

Ecological Crisis, “Market” Economy and Evolutionary Theory

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Abstract: The interrelation of ecological crisis and a “market” economy based on a “market” way of production is considered in the article. It is supposed that the ecological crisis in the principle can’t be solved by means of this way of production. The “market” way of production consists that all things and even processes involved in production and in economy are, or turn into goods. The biological phenomena whether it is populations, species, ecological niches, biocenoses, biosphere are not and could not be goods. Transition to a new post-market that is post-economic way of production is necessary for overcoming ecological crisis. Ways and means of such transition are analyzed on the basis of the evolutionary theory. The principal conclusion is that the transformation of the theory and practice of “market” economy into the theory and practice of human economy is especially important because only through such transformation the problem of alienation of man can be resolved properly and sufficiently. In the course of this process man also transforms himself of capitalist economical or “market” man and of pre-human being into true real human being. Thus the alienation is eliminated at all and forever. Under condition of really public nature of work and its products in the form of productions and production infrastructure, man owing to public, joint, and universal in essence, a cumulative work, is released for a universal free activity. Then each man can really participate in government. He acts as the thinking person and as the material subject of production on the whole state and on the whole reproduction of the humankind. Thus, each man in his cognitive and material activity unites and coincides with all other people, with the mankind, and, thereby, creates himself to the genuine, versatile and universal person, to *Homo sapiens et humanus*.

Keywords: Ecological Crisis, “Market” Economy, Evolutionary Theory, Post-“Market” Economy

1. Introduction. Ecological Crisis: Facts and Consequences

Nobody challenges for a long time the fact that one of the most relevant, urgent and intractable problems facing modern mankind is a global ecological crisis. Usually it is understood as “the steady violation of balance between society and the nature which become apparent in degradation of the surrounding environment on the one hand, and inability of the government administrative institutions to overcome situation and to restore balance of society and nature on the other hand” [1: 139]. The degradation of the environment includes air pollution, destruction of an ozone layer, a huge number of poisonous waste, considerable scales of soil

erosion, an increase of deserts, an increase in number of diseases of cancer, AIDS and other diseases connected with deterioration of environment, the accruing exhaustion of the main natural resources important for the existence of the man, such as oil, coal, clear water, the accelerating disappearance of plants and animals which can lead to an accident much surpassing extinction of dinosaurs 60 million years ago. It is very probable that if this process of degradation of the habitat of the man not be ceased, then already in the near future global ecological crisis, most likely, will have a catastrophic consequence for the man and the whole biosphere.

Scales and extent of the development of ecological crisis are estimated differently, but all estimates come down to three essentially different conclusions: ecological crisis is in

its initial stage with only separate local and non-connected with each other environmentally bad places; ecological crisis has reached a mature global stage that means crisis of all biosphere; ecological crisis has already passed into a stage of environmental disaster at which the degradation of environment has gained irreversible character and it is already impossible to change a situation in the opposite direction.

In any case, most of researchers, publicists and even politicians do not deny an existence of ecological crisis and its global character. The facts and figures confirming this conclusion are given practically in all works, directly or even indirectly devoted to ecological crisis, its various aspects [2-12]. As a rule, the list of the main components of ecological crisis include: an anthropogenic impact on near space, air pollution of Earth, a climate change, exhaustion of an ozone layer, acid rains, pollution of waters and exhaustion of water resources, pollution and degradation of lands, exhaustion of stocks of natural resources, a radioactive pollution of the biosphere, the loss of biological diversity. A clean and, first of all, fresh water is a main problem at present, especially under condition of geopolitical relations caused by fight for strategic natural resources. This problem is caused the deterioration of fresh water sources and the reduction of water supplies as well as that water becomes an article of monopolistic trade.

However, at present many aspects of ecological crisis and especially a climate change influence everyday life of people so directly that these aspects are obvious and don't need more any proofs. Besides also almost every day mass media, for example, such like Euronews in Europe or, perhaps, CNN in the US supply stories and images of burning forests, polluted seas, mud landslides, and tsunamis destroying everything. The same media report periodically about meetings of world leaders, many correct words and promises, and even some agreements, but also after some time about the lack of significant results. What's the matter? What's wrong? Why so?

