

UDK 658:93

Bilovol R. I.

Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University

SYSTEMATICS NATURE AND DIAGNOSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

This article reveals the essence and classified types of diagnosis socio-economic systems of classification features.

Key words: diagnostics, enterprise as the object of diagnosis, diagnosis visible.

Problem Statement. The market economy requires new approaches to determination of the place and role of enterprises, both in social and economic system and in the development of the social production. Introduction of new technologies, methods and scientific level of enterprises' management requires from the management to master the modern methods of management, form the skills of the crisis phenomena prevention, abatement or overcoming by means of improving the diagnostics methods. That is why there arises the need in diagnostic research aimed at the development of the systems approach to the enterprise management under a crisis and the theoretical and practical aspects of the diagnostics science in economy. The disclosure of main points and types of diagnostics, determining the place and role of diagnostics in the research of the enterprises economic management efficiency require that the scientists should pay special attention to the improvement of the business entities diagnostics for the purpose of prediction and prevention of the crisis phenomena.

Analysis of the Basic Research and Published Works. The scientific research concerning the development of the main diagnostics principles in various activity spheres or component elements of an enterprise has not been carried out for a long time, however, the results obtained in the course of research enable to determine the importance of the diagnostics science for the functioning and development of an enterprise and when making decisions on application of strategic and tactical events. However, as the review of literary sources shows, the authors use various ways to approach the determination of diagnostics as the method of the enterprise's state determination and as a social and economic system with the help of implementing a complex of research procedures and identification of their weak links and bottlenecks.

The management of the social and economic systems is characterised by the two fundamental lines of diagnostics performance. A number of theoreticians and practitioners, when diagnosing an enterprise, concentrate their attention on the measurement of the main production factors (capital, labour force, material resources), which are referred to the notion of "financial and economic condition" [I. O. Blank [3], A. S. Vartanov [4], A. P. Kyzym, V. A. Zabrodskyi, Yu. S. Zinchenko and Konchak [10], Ye. M. Korotkov [1], N. A. Kovaliov [12], R. S. Pavlov [24] and L. O. Ligonenko [15]].

Others make a diagnosis of certain (sometimes detached) types of the enterprise's activity: technical and commercial activities; social and administrative

activities which are carried out due to prognostication, planning, organisation, management, coordination and control [T. S. Maksymov, O. Ye. Shapranov [16], E. M. Trenenkov, S. A. Dvedenydova [31], S. A. Lipatov [16], E. M. Korotkov [1], G. V. Osovska and O. A. Osovskiy [23], V. V. Scherbyna [32].

Determining the Previously Unresolved Problems. There is a multitude of interpretations in disclosing the essence of the notion “diagnostics”. They are complicated, contrary to each other and form the subject of discussions between economists, cyberneticists, doctors, geneticists, criminalists and philosophers. From the methodological point of view diagnostics in any sphere: sociology and psychology, medicine and technique, biology, geology or physics, is determined as the establishment of interrelation between certain conditions of the system (deviations from the norm and their causes) and the multitude of corresponding signs (symptoms).

In other words, diagnostics should be understood as the discernment of something (e.g. illness in medicine, defects in some equipment operation, etc.). The only difference consists in the object of research (machine or equipment, organism, person, process, etc.), purpose of diagnostics (diagnosing, illness, detecting defects in equipment, determining individual features of the diagnosed object, etc.) and diagnostics means, which are the reflection of the subject specificity of the concrete science and characteristics of such means application practical sphere. But such specific approach limits the content exposition and narrows the sphere of the diagnostics application.

Goal of the Article General Problems. In the course of research we attempted to synthesize various views of economic scientists on the notion “diagnostics” and concentrate the attention on the aspects, which from the scientific point of view most successfully elucidate the main points and types of social and economic systems’ diagnostics.

