

The current crisis – is the manifestation of the macroeconomic synchronization of nonlinear quasi-harmonic oscillations

Nikolaj V. Lyasnikov, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor
e-mail: *acadra@yandex.ru*

Daler I. Usmanov, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor
e-mail: *us.dali@mail.ru*

Abstract

The aim of the article is to study the development trends of the modern crisis as a manifestation of macroeconomic nonlinear synchronization of quasi-harmonic oscillations within the cyclic dynamics of various processes of economic development. *Research result.* The modern theory of economic development covers achievements from a wide range of branches of knowledge, and, first of all, from those which concern nonlinear processes in the nature and in society-nonlinear dynamics, the theory of catastrophes, synergetics). This allows us to expand our conceptual horizon of innovative development of economic systems in the context of globalization and increased competition in the domestic and foreign markets. The global systemic financial and economic crisis arose as a result of credit expansion, not supported by solvent demand; increase in the cost and number of speculative transactions; advanced development of the financial sector in comparison with the real sector. The global financial crisis has exposed the serious shortcomings of the US economy. It turned out that despite the rapid economic growth in the 2000s, the median household income did not increase. The rich enjoyed the benefits of economic growth, the middle class received nothing. This led to an increase in social discontent, and was one of the reasons that not so long ago in the United States came to power populist. The problem of inequality has not yet been solved, and remains one of the most serious challenges for developed countries. The crisis has led to tighter financial regulation around the world. The consequences of the financial crisis are reflected not only in the US economy, which has not yet reached its previous growth trajectory, but also in the entire world economy. The result of the American financial crisis was a drop in international investment flows, a reduction in international trade, lower prices for oil and metals. This has seriously affected developing countries that export natural resources. In Europe, this situation turned into a debt crisis, which is still hard to bear southern European countries. The development of specific ways, goals and objectives of the economic policy of the state provides for the allocation of priority sectors in the national economy, as well as the assessment of the national and international situation of the state. In this regard, the following directions of the state policy of stabilization of economic development and minimization of negative phenomena of cyclic development of economic system were allocated: optimization of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the state; optimization of international channels of synchronization of various economic processes; formation of a diversified structure of the national economy; ensuring a Pro-cyclical economic policy of the state.

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Keywords: *crisis, macroeconomic processes, economic cycles, economic development, quasi-harmonic fluctuations*

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About authors

Nikolaj V. Lyasnikov, Dr. of Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Principal Researcher, Market Economy Institute of the RAS, Moscow; Leading Researcher, Management and Marketing Institute of Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow.

Daler I. Usmanov, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor, Senior Researcher, Market Economy Institute of the RAS, Moscow.

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