

UDC 33

DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.81.75.007

Prospects for consciousness to become an economic category

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Abstract

The author of this article defines human consciousness as an economic category. Given the achievements of economic science, the author concludes that there is a certain gap at its foundation. As a consequence, all the outcomes achieved by mankind are so inconsistent. And yet, there is one missing aspect at the foundation of economic science, which allows elimination of the existing contradictions and accumulating all the results achieved by economic science into one whole, so that they will be beneficial to all mankind. And this aspect is human consciousness. Shall this category remain unconsidered, mankind will never be exempt from the never-ending, existential struggle for survival, and will achieve no stable performance like welfare, prosperity, improvement in the quality of life, and fulfillment of its potential.

For citation

Bychkova N.Yu. (2023) Prospects for consciousness to become an economic category. *Ekonomika: vchera, segodnya, zavtra* [Economics: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow], 13 (1A), pp. 58-71. DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.81.75.007

Keywords

Consciousness, subconsciousness, cultural code, economic category, cybernetic category, objective laws, evolution of consciousness, law of being, cybernetics, cognitive warfare, cyberwarfare, foundation of economic science, mental aggregate, surplus value, mental aggregate increment, success, welfare.

Introduction

Throughout its history, mankind had worked hard to advance and accumulate valuable scientific data. Various economic models were tested, the objective economic laws in seeking the path to prosperity and welfare were discovered and implemented, to, eventually, come to the point of no return. The US Federal Reserve used all possible methods of monetarism by swiftly raising interest rates since the 1980s, whereas the US government bonds have been declining steadily towards their worst ever since 1949 [A new macroeconomic era is emerging, 2022]. The downward trends in the world economy may inflict such significant dangers as financial chaos, malfunctioning central banks, uncontrolled government spending, hunger, cold war and even global world war. These processes have a long history, and now they have become a prerequisite for global confrontation, that has already resulted in a military conflict.

The dramatic shift in the world economy which is currently taking place has far greater implications than the Keynesian economic view emerged in the aftermath of World War II, or transition to globalization and liberalization in the 1990s, when it became obvious that the changes were based on solid economic foundation. Nowadays, it looks as if that foundation had been built on sand.

When the target is set, but no related outcome is achieved, it gives grounds to assertion that the reference point is selected incorrectly. In fact, all further efforts become meaningless and haphazard. In this regard, the author's assumption predisposes the erroneous reference point. Once economic science chooses man as a potential target, it is man who should be at the baseline. He is the alpha and omega [Bychkova, 2021]. Therefore, the present research study focuses on reconsideration of the economic science foundations from the perspective of searching for the missing element, meaning such an economic category that could be capable of turning sand at its foundations into granite. In other words, this element should build, or rather link, or harmonize economic science in such a way that mankind would finally be able to solve the problem of its "eternal" struggle for survival.

Objectives of the research study comprise accumulation of evidence to support the assumption as stated above, by starting with impartial assessment of how the society achieves its sustainable results (i.e., increase in the quality of people's life) when applying various economic schools and models, and, finally, by finding the core principles constituting the foundation of economic science.

The author draws attention to the fact that the concept of 'man' assumes not only the biological aspects, but the human consciousness as well, which was previously defined by the author as a reference cybernetic category [Bychkova, 2021]. Based on historical analysis, systemic and logical methods, and proper expert judgement of the author, the present research study attempts at defining consciousness as an economic category.

The compatriote researchers, such as N.D. Kondratiev, V.I. Vernadsky, A.A. Bogdanov, E.E. Slutsky, L.N. Gumilyov, and others, proved the need to reconsider the notions of the world. Consequently, in addition to the researchers acknowledged in the field of economics, the author has additionally reviewed the works by A. Smith [Avtonomov, Ananyina, Makasheva, 2022], D. Riccardo, A. Marshall [Marshall, 2012], K. Marx [Marx, 2020; Marx, 2019; Marx K., Engels, 2022; Marx, 1961], who discovered the objective economic laws, the Holy Scripture [Bible. Books of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, 1994] as the fundamentals of all sciences; N. Wiener [Wiener, 1983], mathematician and father of cybernetics and the theory of artificial intelligence; I. Newton and A. Einstein [Bychkova, 2022], who brought to light the objective laws of nature and the Universe; including the theory of relativity, extrapolated by C. Teutsch [Teutsch, Teutsch, 1974] onto human consciousness, and the interdisciplinary theory of evolution as the method of learning promoted by E.

