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HUMAN ECONOMICS AND THE PHENOMENON OF TIME FACTOR

The new theories, methods and consepts of human economics: integral method of human activity researches, integral systems of human development, integral management of human economics have been developed first time. The facts of unknown money history, history of indicators and economic cycles, attempts to perform efficient economic reforms in former USSR and in the world have been advanced. The new methods of researches and stimulation of economic growth – usage of principially new balances of percentage indicators, human time pyramides have been proposed.

Key words: human economics, indicators, balance of indicators, statistics, time factor

Introduction

Problem statement. In 1968 year "International labor review" journal has published the article of Kharkiv university's professor E.G. Liberman (1897-1982) "The Role of Profit in the Industrial Incentive System of the U.S.S.R." (v. 97. no. 1), which acquainted the leadership with economic reforms in USSR. Lately these reforms changed, but finally influenced the development of world's economy because of collapce of an enormous overcentralized economy of USSR.

At present time economy of all countries of the world performs complex processes. Economic development of many countries has slowed down. There is a decrease of economic activity, prices growth, inflation of money. These conditions determined the growth of interest to the economy of a new type, which is targeted on a human life itself, increase of quality of life, duration of life.

Hereupon, there are quite a lot countries and territories in the world, where time if their development is like "stopped" on hundreds of years, on decades, on five years etc.

In connection with told above, new integral economy, with human time as a priority, is necessary.

Analysis of economic progress with time has indicated the necessity of integral method application to every economic phenomenon and process in order to increase quality and duration of human life. Up to date integral method, despite the fact, that it is widely employed in practice, has neither its own name, nor strict scientific definition. We consider, that integral method is an efficient optimal generalization and employment of all scientific and practical achievements of the world to concrete conditions of the place and the time for solving some kind of a problem. From the philosophical point of view, integration is an efficient generalization of all strengths of not only the synthesis method, but also of the analysis method. Integral method has been applied by the great ancient Greek thinker Aristotle, who has integrated into his encyclopedic writings all the knowledge of his time (1837). Integral method has been used by the greatest thinker of ancient China Confucius, when he underlined, that into his cognition of the world he "just linked everything" (1996).

The aim of the article. Into this paper the main figure into integration process is a human, satisfaction of her/his legal rights and needs; growth of his wellbeing, satisfaction of all the spectrum of material and intellectual needs, which are represented into well-known needs hierarchy of Maslow, A.H. (1954) and other scientists.

1. Human economics

The analysis of researches and pulications. The analysis of the world economy development for the last three centuries shows, on the one hand, sustainable growth of economic and social indicators into long time period, but on the other hand, the existence of economic (business) cycles. The existence of business cycles with their period of growth, booms, recessions and crises has major meaning in up-to-date ideas about efficient economy.

Professor of Kharkov university I.I. Kaufman first in the world has formulated idea about existence of cycles in the development of economy into his writing "Theory of prices fluctuation" in the 1867 [1]. The research of I.I. Kaufman has been based on the affluent factual data about grain prices since 1561 to 1850 years

from six-volume writing "History of prices" of English economists Th. Tooke and W. Newmarch (1838-1857) [2] and from writings of German financier G.A. Soetbeer [3]. The ideas of I.I. Kaufman about economic cycles and his influence on the ideas about economic cycles of K.H. Marx (1872-1894) [4], M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky [5], N.N. Kondratev [6] and S.A. Kuznets [7] remain unknown at the present time (details in our papers: (Kovalevskiy, 1978) [8 , p. 24-34]; (Kovalevskiy, 1989, [9, p. 18-39].

The major event of world economy development is a collapse of an enormous over centralized economy of USSR. But many facts of this collapse still remain unexplored.

In 1965-1970 years USSR implemented an economic reform concerned to adoption of market relations, which had been proposed by the professor of Kharkov university E.G. Liberman. The main idea of E.G. Liberman was to give economic freedom for enterprises on the assumption of optimal governmental regulation [10]. This reform has demonstrated high level of its efficiency. 32 thousands enterprises increased profit on 25%, and sales on 12 % during the first year of the reform [11, p. 20-21]. And it happened only under minimal integration of market and centralized management mechanisms. Unfortunately, market reform of E.G. Liberman was quickly cut down. This reform was a prologue for Gorbachev's "perestroika" of USSR economy and for following market reforms in East European countries. But, up to now, the role of Liberman's "mixed economy" in the start of East European market reforms remains totally unknown.

