

THE ANALYSIS OF DURATION OF LONG CYCLES OF KONDRATIEV

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Цикли Кондрат'єва – основна теорія розвитку системи господарювання. Існують різні її трактування. Датування одне з ключових дискусійних питань сучасних фахівців цієї теорії.

The idea that changes of an economic life of economic systems has not linear character, but composite, cyclical nature [1,2,3,4,5,6] is acknowledged now. Traditionally scientists excrete five large cycles of N. Kondratiev [1,2,4,6]. More often beginning of long cycles connect to phases of rise of an economical conjuncture called by arise and growth of new technologies and branches. The majority of the specialists count cycles from industrial revolution of last third of XVIII century [3,5]. [6] for initial point of readout selected the end of the first third XVIII of century. These separations are explained by a straddling of oscillations of the prices and growth of production as indicators of economical changes. Other approach to duration [1] is based on crises of leading global centers, because in depressive phases innovation activity would be actuated, and this is the reason for the next rise. As innovation spikes in 60 years of XVIII century, 20-30 and 80 years of XIX century, coincide economical decays. However, energy crisis of the beginning of 70 years of XX century, by W. Rostoy, M. Rishonie and etc. economists, has the same intensifying nature, but it was not peak for the fourth cycle. This crisis became constructional for a new, fifth cycle. Some writers [2,6] are inclined to see in a parentage of long cycles a phenomenon of their acceleration, i.e. reduction of duration of each subsequent cycle as contrasted to previous. So, for [3,5] the first cycle lasts 55-60 years, and second - 45-48 years. Is absolutely possible, that the modern cycles are stacked in 40-year's and even smaller term, allowing increase of paces scientific and technical progress. There is a point, that

the duration of some cycles is more than 50 years in connection with coincidence of the term of decay of a final surge with a growth period of a new surge.

Research of duration of long cycles of a conjuncture of 14 scientists [1,2,3,4,5,6], and the calculations, conducted by the author, allow to assert, that the mean duration of a surge is 50 years. Not all from these specialists forecast appearance of the fifth cycle, because they lived in past century. Therefore calculation of duration of surges was conducted disregarding of fifth prognosis cycle. The analysis of duration of long cycles for the different explorers has shown, that they have used similar, but not identical groups of parameters of a conjuncture on different countries, that has stipulated separation in duration of cycles (38 - 62 years). Thus, having considered a problem of definition of duration of cycles, the author considers, that the rejection in dates of cycles of the different explorers are connected actually to minor alterations in general duration innovational surges.

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