The Economic Matter Movement and the Mechanism of Business Cycle

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Abstract – The paper specifies the notion of a business cycle as a specific and universal demonstration of the economic matter movement; reveals the basic research principles of dynamic processes in the economy and their main properties. The author shows how the simple definition of the nature of economic dynamics is filled with a specific and universal content through the lens of the dialectic notion and evolution process.

Keywords – Economic development, economic dynamics, economic situation, business cycle.

1. Introduction

The problem of movement, in general, and of economic movement, in particular, is relevant for any historical period including the modern stage of social development. The all-round deep development of this scientific direction is necessary, on the one side, for revealing and clarifying the objective, essence, means, mechanism, capabilities and results of the process of social and economic movement; and, on the other side, for the adequate reconstruction of the system reflecting the actual economic situation of the development of the modern Russian society. The determination of the vector of this development and the interpretation of the content immanent to it requires methodological grounding and conceptualization. In the research of various economic phenomena and processes, special attention is paid to the problems of economic dynamics. All processes taking place in the economic environment are interrelated and interdependent because they are changes of a qualitative as well as quantitative character. Any economic development has an evolution character, due to which this process is irreversible. However, the development is not uniformly rectilinear but through the wave-type movements, that is, using its cyclicity. For the market economy, accounting for the cyclic peculiarities of its dynamics is the base of the strategic development of the state. The economic independence of countries and their prosperity depends upon the right choice of the development strategy and accounting of the possible consequences. The abovementioned circumstances determine the relevance and prove the scientific as well as practical significance of the research topic.

In the article of Smirnov & Smirnova [1], "Economic movement and its laws", the general, most abstract definitions of the laws of motion of economic matter are formulated on the base of the philosophy of Hegel. Due to the problem of study of economic dynamics, which is rather urgent in the crisis periods of the society development, the most significant are the provisions grounding the internal mechanism of economic movement formulated in the mentioned article, introduced by the speech of Smirnov at the meeting of the academic assembly "Philosophy of Economic Values", that are quoted verbatim: Quantitative changes, as is known, lead to the qualitative ones; therefore, the growth becomes the moment of development. Quality acquires the quantitative certainty… In our opinion, modern theoretical economic science shall represent the theory of motion of the economy as an organism and include the theory of development and the theory of functioning of the economy as their moments, i.e. in the removed form.

An important thought is also that the development of the system "is explained by its motion, its development, achievement of the result as its
developed whole, as its true self-motion. Therefore, it shall possess an impulse to the development and self-motion. Consequently, the absolute beginning is not a pure abstraction but an elementary certainty which, however, is not presented but "in itself" [1].

The revealing of certain mechanisms of economic matter movement is achieved during the study of the business cycle. Moreover, the generalization of regularities of the business cycle without pretending to the title of a universal law of matter movement still allows revealing the simplest and most abstract mechanisms, common to all business cycles without exclusions, and creating a logical base for the understanding of certain and specific and universal demonstrations of economic dynamics. Besides, the internal mechanism of the business cycle shall be studied to determine if this is one or another demonstration of the cyclic dynamics immanent to the economic system where it is discovered. And if this cycle does not have a source of its motion in the studied economic environment but is brought into this structure from outside, from other economic systems, there is no more talk about the similar cycle as an internal mechanism of motion of this economic system. And it is already a way out to the practical use of the theory of cycles as a source of economic matter movement – the cyclic mechanism can be controlled only if its source is inside the controlled system. The attempts to influence the cycle brought from outside are ineffective. The system with cycles brought from outside will be the system subordinate to another system in which the economic cycles have an internal mechanism of their development. Thus, the system with immanent cycles can influence the dynamics of other systems connected to it by the chains of feedbacks.

The category of movement, in general, and economic movement, in particular, is considered in the article as the object of research. The study of the object discovers the discrepancy between the idea of equilibrium being the ground of the abstract economic theory and demonstration of the cycle as the deviation from the equilibrium states. The mentioned discrepancy determined the problem of this research dedicated to the problems of the conceptual unity of economic dynamics and the cyclicity of economic development.

According to the announced issues, the objective of the research is revealing the essence, means, mechanism, capabilities and results of the process of social and economic movement for the adequate restoration of the system reflecting the actual economic situation of the development of the modern Russian society.

