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State or Market: A Choice under a Financial Crisis

Abdelkader GUENDOUZ
Doctor in Economics, Associate Professor
University of Bechar (Algeria), GPES laboratory – University of Tlemcen (Algeria)

Nawel SEDDIKI
Phd Student, Lecturer, University of Bechar (Algeria)

Leila KHAOUANI
Doctor in Economics, Associate Professor, University of Tlemcen (Algeria)

Abstract
Since the birth of the economics as an independent science, the question of the state and the market is still being at the front for almost all debates around the economics requirement.For someones (like Max-Webber) the state represents an institutional company which enforces the laws by the power that it possesses, resorting to army, justice, or other organisms; by the extension of its roles looking after the well-being of the citizens, while becoming qualified welfare state very retired from the economic issues(qualified of very withdrawn Welfare state of the questions known as economic) (Emile Olivier, 1864)[1], where Alexis de Tocqueville was one of the first to prophesy its existence, other conceive it differently.On the other side of the conception "state" Karl Marx moved with his anti-bourgeoisism ideas, from where was emanated the project of communism. Where the first step was the abolition of then private property (seen as a capitalist exploitation mean of man) and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and collective ownership of the production system (whether is public or common) (pannekoek, 1947)[2].However, neither the first nor the second of these conceptions, has been confirmed (absolutely), along the different mutations that the world knew: necessity of the market following the collapse of the USSR[3], the intervention of the state while different global crises[4].Thus a dilemma is hardly posed: when does it need the intervention of the state, or let the market moves.
Keywords: interventionism, financial crisis, alternation, state, market.

Introduction:
A financial crisis "can be defined as the event such that the outstanding stock of liabilities of the elite is larger than the capital stock and financial markets allow no private borrowing in excess of the capital stock"(Corsetti & all,1998) , which means that it concerns the actors in financial difficulties, having difficulty in paying their commitments to their creditors. The concerned economic agents are often close to the state of payment suspension.

It is thus the problem of funds for company. It can be translated from mismanagement or from a very unfavorable economic environment focusing on the activity of the company.

The crises of excessive debt get ready when everything is well and when the agents take advantage of the growth and the low interest rates to borrow sometimes beyond the reasonable, but when the interest increases, in particular because of the monetary contractions the debt which seemed bearable becomes unbearable and turns to the excessive debt, this is what Hyman Minsky baptized it "the paradox of tranquility" (Artus et all ,2008) .

The question to ask here: what kind of rescue plan can we adopted to overcome the crisis , an interventionist plan or a liberal plan it means refrain and let the market play?

The interventionist recommendations of Keynes(Hoag & Hoag,2006) are gradually concretized in the United States and England since 1930, but the period after the war, with the famous "glorious thirty ", which devoted the efficiency of active economic policies[5] .

However, the opportunity of the state intervention in economy will be greatly called into question by the ongoing crisis in the early of the seventies, on a theoretical plan by the Chicago school headed by M. Friedman his thesis marked the return of the liberal ideas and tried to prove that Keynes and his therapeutics, this time are exceeded.

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[1] French deputy , the first to use the expression of welfare state.
[2] See the website : www.marxists.org
[3] Review the notion of « economies in transition »
[4] new-deal policy in the 1930's, the Paulson plan in 2008 and others.
[5] An active economic policy is a short-term policy and its action is limited by time. It's the set of the state intervention acts, that they can modify in the short-term the economy evolution. The objective is to maintain the four main equilibrium of the magic square: growth, prices stability, employment and foreign equilibrium. The different instruments of that policy are: monetary policy, fiscal policy, tax policy, social policy and income policy.

The crisis of the seventies had some special features which pushes to rethink about the functioning of economy .the usual crises are characterized by decrease or stagnation of production with high unemployment and a fall of prices , the recession this time accumulates the increase of unemployment and prices .