Kunin, M. Katsnelson, Yu. Volf and V. Vanchurin [Vanchurin, Wolf Y., Katsnelson M., Kooni, www]. This research study also sites the works by the Soviet and Russian scientists and researchers, namely G.Ya. Sokolnikov [Smirnova, 2013], S.L. Sobolev [Nordstrom K., Riddestrale, 2008], S.S. Shatalin [Sludkovskaya M.A., Rozinskaya, 2005], N.Ya. Petrakov [ibid.], N.I. Veduta [Veduta, 2020; Veduta, 2021] and L.I. Abalkin [Abalkin, 1987]. At the same time, the author holds to the method of dialectical materialism, in which dialectical implies recognition of the universal interconnection of objects and phenomena of the world, their motion and development driven by their inherent internal contradictions, while materialism is acceptance of the matter, inclusive of energy and information [Veduta, 2021] as the material world foundation.

Discussion

As fairly mentioned by Nikolai Veduta, the founder of economic cybernetics, 'controllability, uncontrollability or randomness of phenomena depend primarily on the extent of human knowledge of the interaction and interconnection of phenomena, as well as on presence of actual opportunities to purposefully use the objective laws for the purposes of creation of such conditions and situations, in which the laws start working steadily in the required direction' [Veduta, 2021, 12].

For three centuries (from the 17th through the 19th), the development of economic science was basically of a 'political' nature, and was applied in different senses. The representative of the theory of mercantilism, Antoine de Montchrestien, studied the issues of how the state might efficiently take part in regulation of the economic processes, and came to understanding of importance of the types of economic relations between the structural links of the economy by defining the corresponding economic relations of political economy [Sludkovskaya M.A., Rozinskaya, 2005, 47-54]. Physiocrats, in particular F. Quesnay, O. de Mirabeau, as well as one of the first Russian economists I.T. Pososhkov, considered the country's economy as a whole, introducing the concept of 'public capital' [Pososhkov, 2010]. J. Sismondi approached political economy not as the science of economic relations, but rather as the moral discipline of improving the social mechanism for the convenience of man. A. Smith, acclaimed founder of the categorical framework, defined the term 'political' through expressing the social essence of the approach to public production. Both, A. Smith, and I. Newton, believed that the natural world is harmonious owing to its divine origin. Moreover, A. Smith argued that there is no antagonism between private and public interests [Avtonomov, Ananyina, Makasheva, 2002].

Guided by the class approach, K. Marx, approved the 'political' essence of economy, defining the sphere of production as the subject of its study, and also developing the categorical framework of the theory of social reproduction, intersectoral competition and capital. The essential (strong) points of the teachings of A. Smith (according to K. Marx) and the teachings of D. Riccardo, with his approach to economy as to a comprehensive system with the objective laws at the core of its existence, became the basis of the classical political economy, the objective of which was to explore 'internal hidden connections' in the economic phenomena and processes. The teachings of A. Smith and those of T. Malthus, the phenomenal aspects, were considered weak from the standpoint of Marxism, and turned into the basis of the so-called 'vulgar' political economy (later referred to as 'catallactics' and 'economics'), which posed the problem of studying 'externally manifested connections' in the context of economic phenomena and processes [Gritsenko, 2014, 20-29].

The Marginal Revolution, marked by changing of the object of study from the structure and growth of the public product to the behavior and interaction of economic mediators, as well as from the observation of material facts (ex post phenomena and processes) to the analysis of the logic of rational

choice (ex ante decisions), resulted in the fact that political economy lost its monopoly. Thus, the British economist G. Macleod defined economics (hereinafter referred to as economics), as the science of the laws governing the ratios between the quantities of the goods exchanged [Avtonomov, Ananyina, Makasheva, 2002]. S. Fischer, R. Dornbusch, R. Schmalenzi believed that economics focused on 'how some society with limited, scarce resources decides what, how and for whom to produce' [Fisher, Dornbusch, Schmalenzi, 1993]. K.R. McConnell and S.L. Brew defined economics as the science of 'how to become rich' [Luk, 1966].

