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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC AND INTEGRATION THEORIES
CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LAS PRINCIPALES TEORÍAS ECONÓMICAS Y DE INTEGRACIÓN

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Abstract

What is happening to the world today? The article makes a historical analysis of the development and characteristics of the economic models and relations. Regional relations and the search for different forms of integration are subject to regularities and here is the contradiction of free market philosophy and state regulating control. Economic models and ideals have changed since the 19th century leading to the historical development of the world.

Keywords

Economic models – Integration – Keynesian – Neoliberalism – Free market – State control

Resumen

¿Qué pasó con el mundo de hoy? El artículo hace un análisis histórico del desarrollo y características de los modelos y relaciones económicas. Las relaciones regionales y la búsqueda de diferentes formas de integración están sujetas a regularidades y aquí está la contradicción de la filosofía de libre mercado y el control regulador del estado. Desde el siglo 19 hasta hoy, los modelos económicos y los ideales cambian llevando adelante el desarrollo histórico mundial.

Palabras Claves

Modelos económicos – Integración – Keynesiano – Neoliberalismo – Libre mercado
Control estatal

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The world today has built up regional relations based on laws that have formed as such on different ideas. Theories of economics, philosophy and integration are emerging with more serious developments observed at the end of the 19th and 20th centuries. Their refinement during the Industrial Revolution is based on the experience gained and the consequence of their application in economic relations.

Regional relations and the search for different forms of integration are subject to regularities. Differently called economic blocs, regional organizations, economic and political alliances, all of these forms of integration and unions aimed at facilitating trade, raising standards of living and freedom of labor. The dynamics of these unions is conditioned by a different political and social status as well as geographic position. Historical analysis of economic theories that have contributed to the development of the market makes it possible to understand the essence of regionalization as a process. Theories are based on the ideas of different philosophical and economic schools. The process is closely related to different spheres of social life - politics, economics, law, social sphere. The main problem is related with the role of the *state*. The challenge is the question whether there is control and the state regulation, or that there is full freedom of market relations.

Supporters of the *Liberal school* believe that free market competition is an adequate regulator of international economic processes. Classical liberal ideas have been developed by Wilhelm Röpke, Alfred Müller-Armack and others. Wilhelm Röpke opposes the idea of a United Europe. He follows the basic principle of economic liberalism and a free world trade market. In his view, unrestricted market competition is the best regulator of the economy. According to liberals, state intervention through state regulation is the cause of disintegration and imbalance in international economic relations.

One of the first comprehensive investigations in regional economic integration was made in the early 1960s by Béla Balassa. In his book, "The Theory of Economic Integration", Béla Balassa describes in details the problems and principles of economic integration through the prism of his functional approach. He deeply analyzes the notions of economic integration, economic co-operation, and methods of implementation of integration. When the idea of European integration arose in the twentieth century, two schools emerge. The methods and principles of regional integration are at the center of the disputes between the Functionalist and Institutional schools.

Functionalism puts the single market in the center of integration processes. Functionalists rule is in the effect of overflow, namely the form follows the content or so-called "spill-over effect"¹. One of the most prominent ideologues of the doctrine is Béla Balassa, David Mitrany and Ludwig Erhard. David Mitrany is one of the most important people for the development of the idea of functionalism. He builds his visions between the two world wars. In Mitrany's theory there is an idea of ramification, which explains how the development of co-operation in a technical field leads to similar behavior in other technical areas. Functional cooperation in one sector raises the need for functional cooperation in another sector. For example, work to create a common market requires cooperation in the field of pricing, customs regulation, transport and other fiscal policies. The emphasis of functionalism falls on integration dynamics.

¹ R. J. Barry Jones, Routledge Encyclopedia of International Political Economy: Entries P-Z. Taylor & Francis, 2001.

Neofunctionalism developed in the 60s of the twentieth century. It is the intellectual successor of the Functionalism ideas approach. The main contribution to modifying this integration hypothesis is Ernst Haas and Philippe C. Schmitter. For the most part, their work focuses on the formation and development of the European Community. Ernst Haas is trying to improve the Functionalist Integration Theory. The spill-over concept is central to Haas's work. The formula follows the rule that the path follows the *form follows function* goal.