2. The Inefficiency of Tools Offered and Used for Overcoming of Ecological Crisis

Tools offered and used with the aim to overcome the ecological crisis include technical, legal, economic and political ones. Technical tools consist of resource-saving environmentally friendly technologies, introduction of waste-free and low-waste productions, the renewal of equipment and the improvement of technological processes. In Russia and in most of former soviet republics of the USSR which are more than 25 years independent countries as well as in East-European countries any serious achievement in this field is very problematic because of permanent system crisis. A continuous capital flight abroad and a chronic shortage of money in the state treasury are not good conditions for due investment into the development of the environmental

perspective technologies which have not momentary economic effect.

Economic tools have to provide the development and improvement of economic mechanism of environment protection and include economic incentives of the protection of nature. They consist generally in introduction of tax and credit benefits for enterprises using of resource-saving and environmentally well technologies, and the system of payments for dumping of harmful substances into the environment.

Administrative and legal measures consist in development and improvement of institute of legal responsibility for ecological offence. These measures are effective only in the thought-out combination with financial measures. Besides, in some cases they have to be complemented with the measures of international legal character directed to improvement and development of the international legal relations in the field of environmental protection. The necessity of these international measures is caused by the scale of the majority of the environmental problems which as a rule are not only problems of one country and can't be resolved without cooperation with other countries.

At last, the complex of ecological and educational measures provides development and improvement of system of ecological education and culture, reorganization of the consumer relation to the nature.

All these measures were included to some extent into the "Ecological doctrine of the Russian Federation" approved by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation in 2002 and confirmed by the Decree of the President of Russia in 2017.

However, most of environmental problems in Russia are far from a proper solution [13-15]. Though ecological function of the Russian state is declared as the main and constant it is ineffective [16]. Similar situation is in other countries and in the world [17]. The climate change is already obvious and demonstrates new records. May 2018 in the US, for example, "was the hottest of any May in 124 years of recording keeping for the continental United States" [18]. One of probable result of this climate change can be the rise in global sea levels of 1.2 meter and even more [19]. Some of researchers conclude that "glaciers in Greenland and Antarctica will melt 10 time faster than previous consensus estimates, resulting in sea level rise of at least 10 feet in as a little as 50 years" [20]. Many authors insist definitely that the modern economy, at least, is still not environmentally friendly, the ecological situation go constantly from bad to worse [21], and forecasts are unfavorable [22].

3. The Main Reason of Ecological Crisis Is a "Market" Way of Production

Thus one can say that modern western civilization with "market" economy as its basis is responsible for ecological crisis [23]. "Market" economy directly and closely connected with the liberalism which is its ideology [24]. According to

liberalism, it is enough to give to people freedom to compete with each other and then society will be prospering and peaceful. The liberalism claims that all people are selfish and seek to receive from free competition and the market at most of advantages and profit, but the market is such that even immoral actions of people bring benefit to all of society. The liberalism insists that freedom of the competition, market and a private property indispensable condition of which now is a mass production and a mass consumption giving mass waste, and this precisely correspond to human nature. Emphasizing and even sticking out the rights of people, the liberalism pays almost no attention to their responsibility and duties. The liberalism assumes that all values can be equally measured by money or are reduced to money. Many modern economists seriously claim that the environment can be protected well only by means of the measures available of modern “market” economy. Therefore it is enough to establish the “market” price for pollution, and the problem of pollution will be quickly and effectively solved. It is enough to employ experts, to pay them money, and then scientists and engineers will solve all problems, including ecological.

After the West has won a victory in Cold War, capitalism, “market” economy and a “market” way of production gained more and more global character, and as a result an ecological crisis became more and more global and deep too. Therefore domination of global capitalism is the main and true reason of global ecological crisis.

It is known long ago that the purpose of “market” economy is to get a profit. Ecological crisis is the consequence of a capitalist way of production, and it consists in a contradiction between the mechanism of reproduction of the biosphere, i.e. biosphere “economy”, and the mechanism of reproduction of human society, i.e. modern “market” economy. Both in practice, and in the theory, the nature and the man are not the purpose, and even are not a priority of such economy. The nature and the man are always and only tools in such economy. The man is the labor creating the surplus value and making profit or the consumer used for sale of goods and getting the same profit. The nature is either material, or a resource, that is the instrument of getting of a profit.

One of, perhaps, most demonstrative example of how “market” economy operates everywhere and always is a water problem in California where numerous companies are poised to take advantage of the water crisis [25-27]. Instead of protecting existing water supplies, implementing stricter regulations and coming up with novel ways to capture rainwater, or desalinizing seawater, the corporate agenda is ready to make trillions off your thirst.