The set objective predetermined the tasks of research: 1) determination of the essence and content of economic movement during implementation of the business cycle; 2) analysis of the structure of economic development; 3) revealing the basic research principles of dynamic processes in the economy and main properties of economic dynamics; 4) study of the process of economic development in the structure of long waves of the environment.

The differentiation of the notions of economic statics (related to the study of equilibrium, the optimal state of the economic system at the current moment of time, determination of the current level of efficiency in distribution of the production factors) and economic dynamics (revealing the regularities of the development of the economic system with time that can reveal the non-equilibrium and non-linear tendencies in this development) is a reality in the development of scientific economic thought.

The methodological discussions of the beginning of the 20th century reflected the objective duality of economic science, which, on the one hand, had a strive for strict logics studying the universal regularities of human behavior in the field of economy management, and on the other hand, the practical direction making economists deal with the empiric facts and data, ideas of the economy management as a social phenomenon.

In the works dedicated to the cycles and business environment, Kondratyev acted as a supporter of the inductive and empiric method of theory creation as well as the pluralistic approach to the analysis of reasons of the long-term cyclic fluctuations [2]. When explaining the mechanism of the cycle, he pointed out at the innovations, interconnection of the branches, the specific character of the distribution system, the peculiarities of functioning of the banking system, the existing relationships in agriculture, etc. It can be said that he followed the way close to Tugan-Baranovsky [3] but borrowing also some particular elements of the monetary theories of cycles of Juglar, Sidgwick, Hawthrey et al. [4]. Certainly, some critical comments regarding these scientists are referred to his concept also. But recognizing the critical comments, it should be taken into account that the scientist regarded as his main task, at least at the initial stage of research, not the development of a profound theory or a model reproducing the cycle mechanism but the study of the actual movements of the business environments and the determination of the group of their indicators, filling of the recent statistical data with the content. The merit of Kondratyev in this field is not only the explanation how an impulse going from the innovations is distributed in the economy and leads to the formation of the cumulative process, what circumstances cause its suspension and how the conditions of the new growth are formed, but also the formulation of the hypothesis of big cycles and its empiric grounding.
The distinctive peculiarity of the author’s approach is the research of the movement of the economic system in the interrelation of the cyclicity of economic development. The movement of the economy as an organic system is realized during the deployment of the business cycle having the quantitative and qualitative demonstrations. The business cycle is a form of evolution of the economic system developing through the contradictions in the structure of social reproduction. At the same time, at the abstract level, the business cycle can be represented as a set of processes expressing the quantitative and qualitative demonstrations of economic changes. Quantitative changes are a clearer category. They reflect the external interrelation of the studied characteristics or their parts. An example of quantitative changes in the economy can be a growth/decrease in the gross domestic product, a growth/decrease in the level of inflation, unemployment, an increase/decrease in the living standard of the population that is reflected in the change of particular quantitative social and economic indicators. Compared to quantity, quality is what characterizes any economic phenomenon or process and differentiates it from another analogous process. Thus, qualitative changes are the transfer or transformation of the phenomenon or process influencing directly its properties. The growth of labour productivity and other factors of production, the improvement of the technique and technology of production, the increase of the cultural and educational level of the nation, the growth of public welfare through the living standard improvement of the population can be referred to the category of the qualitative changes of economic development.

2. Materials and methods

Within the framework of the formal and logical method, the elements being a part of the economic development process are represented in the research as more simple subsystems of the highly organized system up to the elementary business cycle revealed in the behavior of one and the only indicator (for example, the consumer price index or production volumes of any goods):

1) Economic development is a set of processes of economic dynamics having a quantitative measurement and the processes of evolution of the economic system expressed by qualitative characteristics.

2) Economic dynamics is determined as a set of processes of the structural changes of the economic system having a quantitative measurement and combined by the notion of cumulative processes, i.e. the speed and degree of changes of the business environmental processes combined in the notion of flow processes.

3) Business environment is a set of cyclic processes of different duration having a quantitative measurement and a set of the measured non-cyclic processes having the characteristics of a linear trend or a constant value and also the random deviations.

A narrow understanding of the nature of the business cycle allows applying the simple methods of extrapolation of the existing tendencies of the cyclic dynamics up to the consideration of it as a function from one time variable. This simplifies the process of formation of the prediction methods but is does not allow studying the nature of changes happening in the economic system during the cycle.