Within the society, economic relations dominate over all others, so the author agrees with K. Marx, who believed that economics is not plainly science: first of all, it is ideology. Thus, it explains not only how the economy actually works, but also tends to define the existing economic system, and, in relation to that, the social one as unaltered, and established once and for good. In other words, the most reasonable and efficient. At the same time, K. Marx focuses on dynamics of the processes, namely, that the state of society, contemporary or former, is historically transient, so the evolution of economic science is continuous. 'Society ... cannot skip the natural phases of development, nor abolish the latter by decrees. But it can reduce and alleviate the pangs of childbirth' [Marx, 2020, 65]. Thus, the evolution of society can be accelerated, yet neither by means of any dramatic change in the system, nor by revolutions, but through 'criticism', or rather, by reinterpretation of the fundamentals of economic science.

Therefore, the author advocates the view of N.I. Veduta as regards the need to combine the possibilities of economic science and the science of management, since the first 'studies the objective laws of development of the society, social production relations', and the second focuses on the 'laws of the appropriate use' of these concepts. 'The subject of this science is man' [Veduta, 2021, 454]. Indeed, man is not only the subject of the market, possessing his unlimited needs, as marginalists and neoclassics declare, but man is primarily the subject of management, the subject of economic science, and therefore the subject of reproduction, a man-architect, a man-creator. The main goal of economic management is to increase the quality of human life, which the author defines as the reproduction of living standards determined at any given time at any given specific place [Bychkova, 2021].

Likewise, when it comes either to the human society, human body or human nature, economics represents a complex dynamic system with a great number of relation types between the objects. Primarily, this is about reproduction, when the natural substance is taken, processed, turned into the final product, and transforms into income to the personal or state budget. Therefore, knowledge of the objective economic laws, which, in fact, imply particular manifestation of the objective laws of nature [Bychkova, 2022], is important for this system in terms of being manageable. In this regard, there is no place for disorderliness, as the key prerequisite for the current economic downturn lies in disproportionality of the world economy, national economies, the incongruity of the process of social reproduction which reflects the spontaneous coordination of producers in time and space. The core of this disorderliness is in Keynesianism and monetarism.

D. Keynes justified the toolkit for launching moderate inflation, conveying the priority of economic recovery, structural adjustment and decrease in unemployment. The tools of deflation, focus on financial stabilization, stability of the exchange rate, are explained by M. Friedman. From the point of view of the International Monetary Fund, the critical point for changing the phases of the 'inflation-deflation' cyclical development is the status of the balance of payments, when it cannot be improved within the context of the economic policy in effect [Veduta, 2020, 198].

The critical point of the inflation policy features overheating of the economy, rise in foreign currency debt, as well as deterioration in the balance of payments owing to the outflow of foreign

capital to the countries defined by higher interest. The US Federal Reserve is raising rates in the pursuit of curbing inflation. Dependence on the borrowed capital is also typical in view of the critical point of the deflation policy, in connection with which the states become potential hostages of paying large interest on it, with the production being reduced and unemployment getting higher. In both cases, there is a social gap, and the difference between the rich and the poor is only getting bigger. In both cases, big capital always wins.

When a smooth transition is not possible, an emergency situation arises, and transition to resolution of the crisis by military means takes place, as it was in the 1930s and 1940s, when the deflation of the 1920s triggered a rapid inflation in the 30s and resulted in the deepest crisis in the United States, Germany and other European countries, all of which preconditioned the start of the Second World War [Veduta, 2020, 196]. This happens because the current economic paradigm is based on the principle of attaining prosperity at the expense of others. No one cares about proportionality of the economy and equal status of the economic entities. Thus, mankind will never flourish under such paradigm, and there will always be different modalities, like class struggle or battle for survival.

The globalist attempts to thrive at the expense of others immanent in the 20th century confronted the economic models based on planning. This is related to the 'cost-output' method as proposed by V.V. Leontiev in the USA, and to the concept of directive planning of the national economy premised on the balance calculations in the USSR and on the economic planning in China. The models as such are based on the principle of proportional development of reproduction. Nonetheless, the planning outcome also proved to be unstable in the face of external interventions, meaning cognitive warfare. Therefore, that was also a wrong move.

