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ECONOMY

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TREND OF INCREASE OF AUTONOMY OF REAL AND FINANCIAL SECTORS OF RUSSIA IN SYSTEM OF CONVERGENCE

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Abstract

In work as the author the new paradigm of the economic theory allowing to learn national economy of Russia moves forward; the integrated approach as the new methodological approach promoting disclosure of essence of the studied sectors and adjustment of their interaction as at national, and world level is offered; two main approaches to research of essence and interrelation of real and financial sectors of economy are systematized; the traditional approach which is based on a hypothesis of a priority of real sector over financial and to existence of interrelation between them is offered; the modern approach which is based on a hypothesis of a priority of financial sector over real, a divergention (separation) between them is analyzed; are opened essence of such categories as "convergence", "divergention" of the studied sectors; regularities of system of interrelation of the studied sectors of Russia on the basis of which the hypothesis of aspiration of elements of system to bigger independence, than integrity is confirmed are presented; existence of weak interrelation between sectors is confirmed.

Keywords: methodological approach, traditional approach, modern approach, convergence, divergention, integrity, autonomy, real sector, financial sector.

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The question of need of development of a new paradigm of the economic theory expressing the main postulate round which all elements of knowledge of economy of Russia and stages of its development are developed rises long ago. Taking into account features of development of national economy of Russia, in our opinion, it is necessary to present the new paradigm mentioning system of convergence (interrelation) of two sectors: real and financial.

Under convergence of the studied economy sectors now the author realizes dynamically developing communications between the studied sectors spoken as uniform economic system which represents association of the multilateral economic relations of subjects of these sectors connected with accumulation, redistribution and use of money and providing the financial services influencing splits of the studied sectors [1].

Possibilities of knowledge of an economic field, the internal mechanism of improvement of interaction of these sectors, ways of creation of a new paradigm and strategy of development of the studied sectors in Russia also are important.

This situation demands search of the new methodological approach promoting disclosure of essence of the studied sectors and adjustment of their interaction as at national, and world level.

Methodological approaches are the most important components of methodology, as well as methods of research of economic events and processes defining a choice and use of its other components.

Among the main methodological approaches to research of essence and convergence of splits of national economy along with functional and chronological, analytical, complete, dialectic, organizational, system and cybernetic it is necessary to allocate an integrated approach.

In our opinion, the integrated approach to research acts as new methodological approach, effectively combines system and cybernetic approaches. System approach allows not only to characterize both national economy, and its elements: real and financial sectors of Russia as separate economic systems but also to construct system of convergence of the studied sectors, and also to find approaches to their management, as objects of management in the conditions of crisis and post-crisis development. Cybernetic approach is methodological approach of the general theory of management and represents research of system of convergence of two sectors on the basis of the principles of management.

Historical approach to research of components of methodology testifies to interrelation system and cybernetic

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approaches. The general theory of management is based on the general theory of systems.

The general theory of systems testifies to the significant contribution of the Russian economist A.A. Bogdanov at the beginning of the XX century. He created the doctrine about general organization. The scientific interpretation of an object of research received the methodological basis with opening by the scientist of "Tectology" - sciences about laws according to which there is an association of parts in functional whole [2]. Emergence of this science predetermined formation and evolution of new sciences and theories, including theories of stability and the general theory of management.

The general theory of systems is area of scientific research, connected with studying of behavior of abstract systems. The methodology of this theory by the most nature has to be essentially scientific where the relations between the researcher and the studied system in character are similar to the relation between the scientist and the nature. The abstract system can be set or in the form of the mathematical equation, or in the form of the program for the computer or as some physical model, or by means of the verbal description etc., and the research objective consists in detection of the main properties of her behavior.

Therefore the special case of the common goal connected with studying of any abstract system in this or that subject domain, by the researcher set the object on studying system of convergence of two sectors of Russia: real and financial. Performance of this purpose, requires performance of the following tasks: research of the main properties of this system. First of all, it is necessary to investigate integrity of this system as it testifies to existence of this interrelation. Besides, this regularity allows to investigate thoroughly dialectics of elements as separate components and the system representing a whole and to take into account at regulation.

There is no unity of opinions in consideration of a question of existence of interrelation between these sectors. The traditional approach [3] presented by such scientists as G. Wilson, V. Bedzhgot, M. Virt, R. Hilferding, S. Jevons, S. Zhyuglar, K. Perez [4], D. Ricardo, J. B. Seius, J. Sisoni, F. Tooke, M. Evans, K. Kautsky, V. Katasonov [5], V. Lenin, A. Manuylov, K. Marx, M. Tugan-Baranovsky, I.D. Afanasenko [6], T. G. Brodskaya, D. Miropolsky, O. Molchanova, V. Burlachkov, A. Navoi, O. Zueva [7-9], A.Gorovoy [10-13], is based on a hypothesis of a priority of real sector over financial in system of their convergence and existence of interrelation between them. The modern approach lit with such scientists as S. Strange, H. Minsky, B. Chick [14], B. Emunds, C.