This phenomenon is called "stagflation" (Langdana, 2009) resisting the politic measures of the Keynesian inspirations, allows Friedman thesis to succeed, this ensures and tends to demonstrate that the interventionist policies are inefficient and destabilizing so the state must create conditions for market efficiency.

The genesis of state and market

Before handling the existent articulation between these two conceptions which are inherent to each other and it is necessary to define the conceptual fields[1].

The concept of the market does not pose a controversy because it means the meeting of supply and demand[2], or the interaction between these two extremes which are its main components.

However, around the state we can find lot of contributions to define the state, so we have a variety of definitions.

According to a first definition of the Petit Larousse, the state is a political vocation entity synthetized from a territory bounded by geographic frontiers, population and institutionalized power.

Invoking the political character of the state refers directly to the vision stipulating that it is a politico-administrative machine resulting from the development of societies (Birnbaum,1985)and it tries to exercise a guardianship on a civil society ,which cannot be considered as legitimate only by resorting to law and justice .legitimacy plays a crucial role because the politico-administrative machine is in a continuous contact with citizen remaining in almost all circumstances the subject of public decisions and also the voter.

In fact, legitimacy maintains the existence of the state and comes mainly from the apprehension of the citizen, and its different manifestation, because the state is moreover a particular organization, whose objectives are implicitly included in the known as social objectives or even collective will (Lemieux 1985).

So the principal here is to intervene in a best way[3], to convince this citizen, reflecting a good score on the scale of the above-mentioned apprehension.

The state is often resorting to a direct intervention, widely felt by the citizen or to an indirect intervention, affecting its environment which is essentially the market .to intervene on the level of the market is very justified. The market is its ultimate refuge in order to satisfy its daily needs (consumption), and the source of the majority of the incomes it can perceive, supply and demand and labor force, allowing him to establish his equilibrium between his monetary inputs and his monetary needs in order to reproduce his work-force.

The absolutism of the interventionism is often opposed by the imperfections and faults that the public action knows in the economic field, to which the market persists as an alternative.

Thus, these imperfections also mean building obstacles for the market, damaging its mechanisms and asphyxiating in parallel all individual initiatives (Contamain & Faure, 1992), otherwise considered as a catalyst of an economical dynamic.

This liberal ideology can be taken again in the sense where this braking action of the market mechanisms is an impulse towards an imbalance of the articulation "demand-price-supply", which are the principal components of the market.

Even the state is rather strong and powerful, its harmfulness is always present and can be clearly unearthed via several behaviors of public authorities, such as the confiscation in which concerns the tax policy for example.

Thus, such a situation constitutes a paradoxical point because "the fundamental political dilemma of an economic system is this: a government is strong enough to protect property rights and to enforce contracts is also strong to confiscate the wealth of its citizens" (Weingast, 1995).

By deduction from the foregoing, the notion of the market makes the bound to establish itself as the alternative for the notion of the state. This permutation[4], which is the most generable in the two directions, reveals a state-market relationship of two main itineraries: either substitution (partial) or complementarity[5].

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[1] The conceptual field here cannot concern only the whole definitions given by scientists or academics, but also it may reach the conception and perception of state given by the different economic actors: societies and citizens especially.

[2] We exclude here the term of « place » to get a broader view of the notion of market, because in a deep sense there is no relation between market and physical place.

[3] Good intervention is not the meaning of perfect public action, but it's rather an efficient action leading to the realization of the predefined objectives with the lowest effort and in the same time to satisfy the citizen's needs.

[4] This permutation can be even noted on the level of the economic facts and the mutation which the world knew, as example it is possible to mention the birth of the ex-USSR and the period of the economies in transition.

[5] Moreover R. Boyer begins his article entitled « État, Marché et Développement: Une nouvelle synthèse pour le XXIe siècle ? » , by numerous interrogations on the matter: does the market need the State? Or on the contrary will the rise of the market dispossess the State of its attributes? To favour the development is State needed more or less?

