutional structures – state power, bodies of local

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self-government, business community, social organisations, etc.

Evolution processes acceleration, characteristic for modern development, and complicity of territorial-economic systems structure and ways of their elements collaboration result in additional prerequisites for genesis of economic-legal imbalances. Disequilibrium states gaining systematic and long-term character are the most dangerous for national economy.

In modern Russia disequilibrium of socio-economic system reached such scales that it becomes an essential factor of security violation. To neutralise such threats to economic security it is necessary to monitor them, to form a conceptual basis for sustainable economic development, to work out an effective complex of measures to prevent and overcome the most dangerous manifestations of country's economy disequilibrium.

Despite the measures of economic and legal character taken by the government in the transition period development of a mixed economy in the regions is at the formation stage. Deficiency of effective economic policy and balanced legislative control of these processes resulted in setback in production and, as a consequence, demographic situation decline, as well as intensive interregional migration of population. Moreover, market competition mechanism divided regions depending on the existing economic resources. That is why nowadays there appeared an objective necessity to work out methods of regulating imbalance of economic and legal system to accomplish the task of economic security enforcement and sustainable development of socio-economic processes at a regional level.

2. Economic imbalance and legal systems at a regional level

To understand the essence of "imbalance" definition is much easier starting from its antithesis – "balance". For the first time a notion "balance" was used by an Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli, who was the founder of the book-keeping (Shhetnikov, 2007). In his treatise "Particularis de Computis et Scripturis" he formulated the term "balance" (Fr. Balance, literally – scales, from Lat. bilanx – having two weighing bowls), denoting it as an equilibrium of economic processes segments. Later the term "balance" began to mean equilibrium not only in economic but in social, political, medical and other aspects. Based on the above stated it should be ascertained that the definition "imbalance" means the lack or violation of a social relations different aspects equilibrium arising from some sort of external or internal factors.

Within a modern tendency of different sciences categorical machinery contingency the notion "imbalance" (Fr. Dis balance) is rather often used in a number of humanitarian, scientific, and technical subjects, defining the state of disequilibrium, irregularity of a process or a phenomenon. From the

jurisprudence point of view legal imbalance can be defined as objectively conditioned, determined by the social development level and conditions relatively permanent state of legislation (or its parts), expressed in discrepancy, inconsistency of elements constituting its form and content, disequilibrium, asymmetry of resources contained in it, which create difficulties and mistakes in legal regulation of social relations. Thereby, such imbalance as a negative phenomenon exists at different levels of Russian legislation.

According to Borodushko (2012) an economic imbalance is "gained critical scope diverse forms and kinds of disproportions in structure, development tendencies, interests, relations, mechanisms of cooperation, and quality characteristics of economic system at its different hierarchic level".

On the basis of the foregoing economic-legal system imbalance can be defined as a body of kinds and forms of disproportions in the economic system structure, conditioned by relatively permanent state of legislation (or its parts), regulating socio-economic processes.

In such a case there can be determined six classificatory characteristics of socio-economic system imbalances:

- In accordance with levels of territorial regulating: international, federal, regional, local;
- In accordance with business activities (within different branches, ministries, departments);
- In accordance with a character of social relations, where imbalance took place: reproduction, optimisation, consumption process, etc.
- Depending on the possibility to rule the situation development: manageable, non-manageable; partially capable to adjustment;
- In accordance with duration of economic imbalance position: short-term, long-term;
- In accordance with economic imbalance genesis sources and mechanisms: regularities of system self-development; mistakes in determining of development strategy, in economic development strategy; influence of external factors (political, foreign economic, legal, etc.).

Conceptual variety of theoretical models of world and regional economic development shows that this is a complicated, multifaceted, interfacing, and heritable process. A society as a single socio-economic mechanism, world community appear to be an evolutionary-genetically developing entirety, characterised by determinism and contingency, equilibrium and instability, organisation and disorganisation, self-development and other processes. Evolutionary approach means studying the object from a perspective of gradual extensive and intensive development, i.e. from the point of view of irreversible and directed alteration, transfer from one state to another, connected with the increase of already existing quality or a generation of a new one. Global evolution is "a continual variability, preservation of the past in the present, genuine activity", which is a cohesive thread of development. Evolution is much more than a "theory,

system, and hypothesis”, it is a “basic condition which all theories, systems, hypothesis should compile with and suffice it they want to be reasonable and genuine”.

Economic exigencies generate subject’s economic goals. A goal serves as an ideal, mental image of a satisfaction of needs object; goals are intended and unperceived needs. The goal is an internal inducing motive, an impulse to its material implementation/realisation (Martishin and Martishin, 2006). Goals are also subordinated: in the goal hierarchy one can determine, for instance, final or current goals. Goal hierarchy facilitates comparison, selection of objects for achieving goals, quantity and quality comparison of these objects.

A region economic activity goal is realised by a tool – connection of production factors. Factor “labour” (health, knowledge, skills, motives, etc.) is called a human capital, factor “earth” is a natural capital, and so “capital” can also be called a tool of production. Process of production implies a process of objectification, attribution to labour object, natural existence some qualities which are necessary for satisfaction of subject’s needs. Objectification is carried out through spending of human’s vital power.

Self-development acts as an element of self-organisation, the development process is identical to a stadial diagram of genotypic concepts (Martishin and Martishin, 2004). Economic evolution is a continual conceptualization of economic events, permanent conceptualisation of economic events with new meanings. The evolution becomes an infinite creation of “genealogical effects’ of activity structure in the form of concepts. A genotype has an indivisible conceptual structure, this is an indivisible conceptual field in terms of which a sense bearing continuity is formed, moves, and self-develops. Economic and legal system development models are genotype models, definite states of economy management. The previously dominating in national literature formational approach is criticised today (Martishin and Martishin, 2003). However, the idea of stages is immanent to many development theories, including modernisation ones. Indeed, the development was shown to be a directional alteration. Let us follow up how separate genotype concepts (reproduction, equilibrium, optimization ones) determine orientation of a region socio-economic system evolution, stages of its evolutionary development.

