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(ANHUI UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS) (KHP);
КАЛІФОРНІЙСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ В ЛОС-АНЖЕЛЕСІ
(UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES) (USA);
АРІЄЛЬСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ (ARIEL UNIVERSITY CENTER OF SAMARIA) (ISRAEL)**

**кафедра філософських і соціологічних студій та соціокультурних
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МАТЕРІАЛИ

**VIII Міжнародної наукової конференції
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ПІЗНАННЯ»**



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Рецензенти:

Стовпець Олександр Васильович, доктор філософських наук, професор, професор кафедри соціальних і гуманітарних дисциплін Одеського національного морського університету.

Каменська Тетяна Григорівна, доктор соціологічних наук, професор, професор кафедри суспільних комунікацій та регіональних студій Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечнікова.

Збірник матеріалів VIII Міжнародної конференції здобувачів вищої освіти і молодих учених «Методологія та технологія сучасного філософського пізнання» вміщує матеріали, які досліджують методологію сучасного пізнання; Голодомор – геноцид - Холокост: проблема пізнання моральних складових розвитку XXI століття; трансформаційні процеси в сучасному суспільстві; сучасні підходи до вивчення цінностей та ціннісних орієнтацій; філософсько-освітні парадигми сучасного суспільства; філософію штучного інтелекту. Рекомендовано для науковців, педагогів, докторантів, аспірантів, студентів.

Ухвалено до друку та розповсюдження мережею інтернет вченою радою Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський державний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського» (протокол № 15 від 25 червня 2026 р.)

THE ADVANTAGES OF KEYNESIANISM IN MODERN SOCIETY

The influence of John Maynard Keynes on modern economic thought can be immediately felt even by several titles of works dedicated to him: J. A. Schumpeter "Ten great Economists from Marx to Keynes" [1]; M. Blaug "Great Economists before Keynes: An Introduction to the Lives and Works of One Hundred Great Economists of the Past" [2] and "Great Economists Since Keynes: An Introduction to the Lives and Works of One Hundred Modern Economists" [3]; R. L. Heilbroner "The Worldly Philosophers: The Lives, Times and Ideas of the Great Economic Thinkers" [4]; B. Seligman "Main Currents in Modern Economics: Economic Thought Since 1870" [5], etc.

It should be noted that while the marginalist revolution or the revival of neoliberalism are always perceived as the result of the work of many economic scientists, Keynesianism, despite the well-founded struggle for priority, is almost always considered the result of Keynes' own efforts in the transformation of economics.

Today, 70 years after his death, Keynes' intellectual influence is no less significant. The modern period of global economic development, replete with shocks and new factors of instability, increasingly draws researchers to the historical experience of understanding crisis phenomena in economics, and to a large extent to the intellectual legacy of Keynes. It is logical to consider this legacy in a trinity: the personal capital of Keynes as an unconventional thinker, the factors of economic development during the period of the scientist's activity, and the academic contribution of his work to the development of economic theory, a leading trend for almost a century. It is no exaggeration to say that Keynesianism is the actual mainstream (the actual valid mainstream) of modern economics.

In this sense, personal capital According to Keynes, it is a kind of brand that indicates the depth of approach, thoroughness of study and theoretical substantiation of ideas and economic concepts.

Keynes proposed a radical way to get rid of severe crises and mass unemployment. His train of thought and the corresponding methodological conclusions are as follows:

- saving money during depression is harmful;
- lowering prices or freezing wages does not add to economic stability;
- money does not just serve as a "veil" over production, but is a source of energy., making the capitalist economy work;
- the price increase should be welcomed, as it stimulates investment and economic activity;
- price stability can be ensured only through the mechanism of setting the discount rate by the Central Bank of the country and the conscious regulation of monetary requests.

However, if, in the event of an unforeseen price increase, demand outstrips supply, then inflation occurs with severe social consequences: falling real incomes, worsening relations between creditors and debtors, and disruption of the usual

economic balance. The increasing demand for money leads to higher prices and also increases the mass of banknotes.

But moderate inflation is quite tolerable in economic life and allows timely prevention of negative consequences. Therefore, in his work, Keynes sets out completely new principles for regulating the national economy:

1) refutes the fundamental claim of the classics and neoclassicists about the non-interference of the state in the economy. Substantiates the position that a crucial role in the prevention of The role of the crisis and unemployment should be played by the state, which intervenes in the distribution of the entire income of society and concentrates it in its own hands significant monetary and other resources in order to actively influence the economy;

2) in order to ensure full employment of workers, it is necessary to focus not on the supply of goods, which was proposed by the classics, but, on the contrary, to develop demand in every possible way – to expand the purchasing power of the population and the purchase of new means of production by entrepreneurs. To do this, the state must increase the volume of new capital expenditures in production and increase spending on other socio-economic goals, using higher taxes and the release of more money;

3) for state management of the economy, it is required to develop economic and mathematical models that reveal the quantitative relationships between the main indicators of the national economy. The use of these models makes it possible to put the regulation of all economic activity on a scientific basis [6].

The main theoretical tool of Keynes was macroeconomic analysis. The theories that existed in the 19th and early 20th centuries were mainly microeconomic. They studied the activity and behavior of individual subjects and operated only on the quantity that fell within their sphere. And since the 1870s, economic theory has been completely dominated by the microeconomical approach: at the center of the analysis was an economic entity (consumer or firm), maximizing your benefits. It was assumed that economic entities operate in in conditions of perfect competition, where the efficiency of the company's functioning was identified with the efficiency of its functioning the economy as a whole. This approach implied a rational allocation of resources in the national economy and, in essence, prevented the possibility of long-term violations of the economic system.

Keynes focused on the study of the dependencies and proportions between aggregate national economic values (national income, savings, investments and aggregate demand), since he saw the main task in achieving national economic proportions.

The initial premise of Keynes' theory was the belief that the solution to the most important economic problems lies not on the supply side of resources, but on the demand side, ensuring the realization of these resources, the so-called effective demand (the sum of consumer spending and investment). The main focus Keynes here analyzed the factors determining the dynamics of personal consumption and investments.

According to Keynes, the growth of personal consumption It represents a stable income growth function, and the role of other factors is insignificant. At the same time,

with increasing incomes, the marginal propensity to consume decreases, and this is the most important reason for the decrease in the average share of consumption during the increased phase of the economic cycle in the long term. Keynes associated this kind of consumption dynamics with the so-called "basic psychological law" - a decrease in the share of consumption and, consequently, an increase in the share of savings with an increase in income. Today this position is clear to every student of economics, but only the genius of Keynes allowed us to identify and explain this seemingly simple truth.

It is new solutions that help determine economic guidelines in an era of unregulated globalization, productivity growth based on intangible factors, and, as a result, not underlying wage determination, in an era of blurring the boundaries between formal and informal institutions, and, as a result, contradictions in property relations. In these conditions, the ideas of the Case are considered to be a significant legacy for the functioning of modern society and are perceived by us as optimal today.

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VIII Міжнародної наукової конференції студентів, молодих вчених та науковців

“МЕТОДОЛОГІЯ ТА ТЕХНОЛОГІЯ СУЧАСНОГО ФІЛОСОФСЬКОГО ПІЗНАННЯ”

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Адреса редакції:

Україна, 65020, м. Одеса, вул. Старопортофранківська, 26, каб. 73 Тел.: (0482) 732-09-52