

ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVOLUTION-CONTENT ANALYSIS

The different rate of growth in developed and emerging economies led to the mass interest in this problem. Various factors directly impact the national economy functioning.

Theoretical researches in the sphere of economic growth along with grounded scientific development of theoretical models and approaches have the significant problem – the theoretical inconsistency and polarity.

The purpose of this article is to justify theoretically the existence of economic growth category and to show the interdependence between it and economic development.

There are two economic growth models: neo-Keynesian and neoclassical one. Evolutional approach is the third model, where the institutional approach which is widely spread in contemporary science, is the fourth one. The theory of endogenous growth constitutes the fourth model.

As we see, modern economic growth theories are based on 5 models. Analyzing all of them we can make a conclusion that the economic growth and development are totally different categories. There is no absolute connection between the growth and development, however they are interdependent. It is not right to assert that the growth is only change in quantity and the development is a qualitative change.

Taking into account all the “economic growth” notions it would be relevant to state that the economic growth is the main constituent of economic development. Various economic, organizational, structural, institutional qualitative and quantitative rates of endogenous and exogenous nature are closely tied to government policies and characterize the certain changes in the macroeconomic system and production sphere.