The usual crisis (recession) of world economy happened in 2008-2009 years. As it always happened in the past, the crisis caught many countries by surprise. Both conceptions, utopian idea of "market self-regulation" and the conception of "ideal" planned economy appeared to be mistaken. Economic losses due to expectancies on "self-regulation" turned out as considerable, that it made governmental, regional, municipal authorities all over the world to massively regulate economy in order to prevent this "self-regulation".

We consider, that, taking into account existence of hundreds economic crises in very different countries during the history of mankind, neither "self-regulated" nor "ideal" economy existed at all.

Therefore, it should be talked about neither "ideal", "self-regulated", nor planned economy, but only about efficient integral economy of mixed type. Inefficient, crisis economy, neither "self-regulated", nor "planned" is needed to a government, to a society, to a human.

We consider, that human economics is the economy of efficient human development where the most important achievements of science, of a practice of the world have been integrated in the shortest time.

2. Integral systems of human development

Development of a human is an extremely complicated process, which can be comprehensively characterized only with use of a system of indicators. All indicators of the system, on the one hand, should characterize various major aspects of a human development, and, on the other hand, these indicators must be comparable. In order to solve this problem, all indicators of the system have been valuated per capita. So far as it is rational to measure the phenomenon in money indicators, all indicators have been cited in the same money – in US dollars. Bases of comparison is also the same – year 2000.

The history of indicators, which is important to integrate, still remains uninvestigated. The best writings into this field are fundamental researches of American scientists Walsh, S.M. (1901) and Fisher I. (1967).

It has been found by us, that the oldest indicators including prices and money indexes came into service as for back as more then 5 thousands years ago in Ancient Egypt (Fengler, H., Gierow, G. and Unger, W., 1976). Money, what plays a major role in evaluation and comparison of all indicators and values, also came into service earlier, that it had been considered before. Usually, the origin of "real" money is related to invention of the first coins in Ancient China in 12th century B.C (Finkelstein, G.G., 1969). But, as far back as in 2112-2094 years B.C. in Ancient Sumer in "The laws of Ur-Nammu" standard weight metallic currency "shekels" (8,4 grams of silver) and "minas" (500 grams of silver) were first time mentioned for all payments and taxes. Afterwards, for ease of handling, standard weights "shekels" and "minas" were replaced with habitual coins. Metallic money of Ancient Sumer were an example for introduction of "real" money at first in surrounding countries, and then all over the world (including Ancient Israel shekels).

At the present time summarizing aggregative and identical to them weight-average indexes-indicators are widely used. These indicators with base fixed values are named "Laspeyres indexes", and with current fixed values – "Paasche indexes". It is still considered, that, supposedly, these indexes were first time published by E. Laspeyres in 1871 and H. Paasche in 1874 year. But we have found, that long before mentioned scientists, as far back as in 1609 year outstanding British economist, "strategist of trade" Thomas Mun in his pamphlet "Discourse to trade with East Indies…" (1609) first time published aggregative indexes of prices with report

fixed values. In 1807 year German financier Theodor Wurst in his writing "Discourse to some problems of legislation, finance and commerce in Russian Empire" (1807) first time published aggregative indexes of prices with bases fixed values.

Basing on above mentioned facts, it is rational to restore historical validity: taking into account time of publications, should, instead of "Paasche indexes" use the term "Mann index" and instead of "Laspeyres indexes" use the term "Wurst index" .

The first local system is the system of goals {S₁}. System of goals is a complex, which includes major general for the whole system goal and also local goals of the first, second, third and other levels of importance. The collection of all human development factors we assume to be equal 100%, what fully corresponds to traditions of a comprehensive whole fixation of a system (characteristic of a system's integrity):

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Xi = 100\% \quad , \qquad (1)$$

Where Y – function of a human development; X_i – factors of a human development.

General indicator of a human development is named as index of integral human development. The most important targeted indicators of economic and social development efficiency have been applied as local goals of a human development.

The second local system is a system of human development resources {S₂}. Resources are necessary for realization of the first system – system of goals {S₁}. Resources are always in deficit even in the richest countries, corporations, people. As far back as in 1803 French economist Say defined three major resource factors for production of wealth: 1) land; 2)capital; 3) labor (1841).The importance of "land" factor was noticed by physiocrates - François Quesnay (1758) and others. At present time factor "land" is concretized in SNA of UN in classification of "national wealth" as "natural resources", which consist of the following main parts: 1)land resources; 2) forest resources; 3) water resources; 4) mining resources.