The issue related to increasing the quality of human life was worked out in the 1970s-1980s by such USSR economists as S.S. Shatalina, N.S. Shukhova, O.S. Pchelintseva, S.R. Kirillova, Yu.N. Gavriltsa, Yu.V. Sukhotin. They studied the conditions needed for formation and improvement of personality. These research topics evoked the problem of social and economic multicriteria optimum. Particularly, N.Ya. Petrakov classified the criteria according to the resource aspect (human development as an element of productive forces) and the target aspect (improvement of the quality of life). The Central Economics and Mathematics Institute (CEMI) of the USSR under the Academy of Sciences positioned this optimum principle not just as the purely technical and economic principle of the best distribution of resources and arrangement of technological processes in the economy, but also as the principle of achieving such level of the social and economic relations system that would ensure prosperity (the target aspect), as well as free and comprehensive development of abilities of each member of society (the resource aspect) [Smirnova, 2013].

In theory, this problem was solved in the Soviet Union, but in practice the material aspect started to prevail. That was due to the impossibility, from the author's point of view, to exclude the objective law of value, according to which man remained unchanged if compared to what he was before the revolution, claiming certain material goods in exchange for his working time and labor. The author disagrees with Che Guevara, who said that 'everything stemmed from an erroneous concept, this being the desire to build socialism using the elements of capitalism, without essentially changing the latter. This gives way to a hybrid system that leads to a dead end; moreover, to the hardly noticeable dead end, forcing one to make more and more concessions to the domination of economic methods, i.e., forcing to retreat'. The Soviet leadership, powered by Joseph Stalin, in the opinion of the author, did the right thing, because it was premature to eliminate the effect of the objective law from the outside [Stalin, 2018], when people had not yet reached the highest level of evolution of their consciousness [Bychkova, 2022]. That is, even if all elements of capitalist relations were completely abolished, man

would not cease to be a fetishist, and that would lead to far greater contradictions and, ultimately, to catastrophes, conflicts, etc.

Stalin's associates realized the fact that human nature remained unchanged. Particularly, G.Ya. Sokolnikov advanced the statement as follows: 'Bourgeois elements ... in one way or another absorbed into the Soviet economic bodies. At the same time, they retained those relationships of familiarization, business communication and even former interdependence. They retained the old psychology of management, the old methods of economic management and the tendency to uphold at all costs their past time standard of living. This obviously gives rise to a widespread business bourgeois practice, which restores the old type of economic relations on the old foundation of commercial and entrepreneurial profit' [Sokolnikov, 2006, 91].

For this very reason, alternation of generations and the end of the Great Patriotic War, gave start to development of cybernetics, the science focusing on studies of the objective laws of nature, economics, and society, and was supposed to contribute to development of all sectors of the national economy, development of the economy through transition to the automated control, as well as to acceleration of the evolution of consciousness among the Soviet people. However, all that stagnated on account of cognitive war against the USSR that intensified after the Cuban missile crisis [38].

In the 1960s the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) created a special division to study the cyber threat likely to come from the Soviet Union. Based on the related reports, the closest adviser to John F. Kennedy produced the memorandum stating that 'the Soviet determination to rely on cybernetics' will give the Soviet Union a 'huge advantage', and if America continues to ignore cybernetics, then it will be done for' [Pikhorovich, 2016, 94]. CIA maintained focus, and devoted its manuals and research to the works on human consciousness, which was defined by the Soviet scientists as a dynamic information category, i.e., cyber category. J. F. Kennedy often repeated the words, and which later began to be attributed to him, but were initially presented by Academician S.L. Sobolev, that 'man is the most perfect of the cybernetic machines known to us so far, in the construction of which the program is genetically embedded, so that all the activity of the human body represents the functioning of a system that follows in all its parts the same laws of mathematics, physics, chemistry...' [Aleksashin, 1971, 119].

In the 2000s, CIA and the US State Department initiated the process of declassification of the documents related to the first phase of the Cold War spanning over the 1950s. They were testimony to the fact that:

- a large-scale information war was waged against the USSR;
- its methods and techniques were meticulously elaborated, comprising compilation of specific manuals.