The mechanism of transfusion has repeatedly manifested itself in the history of European integration. In an ever-increasing interdependence, member states cannot act effectively when they are alone and are thus forced to limit their sovereignty by transferring powers to the supranational level. This process is purposefully stimulated by Community bodies and by political leaders who want integration while moving through European socialization. Thus, economic integration is becoming more political, as the basic idea of transfusion of this theory says.

The theory of *Institutionalism* is another model of international relations. Examining the history of the development of these schools, institutionalists, contrary to functionalists, consider the role of the state to be fundamental. According to them only by active intervention in the processes of integration, by creating state integration institutions it would be controlled and successful. Thus, individual national markets will be able to unite more fully in a common market. Important founding figures of the school of institutionalization are Thorstein Veblen, Wesley Mitchell, John R. Commons. Institutionalism arises when there are changes in the mechanism of the market economy. Its distinctive feature is holism, exploration through observation. Institutionalism is at the forefront of the problem of organizing and controlling the economic system. Its main thesis is that not the market, but the organizational structure of the economy does the division of resources. The economy and society as a whole must be studied in unity. Experience and pragmatism are characteristics of modern institutionalism. Institutionalists support the idea of social control over the business and have a positive attitude towards state intervention in the economy. The development of institutionalism goes through several stages of the idea of institutions. Different schools have different views on the institutions. In general, the rules and principles leading to the creation of legal norms and public establishments, those we call institutions. At the end of the nineteenth century, the American School of Institutionalism is developed in the United States. The ideologues of the theory Veblen, Commons, and Mitchell are the first to try to analyze and understand the complexity of social institutions.

They are influenced by German Historicism, the Neoclassical School and the Austrian Marginal School. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, they formed a radical stream criticizing existing institutions.² Veblen criticizes the negative side of capitalism like the waste of consumption, the pursuit of monopolization out of control. He predicts the growing role of science in the development of societies.

Commons together with Mitchell develop the legal framework to regulate economic relations. Mitchell relayed economic theory with statistics and mathematics, and he is the first working with empirical analysis and economic cycle's prediction. The institutionalists contribute to studying the structure of the market, studying models. By analyzing social

² A. Katrandzhiev, *Regionalniat protses v Latinska Amerika I Karibskia baseyn ot 50 do 90 godini na XX vek*, Izdatelstvo "Propeler" (Sofia: 2017).

processes, they justify the course of social partnership. The institutional analysis allows opportunity to develop a theory of the stages of economic growth.³ Modern institutionalism attaches big importance the scientific and technological revolution and development of technology as a factor in the development of the economic system. Despite the good intentions, the idea developed by the institutionalists for regulation and control by the state, does not appeal to big business and corporations.

A follower of the ideology of institutionalism as to the role important of the state is John Maynard Keynes. His works form the *Keynesian theory*. In the 1930s, the capitalist system experienced an era of complex transformation. Following the call of capital and the enormous profits, the industrialists don't pay attention that each cycle has a start and has an end. And the end of one such cycle leads the world to a crisis. The Global crisis is a result of overproduction, resulting in high levels of unemployment, inflation and instability. This moment in history, known as the Great Depression, necessitates a change. On the other side of the world, the Soviet Union demonstrates an alternative model of economic development. This scares the pungent capitalistic world. The decade after World War I was a time of economic decline and instability.

Keynes was given the opportunity to develop a theoretical concept and involving the State to create a field for new political and economic relations. Keynesian is transformed into a macroeconomic theory that underpins the idea of necessary state regulation of economic relation. During the crisis of 1929 - 1933, economic science had the need to look for an exit and ensure stability in the economic system. In 1936 Keynes published one of the most important books in the history of economic theories – “General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money”. This work changes the views of the market. It introduces the concept of multiplier of accumulation, also called Keynes multiplier. The meaning of the multiplier is the relationship between investment growth and national income. State interference in the economy is a necessary condition for maintaining market equilibrium. Effective demand is the result of two elements - the expected level of consumption and investment costs. When these two points are in equilibrium, a level of full employment in the national economy can be achieved.⁴ Occurred in the 1930s, the theory of positive state intervention as a regulator of economic processes will be relevant over the next few decades. In 1946 Keynes participated in the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Joseph Stiglitz writes about the positive influence Keynesian has in the first years of IMF creation.⁵