A perspective research method of common regularities and mechanisms of cyclic fluctuations of economic dynamics is the evolution approach used in the article that consists of the joint comparative and analytical consideration of cyclicity indicators of economic development under the uncertainty. It allows excluding the random processes from the consideration that are typical for the economies of certain countries. The significant advantage of use of the author’s approach is the possibility to reveal the middle and long-term fluctuations for the economies with the insufficient duration of statistic observations, in particular, for the Russian economy.

3. Results

3.1. Structure of economic development

Currently, due to the formation of the theory of economic development, the theory of evolultional economy, the institutional economy, when many researchers have already shown the key role of the structural (branch, institutional, political, technological) shifts in the formation of the cyclic processes in the economy [5], the determination of the ratio between the notions of economic development, economic dynamics, economic environment and economic cycle is much more important (Figure 1.).
Economic development includes mass reproduction and stable changes of production, indicators of growth and development, the level of education, science, cultural life and the living standards of the population. It is determined by the complex development of the social relations; therefore, it is realized differently in certain historically formed conditions of the economic paradigms and distribution of material values.

Among the main indicators of the economic growth, we can name the following: the living standards of the population [6], the competitiveness of the national economy, gross domestic product, gross national product, human capital per capita and the index of economic freedom.

Such notion as "economic growth" is also connected to the category of "economic development"; however, it should be mentioned that the development of the economy is first, it serves as a foundation for its development in the long-term period. The main driving forces of economic development are human capital and innovations developed by it.

Economic dynamics is a set of processes of structural changes of the economic system having the quantitative measurement (cumulative processes) and the rate of their change (flow processes). Based upon this definition, economic dynamics can be considered as a specific way of development of the economic system that means the process of change of state and movement of its parameters [7]. This is a continuous process of changing of volumes and structure of the social production, extension or reduction of capabilities of the national economy to satisfy the changing social needs and provide the accumulation in the required volumes.

The quantitative side of the considered category is reflected in the dynamics of the change of volumes of the produced national product, while the qualitative side is the capability of the economy to satisfy the changing needs and provide the capital accumulation. The two mentioned sides are interrelated and interdependent with each other [8,9]. This is a rather complicated dependence because the availability of economic dynamics does not necessarily cause the new quality expressed in the increase or decrease in the living standard of the society. For example, the inefficient use of resources (fuel, power, raw materials, materials, etc.) can bring to nothing the achievements of the significant growth of production in the extractive industries that as a result will not increase the number of products really required to the society and increase of the living standard.

Economic dynamics includes two components: reproductive dynamics and structural dynamics. During its development, the economic system is renewed constantly, i.e. reproduced. It circulates being in the process of constant repetition. As a result the needs of people are satisfied and material, labour and financial resources are renewed. Structural dynamics is understood as such development when the interrelations between the elements and the quality of the economic system are changed.

The economic environment is a set of events or circumstances (for example, a crisis or critical state of a household, an enterprise, an industry or the entire economy). Thus, we can conclude that the notion of environment includes a set of interrelated conditions determining the transfer of the studied object from one state to the other.

For the deep understanding of the cyclic regularities in economic development, it is not sufficient to record the prices fluctuations and the change of reserves. It is also necessary to know the characteristics and distinctive peculiarities of every phase of the cycle and transfers between them. This is what the economic environment allows tracing. Thus, in the situation when there is a crisis in the economy, the environment is specific and rather different from the situation of recovery of the economic sector. Every business cycle has its own characteristics.

In this formal and logical system, the business cycle of any duration can be represented as a flow quantifiable process that does not have a trend component basically (recurrent process as defined by Kondratyev) as the cycling component of the environmental element of economic dynamics.

In this case, economic development consists of the structural and environmental components, and:

Structure = Qualitative changes = Cumulative processes

Environment = Quantitative changes = Flow processes

When studying economic dynamics within the framework of the formal and logical approach, the structural and environmental changes shall be considered independently from each other. This circumstance explains the fact that in the scientific understanding the macroeconomic models and, for example, Sen’s concept based upon the qualitative analysis of the evolutionary changes in the society, are perceived as alternative paradigms that do not cross [10].
From this point, the cycle can be studied independently from the cyclic fluctuations of any duration, without reference to the evolution of the economic system in which the cyclic fluctuations are observed and regardless of the qualitative characteristics of the process of economic development.