Another example is the water problem in the region of new peripheral capitalism that is Russia and several former soviet republics. The three large parts of this problem are Volga river [28, 29], Baikal lake [30-32] and Aral Sea water problems [33-36]. In all three cases water problem is mainly new problem which is a direct or indirect consequences of exploitation and “saving” of Volga river, Baikal lake and Aral Sea by means of the “market” economy and policy tools. The

quality of water in Volga and in Baikal has deteriorated from year to year. Attempts to solve Aral Sea problem did not reach its aim, and resulted also in new ecological, demographic and even economic crisis in Aral Sea region.

At the same time the World Bank “recently adopted a policy of water privatization and full-cost water pricing”, so one of its former directors, Ismail Serageldin, perhaps, right when stated: “The wars of the 21st century will be fought over water” [27].

The same mechanism of “market economy” operates also in all situations when nature have been replaced by “artificial nature” that is the set of different environments from house to city, from car to airplane and from parks to small and large water reservoirs made by man. Usually some serious accidents with these artificial environments are named man-caused catastrophes. In many cases man-caused catastrophes are connected or combined in one way or another with crises of the environment. In all or almost in all cases man-caused catastrophes are caused finally by “market” economy.

The most evident and shocking recent example of such man-caused catastrophe in Russia is the fire in shopping and entertainment center “Winter cherry” in Kemerovo which is a half-million city and a coal-mining center in the east of Russia and in the center of Siberia. As a result of the fire on March 25-26th, 2018 64 people including 41 children have died [37]. The fire became the second to the largest in the history of modern Russia on number of the victims after the fire in the Perm night club “Lame horse” in 2009 in which 156 people have died [38]. In both cases causes of fire were the same.

According to the official investigations the probable cause of fire was one of following: a careless handling of fire, a short circuit of an electrical wiring and arson [39]. But true final causes are another. The “Winter cherry” as well as “Lame horse” has been constructed and used with many violations of the law and fire safety regulations [40, 41]. The owner of “Winter cherry” is the Kemerovo Confectionery Plant company, one of the enterprises of the billionaire Denis Shtengelov [42]. The tenant of the third and fourth floors, where there was a fire, was the Winter Kemerovo Cherry Company the owner of which was Nadezhda Suddenok, the local businessman and the ex-deputy of Topkinsky district of the Kemerovo region from party “Edinaya Rossiya” [43].

The cofounder of the Perm night club “Lame horse” Anatoli Zack has been detained at night in attempt to leave Perm region on a post of traffic police on border of Sverdlovsk region. He had the Israeli passport that has given a reason to suspect him of intention to depart abroad from the Ekaterinburg airport [44]. Anatoli Zack’s property has been estimated by court at 62 million US dollars [45]. Other cofounder and the tenant of “Lame horse” Alexander Titlyanov has been in a serious condition transported in the Moscow hospital, on December 7 where he has transferred clinical death and has died on December 9 [46].

These fire catastrophes in Russia are not unique. Similar incidents took place in different countries around the world including the prosperous countries of the West and former

Soviet republics integrating strenuously in the European Union. For instance, in Latvia also 54 people died at small shopping center because of wrong horizontal roof bar construction [47]. In the US fire in the Rhode Island nightclub left 96 people dead and 187 injured [48]. And in all these cases the causes are the same [49, 50] including corruption [51]. Under these conditions the general inference is "we all need to be aware that we cannot count on bands, concert promoters, club owners, bouncers - or even fire officials - to ensure our safety" [49].

Thus one can conclude that the essence of ecological crisis is a contradiction between the mechanism of reproduction of the biosphere (biosphere "economy") and the mechanism of reproduction of human societies (modern "market" economy). At the same time the biosphere is not a source of a contradiction, but "market" economy is the source. Besides the biosphere is primary anyway in any sense, and economy is secondary. Therefore even only for this reason the "market" economy has to be brought into accord with the biosphere, and not vice versa. But also and even first of all the economy has to be in compliance with original, i.e. human, essence of the man.

Positive solution of the contradiction has to result in new compliance of economy and the biosphere and also to the subsequent symbiotic coevolution of mankind and the biosphere [52, 53] which leads to the formation of uniform complete system of the reproduction of the biosphere and mankind. Such system, perhaps, can be named a noosphere, and then the problem of the solution of ecological crisis is transformed into a problem of creation of the mechanism of reproduction of a noosphere.

