

DEMAND AND SUPPLY “GOLDEN”, “STONE”, “IRON” CENTURIES AND CENTURY OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

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The approaches to solving the socio-economic problems of our time are described. Supply and demand lines for the “Golden Age”, “Stone Age” and “Century of Intellectual Capital” are built. These lines complement the supply and demand lines known to us. In 1995, in the US economy, investments in research and development for the first time exceeded investments in tangible fixed assets. On the eve of the 21st century, the dominance of the economy of intellectual capital over the economy of the Iron Age began to manifest itself. However, economists continue to consider only the law of supply and demand characteristic of the Iron Age. This approach is increasingly becoming economically unfeasible. A one-sided approach to supply and demand is associated with the likely realization of catastrophic risks. An extended view of the location of supply and demand lines is offered. It is shown that the existing law of supply and demand is a special case of more general laws. In the “golden age”, supply and demand lines coincide. People get everything at once. In the «Stone Age» people are in poverty, having almost nothing. In the “Iron Age” begins the transition from the “Stone Age” back to the “Golden Age”. The transition from the “Stone Age” again to the “Golden Age” is accelerating sharply in the “age of intellectual capital.” At the same time, on the one hand, it is possible to enter the “new golden age” of human civilization. On the other hand, you can again fall into the “stone age” of human civilization. A purely economic approach to the problem of supply and demand will remove most of the world’s population outside the market economy. Disasters will begin. At the same time, the implementation of apocalyptic scenarios is inevitable. It is shown that in a modern economy, resources are limited. The modern economy is constantly plagued by global economic crises. This is inevitable with a model of thinking taken as a basis in this economy. In the new economy, the abolition of resource constraints will occur. The abolition of resource constraints has led the modern economy to a standstill. The way out of the impasse lies beyond the Iron Age. It is necessary to return to the origins of the problem. A holistic view of the problem avoids the self-destruction scenario. It is necessary to conduct research on forecasting the development of civilization through the implementation of various options for supply and demand.

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