Using the evolutional approach, the subordination of the notions is changed objectively. The notion of dynamics, i.e. the movement that can be determined by the evolutional processes (processes of development), noises and inertial (background) processes, can be recognized as a generic notion in this case. The type of a random process can be called a noise, when due to the historical peculiarities of the system development it was not able to impact the direction of its evolution but caused a single perturbation with the damped amplitude. An inertial process is the impact of fluctuations formed by the evolution of any subsystems of the economy on the subsystems connected to it that are incapable of independent formation of fluctuations of that type, frequency and amplitude. Inertial and background processes are a significant part of all dynamic processes in the economic system, due to which one of the most relevant tasks of economic science is their revealing and classifying because within the framework of the programs of economic regulation, the impact on the inertial process (consequence) has a significantly less efficient impact on the evolution process (reason).

Thus, the processes of development being specific will also be basic when determining the reasons of the movement (dynamics). Moreover, they will be basic also for determination of formation of reasons of the dynamic processes of the lower orders, i.e. environment, changes of structure, cycles. And in this case, the parallel formal and logical consideration of the orders of notions loses its sense and the explanation of the nature of dynamics becomes possible during the formation of the adjacent logical chains with feedbacks, each element of which taken separately, will be represented logically in the form of causa sui.

As it is shown in Figure 2., which represents the evolutional structure of economic dynamics, economic development can be determined as the process of economic dynamics that is a unity of movement of environment and economic structure.

The movement of the economic environment can be represented also by noises, and the structural component of economic movement includes also the acyclic component in addition to the cycles (for example, a trend of growth). Particularly, business cycles are a unity of the environmental and structural fluctuations. At the same time, it is possible to determine the two completely different types of business cycles divided by the availability criterion of the self-development internal mechanism in them. We offer to name them endogenous and background cycles.

Endogenous cycles have an internal mechanism of their formation, and their structure includes the environment, flow cycles represented by the recurrent processes such as the change of the economic structure, i.e. cumulative processes related to the change of the branch, the technological and institutional structure of the economy. A country (economic system), the economic dynamics of which is represented by endogenous cycles, has internal sources of growth and development, and is capable to impact other economic systems connected to it by the chains of production, investment and commercial relations.

Figure 2. Evolution model of structure of economic development
The other type of business cycles is background cycles, represented by inertial processes. Background cycles are the reflection of endogenous cycles formed in this economic system or in the system external for the studied system, for example, political system [11,12]. Background cycles do not have a cumulative component in their structure. They do not have a material base of the development and are represented only by the surface fluctuations of the economic environment. From the point of view of the economic policy, it is useless to influence such cycles for transforming them into the internal source of the system development because the reason of the fluctuating motion represented by these cycles is beyond the limits of the controlled system [13].

The differentiation of these two business cycles is important for clarification of the economic policy in such country like Russia, because for stimulation of innovative, technological and economic development, it is necessary to choose the endogenous cycles as an object of control; they shall be revealed in the economy of Russia. If one or another type of economic cycles will be observed in Russia, it does not mean that there is an endogenous mechanism in our country. This cycle, for example, a long wave, can have the source of formation in another country, for example, in the USA, and then the impact on its demonstration in the dependent country will have no effect.

In general, it is necessary to use some principles specified below to reveal the endogenous cycles and to form the view of cyclic motion of the studied system.

### 3.2. Basic principles of dynamic processes and the properties of economic dynamics research

The basic principles of research of the dynamic processes in the economy are the following:

1) Principle of economic dynamics analysis as the unity of a structural and environment process.

This principle is based upon the necessity to develop Kondratyev’s concept of economic statics, dynamics and environment. The study of the processes of change and evolution of the economic system required for understanding of the properties of modern economy is hard to implement within the framework of the dominating neoclassic paradigm of economic analysis using mostly the categories of statics. The institutional direction of economic thought, the tools of which were formed to create the more successful analytical models suitable for the analysis of the economic changes, appeals to the categories of a structure: organizations, contracts, rules and norms. The development of the institutional theory led today to the formation of the ramified management theory, in which the time is associated with strategy. The institutional theory and its applications in the field of the management concepts are dynamic but the notion of dynamics formed within its framework is removed from the structural theory of organization. It can be said that the institutional theory introduced the time factor into the analysis of the internal environment of organization considering the regularities of formation of its external environment as mostly static.

Taking into account the above mentioned, the content of the notion of "economic dynamics", considering, to the full extent, the function of time, can be revealed only as the unity of the structural and environment analysis.