Unlike Germany, which during the Great Patriotic War underestimated, or more precisely, conducted poor testing of the properties of consciousness of the Soviet people, the United States took this mistake into account, and emphasized importance of the analytical research based on the data available on consciousness. In 1951, Robert J. Hooker, in his memorandum on the CIA's Troy project, said that 'we must clearly remember that all international actions - wars included - are aimed at consciousness and emotions of people' [Foreign Relations of the United States, 1950–1955, www].

In January 2021, the NATO Innovation Center (iHub) published a report stating that human consciousness is to be understood as a new field (domain) of war, and CW (cognitive warfare) is a type of war, meaning direct impact on human consciousness by non-military means [Anticognitive struggle: awareness and resilience, www]. The purpose of this war lies in destabilization and destruction of the ethnic group. At the same time, it remains of paramount importance to create certain ambiance, like

worsening economic conditions, so that people would concentrate on survival, thus ignoring the active function of the information analysis for the purposes of its further objective interpretation, i.e., switching off any of their thinking abilities.

The collapse of the USSR proves the presence of the breach at the fundamentals of its economic paradigm, i.e., ideology. In the author's opinion, China has the same breach, proved by tight control imposed on its people. Yet the same breach exists in all the economic models which were discussed above. It is inappropriate to judge whether they are justified or not, or rather erroneous or not. In reality, they are contradictory, still given the natural development of economic science, a definite split is, in fact, seen at its fundamentals. In other words, the core element, human consciousness, is missing.

Consequently, it is fatal, in the opinion of the author, to ignore consciousness as the object of scientific knowledge and as the economic category. This is the profound reason why mankind is still forced to fight for survival. If man, with all his knowledge, work skills, experience, represents the principal element of productive forces, then the evolutionary change in his nature is required, which 'constitutes the aggregate of all social relations' [Marx, Engels, 1961, 561] in order to guarantee sustainable changes in social relations spreading over economic, political and social spheres.

In the course of their research studies, the author defined human consciousness as a cybernetic category, and precisely as a multi-level dynamic information system of all thoughts (conscious and subconscious), as well as any related mental impulses and emotions pertinent to any given man from the moment of conception to the last breath [Bychkova, 2021]. The principal collection of these thoughts is represented by intergenerational transmission, which is hidden at the deeper layers of consciousness and is referred to as subconsciousness. In fact, it contains information about the entire history of mankind. 'Thinking about consciousness as of something integral is possible only at the highest structural level of the material world, namely at the level of society, to which man belongs to' [Zhukov, 1976, 157-158]. Cybernetics, with its dual determination of processes and the principle of feedback, considers behavior and life experience, as well as the results obtained by man, as the outcome of thinking, mostly subconsciously. This represents the material aspect of information. Consequently, the information contained in our consciousness, including our subconsciousness, i.e., deeper layers of information, sooner or later produces certain result in the frame and behavior of a particular individual, throughout his life output, as well as in his descendants. Thus, it is possible to uncover the information of consciousness only by means of the material aspect, by the results. If the results do not correspond to what is expected, or if they are not satisfactory for man, then his algorithms of thoughts and actions do not correspond to the objective laws. The principle of trinity is the key to cybernetics and life in general [Bychkova, 2022]. The statement by K. Marx that 'it is not the consciousness of people that determines their existence, but, on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness', in the opinion of the author, requires clarification, since it is referred to the influence of the adjacent environment on the conscious surface layer of consciousness that accumulates information. The deeper layers are practically not affected, and man continues to go around in a circle of the struggle for survival and its modalities. Therefore, the dramatic shift in social and economic pattern will make no change to the human nature. At least four generations are required to achieve that.

Consciousness, belonging to a dynamic information system (process), at the same time is a property and link to the control system, the role of which adheres to the subject of thinking, together with the controlled external (natural and social) environment [Zhukov, 1976, 142]. Man is able to foresee the result of his work, the result, 'which was already at the beginning of this process in the mind of man, and so that result is perfect' [Marx K., Engels, 1961, 189]. The formation of a goal, a plan, an informational 'model of the required future', the achievement of which is subject to all human activity,

determines the regulative nature of consciousness. Human consciousness controls the aspects of human safety as well [Bychkova, 2021].