Components of genotype structure, global model of economic activities, represented by relations of economic narrative and discourse, their unity – concepts (reproduction, equilibrium, optimization), have different levels of realisation, inter alia, in economic and legal system, define regularities of the origin of its development imbalance, bases of economic activity methods, integrative processes, economic policy in the period of globalisation processes.

Globalisation is a dialectics of interaction of common, indivisible national economic order, same

problems, rules and specific components – economies of separate regions, results of such interaction (Martishin, 2006). Globalisation is connected with the regularities of the third level concepts, at that the given concepts are defined as “joints”, directions according to which the unity of interests, goals, and values is realised. Globalisation and processes conditioned it, such as internationalisation, trans nationalisation, and integration, impact a separate region genotype.

The logic of rotation of economy integration essential stages (exemplified by regionalisation) consists in consecution of processes of social production internationalisation, regions-participants and the union as a whole interests equilibrium and balance trans nationalisation, optimisation of economic activity on the basis of same over-national institutes and integration mechanisms equilibrium.

The content of economic and legal systems development stages is determined on the basis of economic activity concept types, their stadial diagram in the process of social evolution. The stage of primitive society ends by economic activity of reproductive character – by transfer to farming agriculture, cattle rising, and crafts, which provide reproduction of the basic means of production and consumption. The following stage (and its subsystems) of society development is already connected with equilibrium concept and it dominating relations between economic subjects – classes and estates. At this stage cause-effect narrative of the slave-owning system and subordinated discourse relations realised by means of direct compulsion form a reproduction concept of the slave-owning system (the most important system condition is a reproduction of a slave himself). The feudal system narrative (dependence between economic subjects) and coordination discourse form an equilibrium concept of feudal relations – combination of rights to a feud with corresponding duties. Trade organisation (capitalism narrative) as a basis of capitalist economy activity results optimisation (all resources took a goods form) is regulated by the system of economic compulsion. Capitalism, in its turn, goes through the development stages, comply the determined types of concepts. Socio-economic codes analysis will allow to determine stages and characteristics of social development make a conclusion about the following socio-economic development of national economy activity models.

Heritable characteristics of regional economies phenotypically peculiarities appearing on their different development stages are: nominalist model of economy management, individuality, dominant spheres production-consumption, economy industrialism, developed market and legal relations, economic freedom, etc. In many regions such predominantly heritable characteristics are: “realistic” model of economy management, dominant role of government and commune in economy, spheres of distribution, agrarian form of economy management, weak development of private land

ownership, class relations, regulatory control, despotism (Martishin, 2006). Given characteristics define the content of Russian regions socio-economic genotype and are inherited in historic development of the country on the basis of determined regularities.

3. Case studies

The principal method used by the authors in writing the article is such scientific method as an evolutionary-genetic approach. Evolutionary-genetic approach fundamentals were considered at different historic stages by diverse scholar schools, in national and foreign socio-economic literature, but this problem became of current concern, as many authors noticed, in the modern conditions of civilisation development.

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Pioneers of an evolutionary approach in economy are W. Cunningham and T. Veblen (Blaug, 2008). Modern global theories of development are based on cyclic-genetic paradigm of Kondrat'ev (1989). Schumpeter (1908) in his works clearly showed the influence of innovation processes and business activity on the socio-economic systems evolution. Evolutionary economy became an independent direction of scholarly research and within its framework there studied evolutionary economic processes principles of operation and model building (Nelson, 1993).

At the same time there is no recognised theory of evolutionary-genetic mechanisms of social development of economic-legal system at the level of regions, stages and their content in socio-economic systems evolution, of other aspects of the problem denoted. A genetic aspect of evolutionary processes is studied particularly weakly, terminology and semantics bases of economic and legal evolution and genetics are not formed to a full extent, economic gene structure and socio-economic coding processes are not determined, etc.

4. Conclusion

Implementation of general scientific evolutionary-genetic regulatory methodology in an economic research shows subordination of legal and economic systems development to evolutionary-genetic regularities.

Evolution acts as a directivity set up by mechanisms of socio-economic heredity, variability and selection of economy management models. Development is a transfer of an object from one level (type) of organisation into another level (type) of an

order on the basis of determined evolution regularities.

Evolutionary-genetic methodology/technique is an explanatory principle of future processes formation on the basis of social memory (experience), "samples" and rules derived from economic "collective unconscious".

Socio-economic genotype (a carrier of "economic-genes"), by its nature, acts as a generality, the content thereof, finally, is concepts, their types determining functioning and development of economic subjects and spheres of activity. Concepts include economic narrative (eventful) and discourse (ways of bond and governance) elements. Epistemological narrative-discourse rendering of social development concepts promotes social evolution modelling.

Concepts participate in formation of socio-economic genetic codes, determining sequence and order of evolutionary-genetic development. "Socio-economic organisms" are inherited not in and of them but there is being accumulated, preserved, and transferred genetic information upon which economic values and characteristics of "organisms" are formed.

Dominant relations types, models of economy management of socio-economic development, mechanisms of morphogenesis of specific phenotypically models of social systems are genotype modification in the historical development process, of interaction in the process of economic development of system dominant and recessive characteristics.

Thus, on the basis of evolutionary-genetic methodology and theory there carried out elements formational synthesis and civilizational approach in the line of organisation content and regulation of region economic and legal system imbalance as one of the instruments of economic security.

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