In the 1970s, the world was on the brink of a new depression. The energy and financial crisis are leading to inflation, unemployment, production crisis and chaos. World changes are provoking the need for a new economic model. Keynesians has been displaced by supporters for the release of the market by state custody as a process regulator. The new economists completely deny Keynesian theory and call for a free market returned. The two theories with big impact on economic relations in the twentieth century are *Keynesian* and *Neoliberalism*. History shows that with the development of industry and overproduction, modernity and the technical revolution, the humanity only set

³ A. S. Baskina; O. I. Botkina and M. S. Ishmanovoi, EconomicPortal.Ru, Osnovai ekonomicheskoi teorii (Izdhevsk: Izdatelskoi dom “Udmurtskii universitet”, 2000) in <http://economicportal.ru/ponyatiya-all/institucionalizm.html>

⁴ A. S. Baskina; O. I. Botkina and M. S. Ishmanovoi, EconomicPortal.Ru, Osnovai ekonomicheskoi...

⁵ J. Stiglitz, Globalizatsiata I nedovolnite ot neya, Izd. Info Dar I UI “STOPANSTVO” (Sofia: 2003).

limits and impose barriers. The two great wars remain in the first half of the 20th century. The local military conflicts are characteristic of the second half of the century. The development of economic theories in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries led to temporary results and uneven distribution of capital.

Occurred in the 1970s and conceived as an economic theory, Neoliberalism is based on the principles of the free market. Very quickly the model becomes an ideology of market fundamentalism, called monetarism. One of the ideologists of this model is the North American economist Milton Friedman. In his book "Capitalism and Freedom", he describes the free market as privatization, deregulation and refuses social security and benefits. Places of his experiments are Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia. The world of neoliberalism he creates with the help of the military dictatorships in Latin Americas is a world of short term contracts, precarious jobs, a lack of social assistance and health care and state institutions absence. The free market model provides huge freedom for business and this leads to contradictory results. The absence of the state as an economic processes regulator allows the domination of transnational corporations. Neoliberal politics leads to an even greater polarization in the world of the poor and the rich. It is against the idea of democracy, freedom and equality between peoples and nations.

This political-economic ideology allows different modes of implementation. As a researcher of Neoliberalism, David Harvey emphasized the redistributive function of the neoliberal model. According to him, like other free market critics, the greatest achievement of neoliberalism is to redistribute, not to generate wealth and income. David Harvey calls this model, accumulation by property taking away.⁶ This function of Neoliberalism is very clearly expressed in post-communist countries, where the established economic and industrial centers are devoted to managing entities only for the purpose of selling and destroying the industrial base.

The neoliberal model applied in Sweden or Singapore is fundamentally different from that applied in the countries of Latin America, Eastern Europe and some Asian countries. Its regulators are the IMF and the World Bank. The results of the implementation of Neoliberalism in Latin America are indicative of the unsuccessful formula of the free market mechanism. Neoliberalism is considered the heir of Classical Liberalism. The Liberalism of the Classical School considers that the elemental action of the market mechanism provides the fullest possible combination of economic interests with the needs of society. The theory of self-regulation on the market turns out to be inoperative.

Towards the end of the twentieth century, the world is increasingly entering the era of globalism. The road to globalization is not the same for everyone, and the socio-economic dynamics are different from the political one. The development of an equitable global society would be possible after harmonizing and improving the process of regional integration, as all subjects become part of a single global process. The path of regional trade to regional integration, subject to equality in relations, is still going through many unresolved problems, with social dynamics outpacing the political.

In the 1930s of the 20th century, Austrian scientist Ludwig von Bertalanffy developed a General Theory of Systems. Fundamental is the thesis that, through the

⁶ D. Harvey, Breve historia del neoliberalismo (Madrid: Ediciones AKAL, 2007).

system approach, proves that the *whole* is more than the *sum of the parts* that build it.⁷ Using the system analysis, we can treat each regional organization, union or community as a system and it is important for the success of any regional union to fulfill this condition. The economic models and integration theories are evolving, although at first view it seems that there is no progress. Today's world offers new challenges and societies are increasingly demanding from the politicians.

Asia's fast-growing economies offer competition that takes away the "privileges" of the West, and the US has no "control" over these markets. How will the world of capital meet and are there future of the free market concept? As in the last century and today in 2019, the process of global political integration is still a chimera and we cannot talk about global integration. These economic relations lead the world economy from one crisis to the next. Still today, the integration between poor and rich economies is accompanied by constant challenges.

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⁷ Ramirez, S. Teoría general de sistemas de Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (México: UNAM, 1999).