Consciousness, being superior among all information processing types, is nothing more than just an internal model of the external world. The ability to think and cognition, through which objects are displayed indirectly and generally, constitute the essence of modeling by the subject possessing consciousness, i.e., man [Zhukov, 1976, 160]. That is, thinking is, first of all, the process of information processing, the goal of which is set forth by the subject in control (man), when the mental capacity (brain as its carrier) receives different data accumulated by consciousness, assembles and produces the required result, and then reproduces it in the environment. In event of unsatisfactory reproduction, a through feedback contributes to restarting the process.

Throughout the existence of human society, man has changed very little in the context of biology. However, when it comes to the amount of accumulated knowledge, human consciousness has made a giant leap. Consciousness is a constantly replenished dynamic information system in which the entire basis of knowledge, skills of mankind, as well as the totality of social relations have been accumulated [Aleksashin, 1971, p. 20]. The essence of development of consciousness is the development of social relations.

Consequently, it is consciousness, and not, for instance, financial or industrial capital, that changes the sphere of production, restructures the social sphere, culture and people's way of life, but essentially it changes the social and economic patterns. This aspect, in the opinion of the author, is the basis that economic science and its derivatives are lacking.

Considering consciousness as the knowledge base and as the process leads to the conclusion that its natural functions comprise not only its material embodiments, such as financial, industrial, human capital, but also modeling of the social relations, and the process of reproduction per se. In this case, consciousness as an economic category implies the fixed capital and the process of creation, i.e., the process of labor involving man and his surroundings (nature, society), 'a process in which man, through the activity of his own, mediates, regulates and controls metabolism between himself' and the environment [Marx, 2020, 188]. At the same time, the author considers capital as the past (i.e., related to previous generations and previous life stages of any given man) process of creation, 'dead labor', according to K. Marx. In other words, these are durable goods created by the ancestors of man needed to create new goods for him.

Consciousness is directed according to or against the objective laws. It evolves or degrades. The process of evolution of consciousness is conditioned by the property of self-growth, just like capital. Its growth means the true success of a man, which implies its surplus value expressed through the change of a particular on-going quantitative value, which is generally referred to as mental aggregate and which depends on the information quality in the consciousness. The evolution or increment of the mental aggregate is represented through improvement in the information quality of the consciousness, i.e. retraining, coordinating it with the objective laws, which 'comprise a great number of factors, observations and experiences in the most concise and economical form', and 'their application largely unloads man's memory and frees it for conducting constructive, creative thinking' [Luk, 1966, 42]. Retraining these laws by trial and error method in the process of natural evolution, or through purposeful learning, man ceases to survive, and directs all his conscious activity to creation.

Mental aggregate is an invisible state of the system; but its material aspect is reflected by means of the existential outcome for any man, and includes the physical body, its condition, as well as money or any other capital. The entire life experience of man is observable. Since this is a dynamic and constant process, it seems appropriate to depict it as a continuous dynamic system using the function of time (t)

and an ordinary differential equation:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = f(m, t), \text{ where } m \in D \subset R^2 \text{ and } t \in [0, \infty]$$

The solution to this equation is a function. For instance, if the following conditions are true:

F

(m) is continuously differentiable with respect to m,

then for any initial condition $m_0 \in D$ ($\forall m_0 \in D$), where $m_0 = m(0)$ given $t = 0$, with p solving a Cauchy problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dm}{dt} = f(m) \\ m(0) = m_0 \end{array} \right.$$

Figure 1 shows that Δm is increase in consciousness, as the true success of man, like achievement of such quality of subconscious and conscious information, and such quality of thoughts, in which their difference with the objective laws will be less than that in the predecessors of any given man, and will tend to zero. In other words, man developed what he inherited, and then brought the same to perfection. This is the evolution of human consciousness, which can be observed/evaluated using the criterion of efficiency, that is achievement of the desired material and non-material results.

