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CONFLICTOLOGICAL FACTORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF VINNYTSIA OBLAST

The paper presents the results of the analysis of major trends of socio-economic development of Vinnytsia Oblast in the formation of a market economy since the early 2000s. Evaluation of changes in methodology was based on consideration of criterion of socio-economic development of conflict. The corresponding theory in the author's interpretation implies the objectivity of the phenomenon of conflict in the process of economic change, particularly the recent transformation in the form of market reforms. The views expressed consider the period since the beginning of the 2000s. Ukraine formed a fundamentally new type of economy and economic relations. This identification such as the type of conflict is perhaps determined by the main trends of the vector, the factors of which have determined this development and how it actually and potentially conflicts with the nature of society.

In turn, the analysis was carried out with the hypothesis that determination of the role of class conflict, as a conflict, determined by the presence of different interests of large groups of economic agents in competition for resources, assigning value added, good infrastructure and others. Such groups as logical agents are the recipients of certain areas of economic activity. For example, Vinnytsia Oblast – agriculture, industry, construction, banking and financial sector, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, social services (education, health, etc.). Special attention was paid to the role of the agricultural sector because of regional specificity. The official statistics served as the empirical base of research.

During the studies, the authors found an imbalance of development, the essence of which is deter-

mined by the economic justification for the distribution of wealth at the expense of the agricultural sector agents. This is seen as a major conflict-forming factor that defines the nature of economic growth in rural poverty. It is proved that the solution is really beyond the prevailing market forces in Ukraine.

Prospect for future research is to justify logic, philosophy and the control algorithm of identified conflict. The administration not only has to reverse the social (political) and other threats caused by dysfunction, but also to direct potential energy of conflict in accelerating socio-economic development.