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Theoretical foundations of the world countries' modern economic development

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The theoretical basis of the world countries' economic development in the second half of the 20th – at the beginning of the 21st centuries – paradigms of Keynesianism and neoconservatism (represented by monetarism, theory of rational expectations and supply-side economics) are analyzed.

Stating the problem. The ability of any theory to form the foundation for the development of scientific thought is based on the possibility to explain and forecast conformities of the world economy development. It is very important in the case of research and study of the scientific-research programmes (paradigms) [1, p. 19]. Each of such paradigms is a special method of the researching the historical process of economy and economic idea development, and at the same time is a certain interpretation of the history maintenance and the object of economic history and history of economic thought study.

Analysis of the recent researches. The development of economic theory, theoretical principles, practical recommendations of the mainstream economics and their implementation have been studied by such foreign and domestic scientists as O. I. Ananyin, W. Baumol, V. D. Bazylevych, M. Blaug, V. H. Bodrov, A. S. Hal'chynskyi, V. M. Heiets', L. P. Horkina, L. I. Dmytrychenko, M. V. Dovbenko, Yu. V. Kniaziev, L.Ya. Korniichuk, V. V. Koziuk, A. I. Kredisov, V. D. Lahutin, A. M. Libman, Yu. Ya. Olsevych, A. M. Oriekhov, I. M. Osadcha, V. M. Polterovych, I. Ye. Rudakova, V. M. Usoskin, A. H. Khudokormov, A. A. Chukhno, P. I. Yukhymenko etc.

The research statements. In modern scientific methodology the ideas of few scientists are worth of attention. One of them is K. Popper who has outlined the basic approach taken in what is called the scientific method [2]. He proposed that scientific knowledge grows through a process of making hypotheses about the nature of problems and the falsification or testing of those hypotheses. K. Popper argued that it is the duty of every scientist to try to disprove or reject his or her hypotheses. If a hypothesis cannot be rejected by empirical evidence, it may be retained as "probably true". All knowledge then is probabilistic, it has not yet been falsified.