The recourse to the market is the main characteristic of the circumstances where there is an increased deficiency in the role of the state, especially when it concerns the production means owned by the public sector. It should be noted here that the market is an unavoidable way for a better nation resources allocation, although that can be joined to socioeconomic inequalities.

Several theories have built an extension "merchandises" which allocates the market (as already mentioned for the state) a kind of legitimacy (micro-economically founded), thus giving it an internal ligation[1] to survive.

The production of merchandises confided to the market, in its principal categories – fictitious, typical, and in the large sense – has been subject of criticism (even partially)so much by the ancient than by the Neo-Keynesians, seen as the generator of imbalances in three main fields: accumulation, credit and labor market (boyer,1998).

On the level of goods production (or even services), it is very clear that the market can never play the role of the state when it concerns the society provisioning with collective (public) goods[2], that role is based on their specificities and particularities.

A new conception may appear at that time: the market is often a lackey or servant, to which some charges have been transferred. The observer of the economies all over the world affirms that statement through a simple diagnosis, moreover the case of Algerian economy is a good example.

The opening of the Algerian economy (at the beginning of the 90's) was characterized by a governmental decision maintaining its control on sectors known as "strategic» like public health or also oil sector (hydrocarbons).

The swinging of these two concepts is usually explained (methodologically or empirically) by the advent of the crisis, whether the state crisis or the market crisis.

whereas the state sees its growth from the happening of a market crisis (1929's and 2008's crises are references by excellence), the imperfection of the public policy would give ,and still persist, a favorable atmosphere for further expansion of the market, as it was the case at the early 80's during the developing countries debt crisis[3].

Crises and intervention requirements

The worldwide economy has experienced several economic and financial crises, since the 15 century till nowadays. The interventions were different from one era to another, and vary depending on the type of crisis (stock exchange crisis, banking crisis, currency crisis, or twin crisis[4]).

The table below resumes the chronology of financial crisis, and some plans that had been adopted to minimize the damages.

1637→the tulipmania	The Tulips became a popular flower and its prices rise rapidly. Investors expected the price to continue to rise, and a buying frenzy occurred. Eventually prices for rare bulbs collapsed, leaving the Dutch government and trade groups with financial and contractual problems not anticipated in law or custom.(Emmett,2002) **Crisis management :** After the market crashed in the first week of February, a delegation of florists in Amsterdam on February 24th made the proposal that tulip sales contracts consummated before November 30, 1636 should be executed, but that transactions occurring after that date could be rescinded by the buyer upon payment of 10 percent of the sales price to the seller. However, the Dutch authorities came up with their own plan on April 27: to suspend all contracts. Thus, sellers could then sell contracted bulbs at the market prices during this suspension. Buyers were then responsible for the difference between this market price and the settlement price decided by the authorities. By doing this, growers were released to market bulbs to be exhumed that June. Garber goes on to explain that the disposition of further contracts is not clear, but the example of the city of Haarlem's solution is cited from Posthumus, which permitted buyers to cancel contracts upon payment of 3½ percent of the contract price.(FRENCH,2009)

[1] The whole of the interactions between consumers and producers.

[2] Goods such as health, the defense and well of other, whose certain characteristics are the non-exclusion of consumption and even also non-saturation

[3] With the advent of the structural programs of adjustment (SPA), thus making gain more terrains by the market.

