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**SECTORAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTI-STAGE
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY**

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The methodological principles of sectoral structure analyses of the economy and its relationship with the stages of economic development are considered. The allocation of the growth poles, which provide, on the one hand, its own economic development of each sector, and on the other hand, the development of the national economy as a whole, is proposed in each sector. It is emphasized that the civilization development of the society is a process of progressive quantitative and qualitative changes within each of the economy sectors on the basis of the model of the «whole» and «operation».

Keywords: sectoral structure of the economy, stages of society development, civilization development, economic development, post-industrial society.

Statement of problem. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, economic progress and social living conditions have begun to appear as the results of scientific and technological development, technical and technological leadership of labor. It is really objectively, that under present conditions the assignment of certain national economies to the developed or non-developed in social and economic terms of the criteria of their usage the achievements of STP, is saved, although it acquires new qualitative features. In the most general terms, the new qualitative features of scientific, technical and socio-economic development of mankind are linked with the new post-industrial stage of its evolution, when the efficiency of using modern types of resources - knowledge and information, determine current

and future competitiveness of countries in the world economy.

From a theoretical point of view, any national economy is complex economic system, so it should have a sign of stability that enables it to maintain its integrity and adapt to the changing environment.

It is exactly the structure of the economic system, which is the main characteristic of it and has the properties of peculiar «frame», allowing it to withstand the constant changes of the elements and keep them within a certain quality.

Therefore, improving of the economic structure is a particularly important issue for the present and future stages of economic development. Changes in the structure of the economy too much effect on the economic evolution,

defining progressive or regressive version of the development of the society. Due to this, the study of the structure of the national economy, in general, and sartorial structure purchases, in particular, gets special priority in theoretical and practical terms.

Aim of the paper. It should be noted that the movement of society from an agrarian to an industrial one, and then to the post-industrial stage of development cannot be considered as mechanical motion, as the evolution of society is primarily related with the evolution of person.

Materials and methods. The person with his values and motivation is exactly the foundation and the creator and driving force of the economic development of society. G. Myrdal explored the transformation processes in the countries of «the third world». He noted that «the growth» which is not accompanied by improvements in the status of the majority of the population, cannot be regarded as a «Development with a capital letter»[1, p.182].

This thesis is especially important for the countries of the Soviet Union because the objective movement to a post-industrial society through an increase of the share of the tertiary sector in the economic structure should not lead to a reduction in living standards and impoverishment of the population in the primary and secondary sectors. It may seem that the realization of this objective should be achieved through sustainable development of each sector and the maintenance of effective employment.

In economic literature, the classical understanding of the sartorial structure is largely confirmed as the interrelation between the sectors of the economy, suggesting the dominance of the quantitative approach to the structuring of the economy through the determination of the interrelation between the individual sectors. In economic science the tradition of society staging (civilization movement) was also formed as a transition from the domination of one sector to the other.

In our view, such approaches are not exhaustive and final, as they are focused solely on the quantitative characteristics of the sector, as well as maintain deterministic understanding of development as a linear process.

In our view, the structuring economic systems are both need to be considered quanti-

tative and qualitative features and it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of national development, which can be performed nonlinearly and have inversion and bifurcation character. The structuring process should also consider that each sector has not only the life cycle, but is a full component of economy, and therefore contain economic and social components. At the same time, we are convinced that the theory of the sectoral structure should reflect not only the transition from the domination of one sector over another, but also the qualitative development of each of them.

In our view, these approaches can be performed on the basis of the theory of poles growth, the French economist of institutional direction F. Peru was the founder [2].

Using of the given theoretical positions in the formation of a methodological approach to structure of the national economy makes it possible to identify each sector growth pole, which provides, on the one hand, its own economic development, but on the other – the development of the national economy. In other words, the contemporary movement of society to post-industrial stage requires theoretical justification of path changes through the development of each individual sector, which is realized through the provision of its own growth poles (branches, which are priorities in the development of each sector). Schematically, this process is shown in Figure 1.

Determination of growth poles and quality development of each sector is a bifurcation point of sectoral structure, as the selection of one or another pole of growth in each sector could lead to a progressive or regressive structure of the national economy. From a theoretical point of view the progressive nature of sectoral structures is linked to the dominance of the tertiary sector under modern conditions, as it is indicated by the growth in its number of employees and an increase in its contribution to the GDP. However, it should be noted that the qualitative characteristics of the tertiary sector for developed countries and economies in transformation is not the same. In particular, the given sector in these groups of countries is formed by rather different sectoral structure, which has regressive and progressive elements in its composition. Today we are actually witnessing a gradual movement from the Post-