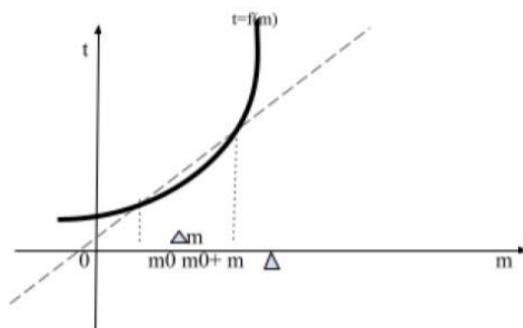


Fig. 1 - Graphic representation of consciousness

The economic category of consciousness allows finding the goal in the formula of capital M-T-M', which K. Marx considered an endless world process. If the material aspect of the mental aggregate is the life outcome for any given man, for instance, financial gains, then increment in the mental aggregate is the utmost goal of this process, as well as of the process of the entire history of mankind. At the same time, increment of the mental aggregate presumes the upward trend in view of the processing function of consciousness. This implies increase in efficiency to obtain any kind of tangible or intangible results. In this regard, any kind of accumulation loses its meaning. This implies that dead labor in the form of materialized capital makes no sense in resisting to living labor. On the contrary, it will be reproduced by man himself in the environment and through the process of thinking / modeling as the necessary infrastructure and the means to realize human potential. This aspect reflects self-sufficiency, as the true nature of man who always has enough resources to implement his ideas, and he will always reproduce the necessary conditions to find a platform for the best possible realization of his talents.

The founders of economic science proceeded from the Christian interpretation of the Bible, in which the second Christian commandment is considered to be more important than the first one, particularly because, firstly, it is asked to love your neighbor, and then the Lord thy God, i.e., your life principles. This delusion gave rise to the substitution of concepts: man, instead of focusing on his own development, dealt with other people's problems, saved someone, and worked for someone else's capital This means rejection of one's success, and, consequently, of one's life. Man does not repay the main debt, and it points to increment in mental aggregate. Consequently, he is left with the eternal burden of repayment of other debts.

This aspect underlies all economic models, including the Soviet planning model. Therefore, the methods of cognitive warfare discussed above were deemed efficient. The fundamental contradiction, when a person gives up his success for the sake of a brighter future, produced the effect of an exploding bomb on the third generation of the Soviet people, when they, receiving remuneration for their work, could not even satisfy their current needs not because of industrialization or war, which their parents and grandparents lived through, but due to the scarcity of everything. Moreover, decrease of the labor intensification and shortening of the working day, without changing the fundamentals, led to waste of time in the Soviet society, because one who did not set a goal to evolve personally had plenty of free time. Heavy drinking practices, drug addiction, and various informal movements flourished.

As shown in Figure 2, the total mental aggregate ($M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$) of the population of the USSR, as the arithmetic mean value of mental aggregate for all people, was less than a conventional unit. It means it was rather immaterial and dependent on any kind of information impact. Proximity of the total mental aggregate to zero leads to increase in mortality in the country. In this case, the practical mechanism can be different and can include wars, epidemics, famine, repressions, etc. Thus, the downtrend of the mental aggregate prior to the Great Patriotic War was accompanied by a low value of life. During the war, when people began to lose their loved one, the value of life and motivation to live began to increase, and, consequently the mental aggregate began to grow simultaneously, exceeding that of the enemy. The result was not long in coming: the offensive of the Soviet troops, the victory and acceleration of development rates for the entire country in the post-war five-year plans.

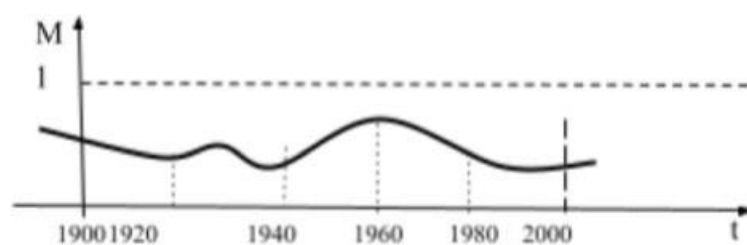


Fig. 2 - Mental aggregate of the Russian Empire, USSR, Russia

If circulation is necessary, as well as production, where the ability to work turns into labor, then it becomes condition sufficient to create a surplus value. In this case and with regard to consciousness, the human society and communication are required, and conscious re-education of the objective laws is a sufficient condition for increment in mental aggregate. Thus, Figure 2 shows that in the 1950s and 1960s, the focus on formation of a man-creator led to increment in mental aggregate of the Soviet people.