Thus, it is rational to select for the factor "natural resources" such indicators per capita as: 10 agricultural land resources (I_1); 2) forest resources (I_2); 3) water resources (I_3); assures oil resources (I_4); assures gas resources (I_5); 6) mineral products, but oil and gas, that which coal, slates, ores etc. (I_6).

Factors "fixed capital" and "circulating assets" are taken into account in SNA standards of UN (SNA of UN), and also in all institutional units accordingly to accounting standards. The importance of these factors for generation of goods and services is universally recognized. These indicators per capita are marked as (I_7) and (I_8).

Monetary factors play the vast role in regulation of economy. There are investment, taxes, money and gold reserves. These factors were wrote about by J.M. Keynes (1936), and also all Nobel prize laureates in economy. The founder of monetarism Milton Friedman attached particular importance to these factors. Money and gold reserves are the most important and liquid financial assets for all countries, banks, juridical and natural persons. Indicators of investments, taxes, money and gold reserves per capita are marked as (I_9), (I_{10}), (I_{14}).

All the greatest economists: A. Smith (1814), D. Ricardo (1821), K. Marx (1872-1894), A. Marshall (1961), J.M. Keynes (1936), J. Schumpeter (1954), all Nobel prize laureates in economy wrote about the importance of "labor" factor in generation of wealth and values. Factor "labor" participates in wealth generation in two ways: 1) as a quantity of expended labor. Expended labor and productivity of labor per capita are presented as two the most generalizing indicators: a part of employed population per capita (I_{11}) and GDP per capita (I_{13}).

Management acts an important part in goods creation. The writing of Charles Babbage "On the economy of machinery and manufactures" was published as far back as in 1832 year. This writing became, in fact, the first tutorial in management. In 1890 A. Marshall introduced into economic science **a** management factor – organization of production which is back grounded with institutional superstructure of a society. Frederic Taylor, USA (1911) and Henry Fayol, France (1949) attracted universal attention to the necessity of efficient management application in order to increase productivity of labor. Subsequently the role of psychological factors (including motivation) and marketing factors in productivity of labor increase has been proved.

As time showed, that it is impossible to evaluate the influence of every of above mentioned factors on national wealth and GDP in terms of money. All these factors so tightly interrelate that it is impossible to eliminate the influence of every of them in produced goods. That is why, the influence of all the factors is evaluated jointly as their general combined result of influence on labor productivity, that is an indicator of added GDP per capita (I_{13}).

Scientific and technological advance strongly influences on creation and consumption of goods. As far back as in 1985 Edward F. Denison evaluated the influence of this factor on the growth of real national income of USA during the period from 1929 to 1982 in 28%. J.A. Schumpeter (1954), S.A. Kuznets (1926), W.W. Leontief (1941), J.K. Galbraith (1967), D. Bell (1973), A. Toffler (1980) and many other economists, managers, administrators wrote about importance of this factor. Important direction of scientific and

technological advance is human life computerization. As far back as in 1926 year, long before the first computers, professor of Kharkiv University E.G. Liberman in his paper "Experiments of operations mechanization" put forward the idea about the importance of future computers and total computerization of a society. Factor "scientific and technological advance" influences on productivity of labor growth. That is why, the influence of this factor is also evaluated as GDP indicator per capita (I_{13}).

The significance of "freedom" factor for human development is universally recognized from the time of humanism appearance. Adam Smith (1814), Leon Walras (1926), Frederich Hayek (1994), Milton Fridman (1963), Paul Samuelson (2005) and many other economists, lawyers, historians, public and political figures wrote about economic freedom and competition. The reputable "economic freedom index" of "Heritage foundation" is applied to evaluate this factor (I_{12}).

The system of human development priorities $\{S_4\}$ takes into consideration the importance of an every factor and an every system. The most important factor in integral system of indicators is human life (right to life) itself. This right conforms to human rights hierarchy. Right to life is presented with two indicators, which are widely used in UN: 1) population size (quantity of human lives), I_{24}; 2) average life expectancy (quality of life, what reflects achievements in medicine, living conditions etc.), I_{25}. As a result, we are coming to the conclusion about reasonability of use the following indicators per capita: 1) incomes indicator (I_{15}); 2) housing indicator (I_{16}); 3) food consumption indicator (I_{17}); 4) clothing and footwear consumption indicator (I_{18}); 5) passenger car quantity indicator (I_{19}); 6) knowledge level indicator (as it is defined in human development index, UN), (I_{20}); 7) indicator of quantity of innovative production (I_{21}); 8) indicator of a part of a people who use Internet (I_{22}); indicator of tourism development level (with data of World tourism organization), I_{23}.

