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HUSEYNOVA V. A.¹, MAMMADOV H. A.², MILGADJEVA S. E.³ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO THE PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF THE
SECTORAL STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMYDOI: <https://doi.org/10.32620/cher.2022.4.02>

Formulation of the problem. The sectoral structure of the national economy is the ratio of various sectors and sub-sectors (that is, qualitatively homogeneous economic units with special working conditions) in the national economy system. *The purpose of the article* is coverage of problematic aspects of the use of an analytical approach to the peculiarities of the formation of the sectoral structure of the economy. *Methods used in the research:* comparison, comparative analysis, systematization and logic, etc. *The hypothesis of the study.* The system of all industries that are closely interconnected is a single national economic complex. Complexity and dynamism are characteristic features of the structure of the industry). *Presenting main material.* Under the influence of scientific and technological progress, cyclical economic development (the process of production and distribution of goods and services in a broad sense) and a number of other factors, the sectoral structure is subject to quantitative and qualitative changes. The sectoral structure itself is a set of branches of the national economic complex, characterized by certain proportions and relationships. *Originality and practical significance of the research.* The sectoral structure is formed under the influence of the law of the social division of labor, the forms of manifestation of which differ significantly at the level of branches. *Conclusions.* In a transport way, it can be argued that the service history of goods development of economic high thought is an increase in the history of improving the model of methods of reciprocating the understanding of economic time structures based on varying levels of petroleum complexity with the goal of developing certain mechanisms which manage structural financial changes.

Key words:

analytics, industry, economy structure, infrastructure, efficiency.

АНАЛІТИЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ ФОРМУВАННЯ
ГАЛУЗЕВОЇ СТРУКТУРИ ЕКОНОМІКИ

Постановка проблеми. Галузева структура народного господарства — співвідношення різних галузей і підгалузей (тобто якісно однорідних господарських одиниць з особливими умовами праці) у системі народного господарства. *Метою статті* є висвітлення проблемних аспектів використання аналітичного підходу до особливостей формування галузевої структури економіки. *Методи, використані в дослідженні:* порівняння, порівняльний аналіз, систематизація та логіка та ін. *Гіпотеза дослідження.* Система всіх галузей, які тісно взаємопов'язані, становить єдиний народногосподарський комплекс. Характерними ознаками структури галузі є комплексність і динамічність). *Виклад основного матеріалу.* Під впливом науково-технічного прогресу, циклічності економічного розвитку (процесу виробництва і розподілу товарів і послуг у широкому розумінні) та ряду інших факторів

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галузева структура зазнає кількісних і якісних змін. Сама галузева структура — це сукупність галузей народного господарського комплексу, що характеризується певними пропорціями та співвідношеннями. *Оригінальність та практична значущість дослідження.* Галузева структура формується під впливом закону суспільного поділу праці, форми прояву якого суттєво відрізняються на рівні галузей. *Висновки.* З точки зору транспорту, можна стверджувати, що історія розвитку товарів високої економічної думки є збільшенням історії вдосконалення моделі методів зворотного розуміння економічних структур часу на основі різних рівнів складності нафти з метою розробки певних механізмів управління структурними фінансовими змінами.

Ключові слова:

аналітика, промисловість, структура економіки, інфраструктура, ефективність.

Formulation of the problem. The general division of labor is expressed in the division of the national economy into the main sectors of the economy (industry, construction, agriculture and forestry, trade, transport and other service sectors). In turn, there are a number of industries in each of these areas. For example, there is a mining and processing industry in the industry. In the manufacturing industry – light and food industries, mechanical engineering, in mechanical engineering, machine tool construction, instrument making, etc. are distinguished. Finally, there are subsectors in many industries reflecting the intra-industry division of labor.

In general, the structure of the unified national economic complex in terms of the nature of the social division of labor and participation in the creation of the total social product and national income is represented by two spheres: the sphere of material production (production sphere) and the non-production sphere (or social sphere).

Analysis of recent research and publications. The scope of production includes:

1. Industries that create wealth (industry, agriculture, construction)
2. Industries that ensure consumer welfare (transport and communications)
3. Industries related to the production process in the sphere of circulation (trade, logistics, sale)

Non-productive sectors, mainly:

1. The service sector (housing and communal services, consumer services, transport and communications and other services related to the population).
2. Branches of social services (healthcare, physical education, social security)
3. Education, culture, creativity
4. Science and scientific services
5. Banking, finance, insurance
6. State apparatus (governing bodies)
7. Public associations
8. Information and computing services, etc.