[4] twin crisis = combine banking crisis and crisis of exchange

1720→ South Sea Bubble and Mississippi Bubble	The South Sea Bubble, which occurred almost simultaneously with the Mississippi Bubble, was an attempt to mirror Law's system, refinancing government debt with the shares of the South Sea Company. This company, whose share price was to rise ten-fold, had no real assets and could only make a profit from a large increase in the price of its stock. The share price increase was aided with increased bank loans and other credit (FRENCH, 2009). **crisis management :** Many investors, including Isaac Newton, also tried to ride the South Sea bubble but with less success. Frustrated with his trading experience, Isaac Newton concluded .I can calculate the motions of the heavenly bodies, but not the madness of people (Brunnermeier, 2009).
1797→England	Rumors were spread in England by which the French armies landed on the English territory. These rumors caused a huge panic and ticket holders rushed to the banks to demand repayment in gold. **Crisis management:** To avoid this catastrophe, the government gave permission for banks to do not ensure the convertibility of banknotes. When the crisis had been calmed down, the government did not re-establish the convertibility. It instead allowed banks to continue the currency emission without convertibility in return (Andreadēs,1966).
1825→london stock exchange crisis	As a result of intense speculation on Latin-American investments (banks, insurances, armament boats, canals construction), the rate of these value collapsed at the London stock exchange. Many banks went bankrupt, and only during 1826, about 3300 firms went bankrupt. This crisis which had mainly affected the UK is one of the first stock exchange crises in history (Neal,1998).
1819→ American crisis	It was the first major financial crisis in the United-states. The funding of the 1812's war had drained the bank reserves, and led to a suspension of cash payment in 1814. This resulted in an inflation in private monetary emission that had been used in real-estate investments, before the central bank commits a restrictive policy that caused a wave of bankruptcies and a deep recession in industry and agriculture. (Turner, 2006).
1847- 1857- 1866→France and England	Speculations on the railroad companies. **Crisis management :** Reform of accounting norms, rules that impose the dividends payment from only incomes (Boyer & all, 2004).
1873→stock exchange crisis of Vienna	real estate and securities euphoria in Austria and Germany after 1870. Bank and financial risk levels raised. Creation of a market bubble in Vienna at the early of 1873. Deceleration in activity in spring, hope in exhibition of Vienna. Bank bankruptcy in Vienna, the same event happened in Berlin and United-States (Arena & Torre, 2008).
1882→ krach of the general union France	The crash of this catholic French bank caused the bankruptcy of many brokers. The stock exchange of Lyon and Paris were Shaken. The crisis of several years affected especially mining, metallurgy and construction, and led to its procession of misery, unemployment and violent social conflicts like in Anzin (North) and Decazeville (White,2007).

1929→ the great depression	By the fall of 1929, U.S. stock prices had reached levels that could not be justified by reasonable anticipations of future earnings. As a result, when a variety of minor events led to gradual price declines in October 1929, investors lost confidence and the stock market bubble burst. Panic selling began on "Black Thursday," October 24, 1929. Many stocks had been purchased on margin, that is using loans secured by only a small fraction of the stocks' value. As a result, the price declines forced some investors to liquidate their holdings, thus exacerbating the fall in prices. Between their peak in September and their low in November, U.S. stock prices (measured using the Cowles Index) declined 33 percent. Because the decline was so dramatic, this event is often referred to as the Great Crash of 1929.(Romer, 2003) **crisis management :** Currency devaluations and monetary expansion became the leading sources of recovery throughout the world. Fiscal policy played a relatively small role in stimulating recovery in the United States. Indeed, the Revenue Act of 1932 increased American tax rates greatly in an attempt to balance the federal budget, and by doing so dealt another contractionary blow to the economy by further discouraging spending. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, initiated in early 1933, had included a number of new federal programs aimed at generating recovery. For example, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) hired the unemployed to work on government building projects, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) gave large payments to farmers. However, the actual increases in government spending and the government budget deficit were small relative to the size of the economy. (Romer,2003)
1982→the debt crisis	The debt crisis began in August 1982, when Mexico announced that it could no longer service its public sector debt obligations. This produced shock waves because Mexico had an external debt of about $78 billion, $32 billion of which was owed to commercial banks. However, earlier warning signs of a possible debt crisis had been largely ignored. A number of LDCs, including Zaïre, Argentina, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Togo, were involved in debt rescheduling negotiations from 1976 to 1980, and the South's external debt had increased sixfold to $500 billion between 1972 and 1981. Foreign debt was also a growing problem in Eastern Europe, and Poland's debt had reached serious proportions by 1981. After Mexico's 1982 announcement, the debt crisis spread rapidly as private creditor banks moved to decrease their loan exposure to other LDC borrowers.(Cohn,2007) **Crisis management :** The international debt strategies had three major objectives: to prevent the collapse of the international banking and financial systems; to restore capital market access for debtor countries; and to minimize economic dislocation and restore economic growth in debtor states. The strategies to achieve these objectives can be divided into four phases (Cohn, 2007) : 1. Emergency loans and private "involuntary" loans to debtor states (1982–1985). 2. The Baker Plan, which continued the private involuntary lending and put new emphasis on official lending (1986–1988). 3. The Brady Plan, which emphasized debt reduction agreements (1989–1994). 4. Initiatives for the poorer LDCs (1996 to the present).