The systems of human development information $\{S_5\}$ and analysis of selected information $\{S_6\}$ have already been considered in details. Let's just notice, that selected for the integral system (1) indicators of economic and social development of a human are based on the most reliable and authoritative sources of information. The systems of personnel professionalism level $\{S_7\}$ and psychological support $\{S_9\}$ were used as a final result of its influence on added GDP indicator per capita. The system of legal (juridical) development support $\{S_8\}$ is used in economic freedom indicator $\{S_{12}\}$. The systems of initial programs (plans) $\{S_{10}\}$, trial implementation $\{S_{11}\}$, final optimized programs $\{S_{12}\}$, implementation $\{S_{13}\}$ and control $\{S_{15}\}$ were already used in many selected for the integral system (1) indicators into specialized agencies of UN, international standards, in economic science and practice. And finally, as a system of results $\{S_{14}\}$, the system of selected 26 indicators of actual results of economic and social development of a human has been applied.

4. The balance of indicators of human development

Development of a human requires, on one hand, resources, and on the other hand, its use as final results of satisfaction of legal needs of a human. It is obvious, that economic development, economic factors are a resource for satisfaction of final individual needs of every person. That is why, all resources are presented as economic indicators, and use of these resources – as social indicators. All factors of human development, as whole, are 100%, and consequently, all indicators are separated on two equal parts: 1) available resources – 50%; 2) use of these resources – 50%, that is the obvious balance is formed:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Xi = \sum_{j=1}^{m} Yj \qquad (2)$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^{n} Xi$ -factors of resources for a human development (50%);

$\sum_{j=1}^{m} Yj$ - results of these resources use (50%).

This approach to balancing of two parts of any balance (available resources and usage of the resources) totally conforms to worldwide integral practice and theory of use of all balances, countries budgets, accounting standards and also national accounts of world System of national accounts UN. By-turn, resources for human development are separated on two parts: 1) non-produced resources (natural resources); 2) produced resources.

In connection with awareness of importance of natural resources for human life itself and impossibility in principle their elimination in every kind of produced resources, it is rational, accordingly to probability theory, to separate all resources (50%) on two equal parts: 1) non-produced resources – 25%; usage of these resources (produced resources) – 25%. These two parts are a resources balance: non-produced resources (25%) = produced resources (25%). By analogy all produced resources (25%) are separated on two parts: 1) resources for creation of added GDP and savings (gold and money reserves) – 12,5%; 2) usage of these resources (produced added GDP and reserves) – 12,5%.

It order to eliminate redundancy of the same factors influences (net investments and taxes) the new indicator – added GDP is included into resources balance. Added GDP is GDP minus net investments and taxes, which a taken into account separately and which are resources for GDP creation. Money and gold reserves, which are the most liquid and real financial asset (in difference of speculative emissive capital) are taken into account as financial savings.

All results of resources usage (50%) are separated on two parts: 1) the results of satisfaction of final individual needs of a human, which are resources for a human life – 25%; 2) usage of these resources for a human life (guaranteeing of quantity of human lives and average expectancy of a human life) – 25%. All the incomes and charges (25%) of a human are balanced by analogy: 1) incomes – 12,5%; charges – 12,5%. Weights of all the other resources factors and resources usage factors are determined accordingly to their money evaluations in national wealth. If such evaluation is absent, weights are considered to be equal (it order to simplify calculations). All possible mistakes in measurement and weighting of every factor are limited with marginal values of five above mentioned balances: `1) integral balance (50% resources = 50% usage of these resources); 2) resources balance (25% non-produced resources = 25% usage of these resources); 3) balance of produced resources (12,5% resources for creation of added GDP and reserves = 12,5% usage of these reserves); 4) balance of human needs satisfaction (25% resources for a human life = 25% usage of these resources); 5) balance of incomes and charges of a human (12,5% of incomes = 12,5% of charges). Thus, all possible mistakes of measurement and weighting of indicators are minimized. Integrating all major factors, priorities and obtained results, we designed the integral balance of development of economy of the European Union (table. 1.), based on the data of international statistics [11-16]