The task to bring economy into accord with ecology is realized and already pointed out even in textbooks. In particular, it is noted that "the general dynamics of the ratio of economic and ecological aspirations of society reflects the inevitability of prevalence of the ecological purpose. As a result it means necessity for mankind to fit into natural biochemical cycles, to change ways of the growth and to use of natural resources" [54: 12]. Thus, at present the mankind is between an era with economic and only partly ecological interests, and an era with the economic and increasing ecological interests.

The authors presenting "market" economy as a natural and the best of all possible economics often object strenuously to a charge made by Soviet authors mainly, but not only by them that capitalism is responsible for the destruction of the nature. The objection was and still is that environmental problems are problems of all countries which have taken a way of scientific and technical development. The critic of this reasoning was given as early as in 1970s [55]. Besides, environmental problems which were in the Soviet Union have not been solved in Post-Soviet Russia and other former republics of the USSR, but were considerably aggravated. At the beginning of the new millennium one of authors noted: "Radical, sometimes dull market reforms of the last years have even more aggravated contradictions between society and the nature, having brought them to dangerous line.

Situation has been aggravated by sovereignization of the Russian Federation territorial subjects and by inconsistent realization of the constitutional principle of "double" conducting (by Federation and by its subjects) matters of law of property, disposing of natural resources, providing an ecological safety. The republics and areas have hurried to adopt the acts which have declared exclusive right of ownership for natural objects of the territories that at the low level of ecological and legal culture of a considerable part of the population, including representatives of business also promoted the deterioration of ecological situation" [16: 5]. The proposed and used measures have shown its full insolvency. The legal base of environmental protection and of the use of natural resources is insufficient and far from perfect. Every year the quantity of the departmental regulations contradicting the fundamental principles in the field of environmental management and environmental protection grow.

One of the most dangerous consequences of "liberal" reforms is the phenomenon of legal nihilism of considerable part of the population. The mass nature of unpunished abuses and corruption accompanying reforms has extremely negatively affected the relation of citizens, business and the state to the nature, having destroyed the principles of moral behavior. In these circumstances the role of the state was absolutely insufficient and often ambiguous including as former the systems of conservation it was destroyed, and new isn't created. One of examples is an abolition of the State committee on environmental protection (Goskomecology of the Russian Federation) in 2000. This failure of state to be the state is not accidental as the state and first of all various institutes of the government participated directly and indirectly, but very active in "liberal" reforms of 1990s and still participate now.

All these facts demonstrates unambiguously that any capitalism, from "wild peripheral" one as in Russia to extremely developed and "civilized" is incapable in principle to solve ecological crisis despite all proposed measures including that proposed by international public organizations [56]. The "market" economy is not capable to solve environmental problems [57], as has been shown already at the end of the last century that "market" economy is not capable to do it even through "ecological modernization" [58]. That is why capitalism and a "market" way of production have to be replaced with more eco-friendly public system and the corresponding new way of production. Only such humanistic economy will allow to solve many old and new ecological problems such as the water problem of California, Volga river, Baikal lake and Aral Sea.

4. The "Market" Economy and Alienation of Man

Furthermore, "market" economy produce permanently and inevitably an alienation of man. Marx wrote about the alienation of man of himself and of his human essence. It

means also the alienation of man of nature. Any animal and man when he was yet an animal are parts of nature; they coincide with it in their living activity. Even in so called primitive or more exactly in nonmarket societies man still coincide with nature although not always and not in all cases, and coincide mostly or entirely because he depends of nature absolutely. Under this conditions his activity and his mode of production has to be included in that ecosystems of nature in which he exist and the part of which he is. He is not able to survive in case of any serious damage of these ecosystems caused by him. That is why all culture of such built-in-nature human societies have a set of rules of human activity prevented any activity which upset a harmony with nature.

Not so in “market” economy societies. In his production and even in his everyday life man interact with nature almost always through “market” and goods. In “market” economy system all things have its cost, can be and have to buy and sell, all things and beings are goods. Thus nature and any of its part are goods too. Nobody can escape of “market” eternal and perpetual circle. Wishing to live in ecologically pure area you have to buy a place for your living in ecologically pure area. You can do it having enough money, but you can't buy your true, real and active unity with the nature. Simply because you are still a customer and have no inner and close bond with nature except you wish to live outdoors and enjoy a view of nature. Even in this case the aim of you activity is yourself, your wish, and not nature. Even if you love nature you activity is only subjective and not connected directly with nature, with its existence, and your existence and sense of your being is not connected with existence and sense of nature.