Introduction of the category of consciousness and mental aggregate removes all contradictions in

various economic models and approaches, which are actually pointed to when questioning the consequences and external manifestations. The reason is consciousness, its information. The most important aspect is introduction of the concept of success, which does not consist in absolute criteria of industrial, financial, intellectual and human capital, and which can be capitalized, i.e., turned into a commodity, but rather in increment of mental aggregate. Its value is the main wealth of man and society, between which there is no contradiction, as assumed by A. Smith. This success criterion will contribute to the growth of human safety, de-victimization and decriminalization of society [Bychkova, 2021]. In other words, the heavier the mental aggregate of man, the more difficult it is to influence and somehow affect it, and much closer the content of the man's consciousness is to the objective laws of life.

In general, the true causes of the cult of struggle, including the class struggle, could not be seen by economists at the level of investigation. For instance, 'violence' during the initial accumulation of capital becomes absolutely justified, because it is based on a criminal idea: man is not self-sufficient, therefore man tends to seize something, deprive some other man from it, etc. This is the consciousness of pirates, conquerors, colonizers. History has shown that the idea that 'expropriators will be expropriated and the last hour of capitalism will come' [Marx, 2020] can not be implemented; expropriators and those expropriated will simply change places. K. Marx said, that 'A king is a king only because people treat him like one, only because people recognize him a king. But the paradox is that these people themselves consider themselves as subjects because they consider the king to be the king' [Marx Engels, 2022]. That is, in reality, kings and other rulers depend on their people, but the latter do not understand this, and give themselves into voluntary slavery.

The introduction of the category of consciousness also removes contradictions in terms of the ethics and safety of artificial intelligence [Bychkova, 2021]. This means that man is willing to switch from manual to automated management of the economy to eventually concentrate on the main thing, namely increment of his mental aggregate and deal with creative activity. Man, without duality/split in consciousness, with the thoughts of high quality will always be above any machine and will be able to correctly and precisely set the task for any machine, as assumed by A. Einstein [Luk, 1966, 119] and N.I. Veduta [Veduta, 2021, 288].

The last aspect, in the author's opinion, is the key element in defining feasibility of any economic approach or model. As mentioned above, there are no contradictions in the afore-stated judgements, since they are all designed to serve mankind at different stages of its development. At the current stage, it is important to accept causality of all phenomena and processes. The assertion that 'the Universe itself is tuned to the emergence of life' [Vanchurin, Wolf, Katsnelson, Kooni, www] must be acknowledged as a fundamental absolute law of being.

Conclusions

Eventually, in the author's opinion, in order for mankind to take the path of sustainable growth, it is required to recognize consciousness as an economic category, as well as the institution, the performance of which is aimed at changing human society, socio-economic results and socio-economic patterns. The content of human consciousness is the principal cause of all processes and results in the society. The next steps the mankind must take inward, towards the evolution of its consciousness, in particular increase in its mental aggregate. The task of the country is to contribute to creation of the required and sufficient conditions for this process, thereby ensuring their sustainable prosperity.

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Перспективы считать сознание экономической категорией

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Аннотация

В статье автор определяет сознание человека как экономическую категорию. Учитывая достижения экономической науки, автором сделан вывод, что в ее основании присутствует некоторый пробел. Следовательно, все результаты, достигнутые человечеством, разнородны. И все же в основании экономической науки есть один недостающий аспект, который дает возможность устранить существующие противоречия и саккумулировать все результаты, достигнутые экономической наукой, в одно целое для того, чтобы они были полезны для всего человечества. И таким аспектом является сознание человека. Если данную категорию не принять во внимание, то человечество никогда не будет освобождено от непрекращающейся, экзистенциальной борьбы за существование и не достигнет стабильных показателей деятельности, таких как благосостояние, процветание, улучшение качества жизни и реализация своего потенциала.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

Бычкова Н.Ю. Prospects for consciousness to become an economic category// Экономика: вчера, сегодня, завтра. 2023. Том 13. № 1А. С. 58-71. DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.81.75.007

Ключевые слова

Сознание, подсознание, культурный код, экономическая категория, кибернетическая категория, объективные законы, эволюция сознания, закон бытия, кибернетика, когнитивная война, информационная война, фундамент экономической науки, ментальная масса, прибавочная стоимость, прирост ментальной массы, успех, благосостояние.

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