In this sense, the "motion in the field of direct existence (surface motion of phenomena without matter)" determined by Smirnov, is represented as flow processes of economic dynamics and the motion "in the field of matter (motion of the matter that does not appear)" is represented in the form of cumulative processes. Economic dynamics itself as the unity of the environment and structural process represents the movement "in the field that represents the unity of the first two fields (actual motion)".

The regularities forming an environment component of economic dynamics were realized in the analysis of the dynamic phenomena determined by Kondratyev as flow processes [14]. The analysis of the structural component of the business cycle is inclined towards Kondratyev’s definition of the fund, cumulative processes and is realized during the study of the motion forces as the cycles of different duration as well as the separate components of the business cycles.

Kondratyev’s model of economic dynamics as the unity of the flow and cumulative processes is regarded in this context as the most suitable analytical tool. According to this model, any phenomenon of economic dynamics can be represented as a consequent change of the life cycles reflecting the evolution of the economic structure corresponding to the fluctuations of the reversible flow indicators of the level of economic activity representing the motion of the economic environment.

The correspondence of the empiric dynamics to the requirement became the criterion of division of the endogenous mechanisms forming the business cycles from the secondary fluctuations of various economic fields subjected to the impact of the cycle dynamics. According to this requirement, the necessary condition of the cycle determination as an immanent cycle of this economic system (endogenous) is a coincidence of the duration of the environment and
extrapolation.

In the mentioned sense, only in case when the statistics of the flow indicators (for example, prices) and the cumulative indicators (for example, volumes of production in the particular industry) of economic development demonstrate synchronous dynamics, we can tell about the available internal cycle mechanism. Thus, the cycle represents a complicated system consisting of a particular number of structurally connected elements. The phases of such cycle can be more or less reliably diagnosed forming a more adequate base for prediction than revealing of the current tendency for the objectives of further extrapolation.

2) The principle of accounting for feedbacks.

This principle is based upon the idea that such systems as cycles, environment, economy, social and political life are organized according to the feedback principle. In other words, according to the Smirnov’s definition, they represent an organic system. According to such approach, the cycles become a two-layer phenomenon reflecting the form and the content of economic movement. The first layer (content, reason) is an internally determined mechanism of the cycle, cumulative processes. The second layer of the cyclic process (form, phenomenon, consequence) is formed due to the constant "decoding", automatic "reading" of the signals, distributed by the cyclic mechanism, by economic agents. But the interconnection between the cause and effect during economic movement is not a one-way connection in the evolution, organic system. Decoding the environment, economic entities cannot always predict the future long-term tendencies; nevertheless, they build the strategy of its development based upon the signals obtained and thus form the future trends. In other words, in the phenomenon of economic dynamics, the effect can have a reverse influence on the cause that formed it. Initially, the economic system considers the cyclic environment and then it transfers its "messages" to the mechanism of the cycle. The impact of the latter on cycles appears in the form of a change of speed and direction of the cyclic tendencies.

3.3. Economic development in the structure of long waves of environment

The use of the mentioned principles of analysis allowed formulating the main hypotheses regarding the properties of economic dynamics that can be summarized as follows:

1. The multicyclicity property of the economic environment. Taking into account the development of the environment school of the 20th century, it is presupposed that the economic environment is formed as a set of cyclic fluctuations of various duration. In this sense, economic science considers the mechanism of formation of short business cycles [15], 30-year cycles of economic growth of Kuznets, long waves of Kondratyev, and also the impact of the economic and political age-old cycles and civilized fluctuations on it. The particular and general regularities of economic growth are discovered in the multiplicity of the economic cycles [16].

2. The gnoseological property of cycle multicausality. The mathematical theory of Slutsky about the effect of addition of random causes as a source of cyclic processes [17], besides its known interpretation grounding the formation of statistic artefacts, forms a hypothesis of connection between the duration of the economic cycle and the complexity of its causality [18,19].

3. The informational property of the environment as a realization of the mechanism of feedbacks formation in its base. In this sense, the environment information represents the unity of the two functions: sign (exchange of sense and significance between the recipient and the sender of a signal) and connective (information, materialized in price, infrastructure and various carriers, provides the communication of economic agents).