Principal Material of Research. The evolution of the diagnostics notion content has caused the corresponding transformation of its name. At the times of socialist economy mainly the term “economic diagnostics” was used. The principal approaches to the definition of the economic diagnostics notion were aimed at the assessment of an economic object state under the conditions of incomplete information for the purpose of identifying the reasons of development and promising ways of their elimination; studying the regimes of functioning of the systems proper; analysing the dynamics of economic indicators, establishing connections between them and solidity and dynamics of such connections [4, p. 9-10].

At the times of the soviet power the notion “economic diagnostics” was of a general character, i.e. substantiveness as to discernment of an economic subject condition was established and problemativeness of information support for making diagnostics of the studied objects’ functioning was indicated. But, at that time, the formulation of the diagnostics essence did not include any determination of the purpose, task or objective orientation of the diagnostic research concerning the consideration of the interests of all interested parties (owners, managers, consumers, suppliers, workers, etc.) for the purpose of the enterprise activity efficiency increase.

Transfer to the market principles of economic activity has introduced economic content, certain specification and expansion of conceptual boundaries

of diagnosed objects both inside and outside the enterprise. The logical consequence of detachment and application of new types of diagnostics alongside with the existing ones is the subordination to the idea of maximum provision of the diagnostics science usefulness from the point of view of the social and economic systems management.

The notion of “economic system diagnostics as a research oriented at the economic entity (organization, enterprise) functioning goal definition, finding the ways of its achievement, identifying the defects and determining the methods of their elimination” has been widely spread in special economic literature [18, p. 37].

L. L. Gevlych, N. I. Lykhina, I. M. Pozharytska, O. A. Uniyatova and O. M. Skibitskyi separate the following lines of diagnostics: expert, operational and strategic diagnostics. The main goals of the diagnostics of an enterprise’s financial and economic activity are the objective assessment of the economic activity results, continuous control over the economic systems functioning rationality and economic activity prognostication.

The results obtained during the enterprise’s activity operation diagnostics form the base for making the current, operational managerial decisions. It traces the main aspects of a business entity activity, in particular: assessment of the enterprise’s financial state, make-even, material and information flows and all types of risks characteristic for its activity.

The development of an enterprise’s economic activity, dissemination of globalisation tendencies, internationalisation of business and increase of competition level under the conditions Ukrainian economy transformation into the market one have determined the growth of requirements in the strategic diagnostics. The strategic diagnostics is oriented at the assessment of efficiency of the strategy chosen by the enterprise from the separate lines of its activity; evaluation of the strong and weak signals received by the enterprise from the environment; and studying the characteristic of the situation in the industry the enterprise belongs to for the purpose of estimating its relative attractiveness (unattractiveness) in the short-term and long-term outlook [26, p. 95,97,101-102; 6, p. 9; 27, p. 568].

The interesting constructive ideas concerning the essence, design and lines of diagnostics are defined in the notions “organisational diagnostics” and “business diagnostics”.

In the period of the planned economy the organisational diagnostics was separated as a part or type of social technology, a phase of an organisation comprehensive study, the necessary information base for making the managerial decisions by the organization. The organizational diagnostics is seen as a method of research aimed at the gathering of information on the organisation as a whole including employees in order to establish the problems in its functioning, expose the ways and reserves for their solution and specify the problematic situations [32, p. 27].

In management theory diagnostics serves as a process of improving the management of the enterprise’s internal environment and has a variety of terms including: managerial analysis [19, p. 53], administrative inspection [13, p. 325], analysis of the internal environment [5, p. 72], [32, p. 84], analy-

sis of the company state [30, p. 185], diagnostics of the organisation potential [20, p. 62], and managerial diagnostics [6, p. 78-82].

The above stated terms have a common trait, which consists in the need to use a comprehensive approach to the content and orientation of the diagnostic study on the internal environment of the company. We believe that the kinds of analysis making up the managerial diagnostics of an enterprise are included in the complex. The opinion of Professors V. V. Pastukhova and L. O. Ligonenko who, on the basis of this management postulate, emphasize the need to carry out diagnostics of the functional areas of management: marketing, finance, production and technology, innovations, personnel, management organisation, organisational culture and image should be supported [25, p. 143].