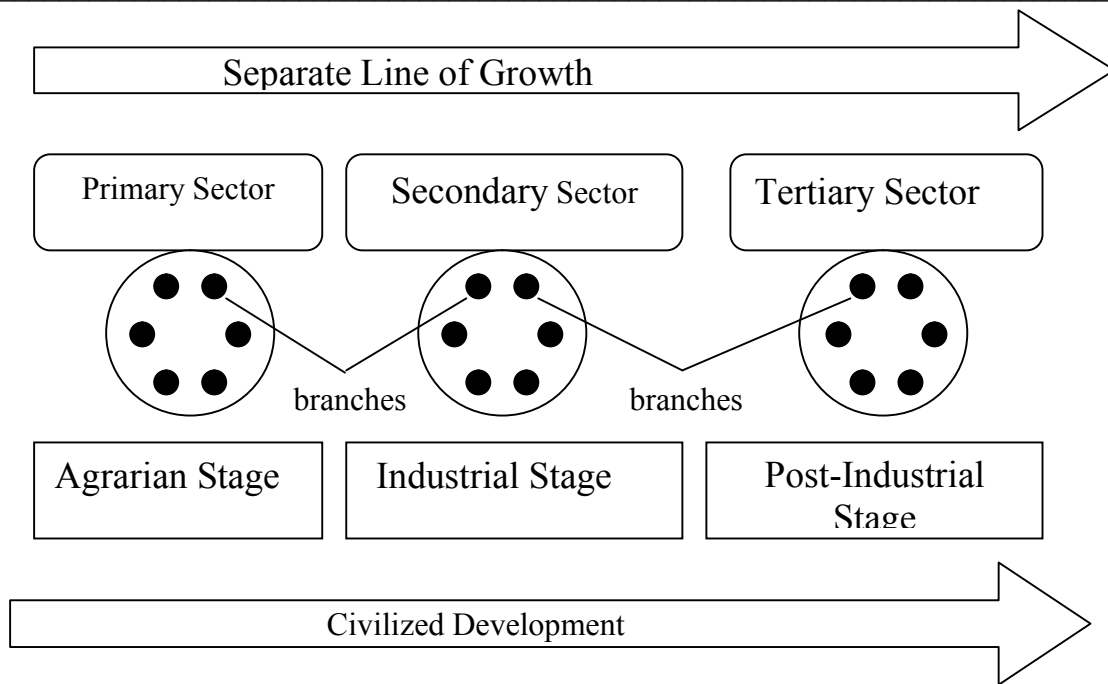


Fig 1. Methodological approach to Sectoral Structure Formation and Lines of Growth

Soviet countries to a post-industrial society. However, on the contrary to developed countries, which have also passed this stage of evolution at their time, the Post-Soviet countries demonstrate clearly regressive character of sectoral structure. A similar tendency is observed in the quantitative growth of the tertiary sector not through increased productivity in the primary and secondary sectors, but mostly because of a decrease in the share of manufacturing industries of the secondary sector, the increase is not high-tech and infrastructure sectors (trade and transport). Therefore, on one hand, the movement towards the post-industrial stage of development takes place in the developed economies and in the transformation economies, which is diagnosed by the growth of the tertiary sector of the national economy.

On the other hand, processes, which promote such growth in different types of economic systems, are quite different. The developed countries have predominantly progressive changes in these sectors, whereas transformation countries have more regressive. It must be noted that under the influence of the global crisis in the advanced economies, the sectoral structure has identified certain regressive tendencies of development (reduction of the share of manufacturing industries (secondary sector) and the domination of the financial sector in the service sector). The post-crisis period in the developed countries is characterized

by the returning of manufacturing industries (from third countries) and promoting their development in the national economy. For countries with transformational economies this period is characterized by the search for a replacement raw material orientation of economic development, which has been dominant in the pre-crisis period. That is why, in spite of the level of economic development in the post-crisis period, the countries form economic policy in the direction of progressive sectoral structure. Thus, the allocation of growth poles in each sector and the insurance of the harmonious development of each of them on the basis of diversification is an essential element of modern research methodology of sectoral structure, according to our opinion. This methodological step allows justifying the path of structural changes through the development of each sector and what is more important to identify specific mechanisms of progressive sectoral structure of the national economy. In other words, the theoretical basis of the growth poles in each sector is to determine the direction of progress of the national economy, to ensure its development as an integrated and self-sufficient economic system.

In our opinion, another essential element of the sectoral composition of the research methodology is a reflection of historical patterns of movement not only as a transition from the domination of one sector over another and

quantitative changes in relations between the sectors, but also as a process of qualitative interrelation between the given sectors, but also qualitative process of the development of each of them. Indeed, civilization movement of society is characterized by a succession of stages: countries are moving from agricultural to industrial and from industrial to post-industrial society. However, this movement is not a mechanical movement from one stage to another, though it should be observed as a change in the course of which the development of society happens to be.

