

Non-Conventional Economic Thinking in the New Economy

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ABSTRACT: The article shows that economic and unconventional managerial thinking is characterized by "higher" risks compared to the risk from conventional based economy thinking. Resorting to quasi-discrete quantification limits predictability / non-predictability related to conventional economic thought / unconventional. It concludes that the existence and perpetuation of event risks - even in the new economy, show us absolutism conceptual and practical functional production / reproduction and distribution / consumption, irrespective of the manifests operational type economy. Acceptance technologies use ultra belongs to man / person. Therefore, the human resources in the new economy is the central decision makers and full operation of generating conventional / unconventional. But it is necessary to use interface for intelligent systems management and organization conventionally, respectively for "disturbance / creation of faults" to determine consciously appearance non-conventionally "unprecedented" bearing.

Keywords: management, economic and managerial unconventional thinking, the New Economy, intelligent interface

I. INTRODUCTION. LITERATURE VIEW.

In general economic theory prevalence of seeking "clichés" / theoretical and applied conventional sequences on production and reproduction, respectively on distribution and consumption. If they are combined, then it creates an opportunity to get "models" and "sequences / economic picture" quasi-finals, which by assumption become significant for organizational entities or groups engaged in social survival.

Economic and managerial literature [i], [ii], [iv], it is recognized that meets common economic structures combined productive economic thinking with the unconventional and conventional management.

So sequences / "images" are the result of combination of productive thought processes and economic and managerial osmotic conventional inserts with elements of unconventional thinking, often innovative. In fact, on this basis would introduce quasi-structural and functional stability in global economic production lines and processes.

We believe that economic thinking and unconventional managerial risks is characterized by "higher" compared to the risk from conventional thinking based economy. Is justified in this context the question "(...) why individuals who want to be different from others will, paradoxically, find it rational to imitate other people." (Andrew E. Clark, Andrew J. Oswald, 1998, pp. 133–155)

We issue the thesis that, in fact, unconventional thinking contributes to conventional "destabilize" images / sequences because the innovative "unusual" formalizes an productive-economic arsenal and managerial again, influencing the overall activities of productive / reproductive an economic structure. As such, "(...) 'vision' of society, its basic assumptions and value judgements, is necessary in order to understand why conventional development economics confronts some insuperable problems in analysing the real problems of the poor countries." (Sanjaya Lall, 1976, pp.181-195)

Ultimately, it is a "a disturbance / positive malfunction" by assuming / recognition of new ideas, concepts, methods, techniques, tools, "we", quasi-continuous innovation, which are separately notified by unconventional appearance and manifestation, but especially by their influences their theoretical and pragmatic.

II. QUANTIFYING CVAISI-DISCRET LIMITS PREDICTABILITY / NON-PREDICTABILITY RELATED TO CONVENTIONAL ECONOMIC THOUGHT / UNCONVENTIONAL

Often we see that high technology (*hi-tech*) have an increased impact in processing nonconventional economy in relation to this common technologies (*low-tech*). Therefore, I think it is possible to obtain the thesis that in the new knowledge-based economy unconventional role factor $F(T)$ (technologies), [iv], to be greater than the factor $F(o)$ (man):

$$F(T) > F(o) \quad (1)$$

However, the wording intrinsic implicit existential and functional technology belongs to man. We believe that the terms "conventional", "unconventional", "*hi-tech*" and that "*low-tech*" can assimilate concepts

pre-specified and pre-determined for defining, shaping, formalization of inputs (inputs) in the appearance of the new economy based on knowledge and risk.

Therefore, "Decreasing innovation cycles, changing market situations as well as growing specialisation in individual market segments demand new ways of economic thinking, increasingly forcing enterprises into cooperations, sometimes even with direct competitors." (Klaus Fischer, Jörg P. Müller, Ingo Heimig, August-Wilhelm Scheer, 1996).