Diagnostics in this context characterises the research activity directly aimed at identifying, analysing and assessing the problems of the enterprise development and increasing the effectiveness of the management system. The managerial diagnostics is considered as the first stage of the management improvement process whose result determines and forms the goal and tasks, which should be settled [15, p. 97].

Business diagnostics relies on the information from the external environment, in which the enterprise operates, and on the information of financial statements using the traditional methods and techniques of economic analysis. It is regarded as a comprehensive survey of the enterprise's economic activity – retrospective (on the basis of the achieved results), operational (the current status) and long-term (development outlook) ones. The purpose of the business diagnostics performance is to identify the most important problems of the enterprise's activity, develop a program of short- and long-term measures to enhance the efficiency and financial results of economic entities.

Thus, diagnostics as a way of recognition of a social and economic system state by means of realisation of a complex of research procedures intended for detection of the system weak links, “bottlenecks” refers to the methods of analytical research. The following should be considered the components of the social and economic diagnostics: identification and establishment of changes in socio-economic relations arising in the process of financial and economic activity, which in the future will affect the social and economic efficiency of the system, enterprises and associations functioning and development; and detection of internal reserves of increasing efficiency and quality of labour collectives work and the ways of their usage [7, p. 9].

The theoretical study on the essence and types of diagnostics in the views of economic scientists held by us enables a classification of diagnostics by the following features:

- *depending on the sphere of application* diagnostics may be the medical one in whose course determined are the process of diseases identification and assessment of individual biological and social characteristics of a patient, which assessment includes medical examination, interpretation of its outcomes and generalisation in the form of the diagnosis; the technical one – ascertainment and studying the specific traits that characterise the condition of machines, instruments or systems, for the purpose of predicting possible deviations and preventing the violation of their normal operation mode, as well as the development of

methods and means of detection and localisation of technical systems defects; geologic one - forecasting the behaviour of mountain rocks in the massif and identification of materials; the physical one (the plasma diagnostics), which is a set of methods of studying the processes in the plasma and its characteristics measurement; the psychological one, which is defined as a psychological subject that develops the methods of detection and study of the individual psychological and individual psychophysiological features of man, as well as a branch of psychological practice, the work of a psychologist on defining the versatile qualities, mental and physiological traits of personality [34]; the economic one – the analysis and evaluation of an enterprise's economic indicators on the basis of separate results and complete information study for the purpose of identifying the reserves and clarifying the prospects of such enterprise's development, as well as the consequences of the current managerial decisions [14, p. 49]; the financial one – the analysis of the results and assessment of the enterprise's condition, studying the financial policy, appraising the tools associated with functions, organising such function, auditing the accounting and management methods and analysing the activity of the financial policy; the social one – studying the possibilities of the enterprise's human potential and measuring the personnel social achievements [24, p. 107]; the banking one – consists in justifying and implementing the effective forms of banking supervision at the national level, which aims at prevention of bankruptcy and management of the problemativeness level in the banking sector of the national economy [24, p. 111]; and the marketing one – the assessment of the product, pricing, marketing and communication policy of the business entity [17, p. 124];

- *depending on the level of the diagnosed object* – the global diagnostics (establishing the problems of the world and national economies); macro diagnostics (the problems of the national economy branches); regional diagnostics (enables obtaining the concrete and quality information on the situation in an administrative region and establishing the factors of the country economic development), and micro diagnostics (studies the problems of financial and economic activity of the enterprise and its structural subdivisions);

