



International Conference on Applied Economics (ICOAE) 2015

The multidimensional markets in conditions heterogeneity of economic systems

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Abstract

The article carries out the study of multidimensional markets when economic heterogeneity of the objects and entities, basic elements of which are the identification of stable mutual relations of demand, supply and competitiveness in a multidimensional space.

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Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of the Organizing Committee of ICOAE 2015.

Key words: quality, profits, heterogeneous goods, product demand and grade

1. Introduction

Having undergone cardinal social and economic transformations, Russia entered the third millennium. The individual freedom untying according to A. Smith, the energy dozing in people is provided to society. The market economy and liberal ideology gained distribution.

Liberal expectations that market mechanisms with need will balance a national economy, didn't come true. In spheres of production and consumption of goods and services appeared the numerous problems caused by the general decline of production, destruction of scientifically technical potential, an impoverishment of the population and sharp differentiation of producers and consumers.

In the course of transformation of the Russian economy there were contradictions between market practice and the theory of the market, market mechanisms (demand, offer, competition). It became clear that the neoclassical theory of market balance based on minimization of excess demand doesn't consider many real factors. It appeared a special case of possible more general market behavior of buyers and producers. The case

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with the Russian economy confirmed once again that known models of supply and demand is not the only behavior models of consumers and producers. So, along with classical balance according to A. Marshall, existence of the other (degenerate, parasitic) points of balance having negative impact on economy was opened.

Thereof to application of the theory of supply and demand of A. Marshall which became classical, it is necessary to approach, at least, carefully. Its explanatory and predictive and descriptive opportunities in modern conditions, are insufficient. It is confirmed by historical experience of transformation of the Russian economy which showed that at initial deficiency of goods their price grows, but this growth leads not to increase, but to decrease, and stagnation of production.

Demand, as well as in the theory, falls, but faster, than the supply as unprepared liberalization of the prices sharply reduces purchasing power of the population. As a result market balance and further excess of the supply over demand come at lower level of production, decrease in real level of an internal gross product which, in our opinion, is defined by heterogeneity of economic processes in spheres of consumption and production.

The classical theory of supply and demand developed within many years on the basis of the principle "with other things being equal" as applied to the set of the same economic agents generates the equilibrium point defined at the price of goods and volume of supply. However processes of social and economic transformations, including a transition period, generally are non-uniform. In this case balance is characterized by locally steady or casual conditions of volume and price that confirms strong dependence of volumes of supply and demand on many other factors.

Under such circumstances the basic principle "with other things being equal" isolating communication of two factors – the volume of demand and the price or volume of the supply and the price – isn't capable to carry out fully its functions, i.e. to solve problems which practice of the market faced.

The theory of the market which cornerstone is idea of uniformity of economic agents, in conditions of transformation of economy lost its efficiency. The key problem of economic growth and development of perspective approaches of state regulation substantially depend on perfection of the theory of the market, including on a level of development of theories of its main categories – demand, supply and competition.

2. Research methodology

Productivity of research is defined considerably by methodological approach. The modern economic science in general and the theory of market in particular increasingly concentrates on studying of interrelation of supply and demand with their major factors, following the methodological approach proved by the theory of systems and cybernetics. Influence of the factors promoting approach of supply and demand to balance are blocked by more powerful external influences determined by conditions of transformation of economy and which is the most important, the endogenous forces generating a condition of "intensity", infinite process of change and development in market system.

Traditional methodological approaches are used: analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction. Concerning induction we will note that it is one of the main methods of scientific knowledge demanding collecting and examination of the particular facts and generalization of the received results.

The principle of an assumption "with other things being equal" which assumes an invariance of all factors and circumstances entering the list of this assumption belongs to number of the basic methodological principles used by us in studying of the theory of market mechanisms. This principle in this work is a studying subject.

This principle allows isolating interrelation between two factors. For example, the analysis of a curve of demand shows influence of the change in price of a product at an assumption that all the "other conditions" (the income, tastes, etc.) influencing demand remain stable and invariable. However in known works information on character of the factors entering the list of "other conditions", as a rule, has limited character.

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