The overall equation "input-output" for any type of economy, these terms may be subjects of application or recognition. It is common, but usually the situation in which the use of "unconventional" is not imposed mandatory to highlight the emergence of new economic success. However, its use provides "glimpse" definitions "new knowledge", a new type of economy, even if for the moment there is a generic predetermined global vision "nouii economy".

Self-saturation of industrial / postindustrial capitalism in the contemporary period, through modern telecommunication and information technologies with the advent of integrated global economy, all of which gave rise to the formalization of the knowledge economy and further formalizing the economy and society based on knowledge.

It also remains the thesis that decision ultimately lies with man himself / person (manager), is he / she who accepts or final outputs. But pragmatic observation that is recognized in the financial system capital inflows and technology in the new economy will overtake that role and influence, "human inputs".

On the other hand, "Endogenous and contextual interactions express distinct ways that persons might be influenced by their social environments, while correlated effects express a nonsocial phenomenon." (Charles F. Manski, 2000, p.24)

Decider manager, man / person to get models decisions on which to formulate policies, concepts and ideas of choosing sustainable uses, typically interfaces forms and actions in systems with legal provisions smart (S / MI), [iv], (Figure 1), which are the hard drives and software of information technology crowd, or those who "artificially creates knowledge."

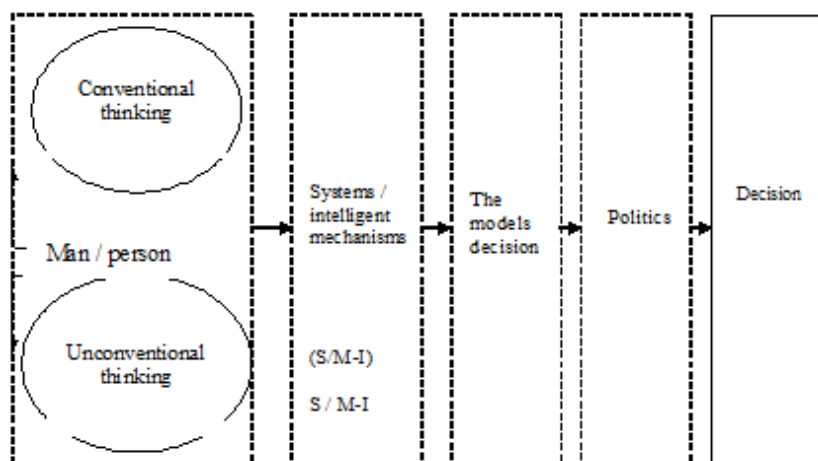


Fig.1. Interposing systems / intelligent mechanisms (S/A-MI) between decider (man / person) and decisions

Essentially, the aim / quantification (at least discrete) limits of predictability / non-predictability related to conventional / unconventional thinking. [iv], (Figure 2)

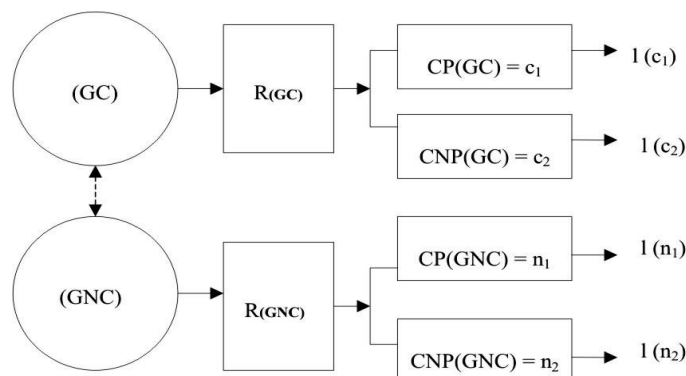


Fig. 2. Getting predictability limits / predictability for the thinking economic conventional / unconventional

(GC)= conventional economic thinking; CNP(GC) = unpredictable ways from conventional thinking;
 (GNC)= non-conventional economic thinking; CP(GNC)= predictable ways of thinking unconventional;
 R(GC)= risks of conventional thinking; CNP(GNC)= unpredictable ways of thinking unconventional;
 R(GNC) = risks of unconventional thinking; CP(GC)= predictable ways from conventional thinking;
 l(c₁); l(c₂); l(n₁); l(n₂)= limits of predictability / non- predictability.