Besides, any supermarket has its limits of quantity range of its good and the nature being also such “supermarket” is not an exception to the rule. Buying of goods of luxury can be and often is a direct or indirect cause of a hunger of other people including children or even indirect killing of somebody because the production of such goods in one way or another connected with the insufficient production of food or the lack of production of food at all, or with the same water problem. Overconsumption of some people can be and is a meagre consumption of others. Alienated man is a factor of alienation of other man. A purchaser sees in other man also a purchaser, or an article which he can buy or which can be sold. In any another sense it is not a subject of his interest.

Who have more money can buy more goods in quantity and in quality. For this reason others can buy less goods in quantity and in quality. The evolution of “market economy” is such that the lesser groups of people accumulates more and more money and can buy more and more goods including parts of nature. That means that all other people have less and less money and can buy less and less goods in quantity and in quality including parts of nature. One people live in magnificent country mansion on the seashore or in beautiful foothills and others have no access to nature at all. For example, in the US very rich people live on the ranches, so called middle class live in small buildings with small gardens being lifelong debtors of banks, some hired employee rent

houses or apartments, and someone has no housing. In Russia almost all good places outdoors which were public in Soviet period including camps for children's rest now are a private property [59, 60].

This is permanent and the growing trend “towards extreme global inequality”: “Since 1980, income inequality has increased rapidly in North America and Asia, has grown moderately in Europe, and has stabilized at extremely high levels in the Middle East, subsaharan Africa, and Brazil. The poorest half of the global population has seen its income grow significantly thanks to high growth in Asia (particularly in China and India). ... at the global level, the top 0,1% income group has captured as much of the world's growth since 1980 as the bottom half of the adult population. Conversely, income growth has been sluggish or even nil for the population between the global bottom 59% and top 1%” [61]. In some countries the inequality grows faster. For example, “Income inequality in India has reached historically high levels. In 2014, the share of national income accruing to India's top 1% of earners was 22%, while the share of the top 10% was around 56%” [61]. In Russia “The average per-adult incomes of the top 10% grew by 3.8% per year between 1989 and 2016, providing the 11.5 million top earners with a cumulative income growth of 171%. Moreover, it is almost solely this top 10% that has benefited from Russia's macroeconomic growth over the period. Their share in the country's growth has been 99%, as opposed to only 1% for the bottom 90%, made up of almost 103.5 million adults” [61]. In comparison: “The Russian Revolution led to a significant redistribution of income, with the top 1% share of national income falling from 18% in 1905 to less than 4% in 1928” [61]. Everywhere around the globe the main trend is the same: inequality is definitely the “defining characteristic of the age” [62]. This trend of evolution of inequality will continue: “The global top 1% income share could increase from nearly 20% today to more than 24% by 2050, in which case the global bottom 50% share could fall from 10% to less than 9%. If all countries were to follow the high inequality growth trajectory followed by the United States since 1980, the global top 1% income share could rise even more [61].

Thus the important and unhuman consequence of the evolution of “market economy” is that the minority of mankind own the best “pieces” of nature enjoying it and the majority of mankind have almost no nature at all.

In other words man of “market” economy behave himself everywhere and always except very rare situations as a customer and now as a customer in global supermarket. He does everything only according to “market” rules. He is not more a real and true human being, he is a machine for buying and selling, and as such he is an element of this global “market” supermachine, he is also an article. This is real and powerful “market” totalitarianism. He is free and responsible only as a customer.

One of examples known to everyone in Russia: rubbish and garbage at streets and beaches, and piles of town refuse and debris in forest near any big city and small town. But one can see just the same picture and may be even worse in some

other countries. In the US, for instance, one can see household rubbish along the East railways (New-York – Washington, etc.)

The "market" economy caused simultaneously the power of "market" and an alienation of man. Under these conditions dictated by "market" economy and "market" police the growth of human power and commodities cause only the growth of alienation.