Table 1. Integral balance of development of human economy of European Union in 2012-2013 years

Indicators	Indicators signs	Years		Value of indicator in %	Weight in %
		2012	2013		
	$I(X_i$	X_{0i}	X_{1i}	$\square(X_i=$ (X_{1i}/X_{0i}) 100%	W_i
1	2	3	4	5	6
THE RESOURCES OF DEVELOPMENT OF EU ECONOMY (integrated economic indicators (1 -(14) A. The natural (unproduced) resources - 25% 1. Agricultural land per capita, ha [1]	I_1	0.7685	0.7615	0.9909	4,17
2. Forests per capita, ha [1]	I_2	0.1284	0.1276	0.9938	4,17
3. Aquatic resources (fresh water) per capita, cubic meters [2,9]	I_3	426.5	421.3	0.9878	4,17
4. Oil reserves per capita, barrels [9]	I_4	11.5	11.3	0.9826	4,17
5. Natural gas reserves per capita, thousands cubic meters [9]	I_5	4.8	4.9	1.0208	4,17
6. Other mining resources (except oil and natural gas) per capita, EURO [9]	I_6	61.20	64.67	1.0567	4,17
B. the Produced resources - 25% Sub-group of the produced resources - 12,5% 7. Intangible capital per capita, EURO [4]	I_7	20505	20493	0.9994	2,97
8. Tangible assets change per capita, EURO [4]	I_8	22564	22543	0.9991	3,27
9. Net investments per capita, EURO [4]	I_9	4713.1	4793.2	1.0170	0,67

Table 7.1 Cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Taxes per capita, USD [4]	I_{10}	10033.7	10112.4	1.0078	1,43
11. Employment, total (% of total labor force) [3]	I_{11}	64	64	1.0000	2,08
12. Economic freedom index (Heritage Foundation) [2,9]	I_{12}	66.53	64.18	0.9647	2,08
A sub-group of the produced secondary resources which is the use of the produced primary resources of 12,5% 13. Added GDP per capita, EURO[3]	I_{13}	25 620	26 011	1.0153	4,85
14. Gold and money reserves per capita, EURO [3]	I_{14}	39756	39814	1.0015	7,65
Total (balance)					50
The use of resources of integral economics (which is integrated with social indicators (15 -(26) Sub-group of factors of satisfaction of eventual necessities of a human being) - 25% Profits of a human being - 12,5% 15. Incomes per capita, EURO [7]	I_{15}	11022	11344	1.0292	12,5
Charges of a human being - 12,5% 16. Housing per capita, m2 [7]	I_{16}	22.5	21.5	0.9556	1,39
17. Food consumption per capita, EURO [7].	I_{17}	1432	1494	1.0433	0,47
18. Clothing and footwear consumption per capita, EURO [7]	I_{18}	594	603	1.0152	0,20
19. Passenger cars (per 1,000 people), cars [7]	I_{19}	482	487	1.0104	1,39
20. Internet users (per 100 people) [7]	I_{20}	84.7	86.9	1.0260	1,39
21. Knowledge level (with methodology of Human development index, UN) Expected years of schooling [7]	I_{21}	15.4	15.5	1.0079	1,39
22. A level of satisfaction of collective necessities of a human being is in a health protection, education, culture, to the defensive etc. (charges on an eventual consumption by public institutions and public organizations per capita), EURO [7]	I_{22}	12787.2	12912.3	1.0098	4,24
23. Quantity of innovative production per capita, EURO [7]	I_{23}	1986	2016	1.0150	0,65
24. Level of development of tourism in % (number of visits by the tourists of foreign countries per 100 persons) [8]	I_{24}	34,7	34,3	0.9880	1,39

Table 7.1 Cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sub-group of indicators of life of a human being (right for life) - 25% 25. Population size [5,6]	I$_{25}$	503.7	505.7	1.0040	12,5
26. Average expectancy of life [5,6]	I$_{26}$	80.1	80.2	1.0012	12,5
Total (balance)					50

It is evaluated on:

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations Database. http://faostat.fao.org/site/291/default.aspx

[2] Indicators of Sustainable Development. Guidelines and Methodologies. United Nations, 2010, 4rd ed. (UN, New York).

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7 EUROSTAT http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu.