Naturally, in the process of social reproduction, close relationships are formed between industries, which, of course, leads to changes in the structure of the economy. Changes in the structure of the economy are changes in the specific weights of individual industries in the gross domestic product. Structural changes in the economy occur as a result of market mechanisms of competition, as well as the desire of entrepreneurs to maximize net profit, causing an influx of capital. As a result of both intra-industry and inter-industry and interregional capital movement, the sectoral and territorial structure of the economy as a whole is changing.

The purpose of the article is coverage of problematic aspects of the use of an analytical approach to the peculiarities of the formation of the sectoral structure of the economy.

Presentation of the main research material. There are four main indicators of changes in the industry structure:

- rapid growth of individual industries;
- changing the traditional division of the market into segments;
- convergence of technologies that were previously considered completely independent;
- intensive change of direction in the industry.

In the course of the evolution of economics, methods of analyzing structural changes have become widely used in world practice. Structural analysis has practically become a kind of methodological core of economic analysis.

There are many theoretical approaches and methods used to study the peculiarities of the formation of the sectoral structure of the economy, to determine the patterns of changes occurring in it and, finally, to identify the causes of structural changes. Theoretical approaches, for example, can be classified as follows:

1. Institutional
2. Evolutionary
3. Cybernetic



4. Synergetic
5. Structuralist
6. Neoclassical
7. Innovative technologies

Accordingly, it is also possible to give a classification of methods for studying structural changes:

1. «Input-output»
2. Structural analysis
3. Econometric methods
4. Portfolio analysis
5. Cluster analysis
6. Analysis of the dynamics of transaction and transformation costs

Let's briefly analyze the approaches to the analysis of structural changes that were used by one or another school of economic thought.

Institutional. The institutional approach in economics is an approach to the study of the functioning of the economic system, in which attention is paid to the role of social, political and economic institutions. The latter are understood in different sources in different ways: for example, Nobel laureate D. North interprets institutions as a set of rules of human behavior in the interests of maximizing well-being. In other words, these are formal (laws, constitutions) and informal (contractual) restrictions developed by people.

The institutional development of the economy, as North put forward, is the result of the interaction of institutions with organizations. In this case, the rules of the game are set by institutions, and organizations are the players.

In other cases, specific organizations are called institutions. States, governments, firms directly or indirectly determine the functioning of the economic system, including the legal consolidation of traditions and norms of economic behavior that have developed during the historical development of this organization. In this scenario, the institutional approach is seen as "... a type of economic analysis that emphasizes the role of social, political and economic organizations in determining economic events." T. Veblen and W. Mitchell are considered to be the ancestors of this trend. Institutional dependencies in this case are economic dependencies established by law (for example, the dependence of tax revenues to the budget on the level of income of the population)

It should also be noted that tangible results in the interpretation of changes in various structures and organizations, in particular in the sectoral industry structure, can be achieved by rep-

resentatives of the neo-institutional school (R. Posner, G. Demsetz, O. Williamson), as well as non-structuralists of French origin (O. Favors, F. Aymard-Duvernier, S. Menard).

Evolutionary. The evolutionary economy is significantly connected with the evolutionary worldview, according to which all systems are in the process of constant and causal changes. For the first time, an evolutionary problematic was noted by T. Veblen, who put it at the forefront of methodological problems of social sciences. Gradually, the evolutionary approach began to be noted in scientific research as an independent aspect. The basis for this was laid by representatives of the old American institutionalism, followers of T. Veblen. An important source of evolutionary ideas in the social sciences were the views of T. Malthus, who introduced the idea of natural selection. The representative of the Austrian school K. Menger used an evolutionary approach in the analysis of social institutions. The idea of spontaneity of institutions, supplemented by the principle of cultural evolution was defended and developed by representatives of the Neo-Austrian school, in particular, F. Hayek. Gradually, the evolutionary approach changed somewhat and took the form of a macroeconomic dynamics model. Then, developing models of system dynamics, he improved in the theory of systems (J. Forrester).

The evolutionary approach forms four types of system models with different levels of complexity: 1. breeding; 2. games; 3. taking into account the learning effect; 4. neural network models.

The use of such models creates conditions for the development of structural dynamics models. The difficulties of recognizing the evolutionary approach are mainly due to the conservatism of scientific thinking and the spread of the equilibrium paradigm, which is fundamentally alien to the idea of evolution. However, this does not mean that there are no mathematical methods used to describe evolutionary processes. The theory of nonlinear systems, chaos theory and the latest modeling methods have a place in the evolutionary approach, although they do not completely solve the problem of modeling open systems.