5. Some Prerequisites, Elements and Markers of the New Human Economy

What new human economy can be and have to be? Is there the theory of this economy? Or, may be, are there several and different such theories? At last, perhaps, was there already such human economy in reality in past, and is there such human economy or at least some its elements and blocks in present? One can suppose there are positive answers to all these questions. But answers to these questions, probably, need some additional explanations and important details.

New human economy existed already in the Soviet Union, East European and other socialist countries, but, of course, it existed in very initial, an embryonic stage. However, one of achievements of the Soviet Union was a large system of different natural reserves: forest reserves, protection forests, etc. [63-65].

Surely somebody has some strong and valid objections to a suggestion made above. One of this is there was a lot of ecological problems in the USSR, and some ecological problems at the West were resolved at least effectively.

These objections have their own counter arguments. Soviet Union had to survive in hostile political and military surroundings. Almost during whole its existence Soviet Union had to cut down many expenses, and resolving of environmental problems was among them. Besides there was a gap between problems which had to be solved and tools which could be used for this.

In the West many environmental problems were solved only temporarily and had caused often new problems or they were solved at the expense of other problems, groups of people and countries, or at last they were resolved by tools which were already only partially "market economy" tools. All these and others measures had already non-"market" essence. The companies have been forced to spend a part of the income for environment protection according to the law and under pressure of financial punishment in combination with financial encouragement and public opinion. Moreover, at any possibility companies try to bypass in every possible way the law and not to fulfill those requirements and measures for environment protection which they have to carry out. But the most important is, and an essence of their activity and "market" economy in general is that the companies didn't do and don't do anything on an own initiative. The companies do something, of course, if to it they are forced to do this something by the competition, and it means actually that other companies also do it, eventually,

under pressure of the state or public organizations.

Besides this pressure was and is the result of political struggle. Practically all measures for environment protection have been taken by the left-wing parties when they were in power or right-wing parties with aim not to allow the lefts to be in power, having taken from them parts of their programs, including part about an environment protection. These measures were taken also to make the West more attractive in comparison with the USSR and other socialist countries.

At last, the West was able to afford such measures due to direct and indirect exploitation of the former colonies and the countries of "the third world", or, in other terms, the countries of "peripheral capitalism". When adherents of "market economy" name this argument a communistic ideological cliché, they ignore the important fact or a circumstance of functioning of global "market economy". First of all, many western companies have transferred the dirty productions to Third World countries not only because of cheap labor in these countries, but also because there it is not necessary to carry out those high environmental standards which they should carry out in the countries of the capitalist center. Besides direct injurious exploitation of natural resources of the countries of "peripheral capitalism" which hasn't disappeared anywhere, the powerful factor forcing the countries of "peripheral capitalism" to neglect protection of own nature and the national interests, is without doubt the pressure of the western and multinational companies as well as western governments. The local companies are forced to neglect not only protection of the nature, but also those standard measures of protection of workers which work in the western companies. Otherwise the local companies have no chance to survive.

Thus, the activity of the western companies in the western countries conforming to environmental standards takes place and is possible generally if not entirely due to the absence of such activity in all other countries. Thereby this activity also leads to alienation of the man, both in these countries, and in the countries of the West. But alienation in one country, having identical essence, differs from alienation in others. In the countries of the West, this is an alienation of the consumer, subordinated entirely, as it has been shown above, to market dictatorship. In the countries of "peripheral capitalism", this is an alienation of the consumer deprived of an opportunity to consume, but already accustomed that consumption is a norm, and seeking to become the consumer, to get to the sparkling western supermarket of "general prosperity". The latest example of that is not stopping and not weakening wave of migrants from Africa and the Middle East to the European Union countries.

6. Evolutionary Theory and New Post-economic Way of Production

Thus, the very existence of the man and the nature, the continuation and development of them unambiguously demand a new theory and practice of economy which will be

in harmony with the man and the purpose of the man as the individual and as societies. The new human economy is necessary also because the problem of alienation can't be resolved in principle through and in the framework of "market" economy and capitalist society. Therefore transformation of the theory and practice of "market" economy into the theory and practice of truly human, and so, moral economy is necessary.

The new human economy is not only necessary, and it is not only a moral imperative. It is a result of the historical development of humankind, a new natural and objective stage of a social evolution that is the evolution of man as a self-productive force. That is why the evolutionary theory confirms that such new humanistic economy is not only necessary and possible, but also is one of mankind priorities.