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[9] World Bank Data Catalog. www.data.worldbank.org/data-catalog

The integral indicator of development of economy of the European Union in 2013 was 100,73 %.

The obtained indicator shows that general integral efficiency of development of economy of the European Union in 2013 as compared to 2012 has risen on 0,73 %.

Integral indicators (I_s) summarize in the value all major final indicators of economic and social development of economy of the European Union for investigated periods.

Efficiency of development of two major components of integral development of economy of the European Union is determined analogically:

1) Efficiency of economic development of economy (efficiency of economic development of a human being);

2) Efficiency of social development of economy (efficiency of social development of a human being).

Efficiency of economic development of economy of the European union is determined through the integral indicator of economic development (I$_{ED}$), and social development - through the integral indicator of social development (I_{SD}). Weight of each of these indicators is fixed not in the 50% scale of evaluations, but in traditional 100%. The integral indicator of economic development of economy of the European Union in 2013 as compared to 2012 was:

$I_{ED\ 2013} = \Sigma(Ix_iW_i)/50)2 = 100,46\%.$

An indicator shows the growth of economic efficiency of European economy was only 0,46 %.

The integral indicator of social development of European economy is equal:

$I_{SD\ 2013} = \Sigma(Ix_iW_i)/50)2 = 101,87\%.$

An increase of social efficiency of European economy was 1,87%.

Integral economic and social efficiency of development of economy of man in every country, a region and a city can be determined analogically.

5. THE PHENOMENON OF TIME FACTOR AND HUMAN TIME PYRAMID

We consider, that it is neseccary to integrate the most important indicators, which characterise human time into the single balanced system, where the dynamics of indicators is characterised with the values of proper indexes and the level of economic and social human development in time – with the human time pyramid.
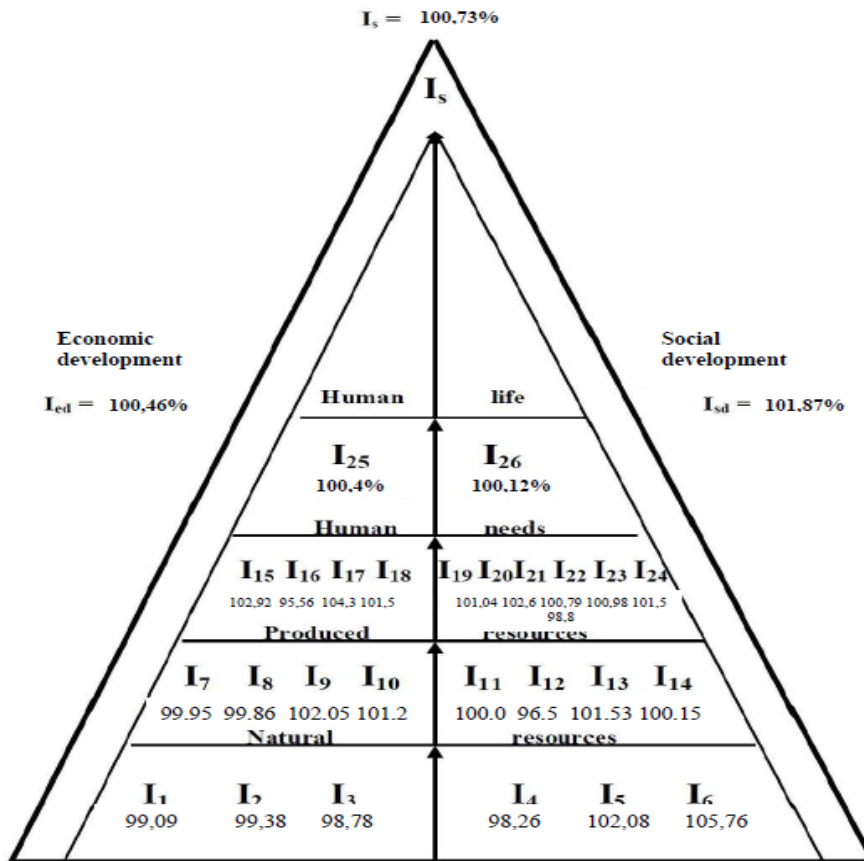
Efficiency of time factor use is integrated as a pyramid of human time (Pic.1)

Human time pyramid integrates all the most important indicators of human life. The pyramid shows, that fundamentof human life is natural recourses. Human life is impossible without them. Satisfaction of legal rational needs of a human being is a basis of

human life – quantity of lives (population size) and average time of human life.