It appears that conventional economic thinking in its patterns mainly put some risks {R(GC)}, to be taken into account in achieving predictability limits {l(c₁)}, respectively non- predictability {l(c₂)}. However, unconventional thinking occasions opportunities manifestation of risks{R(GNC)} influencing setting limits predictability {l(n₁)}, respectively nepredictibilității {l(n₂)}. The conclusion, [iv], is that we advance in absolute risks of conventional economic thinking based economy are lower than those of non-conventional economic thinking based economy:

$$|R(GC)| < |R(GNC)| \tag{2}$$

and:

$$|CNP(GC)| < |CP(GNC)| \tag{3}$$

i.e. unpredictability of conventional economic thinking is lower than economic predictability associated unconventional thinking.

The assertion above provides the conceptual manifestation of the new economy, the prevailing thinking and practice productive / unproductive and the distribution / consumption by a "conventional unconventional". We note, moreover, that the reduction in common, common and understandable strategies unconventional operationalization general economy means approach "conventional" promotion of financial capital together with technology for obtaining stock control (outputs) "unprecedented", [iv], (Figure 3.)

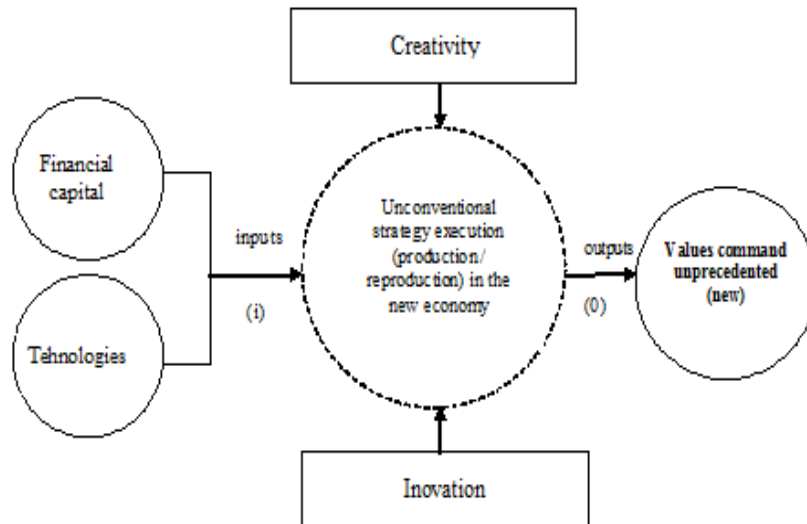


Fig 3. Trivialization execution proceedings unconventional strategies for obtaining switchable values (outputs) "unprecedented" in the new economy

As such, non-conventional economic thinking produced / reproduced the conventional one, ie not assist in eradication or separation "of the conventional intrinsically". For realization of the above conceptual recourse to "knowledge orientation" and to focus its accumulation in "makers". But it is necessary to use intelligent systems for organizing and conducting the conventional interface, ie for "disturbance / creation of faults" to determine, consciously unconventional appearance carrier "unprecedented".

However, we agree with the opinion that *"The increasing complexity of organisations and computer-controlled technical processes and systems makes it impossible to design them as monolithic entities and to maintain and monitor them by a centralised control."* (Klaus Fischer, Jörg P. Müller, Ingo Heimig, August-Wilhelm Scheer, - Intelligent agents in virtual enterprises, CiteSeer-x-7M, German AI Research Centre-DFKI GmbH, Institut für Wirtschaftsinformatik /WI, 1996)

It is estimated that the above approach can be achieved by involving generic two factors: 1) the man F(o) and 2) technologies F(T), which become inputs (inputs) systemic procedural conceptual area of the new economy. [iv] Thus, man / person in the position of "input" can influence the feasibility limits of predictability in action production / reproduction and distribution / consumption.

