



CONCEPT OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

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Abstract: The article examines the methodological significance of the categories of "concept" and "principles" in relation to the organization of the process of investing in the real sector of the economy. The author systematizes the content and evolution of the views of representatives of various economic schools on the process of investing in the real sector of the economy in conceptual and fundamental aspects.

Key words : conceptualism, understanding , principle , crisis , decline , structure crisis , modernization, innovation, lending .

The definition of conceptual rules characterizing the movement of investments in the real sector of the economy requires a preliminary study of the essence of the concept of "concept". The term "concept" comes from the Latin word "conceptio", which means "understanding" and appeared in the framework of the development of the medieval philosophical direction of conceptualism, presented by such famous thinkers as Pierre Abelard, John Duns Scotus and others. Among the philosophers mentioned, Abelard was the first to formulate the main ideas of conceptualism and define its principles as a kind of synthesis of rationalism and empiricism. Pierre. Abelard's views were characteristic of the works of his followers, representatives of different movements and different eras. Thus, some of the rules of medieval conceptualism were characteristic of the philosophical ideas of J. Locke and G. Hegel. Some features of the philosophical movement founded by Pierre Abelard are also common to such famous thinkers as Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, William of Ockham, and others.

The essence of Pierre Abelard's conceptualism was that general concepts are neither truths nor definitions of the meaning of words; they are inherent in the human mind before the beginning of cognition and acquire a certain meaning through human experience.

The famous Scottish philosopher, author of the work "The Study of the Human Mind on the Principles of Reason and Perception", Hamilton became a follower of the traditions of conceptualism. This philosopher, a representative of the British school of empiricism, did not change the Scottish traditions and therefore managed to transform conceptualism into a qualitatively new form. Thus, using the term "concept", W. Hamilton interpreted the essence of concepts as forms that restore the integrity of the experience of perception, but differ from perception by focusing attention.

In the twentieth century, the main feature of the concept was considered to be the symbolization of personal perceptual experience through imagination. Such ideas first appeared in the works of the American philosopher S. Langer, who was famous for his work in the field of aesthetics and consciousness and who made a significant contribution to understanding the essence of the "symbol" in science. Other scientists who made a significant

contribution to the study of these issues in the twentieth century were E. Cassirer and A. Whitehead, and S. Langer was their student.

It should also be noted that the role of the concept in science is interpreted by philosophers such as J. Deleuze and F. Guattari, known for their works "What is Philosophy" and "Anti-Oedipus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia", in which the authors use the concept of concepts, their main feature is that they formed the core of any concept and considered it as something inherent in thought, its possibility, a living category or element of Transcendental experience.

Since conceptualism attempted to solve the very general and important problem of the hierarchy of the importance of reason and feelings in the knowledge of the world for philosophy, it should be noted that many thinkers contributed to the development of conceptualism. However, the works of D. Serle, J. Habermas, B. Waldenfels, N. M. Bakhtin, K. A. Apel, V. S. Bibler, H. Blumenberg, and the like are especially significant and relevant for the scientific problem under study.

Based on the opinions of prominent scientists, it can be said that a concept should be considered a highly generalized view of the essence of a particular phenomenon, on the basis of which it is possible to create a general theoretical basis for interpreting and solving certain studied problems.

Taking into account the above point of view, it should be noted that principles can be an important component of any concept, since they are built by inductively moving from the specific to the general. The origin of the concept of the term "principle" is associated with the Latin word "principium", which is translated as the beginning, the first principle. Therefore, it can be noted that the presence of principles should be considered one of the main requirements for the formation of any theory, including economic theory. The existence of principles in science the importance of academic A. by I skill with emphasized . This problem as follows commented Berg: " a man without principles is a rudder and without a compass to the ship looks like ." To the above according to N. G. Chernyshevsky exactly of principles shortage inevitable in a way to confusion take comes said guess very fair because calculation can of principles science for the importance Oh my. Constitution from the authors one T. Payne both he proved the principles army soldiers army impassable on the spot from the test will be held , emphasized . of principles main to the concepts compliance did without , S. G. Small principles absolutely all events and to the processes characteristic said fair to the conclusion came .

Economy activity principles doctrine G. Cantillon , F. Quesnay , A. Smith, D. Ricardo's fundamental from his works starting and modern scientists CG McConnell , S. G. Brub , N. G. Mankiv and others .

However , " economic of the concept of " principle ". the essence interpretation to do above to the language taken scientists point from the point of view outside left Modern scientists to this oh my god They gave it . So and K. G. McConnell and S. G. beer economy principle some quantitative to uncertainties what happened to him generalization is it true ? they emphasize . This scientists own in the conclusions principle determination only induction , conclusion to release through possible , said to guess rely on it based on there are always exceptions will be So , every what economic principles abstract nature .

Economy principles to determine big contribution added another one scientists among them N. G. Mankiw , economics about to knowledge based ten principle described . So so , this scientist 10 principles of economics brings :

1. To customers redirection ;
2. Product the price is this the product to take for your waiver need was of the thing price ;

3. A smart person is marginal changes about thinks ;
4. Someone person to warnings answer gives ;
5. Trade mutual beneficial ;
6. Market economic activity organization to do wonderful method is considered ;
7. Sometimes of the state to the economy intervention necessary ;
8. Population life level goods of the state and services work to release ability with is determined ;
9. Product prices growth how much of the money supply in the economy growth to their own pace related ;
10. Short within the deadline society unemployment and between inflation choice to do need .

So so , this scientist by given principles market economy of activity general characteristics reflection it vibrates . These principles in the economy happened happening including various events to its real sector investments justification for " start" as " period " seeing exit possible .

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