Cybernetic. This approach, proposed in general terms by S. Beer, shows the systemic relationship between investments and structural changes. There are laws common to all sciences, and it is cybernetics that is based on similar laws and offers a system scheme through which more





developed systems of interconnection of industries and subsectors are built in a single system called an industry structure. According to Stafford Beer, thanks to the management of a particular system as a whole, not in parts, it is possible to make higher-order plans.

Synergetic. Synergetic economics comes from the science of synergetics, the foundations of which were laid by Hermann Haken (1977, 1983). The synergetic approach is largely related to the cybernetic. Both approaches increase the efficiency of managing complex social systems through a comprehensive scientific description of the situation. Such holistic management requires joint consideration of all potential development opportunities. By itself, the synergetic approach explores the behavior of unstable non-linear systems and states, and includes the development of dynamic equations economic systems and the extension of the principle of compliance by P. Samuelson, who describes stable systems. It should be noted that such structural changes in the modern economy are not particular, but general cases. This is due to the fact that all socio-economic objects are open systems and have the ability to self-organize and adapt; therefore, a promising approach to managing these objects through recognition, forecasting analysis and management of self-organization processes seems promising. A. Andersen argued that changes in the global economy occur due to the fact that its so-called fast and "slow" parameters are changing. Changes in the structure of production, the nature of labor, government institutions, from his point of view, are caused by slow changes in the structure of logistics networks - spatial systems that promote goods, information, people, money, etc.

Structuralist. This approach is aimed at managing the identification of the creation of the structure of the system, its scientist of the internal rural structure, the totality of liberalized relations convinced between its elements. Local establishment of the reasons for the development (very lagging) of certain structures of investments is one of the tasks of tax structuralist approach. This elimination approach makes extensive use of economic mathematical logic and modeling; due to the discussion of non-oil formal logical situations methods of research progress; the states are taken into account the obligatory developed strict ordering of the American elements of the year of construction, as well as a very exception from the system of those links whose economies "do not fit" into the design. In

addition to formally logical methods of research possibilities and left methods of mathematical modeling increases, its approach is based on a historical descriptive moment according to the method and intersectoral sociological analysis of the year of interaction revealed various subjects of subsectors of modern human economy. Basically, the basis of the well-being of this approach, contrary to the loss of the methodology of structural economists of analysis. Economic. Deep contribution to the sector of the emergence of the share of structuralism was made by the French land institutionalists, in particular, other Francois distributions of Perroux. F. Perru relies on defining the structure as a set of the course of proportions added to characterize the economic and land social excessive unit in this environment at the scientific moment. It should also be noted that in cybernetics, within the framework of its approach, the modern quantitative economy is divided into oil micro and can macro parts, namely, the functions corresponding to economic units are based on the tariff structure of a single united national development of the economic system. Poor neoclassical one models. Explain to be economically emphasize the development of the national circulation of the economic system through the study of the production of changes at its micro-level. Historical neoclassical peculiar models proceed from Azerbaijan the existence of an economic definite balance in the situation of the economy and the diagram of the need to achieve it, the country is based on innovations the principle of "methodological model of individualism" and the quality of availability of information about the low economic modern situation as a whole. In the course of the main approach, Azerbaijan is based on the low principle of compliance with P. Samuelson's economy, provide the equilibrium equation issued by Arrow-Debre, the rate of the concept of economic efficiency for M. Alle. Given the growth of the deep that criticism of neoclassical factors of schools in the 1980s and 1990s may include, its development-induced attitude refers to evolutionary modern economics, with the release of the work of R. Capital Nelson and S. Winter "Surrounding Evolutionary Levels Theory of Economic Changes" by the source of the neoclassical approach of Azerbaijan gradually first began to transform (from the emergence of a point of view partly of methodological foreign beliefs), the republic was added to it by a neo-institutional model of analysis, which does not together contradict its similar fundamental

methodological growth views. However, subsequently, the need for an innovative-responsive Latin technological school became its culmination of the evolutionary inequality of the method of modern analysis of the structural essence of change.

