

preguessing possible connotations with detecting them and specifying to make “production process” go smoothly, to limit or even iradicate any flaws and delays in the process.

#### **4.3 Main ways to solve the methodological problem and the search for the best way to develop economic theory from the point of view of realism and operationality**

Modern world brings a lot of challenges to all the spheres of human life which actually to huge extent correlate with economy and thus, for resolving the issues and problems, humanity clashes, respective economy issues should be resolved. The thing is that theoretical ground have always been at a certain distance from actual practical way of resolving issues of real economy sectors and that is why it has always been of vital importance to approximate theory and practical use of scientific knowledge.

The aim of the article ensues of the name of it. Our task is to at least try to define main ways to solve the methodological problem and the search for the best way to develop economic theory from the point of view of realism and operationality.

To do it let`s, first, define the reasons why those problems occur. Objective obstacles to building harmonious economic knowledge are associated with the features of experimental testing in the field of economics. In contrast to laboratory research, when conducting an economic experiment, we consider an object in vivo, where the researcher can only introduce new variables that actually mean additional conditions. That is the source of inaccuracies, which lead to the extension of the gap between the science and real life. To cover this gap plenty of theories were developed by innumeros economic schools.

1. The instrumentalist approach in the spirit of the concept of M. Friedman: F. Hidricks, R. Sagden, R. Lucas, O. Rogenberg, M. Nordberg;

2. Supporters of falsificationism K.R. Popper and the research programs of I. Lacatos: M. Blaug, B. Gerrard;

3. Various versions of realism, including critical realism, which are represented by G. Simon, D. Houseman, N. Cartwright, W. Myaki, R. Baskar;

4. Relativism, including supporters of rhetorical search: D. McCloskey, B. Caldwell, C. Tyndale.

5. The economic understanding of the essence and nature of trust originates in the works of K. Arrow, J. Coleman, F. Fukuyama, R. Galati, E. Ostrom, R. Locke and others. [53]

And the list is much longer than that, represented above.

So as we said above, when changing the specified conditions, all the others conditions may also change regardless of the actions of the researcher. Therefore, in contrast from a scientific experiment in natural science, the data of an economic experiment are probabilistic in nature. This leads to a distortion of the transmitted material, a discrepancy with the realities of economic life. And, as a result, there is a constant discrepancy between expectations and reality.

Considering this, we can single out the following ways:

The first way is to preserve neoclassical economic theory as the theoretical basis of modern economic science, introducing a number of additional prerequisites into it (limited rationality, variability of preferences, several optima etc.), find suitable methods and formulate the “correct” research goal.

The second way is to propose new theories and methods that can compete with old doctrines.

It should be noted that economic science does not face a similar situation.

the first time, and the debate about the method of the second half of the 19th century between the representatives of marginalism and the historical school is a good illustration of the struggle between the new and old paradigms. As a result, former leaders faded into the background, making occasional attempts remind about yourself. An example of a reminder of the theoretical merit of a historical school is modern traditional institutionalism, rethinking its ideas.

A third way is also possible - combining the provisions of individual new directions and postulates of neoclassicism. An example of successful integration of

behavioral economics and neoclassicists, a number of researchers consider the theory of prospects. In the theory of transaction costs, trust can perform a function that helps to reduce them. We cannot as well underestimate contribution of scientists who worked on relatively new theories which approximated reality and theory of economic sciences such as development of the theory of transaction costs which was made by such foreign economists as R. Coase, D. North, T. Eggerson, K. Arrow, S. Chen, K. Dalman and others. Among the domestic economists involved in the study of confidence as a factor reducing transaction costs can be attributed to A. Lyasco.

“Of undoubted popularity even an incomplete enumeration of the areas where behavioral theories have penetrated and are actively used we can judge of these ideas: the theory of consumer choice, and financial theory, and economics of law, and macroeconomics, and theory of economic development, and game theory, and theory public finance and many others.” (R.I. Kapelyushnikov, 2013) [54]

Summing up, we list the provisions that deserve special attention:

1. Economic knowledge is theoretical and empirical knowledge of the forms of economic activity aimed at improving the welfare of the individual and society, wealth and man;
2. At the moment, do not limit yourself to any one of the approaches to the formation of economic knowledge; it is a multivariate movement toward truth;
3. At present, it is difficult to talk about the leadership of economic science among the social humanitarian and natural sciences. It is a community of sciences based such universal principles of interdisciplinary interaction as: problematic subjectivity; the paradigm and particularity of scientific knowledge; methodological pluralism; projectivism, teleologism; contextual approach. At that while eclecticism should be avoided and the provisions of methodologically diverse theories should be combined;
4. Modern economic science is in a difficult situation, since its provisions weakly correspond to the basic principles of science as a whole. Solution may be associated with a radical rethinking of the subject and method of economic theory, the transformation of the very principles of scientific knowledge, or the transition to a

new the relationship between economic theory and the modern scientific paradigm knowledge;

5. It would be more effective to refuse from the proliferated position that neoclassical so mobile and open for additions that thanks to the “enveloping” effect it can be transformed in different directions, introducing new prerequisites, often mutually exclusive, while maintaining its “hard” core. Has come time for a revolutionary revision of the basic theoretical postulates of economic science;

6. one of the principles that needs to be critically evaluated is the principle methodological individualism in connection with the limitations that arise when an explanation of the true motives that guide individuals in making decisions; in identifying the predictive capabilities of the theory; when describing a reality in which only individuals exist, without any relationship between them and outside the structures they form;

7. Determinism in its various forms continues to be a frequent object of criticism, including the determinism of a pure economic theory that is independent of the influence of non-economic factors; institutional determinism representing norms and rules as an objective factor determining development; mathematical determinism, an absolute quantitative approach to the analysis of socio-economic phenomena and processes; technological determinism, which considers technology as the main factor in social progress;

8. It is currently not possible to conduct business research, using only rational methods of scientific knowledge or relying only on practical experience. On the one hand, excessive rationalism leads to a simplified idea of the subject being studied, turning the economy into an "abstract" science, on the other hand, excessive practicality, which has a weak methodological apparatus, does not allow the creation of a realistic model of how the event develops. Therefore, the symbiosis of economics as an art and economics as a science, will provide an integral picture of economic activity and will provide an opportunity to create a realistic forecast for its further development;

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