

THE ESSENCE OF AGRARIAN MARKET AS THE ECONOMIC CATEGORY: DIALECTICAL CONTRADICTION OF THE MARKET

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The article is devoted to the research of theoretical grounds of the essence of the agricultural market as an economic category and scientific consideration of the existent market dialectical contradiction between production and consumption (needs). On the basis of the use of a dialectical method of cognition and formation approach, there are determined the main stages of historical development of the market and made its classification. It is proposed to distinguish primitive-communal (protomarket), slave-holding, feudalistic, capitalistic, and socialistic markets. The main market dialectical contradiction lies, as it is stated before, between manufacturing and needs – primary and fundamental contradiction of the whole history of the market existence that finds its specific market forms of appearance between demand and supply, production and consumption. The article substantiates a stage evolution of dialectical contradiction of the agricultural market, formulates the main criteria, peculiarities and features of its development from the beginning of a primitive commodity exchange in the market to the modern epoch, which is characterised by a higher level of development of commodity production in the market.

An absolutisation of the division of labour as a single one without fail leads to logic errors in a definition of a scientific category “market” and, consequently, “agricultural market.” The social division of labour is only necessary but not sufficient condition for the rise of commodity exchange and market. A requirement of sufficiency for the transformation of a product of labour to a commodity is realized by the second necessary condition of formation and development of the market – the rise of private ownership of means of production and, as a consequence, the separateness of producers. In these conditions, the only form of economic relation between separate producers is an exchange of products of labour by means of purchase and sale. This means that only if meeting two criteria – social division of labour between producers and their separateness – there is appeared an economic necessity of exchange of products by means of their purchase and sale.

On the basis of the conducted research of essential features of the agrarian market evolution, the author’s definition of the agricultural market as a scientific economic category is proposed.