The concept of "evolution" is usually applied to the description and understanding of biological evolution, and the term "evolutionary theory" means as a rule or almost only the theory of biological evolution. But along with biological evolution there is a social evolution including evolution of economy which has certain stages and which can be adequately understood and explained only with the corresponding evolutionary theory. The general principle for both theories is the principle of evolutionism from which follows that in any evolution the previous stage is replaced by the subsequent one. According to this principle the modern "market" economy inevitably has to be transformed and replaced with the following, more developed stage, or as well as in biological evolution on the contrary, regressive one which is, of course, extremely undesirable. The reality confirms this assumption: "market economy" changed in the course of its evolution too, and "the market economy" at the beginning of the 21st century is not identical and considerably differs from "market economy" at the beginning of the 20th century and is even more different from "market economy" at the beginning of the 19th century when it existed and functioned only in several West-European countries.

Some of main founders of the modern theory of biological evolution, such as Julian S. Huxley and Theodosius Dobzhansky, claimed in the middle of the last century that the man, being earlier only an object of evolution, now already became its subject, the creator. From their point of view the man is already faced with the task of the management of evolution and he is alone responsible for his own evolution and for the evolution of the whole world available to him, and first of all he is responsible for the evolution of biosphere [65, 66]. Now one can add that he is responsible for the evolution of a near outer space too. Therefore the new post-market and post-economic way of production can be briefly defined as the reproduction of the biosphere including the reproduction of the man himself which is operated and directed by him.

Transformation of modern "market" economy into post-market human economy is, certainly, a very complex and a very difficult process, the key task a solution of which need a long historical period and a set of various not simple actions.

What are tools of solution of this task, and what are problems and obstacles on a path leading to its solution?

The "market" or capitalist way of production means that all thing and even processes involved in production and in economy, are, or become goods. But populations, species, ecological communications, or, at last, the biosphere as the whole are not and can't be goods in principle. No one, neither an individual, nor a clan, or the multinational company is able "to privatize" suddenly the biosphere. But even would it be possible, the biosphere won't become goods because it couldn't be sold as there is no such buyer who could buy it. It is possible to sell only separate products of functioning of the biosphere – the earth, water and even air, but, only as a separate part of it transformed into goods. For example, such goods is water in plastic bottles, and air in special cylinders for breath which are selling already in Japan. But it is impossible to reproduce the biosphere in such "bottle" way. The reproduction of ecosystems of which the biosphere consists is even more expensive and unprofitable from the point of view of business, than cleaning of separate reservoirs and the maintenance of reserve. It is not casual that in all countries most of environmental measures is financed mainly by state or by public organizations and special funds, i.e. eventually at the expense of the ordinary taxpayer. Even in the USA, most "market" of all "market" economy countries, national parks exist generally though not only, thanks to state-public financing, that is federal financing or state financing. But anyway it is eventually financing of society.

Thus the reproduction of ecosystems and, especially, the biosphere as the whole is so complex and difficult task that it can be solved only by the huge enterprises established by the national states, or their associations. The traditional "market" way of production is not fit for such task.

It is not possible yet to define, at least approximately and in the main aspects, a new post-market and, therefore, a post-economic way of production. But it is quite possible to point to some of its primary prerequisites, elements and steps on the way of its origin and subsequent evolution. Also, certainly, it is possible to suggest prime measures for the reproduction of the biosphere operated and directed by the man already "here and now". First and unconditional step can and hast to be the general ban on privatization of any natural resource without which reproduction of the biosphere is impossible as well as the ban on trade of all natural resources without which the very existence of the man as a species is impossible too.

7. The New Human Economy and Overcoming of the Alienation of Man

The alienation of man would be resolved already in the process of the origin of new human economy. The transformation of the theory and practice of "market" economy into the theory and practice of human economy is especially important because only through such transformation the problem of alienation can be resolved

properly and sufficiently. In the course of this process man also transforms himself of capitalist economical or "market" man and of pre-human being into true real human being. Thus the alienation is eliminated at all and forever. Under condition of really public nature of work and its products in the form of productions and production infrastructure, man owing to public, joint, and universal in essence, a cumulative work, is released for a universal free activity. Then each man can really participate in government. He acts as the thinking person and as the material subject of production on the whole state and on the whole reproduction of the humankind. Thus, each man in his cogitative and material activity unites and coincides with all other people, with the mankind, and, thereby, create himself to the genuine, versatile and universal person, to *Homo sapiens et humanus*.

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