In general, the above-mentioned properties of economic dynamics and the principles of its analysis allows concluding that the movement of economic matter is subjected to the common dualistic regularity of the unity of internal and external, form and content, quantitative and qualitative certainty of the process of economic movement. The understanding of the regularities of this movement has a practical measurement allowing revealing the objects for controlling impacts that are not the consequence but the cause of economic fluctuations. And, as is known, the impact of the cause gives a chance for the successful realization of the objectives of impact in comparison with the impact of symptom (consequence).

The deployment of the development process can be demonstrated only through logics of feedbacks as the interaction between the processes, the movement of which is determined by the logistic law and processes developed according to a sinusoid. In particular, such demonstration of the regularities of development is a form of expression of the dialectic law of transition of quantititative changes (sinusoidal law) into the qualitative ones (logistic law) during recognition of the possibility of the quantitative estimation of qualitative changes and the necessity for the qualitative changes to influence the quantitative parameters of the system during the development process. From the evolutorial point of view, considering the most elementary particle of the
A development process (a single economic cycle), it is necessary to presuppose the quantitative (flow, reversible, sinusoidal, environment) elements in its base as well as the qualitative ones (cumulative, irreversible, logistic, structural). In other words, only the availability of processes of both types in the base of the cycle mechanism allows concluding about its endogenous nature, that is, to confirm that the corresponding movement of economic matter is not a noise or inertial process and it is self-supported and self-developed on the base of its built-in mechanisms.

The examples of cumulative and flow processes can be represented on the base of the classification of the key factors-tendencies of the long wave dynamics.

The term "factor-tendency" is used here taking into account the difference that was made by Kondratyev between cumulative processes and flow processes (Table 1): any factor-tendency can be represented as a flow process (1) and a cumulative process (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor-tendency</th>
<th>(1) flow-process</th>
<th>(2) cumulative process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovative</td>
<td>(1) frequency of innovations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial and credit</td>
<td>(2) technological paradigm</td>
<td>technology maturity,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>qualitative characteristics of its possible improvement</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type of introduced innovations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of natural resources</td>
<td>(1) cost of monetary unit</td>
<td>amount of money in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informative</td>
<td>(2) financial style, types</td>
<td>financial institutions, types of money, structure of</td>
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<td>money supply</td>
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The parameters (1) are the quantitative flow processes that created an idea of long waves as a sinusoid. The parameters (2) are cumulative processes; they are most likely the characteristics of the life cycles setting the qualitative peculiarities of the parameters (1). The stage of the life cycle (cumulative component) of any factor-tendency is capable to influence the characteristics of the flow processes of all the other factors-tendencies. Moreover, the appearance of new phenomena in the economic life having the characteristics of cumulative processes can change the direction of wave-like processes.

4. Discussion

In case of applying this approach, the formal definitions of the environment and the structure of the economy considered as the independent parts of the process of development are as if blurred. Actually, the environment is a set of the interrelated cyclic and acyclic flow processes. The significant part of the latter can be referred to noises and inertial processes. But each of the cyclic processes, if we consider them in the above mentioned sense, based upon the endogenous nature of their mechanisms, will be the unity of the structural and environmental process. As a result, the environment as a flow process created by the interaction of some cycles of different length will be the result of the interaction of many processes of the structural and environmental nature. The structural processes (structural and branch shifts, change of fuel and energy potential, basic energy carriers, leading institutions, etc.) also start to move only under the impact of the impulses from the economic environment, are stimulated by the development of the economic cycles that means they have a structural and environmental nature.

In this sense, we can conclude that dynamics as the unity of structure and environment is the development and the basic mechanism of this development is a cycle.

Such definition, as is seen from the Fig. 2, does not logically contradict the definition of the environment as an interaction of cycles of different duration, because the notions of the environment and dynamics will possess a different degree of completeness at different levels of abstraction.

5. Conclusion

The most abstract, simplest and poorest content of the regularity of economic movement is that the economic matter movement is a dialectic unity of quantitative and qualitative changes of economic matter. Filling the notions of the quantitative and qualitative changes with the real content, it is possible to come to the particular certainty of the economic cycle. The further refusal of the notion of a business cycle will lead us to the determination of the complexity of the types of business cycles and determination of the multifactorial nature of every particular cycle, more or less rich in content and certain demonstrations depending upon the duration of the cycle. Thus, a simple definition of the nature of economic dynamics as a dialectic notion and evolution process is filled with specific and universal content.
References