- *depending on the composition and completeness of coverage of the issues studied in the course of making diagnostics* we propose to distinguish between full, partial and subject diagnostics. This assertion is based on the fact that complete diagnostics of the equilibrium problemativeness of the management system of an enterprise in the crisis conditions is a comprehensive and systematic study of all sides of a business entity activity, i.e. the generalised characteristic obtained in consideration of interrelations between objects of partial diagnostics. The partial diagnostics is the detailed evaluation of certain aspects of the activities of enterprises, associations, structural subdivisions, economic relations, phenomena and processes that take place both outside and inside the object of research. In the framework of the subject diagnostic study examined are only the individual and most topical issues that are currently most interesting (for example, the analysis of the current assets, cash flows, capital efficiency, labour discipline, etc.);

- *depending on the basic functions of management (planning, organisation, control)* diagnostics is divided into normative, current, retrospective,

operational and strategic diagnostics. The normative diagnostics: the current state of an enterprise is compared with the desired or planned one [8, p. 96]. The current diagnostics enables a systematic and comprehensive regulation of the financial and economic activity of enterprises, organisations and their structural subdivisions without waiting for the formation of the periodic financial reporting as a source of information for its implementation. The retrospective diagnostics is the diagnostics of the efficiency of the action previously chosen for the purpose of achieving high performance indicators (the current state is compared with the past one). The operational diagnostics is the one of the local processes that ensures the market stability of the enterprise for the purpose of operative treatment for further growth. This type of diagnostics is the most attractive in terms of economic situations management in real time and requires from the entity's management staff to be informed, possess the skills of systematic observation of the economic situations crisis signals effects at the enterprise and to be able to make up a fundamental balance equation of the enterprise's management system problemativeness. The strategic diagnostics is focused on the evaluation of the chosen business strategy efficiency, understanding of the strategic position in each direction of the enterprise's activity, assessment of the strong and weak signals that the enterprise receives from the environment;

- *depending on organisational procedures diagnostics can have centralised, decentralised or mixed form of organisation.* In the case of the centralised form diagnostics is performed by special services, departments or units of the state bodies. The usage of such an organisational system enables the achievement of unity of diagnostics methodological support, the administrative personnel apply the modern methods of diagnostics, have clearly defined duties and use computer technologies. In the case of the decentralised system the specialised divisions are not singled out, but the whole complex of diagnostic work is directly performed by the information resources users. The mixed form of diagnostics organisation is a set of centralised and decentralised organisational systems. The separate aspects of economic entities activity are investigated by state bodies, while others – directly by the information resources users. The main advantages of the decentralised and mixed forms of diagnostics are: reducing the time of response to the manifestation of “bottle-necks” in the aspects of the enterprise's activity, ensuring timely administrative decisions and to decreasing the diagnostics subsystem maintenance costs in the crisis management;

- *depending on the degree of the information base definiteness* we propose to distinguish between the diagnostics in the conditions of the information definiteness and that under the circumstances of the information indefiniteness. The users expect high quality and useful information from the results obtained in the course of diagnostics. The flows of information concerning the internal economic environment of the enterprise enable obtaining the information with the best possible set of its practicality quality characteristics due to the relatively determined nature of phenomena, processes and economic relations within the enterprise, possibility of using the accurate estimates of the resource potential and activity outcomes.

The external environment of the enterprise, factors, conditions, course and consequences of economic relations between the enterprises and the surrounding economic environment necessitate the diagnostics performance under the information indefiniteness that makes the managerial personnel of the enterprise face the dilemma: either to increase the cost of the information flows duplication or their expert appraisal or consider the nature and extent of risks when making the administrative decisions [14, p. 177-178];

- **as to the research methodology: the analytical diagnostics provides for setting a diagnosis** on the basis of studying the financial and statistical information with the use of traditional methods and techniques of comprehensive economic analysis (contactless research); the expert diagnostics is based on the generalised evaluations and information provided by experts on the basis of contact studies (the methods of analysing economic phenomena and processes based on specialised expert surveys, socio-economic surveys and intuition; the simulation diagnostics (the one performed on models) allows to get the information about the object of study as a result of the real processes simulation modelling with the help of economic and mathematical methods of investigation [7, p. 10].