1994→ The Mexican crisis	The correct sequence of events, which has been amply described and documented elsewhere ,was initiated by a fall in the demand for peso assets equivalent to a loss in international reserves equal to the loss in bank deposits. This fall in demand was followed by an almost simultaneous credit increase from the central bank.(Gil-Diaz,2000) **Crisis Management :** The U.S. government announced that there was a financial package ready of approximately US$ 50 billion composed of loans from the U.S(US$20 billion), the IMF ($17.8 billion), the Bank of International Settlements (US$10 billion),Canada (1 billion of Canadian dollars) and a group of Latin American countries (one billion dollars).(Lustig & Fellow,1995)
1997→Asian crisis	The root cause of the Asian crisis in a different context is the lack of real investment opportunities for the ever-increasing flow of capital across national borders. Without proper consideration on how to strengthen the financial system of the recipient country, increased inflows mostly led to financial and real estate bubbles, and worsening moral hazard problems at unsound financial institutions. Thus, a crisis arose to equalize financial returns with real returns, requiring a through overhaul of financial systems in Asian countries.(Choi, 1999) **crisis management :** The management of the Asian crisis fell to and largely remained under the purview of agencies responsible for managing U.S. financial interests, particularly the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, while the national security agencies played only a marginal, albeit at times powerful role. Third, the challenges to U.S. and international security stemmed in large measure from activities of the private sector operating outside of government control—in ways which adversely affected international markets and national economies. The extent of private debt in the region, let alone its influence on financial trends, economic performance and ultimately security interests, was not widely known by U.S. officials prior to the crisis. Fourth, the remedies needed to promote regional economic recovery required unprecedented cooperation among governments, international financial institutions and the private sector Although the United States played a powerful role in pressing for stringent reforms in return for intervention from the International Monetary Fund and others, it found it could not dictate policies unilaterally.
2000→The internet bubble	The last great stock market boom in economic history, lasting from the middle of the 1990s until the millennium, was hallmarked by the rise of the Internet. This “Internet bubble” burst in 2000, bringing about the crisis of the infotech-sector. Yet again, emphasizing the irrational overvaluation of share offers an inadequate explanation being too vague and hard to support by facts.(Komaromi ,2006) **Crisis management** : Act of Sarbannes-Oxley supervised the accounting, responsibility of the CEOs, communication of the financial results; rise of movements against financial globalization (Salacuse & braker,2002).
2001→The United States	On the 11th September, after the attacks which made about 3000 deaths, the new york stock exchange was closed for a length of a week. During its reopening, the Dow Jones index underwent the most important fall in points of its history with a recoil of 684,81 points (7,3%).(Posner & Vermeule,2008).