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Zinn, E. Altvater, R. Binswanger, M. Gutman, A. Galetovik, G. Gourley [15], J. Olivier, E. Shaw, H. Hesse, B. Braasch, G. Tobin, J. Stiglitz [16-18], M. Heine, H. Herr, H. Tietmeyer, is based on a hypothesis of a priority of financial sector over real, a divergent (separation) between them.

The property is found in the integrity of the system during the formation of her new properties extrinsic subsystem. In our view, under the regularity of integrity should understand the integrity of the property, finds her as a new quality, which is absent in its elements. Diametrically opposed to the understanding of the qualities necessary to recognize the independence of the property or the law of autonomy, summative.

Detection of this property can be presented on the example of behavior of economic system - the industrial enterprise of real sector (properties of plant differ from properties of shops of which it consists).

It is known that in the analysis of integrity of system it is necessary to realize that this regularity is characterized by the following features:

First, properties of system as the whole don't represent the simple sum of properties of its components (subsystems):

$$I_c \neq \sum_{n=1}^k E_n \quad (1)$$

Secondly, these properties depend on properties of its compound components (subsystems):

$$I_c = f(E_n) \quad (2)$$

Besides, it is necessary to consider that the parts connected in system lose some properties peculiar to them out of system. In this case, on the one hand, the system destroys part of properties of subsystems, and on the other hand, subsystems find a number of new properties.

The property integrity is primarily due to its purpose and for which the system is created. Moreover, if the target is not given explicitly, and at the imaged object observed integral characteristics. In this case, the purpose or the expression that relates the goal with the means to achieve it (the objective function, the system-test) can be determined by examining the causes of patterns of integrity. In the study of the causes of integrity, you can get effective results in practical terms by comparing the assessment of the level of system integrity and the convergence of the sectors studied its structure. Furthermore, there is a pattern opposite in relation to the integrity of the patterns - regularity autonomy which must be considered.

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The pattern of expression of the autonomy of the system is divided into independent elements. So, essentially, qualitatively and structurally it can not determine the system. In fact, there is a risk of artificial expansion of the convergence of the two sectors: real and financial on independent of each other sector. This trend is interpreted by scholars as the divergence (separation) investigated sectors.

Under the divergence of the real and financial sectors of the economy, in our view, should be understood a violation of relationships studied sectors, ie the integrity of the economic system, leading to the absolute autonomy of its elements, to the destruction of the aggregate multilateral economic relations between entities in these sectors thanks to historically emergent dysfunction of the financial sector - the service of the good of the interests of capital.

However, in our view, any system, including a system of convergence, not in a state of absolute integrity and absolute autonomy, absolute convergence or divergence. Any condition, tendencies of the system can be characterized by a certain level of manifestation of one of these laws or phenomena to its build-up or reduction.

Analyzing the state independence of the elements in the A. Hall [19] identified two complex patterns: progressive factorization (the desire of a trend towards greater independence elements) and progressive systematization (aspiration system to reduce the autonomy of the elements, ie, absolute integrity) (Tab .1).

Table 1 - Regularities of integrity and independence of elements in system

Regularities of integrity and independence	Degree of integrity A	Ratio of application subsystems B
Integrity $I_c \neq \sum_{n=1}^k E_n$	1	0
The progressing systematization	A > B	
The progressing factorization	A < B	
Autonomy $I_c \neq \sum_{n=1}^k E_n$	0	1

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Since the period of the emergence of the global financial crisis in 2008 to the present, in terms of the sanctions imposed, the domestic financial sector tend to trend, having a large share of independence, rather than the integrity of the system of convergence studied sectors, as it can not ensure the alignment of the rate of profit in its subsystems - a pledge of free and uniform flow of capital between the subsectors of the financial sector. As a result, this has led to an excessive transfer of capital in the currency and equity sub-sectors, partly because of the credit sub-sector, which was capacious enough and to balance the entire system of "financial sector". In turn, the structural changes in the corporate subsector towards extractive industries even before the 2008 crisis, in times of crisis and sanctions intensified. During this period, the real sector also proved to be in a state having a greater share of independence, rather than the integrity of the system studied the convergence of sectors, as it failed to provide not only the alignment of production volumes, and profit margins in the corporate sub-sector and sub-sector of non-financial services. The trend of the autonomy of the real sector in the convergence of the sectors studied increased due to the independence of the financial sector: domestic banks have invested money in the foreign exchange sub-sector instead of supporting the real sector through the credit sub-sector.

Thus, the system of convergence studied sectors, along with the property of the integrity, inherent desire for independence in the conditions of structural imbalances and the real commitment of the financial sector for the benefit of the interests of capital, which indicates the growing degree factorization system and strengthen the trend of divergence between sectors. The current situation demonstrates the need to develop not only a new paradigm of economic theory on improving the convergence of the sectors studied, but also a strategy and a set of measures for its implementation.

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