It should be noted that the understanding of the essence of the category of «development» is broad enough in philosophical and economic literature. As a philosophical category «the development» is irrevocably directed and regularly changed of material and ideal objects, leading to the emergence of a new quality [3]. Considering the nature of development as an economic category, we support the point of view of Rudolf Nureyev, who defined the economic development of society as a multidimensional process, encompassing economic growth, structural shifts in the economy, improving the environment and quality of life [4]. Thus, in the broadest sense, the development is a special type of movement that characterizes the progressive nature of the interaction of things. Any development is a movement, but not any movement is development. The notion of progress is closely related with the concept of development and movement. Progress is a movement from lower to higher ones and at the same time from simple to complex ones. In general, progress is characterized as a process of functional enrichment of developing systems. Thus, we can establish a link between the development and functioning. The development is carried out through the operation and the operation involves the development. The above described dependence reflects the identity between the concepts, but in terms of dialectic differences [5, p.35]. S. Erokhin proves that the development expresses the changing nature of relationships, but functioning reflects their relative permanence. The operation is such a stage of development of the system, which reflects a certain stage of maturity, but development in its entirety includes other steps of the origin: formation and transition to another qualitative

state, which means disappearance. It may be observed that structural can be characterized by the functioning and development can be characterized by historical approach. It is important in this regard to note that the civilization development and formation of appropriate sectoral structure have the features for the individual countries in the course of the historical process that is due to the objectivity of uneven social and economic development of humanity. Historically, it is naturally, that one group of other communities will change its structure and make the transition to a higher stage of civilization development. Such unevenness is a characteristic for the current stage of development, which is caused by the action of a number of objective factors.

For example, the formation of the sectoral structure of the economically developed countries and their movement in the direction of the post-industrial society took place within the same economic system (market). Most of other conditions are common for transformational economies of the former Soviet Union, which at the same time have made the transition from one economic system to another (from command to market one) and they tried to form the elements of post-industrial society. These trends are reflected on the pace and quality of historical development and the sectoral structure of national economies.

The presence of such specificity of development stresses the need to complement the methodological base of research of laws of development of sectoral structure. We are deeply convinced that it must be analyzed not only through the aspect ratio of the existing quantitative proportions, but also through the provision of a number of qualitative factors that determine the specificity of the formation and development of this structure. In our view, in order to achieve this goal it is necessary to enter into the analysis of the concept of horizontal and vertical development. Considering the philosophical sense of «horizontal» and «vertical» notions, describing the object, on the one hand, at rest and static (horizontal) and, on the other, its upward movement and dynamics (vertical), we can imagine present sectoral structure through its quantitative proportion (vertical development) and from the point of view of the qualitative characteristics of the structure (hori-

zontal development) (Fig. 2).

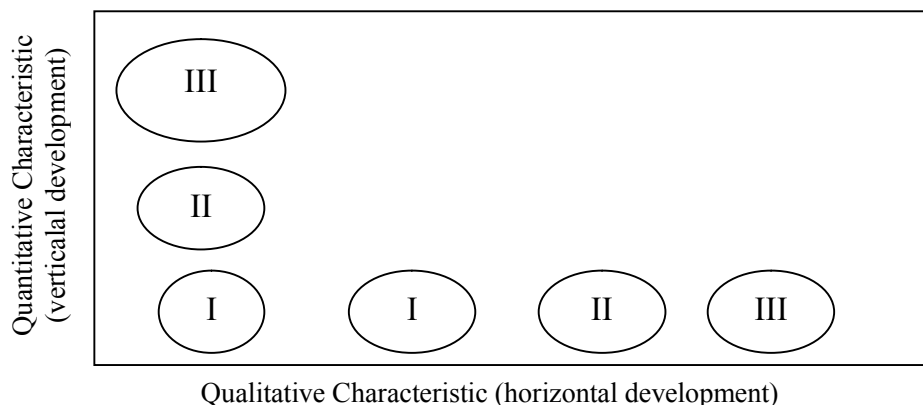
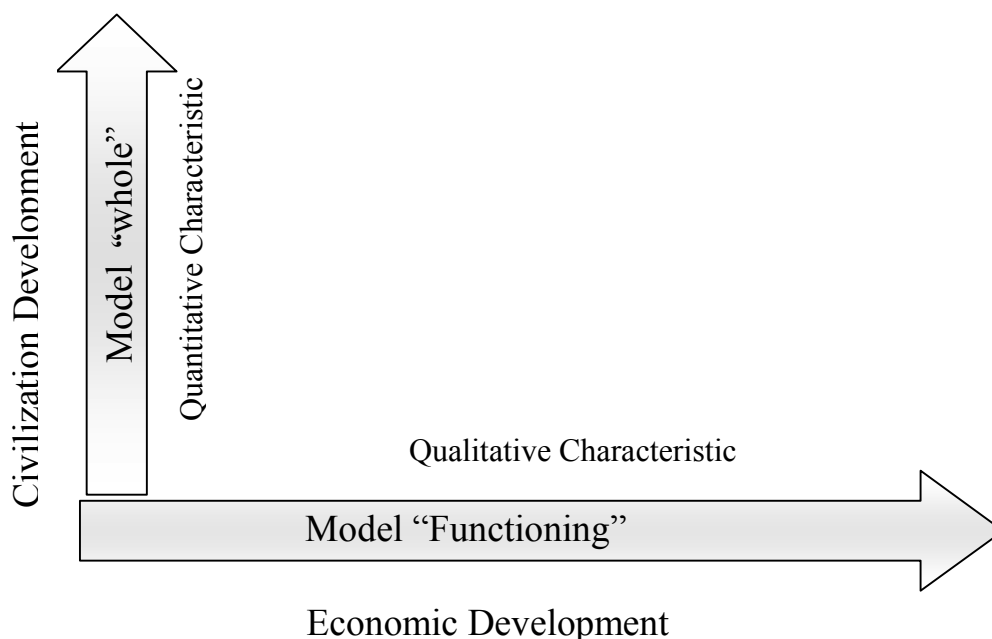