Life of a human being in every country in evely period of time is characterized with his/her own human life pyramid. The top of time (life) pyramid is integral indicator of time use efficiency – index of integral development of a human being (I_s).

The height of the time pyramid in every period of time for every country is different relatively to the value of integral development of a human being index. Economic efficiency of human time use is characterized with integral index of economic development of a human being (I_{ED}), social efficiency of time use – integral index of social development (I_{SD}).

$$I_s = 100.73\%$$

I_s

Economic development   Human   life   Social development

$I_{ed} = 100,46\%$ $I_{sd} = 101,87\%$

I_{25} I_{26}
100,4%   100,12%

Human   needs

I_{15} I_{16} I_{17} I_{18} I_{19} I_{20} I_{21} I_{22} I_{23} I_{24}
102,92 95,56 104,3 101,5   101,04 102,6 100,79 100,98 101,5
                                   98,8

Produced   resources

I_7 I_8 I_9 I_{10} I_{11} I_{12} I_{13} I_{14}
99.95 99.86 102.05 101.2   100.0 96.5 101.53 100.15

Natural   resources

I_1 I_2 I_3 I_4 I_5 I_6
99,09   99,38   98,78   98,26   102,08   105,76

Pic. 1. Human time pyramid (2013 year)

The human time pyramides form the dynamic row of pyramids. This row allows to present in compact, demonstrable and historically tested form the acheivements of every country for human life. The indicators of the pyramid can characterize human life both – comparably to the previous perion of time and to the permanent basis of comparision.

The forming of human economics requires the complex, systemic use of all the parts of new economy: integral method of economic researches, integral systems of human development (2), integral indicators of efficient human development (I_s, I_1-I_{25}), integral balances of human development (table 1), integral pyramids of humal life time (pic. 1).

Conclusion

The priority of a human development over all the other development factors totally corresponds with international law, constitutions of countries of the world, judgments of the majority of people.

Indicators for all goals, resources, technologies, programs and the results of economic and social development of a human have been integrated into general human development indicators. For this purpose new integral systems of indicators for evaluation of development of economic and social spheres of human life have been engineered. Integral systems of indicators

help to form initially new efficient systems of economic and social indicators for human development evaluation, and then both these systems should be integrated into the single integrated system for human development evaluation.

The most impornant human development factor is the factor of time. The ifnluence of this factor on human life appeares in everything. All outstanding thinkers, economists, supreme and public leaders wrote about the influence of time factor on economic phenomena and processes. But, inspite of the time factor influence on an

every person life, this fact hasn't still conscious. The time factor is still not priority if to compare to resource and financial indicators. For instance, average human life time, price of his/her time in an every activity are not priority indicators in difference of profit or GDP per capita, etc. It is considered apriori, on default, that recourses of time are endless and inexhaustible.

Human economics puts the priority to the most important – to a human being, duration and quality of human life, the improvement of human capital and to environment.

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ЕКОНОМІКА ЛЮДИНИ ТА ФЕНОМЕН ФАКТОРУ ЧАСУ
Г.В. Ковалевський, В.В. Гриненко, Ю.В. Краснокутська

Вперше розроблені нова теорія, методи та концепції економіки людини: інтегральний метод економічних досліджень, інтегральні системи людського розвитку, інтегральний менеджмент. Наведені факти з невідомої історії грошей, історії індикаторів та економічних циклів, спроб запровадити ефективні економічні реформи в колишньому СРСР та у світі. Запропонований новий метод досліджень та стимулювання економічного зростання – використання балансів індикаторів, пірамід часу людиною
Ключові слова: економіка людини, індикатори, баланс індикаторів, статистика, фактор часу

ЭКОНОМИКА ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ФЕНОМЕН ФАКТОРА ВРЕМЕНИ
Г.В. Ковалевский, В.В. Гриненко, Ю.В. Краснокутская

Впервые разработаны новая теория, методы и концепции экономики человека: интегральный метод экономических исследований, интегральные системы человеческого развития, интегральный менеджмент. Приведенные факты из неизвестной истории денег, истории индикаторов и экономических циклов, попыток ввести эффективные экономические реформы в СССР и в мире. Предложен новый метод исследований и стимулирование экономического роста - использование балансов индикаторов, пирамид времени человека и
Ключевые слова: экон0мика человека, индикаторы, баланс индикаторов, статистика, фактор времени