Study case: Operational unconventional economic assimilation as an expression of tendencies that may occur in advance for the new economy.

"Businesses virtual", conducted using internet technologies were considered, effective from 1990-1995, as "unconventional" in comparative terms with those of ordinary among companies in the economy. Stage after stage reached as far (2016) attribute "unconventional" to erode and internet businesses represent a habitual activity, quasi-conventional prospects in the short term to become "conventional" with increasing without previous volume online transactions (sales, purchases, online auctions, payments, contracts, negotiations, etc).

Firms in ordinary economy "moves" step by step in cyberspace in part, some of them completely. However, companies in both economies infallibility ("old" and "new" economy ") is not absolute. We appreciate, however, that businesses depend on and will still depend on the same rules of objective laws of political economy.

Advance the thesis that the existence and perpetuation of event risks - even in the new economy, show us absolutism conceptual and practical functional production / reproduction and distribution / consumption, irrespective of the type of economy manifests operational. Acceptance technologies using ultra belongs to man / person. Therefore, the human resources in the new economy is the central decision makers and full operation of generating conventional / unconventional. Acceptance of new technological motivations related savings resulting from the performance expected / required scheduled. Outputs / switchable pre-specified values may suffer on their attempts absolutization (no decider will not commit themselves to making "some good, as true" at any price). Instead, the new economy that "something" will always need to be done with the attributes "good" and "right", "true". Specific outlook for production / reproduction and distribution / consumption in the new economy can differentiate vñcedput phase of the new economic framework by variability in levels of learning / education "of workers / contractors intelligent". The vulnerability of the new economy remains practical reality, as long as it is born of substance, form / content "old economy", characterized intrinsic vulnerabilities.

However, in our opinion, "engineering" is the paradigm in the area of habitat technological performant, but equally may well become "constraint in the conventional default" as long as "it teaches and legitimizes" technologies of relevance that can be used and recovered by extension applied in the field productive / reproductive overall economic environment. Engineering could gain a central role in the new economy to the extent that it becomes "producer" of technological rupture, so unconventional. Pre-specification values strengthens switchable functional significance "routine economy" usual the productive systems / reproductive and distribution / consumption current economic thinking are supported by pre-determined. [iv], (Figure 4)

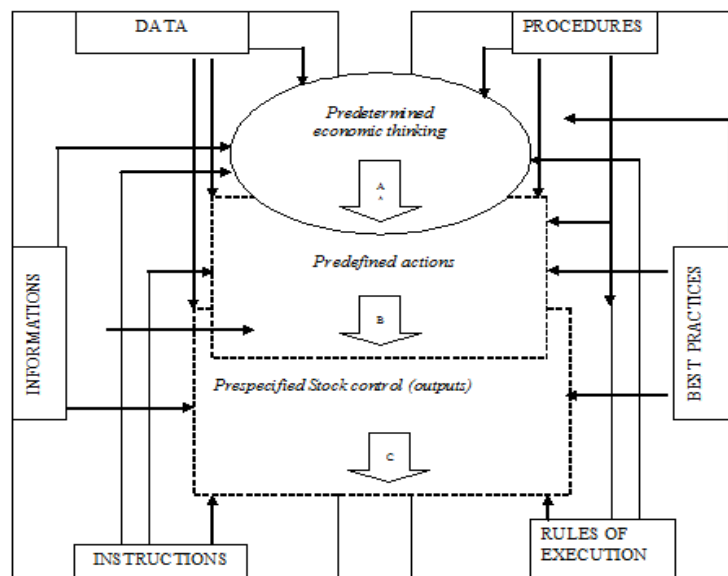


Fig.4. Switchable pre formulation of the values specified in the current economy using trivial systems, routines and related economic thought streamlined

If we accept the data collection process and information, instructions were added to it, all contributing to the formulation route algorithm in "pre-determined economic thinking, predefined actions pre-specified outputs". In fact, procedures, rules and best execution practices articulates entry "mechanistic and quasi-static". Therefore, use, followed by reuse of common knowledge is characteristic economy. Creating new knowledge is specific to the new economy in which economic thinking actions defined unstructured occasions, obtaining values based control performance. [iv], (Figure 5)