- **depending on the completeness of the selective recognition** diagnostics may be of the individual or group character. The individual diagnostics examines performance indicators of an individual object and its structural subdivisions and is carried out without comparison with similar objects. The group diagnostics is aimed at identifying differences in the operation of compared object, distribution of the prior experience, exposure and mobilisation of the underlying reserves and evaluation of the given facility development management efficiency;

- **concerning the information processing mechanisation level pending diagnostics performance:** all calculations are made manually (manual diagnostics); ARM (Computer Aided Diagnostics) is used; the diagnostics is based on documenting the results in the automated information environment, which, in the sequel, will allow maximum economic systematisation of information and adjustment of the diagnostics organisational system (automated diagnostics);

- **depending on the diagnostic results accessibility** we distinguish the classified (confidential) and unclassified (open) diagnostics. The properties of the classified diagnostics are characteristic of the internal diagnostics and the classified diagnostics serves as the facility's economic security subsystem. The signs of the unclassified, open diagnostics are characteristic for the external diagnostics and are typical of the investigated business entities.

- **depending on the diagnostics aim and its outcomes purpose.** In such light it should be emphasised that there exist different types of diagnostics, in particular, in accordance with the diagnostics outcomes purpose. It is expedient to single out the diagnostics of bankruptcy, management diagnostics, diagnostics of the organisation environment and potential, business diagnostics, the diagnostics of problems, organisational diagnostics, expert diagnostics, the diagnostics of socio-economic system, reorganisation diagnostics, the diagnostics of the enterprise development crisis and diagnostics of the balanced management system problems under crisis conditions.

- **diagnostics by the periodicity (according to the temporal stages of diagnostics) of the information resources reporting formation.** Periodicity should be understood as the diagnostics, which is carried out at set intervals whose duration is determined depending on the specific tasks and objectives aimed by diagnostics. Therefore, diagnostics may be divided in accordance with the following periods: daily, decade, monthly, quarterly, annual, several-year (a dynamic period) and one-time diagnostics [31, p. 57-74].

- **diagnostics by the nature of the information support and subordination to the users' requirements** is divided into internal and external diagnostics.

Internal diagnostics is directly used in the work by the owners of the business entities or their authorised bodies of the appropriate management levels. The economic status is assessed, economic growth reserves usage possibility is grounded, planned and predicted performance indicators of an economic system are formed and the scenarios of administrative decisions are made up with the help of the internal diagnostics. It can be made at the level of a business entity, region, executive authority and government. The external diagnostics is carried out on the basis of the information prepared by both external and internal users for the needs of the ministries, departments, agencies, self-government bodies, tax inspection, statistical offices, investors, etc. Business entities, regions and state are diagnosed for the purpose of determining their place, respectively, in the market environment according to the enterprises' classification features, among the regions of the state or in the global economy. The features of the external diagnosis performance are: economic relations strategy and tactics determination, search for partners, competitive position ensuring, concepts, targeted economic development programs and indicative plans elaboration, and providing for the legislative support of the state economic policy. The diagnostics of enterprise management system equilibrium problemativeness under the crisis development conditions should satisfy the needs of the external system and comply with the requirements inside the enterprise's management system.

Conclusions and proposals. The above classification of diagnostics types is not final as in practice the pure types of diagnostics are rarely met. Diagnostics allows for sufficiently substantiated identification of a diagnostic study, which we will carry out at the industrial enterprises of the consumer cooperatives in Ukraine. Such identification will allow the diagnostic managers to formulate specific diagnostics objectives, properly develop the programs concerning the stages of research, and determine the composition of and requirements to the incoming information by choosing the research performers that will be responsible for certain areas of diagnosis, summarise the diagnostics outcomes and establish the reliable diagnosis.

