

# THE FACTORS OF PROGRESSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND A PLACE OF SCIENCE AMONG THEM

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Factors of progressive socioeconomic development form a complex system, which consists of economic, social, political, legal, environmental subsystems. The natural subsystem acts as the foundation, the supplier of natural resources, and the sphere of existence of a man as a biological being; the socio-economic subsystem represents the production process as a source of satisfying the needs and realization of human capabilities and at the same time serves as the environment that creates and develops human capital, and the politico-legal subsystem forms a set of methods and mechanisms for managing progressive development.

Among the economic factors, scholars identify a system of productive forces, consisting of natural resources, labour, capital and its accumulation, entrepreneurship, information; market mechanism and its components – competition, economic freedom, free market prices, private property; mobility of resources and structural changes; division of labour and exchange; distribution of the social product.

Socio-economic factors of progressive development include social needs and factors that determine them – the level and quality of life; system of values; free time; freedom and democracy, as well as social justice. The whole range of mechanisms for the state regulation of economic processes,

as well as the institutions of civil society, democracy, and the legalization of the economy can be classified as a group of political-legal factors. The ecological component of progressive development includes the state of the ecosystem, the efficient use of natural resources, and the level of pollution.

Exploring the factors affecting the socio-economic development of society, we have concluded that, as a quality improvement process of social production and the whole economic system is impossible without the use of scientific advances, science transforms the process of economic growth in the economic development. Moreover, the factors of economic growth through science are converted to progressive economic development factors when due to the revolutionary science of changing their quality. At the same time, science itself does not directly affect social and economic development but acts as an indirect factor that affects the components of the social system that can violate the economic balance, improving and qualitatively changing them. Thus, scientific progress contributes to progressive economic development through the impact on its main factors. Science permeates all these subsystems, giving them a new quality, which can act both for the benefit of progressive development, and in the opposite direction, depending on the vector of their action.