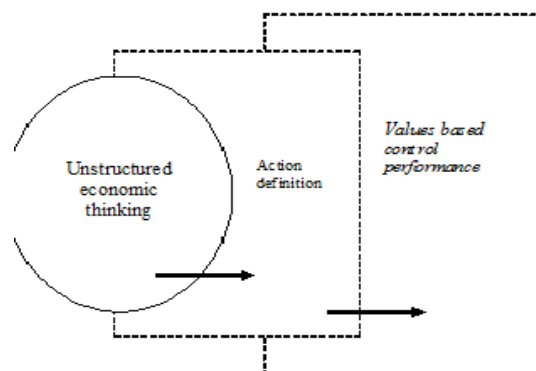


Fig.5. Formulation based control performance values in the new economy

Experiences and values in the present economy are found in new experiences and new information in a new network of the new economy. Moreover, quasi-continuous combination between factors stabilizing and destabilizing the economic environment leads to achieving post-modern structure / structuring and obtaining intensive quasi-stability of the new economy. [iv], (Figure 6).

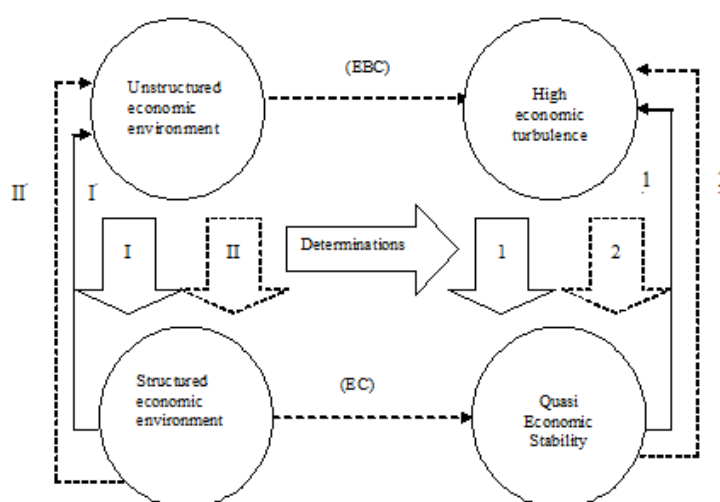


Fig.6. The trend of unstructured economic environment to achieve intensive economic and quasi-stability structuring

(1') (2') (I') (II')...= iterations by quasi stability;
 (EBC)= knowledge based economy;
 (EC)= quasi-conventional stabilized economy

Between conventional quasi-stabilized economy and knowledge economy iterative movement manifests resources, concepts, procedures, etc., marking the determination of general economic advance alternation binomial "nuisance high - quasi-stability". Always, even in the new economy, the overall trend will manifest any economic environment to achieve status unstructured structured / quasi-structured, any turbulence autoimpunându the cvsi-achieving economic stability.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Non-conventional economic thinking in the New Economy is based on the real need to ensure sustainable views on the balance between resources and knowledge, which is about to be overthrown in favor of knowledge as a resource; the latter becomes the factor determining the standard of living more than the land (surface, earth) work or work tools / production. (World Development Report, 1998) [iv]. Define the level of knowledge is a formula of support for a country to analyze its capabilities to participate in their development and the overall development of the human community, concerned the benefits of knowledge and action learning or assimilation of knowledge in form and updated content.

Economic thinking unconventional confirms that countries that achieved high growth development are major holders of unconventional active knowledge (innovation) and brave intellectual capital to deliver innovative economic projections. Knowledge assets and intellectual capital both come from creation, innovation, novelty generated by the combination of data and information unconventional.

Economic Neconvenționalitatea is manifested by the fact that the use of knowledge is followed by reuse of common knowledge economy. Creating new knowledge is specific to the new economy in which economic thinking actions defined unstructured occasions, obtaining values based control performance and competitiveness.

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