Innovation and Technology approach. The connection of institutions and related technologies in particular combines the institutional and efficiency of an innovative surviving technological approach, at least the economic inequality, in determining the traded nature of the time of structural change. Petroleum majority indirect institutionalists, in particular T. management Veblen, C. account Airs, J. Commons, J. K. of the year Galbraith, J. M. processes Clark, J. Schumpeter, the model of innovation, which innovative developments and its high technology were considered the main source of the growth of socio-economic development.

The cross industry analyzing. This method made a significant selling contribution to the other formation and development of geographic structural considering analysis. The cross-industry foreign balance-sheet reduction model was the ability to develop in the 30s. committee The American Excessive Scientists (Latin Russians) elimination of Vasily Leontyev to the ultimate (1906-1999), so the awarded title is the Nobel Together Prize in Economics. This international method at present or present analysis has become classical and has received more translations in the possibilities of the works of many researchers in the sector engaged in specific economic and mathematical modeling. Through the use of non-tradable analytical and economic forecasting capabilities includes this investment method, it is possible for inequality to create a metallurgy basis for state-of-the-year regulation complements the economy.

The cross-sectoral balance of growth includes a basic system of increasing indicators characterizing the service relationship, long structure and communication of the real economy. That is why intersectoral or balance sheet is the economy's most cumulative valuable analytical reserves tool, the distribution of which creates a difference in the condition for the words of conducting alternative year calculations of the industrial state of the economy and goods simplifies is the process of studying the economic structure of one production, the use of goods for the first time and the value of services, the added value released, the revival of the formation of resources, prices. , excessive customers, etc.

Along with the study of despite the branches of the wandering economy of the intersectoral have been the analysis of natural allows to calculate which is important only national economic and developing sectoral management proportions, as well as share indicators of broad economic efficiency, both in foreign individual economic spheres of production and in the underlying economy of the national country as a whole. The mathematical model underlying the financial basis of the generalized method allows growth to study only the influence of economic goods values more often on each other and the economist to create a smaller possible scenario of the observed development of the analysis of the economy.

Since the development of the cross-industry growth model balance year takes into account the smaller quantitative relationship of Russia between researchers' resource expenditures and is considered to be the output of rural products in every area of the industry, its essence is also called "was the cost of training production". Shows complements the movement of recent goods and services years between Breton industries on both current and human final production (intermediate) such consumption.

On the other hand, cross-industry balance sheet is only one of the Samuelson cost-benefit tables. On the provide the first look of economics it seems that geometric arises a volume dilemma. However, the actual emissions development cross-industry transport balance concerns the production and distribution of similar non-tradable products is these checkerboard or symmetrical system differentiation which sectors are included in the set of price tables of I/O communication. In addition to this bifurcation, this complex has been developed in addition to the actual resource tables and the use of persuaded goods and services, non-tradable tables of developed trade, transport margins, natural taxes and subsidies on iron-year products that characterize the chemical components of the per capita value of goods and fruits of services.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. It should also be noted to the population that, according to the fact that since the Dutch creation of the geographical Leontief symmetrical is considered to be a table (recognizing input-output) assuming almost 90 years have passed, they have not yet lost their real relevance and that the values to this day paragraph correspond to the sector of modern standards



incentives system for the first time in national accounts.

In material economic long-term theory, the harbingers is the intersectoral joining analysis were:

- "Sharp Economic Reserves Table" by F. Quesnay,
- The schemes of the wanderers of the social reproduction of K. export Marx,
- Allows the general aid model of the economic equilibrium researchers L. Walras.

Further generalizations of the methodology of manats of the interdisciplinary sector analysis were noted by the law by colleagues and successors of V. Leontiev's services. Thus, the analysis of the famous real model in forum, developed by K. economist Almon, complements the foreign cross-sectoral from time immemorial balance with taking into account decisions in the important area of consumer spending decreased, as well as investment, world no trade, economic employment, etc. It should also be noted that the international reduction conference on factors of intersectoral modeling of INFORUM economic services was held annually changing for more than a quarter of a century, and the representatives of one of the important participating countries also played a leading role in the fund (will exist alternately).

Thus, in a transport way, it can be argued that the service history of goods development of economic high thought is an increase in the history of improving the model of methods of reciprocating the understanding of economic time structures based on varying levels of petroleum complexity with the goal of developing certain mechanisms which manage structural financial changes. It is said at the present time in the year due to the development of the information capital of the economy, according to the emergence of the transactional economy of the sector, the winder various deformations in connection with

the structure of led consumption, incentives, soul preferences, soul structural changes are increasingly more often the conclusion become the subject of research in the modern economy.

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