2007→The subprime crisis	The credit crunch is generally acknowledged to have had its origins in the US "sub-prime" mortgage market. Essentially, banks lent too much money to people who were unable to repay their debt. Two particular examples of reported sub-prime lending practices included: "NINJA loans" i.e. loans to people with No Income, No Job or Assets; and "exploding ARM mortgages" (where ARM stood for Adjustable Rate Mortgage) — for the first few months, the mortgage rate would be very low (a "teaser rate"), before being "reset" at a sharply increased rate and remaining high, so causing mortgage payments to increase substantially and increasing the risk of default. As a result, mortgage defaults started to increase rapidly, repossessions rose and house prices fell. Many banks had significantly underestimated the risk that these defaults would affect them; they thought the "securitization" (or repackaging and selling of mortgage portfolios) they had undertaken would protect them, by removing most of the risk from their balanced sheets. Many banks left the residual part of that risk, the low-risk debt called "super senior" debt, on their balance sheets. However, the mortgage losses were much greater than banks anticipated; as a result, even the super senior debt was eroded, so damaging banks' balance sheets. (Edmonds & all ,2010). **Crisis management :** The Paulson rescue plan calls for the purchase of toxic assets held by the financial institutions (see inset 2 for additional information). Of greatest concern is the US$ 2.500B in subprime and Alt-A loans made between 2005 and 2007.2 If we estimate that that nearly 60% of these mortgages were securitized, and that US$585B of losses was declared to date, that leaves us with a potential US$900B at risk. The fact that these assets are not held solely by US financial institutions means that the US$700B made available to the Treasury would be significant enough to staunch the bleeding. The bailout consists of: $250B to be made available immediately; a $100B extension which could be granted without congressional approval and an additional $350B subject to congressional approval.(Dupuis & all,2008)

Since the early real financial crises (Lacoue-labarthe,2008), Europe and the United States of America tried to stop their consequences. Their experiences, respectively, were very different and the learning was staggered over more than a century, with some successes and a lot of failure. Europe, following the Britain experience, had resorted to three main means: the policy of interest rate, the intervention of lender as a last resort by the central bank, the rescue of the banks by place solidarity under the guarantee of the State. The united-states, which were devoid of the central bank until 1914, made very different choices of those of England. They invented banking, the policy of prudential ratios deposit insurance, and the private creation of liquidity by the private systems of payment.

We notice that in spite of the criticisms addressed to the Keynesian theory (interventionism), there was a return to the Keynesian therapy during crises which were due to the financial "laisser-faire" (the case of the last crisis of subprime). We can therefore note that the interventionism at the time of the crisis can be a good thing and on the contrary the "laisser-faire" cannot arrange things, because the consumers trust was very low, and it cannot be restored only by another agent which is the State.

Finally we can say that the interventionism has proved its success since the new deal (interventionist plan of Roosevelt) to the crisis of subprime (interventionist plan of Paulson).

The synchronization of interventionism act

All start during a crisis and all come to the end during a crisis. A postulate which began (almost a century ago now) to be a kind of an unavoidable explanation of the passage from an economy dominated by a public intervention, to that functioning under market mechanisms.

Here some ones recall the notion of the "market's law" which poses a question: is it a mechanism or the law of the strongest? But in all cases it can simply be a representation of the confrontation which exists among the three components of the market, which are supply, demand, and prices.

However, even if there is a law within the market it is necessary to establish trust between dealers (Galavielle, 2008) which still (nevertheless) an affair of the governance process applied in the country that calls for a public power.

Thus it's time for public intervention. The State plays the role of an agent which , in one hand, looks after the respect of law (in its large sense) being able to stabilize the configuration of contracts, linking every

agent to the other, and on the other hand, it can affect by the instruments[1] it possesses the behavior of the different dealers in the market.

The lack of trust is a generator of crisis, but also causes a situation of doubt for economic actors in which concerns free concurrence. Thus, for Walras the intervention can constitute an obligation for the State once there is requirement to prevent some entrepreneurs from making benefits otherwise than in normal condition of free concurrence. That is to say that in a standard situation they can get benefits only by their look, economies, and skills. This can be reached either by the state's control of companies, or by manipulating them in the way to carry out the interest of the society, every time they are do not respect free trade(competition) (Béraud, 2004). In this perspective, it would be natural to deduce that the State is present to allow institution of a system fixing the norms (as well as limits) of making profits, this means that making profits must not constitute in anyway a supreme purpose[2].