Fig 2. Sectoral Structure of National Economy: Qualitative and Quantitative approaches

Continuing this chain of logic it is possible, in our view, to assert that the understanding of the structure, based on a methodological approach of R. Barr [6, c.191] allows us to treat «horizontal» as the model of the «functioning» of sectoral structure, and «vertical» one as a model of the «whole». Thus, the model of the «whole» of sectoral structure is the proportion between the sectors, and the model of «functioning» is a relationship quality indicator that characterizes this structure.

Based on this approach, we highlight the whole economic structure (which defines the relationship between the elements of the economy) in the national economy and the structure of the operating model (which depends not only on time but also on the impact

of various qualitative factors, including institutional environment). According to the structural «frames» by R. Barra, we will understand the institutional environment that ensures the functioning of a particular structure of the national economy and the environment of economic activities of its subjects. A specific application of this approach to understanding the development of the national economy makes it possible to realize that the model of the «whole» reflects a civilization movement from agrarian to post-industrial stage of development and the model of the «functioning» shows the selection in each sector of growth poles and the insurance of their harmonious development under the influence of a particular institutional environment (Fig. 3).



Conclusion. Thus, national economic systems are focused on its development on the development of civilization through the change of quantitative relationships between sectors considering «the whole model». Parallely to the movement of civilization, these systems demonstrate economic development, which according to the model of «functioning», occurs to be the development of individual sectors under the influence of structural drivers within a specific environment, which ensures the interaction of formal and informal institutions. [80] According to quantitative parameters, (the model of the «whole») the relationship between the sectors in the post-industrial society should be characterized by the dominance of the tertiary sector, the presence of secondary and lower the minimum proportion of the primary sector. However, these sectors must have the same level of economic and social development within a particular institutional environment in its qualitative status (the model of «functioning»). The combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria for the development of sectoral struc-

ture of the national economy will minimize the contradictions of post-industrial society, which are often exacerbated during global crisis processes.

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СЕКТОРАЛЬНА СТРУКТУРА ЕКОНОМІКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ СТАДІАЛЬНОСТІ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

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Розглядаються методологічні принципи аналізу секторальної структури економіки і її взаємозв'язку зі стадіями економічного розвитку. Пропонується виділення в кожному секторі полюсів зростання, які забезпечують, з одного боку, власний економічний розвиток кожного сектора, а з іншого – розвиток національної економіки в цілому. На основі моделей «цілого» і «функціонування» підкреслюється, що цивілізаційний розвиток суспільства представляє собою процес якісних і кількісних прогресивних змін всередині кожного з секторів економіки.

Ключові слова: секторальна структура економіки, стадії розвитку суспільства, цивілізаційне розвиток, економічний розвиток, постіндустріальне суспільство.

СЕКТОРАЛЬНАЯ СТРУКТУРА ЭКОНОМИКИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СТАДИАЛЬНОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА

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Рассматриваются методологические принципы анализа секторальной структуры экономики и ее взаимосвязи со стадиями экономического развития. Предлагается выделение в каждом секторе полюсов роста, которые обеспечивают, с одной стороны, собственное экономическое развитие каждого сектора, а с другой – развитие национальной экономики в целом. На основе моделей «целого» и «функционирования» подчеркивается, что цивилизаци-

онное развитие общества представляет собой процесс качественных и количественных прогрессивных изменений внутри каждого из секторов экономики.

Ключевые слова: секторальная структура экономики, стадии развития общества, цивилизационное развитие, экономическое развитие, постиндустриальное общество.

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