The profits race appears by (especially) an acceleration of the speculation, moving up the prices to a very high levels, but levels which are unstable and fragile.

Also, this is predictable during the period preceding crisis, as it took place in 1929 and in 2000 while the dotcom bubble.

The lack of trust, previously stated, as well as the decadence in a hoped pure concurrence, can constitute a mud floor if they are accompanied by some market anomalies.

For the emergent markets the anomalies were remarkable just before the 1997 crisis, such as the weak informational aspect [3]of those markets, as it has been seen by both the domestic and foreign investors (Guay & all, 1995).

Thus, the public intervention appears once the market faults increase and the crisis starts, however is it necessary to wait until the release of the crisis to intervene? Such synchronization is it reliable? Does the public intervention pushed by the crisis, always mean a strong presence of the state in the economic field? Should we not conceive the intervention under a new tab which is fold up on itself?

The developing countries debt crisis, as well as the crises of the socialist countries, reveals the reality that when the state become bigger than it is necessary this can lead to a crisis. Such was the problematic for the economies in transition which concerns also the reduction of the weight of the state, and by consequence give a new allocation of property (Locatelli & Finon 2003), to promote public sector expansion.

The institution to a new concept of the interventionism still strongly founded, because if the state has the sufficient means to be represented as the strongest power in the economic context, the retreat may constitute a way to act. Thus two kind of interventionism can exist: passive (retreat) and active (presence).

Then the synchronization can be done according to the kind of crisis (but by anticipation of he crisis and not while it's launching moment), taking the passive form at the time of a state crisis and the active form at the moment of a market crisis.

Conclusion: lessons and recommendations

The lessons to be extracted from the alter nation between state and market, manifested through the recourse to the interventionism (in the defined forms) are numerous and various.

The present paper has already mentioned, two very distinct kinds but with a very big interference. because the common point is the binomial state –market.it is about a passive interventionism and an active interventionism , varying according to the nature of crisis , of state or market, but the noted problem is that public intervention takes place in simultaneous with the launching being completely metamorphosed , into what is most often called ,"plan".

Thus, the world attended a set of implemented plans, finally to constitute remedies for crises, we have to mention here some of the most known: the new deal of Roosevelt, the rescuing plan of Clinton, and Paulson plan.

However, it is not very efficient to adopt rescuing plans, during crises, because when the crisis starts, the damages are already mature and realize with acceleration very damaging thresholds.

So, it is necessary to control the volume of the state and the market, besides the obligation of crisis anticipation.

To arrive at this objective, some customs should be installed within any economy:

- Controlling the ratio state volume / market volume by a measurement of the volume based on all taken decisions either by the state or market.
- Establishment of an alert system allowing the prediction of the crisis, that is through the anomalies

[1] Reference to the whole of the public policies likely to be applied such as budget policy, monetary, short-term economic policies… etc.
[2] Review the concept of chrematistism at Aristote
[3] Here and in the case of the emerging markets, it is the public information which is missed.

of the market or the inefficiency of the state.
- Well define the type of the crisis, so that it will be easy to determine the way of intervention.
- Adopt a synchronization of the alternation between state and market, based on an anticipation of the crisis.
- Rationalize the dealers behavior in the economic field in two directions manipulate the economic agents by a set of policies and decisions or diffusing a large sensitization about crisis.
A remark, on the world economy concerning the crises and their frequency (very accelerated up), is to be underlined, leading to the constitution for a new political economy which the objective is to institute an economy based on an approach of solidarity between the state (public sector and all organisms making decisions), and the market (the private sector), with the involvement of the whole civil society.

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