Therefore, under the condition of the market transformation diagnostics should be viewed as a comprehensive research of holistic nature for the purpose of providing for efficient operation and the required stability level. In the course of diagnostics tests it is required to aggregate the odd information obtained during monitoring, visualise the incoming and outgoing information, make the analysis and evaluation of the quantitative and qualitative parameters in order to determine the presence and depth of the crisis, make

managerial decisions on the ways and means the enterprise's to stage a recovery and short-, medium- and long-term forecasts as to overcoming the identified dysfunctions in the management of economic entities.

References

1. Antikrizisnoe upravlenie: Uchebnik / Pod red. E. M. Korotkova. – M. : INFRA-M, 2000. – 432 s.
2. Bolshoy ekonomicheskii slovar / Pod red. A. N. Azriliyana. – M. : Entsiklopediya, 1994. – 790 s.
3. I. A. Blank. Osnovi finansovogo menedzhmenta: Uchebnik / Pod red I. O. Blank. – K.: Nika-Tsentr, 1999. – 489 s.
4. Vartanov A. S. Ekonomicheskaya diagnostika deyatel'nosti predpriyatiya: organizatsiya i metodologiya: Uchebnik. – M. : Finansy i statistika, 1991. – 80 s.
5. Vinokurov V. A. Organizatsiya strategicheskogo upravleniya na predpriyatii. – M.: Tsentr ekonomiki i marketirnga, 1996. – 160 s.
6. Gevlich L. L. Vikoristannya strategichnoyi diagnostiki v rozrobtsi strategiyi pidpriemstva. Avtoreferat na zdobuttya naukovoogo stupenya kandidata ekonomichnih nauk. Spets. 08.06.01 Ekonomika, organizatsiya i upravlinnya pidpriemstvami. Lugansk, 2005. – 20 s.
7. Getman O. O., Shapoval V. M. Ekonomichna diagnostika: Navchalnyi posibnik dlya studentiv vischih navchalnih zakladiv. – Kiyiv, Tsentr navchalnoyi literaturi, 2007. – 307 s.
8. Ekonomichna entsiklopediya : U troh tomah. – T. 1. / Redkol. : S. V. Mocherniy ta In. – K.: Vidav. tsentr «AkademIya», 2000. – 863 s.
9. Karas L. Upravlencheskaya diagnostika – osnova sovershenstvovaniya menedzhmenta // Problemy teorii i praktiki upravleniya. – 1996. – # 6. – S. 78-82.
10. Kizim N. A. Otsinka i diagnostika finansovoyi stiykosti pidpriemstva: Monografiya / Kizim N. A., Zabrodskiy V. A., Zinchenko V. A., Konchak Yu. S. – H. : INZhEK, 2003. – 144 s.
11. Kindratska G. I. Strategichnyi menedzhment: Navch. posib. – K. : Znannya, 2006. – 366 s.
12. Kovalev A. P. Diagnostika bankrutstva / Kovalev A. P. – M. : Finstatform, 1995. – 96 s.
13. Kruglov M. I. Strategicheskoe upravlenie kompaney: Ucheb. dlya vuzov. – M. : Russkaya delovaya lit., 1998. – 768 s.
14. Lazarishina I. D. Ekonomichnyi analiz v Ukrayini: istoriya, metodologiya, praktika: Monografiya. – Rivne : NUVGP, 2005. – 369 s.
15. Ligonenko L. O. Antikrizove upravlinnya pidpriEmstvom: Pidruchnik / L. O. Ligonenko. – K. : KiYiv. nats. tor.-ekon. un-t, 2005. – 842 s.
16. Lipatov S. A. Metody sotsialno-psihologicheskoy diagnostiki organizatsiy // Vvedenie v prakticheskuyu sotsialnuyu psihologiyu / Pod red. Yu. M. Zhukova, L. A. Petrovskoy, O. V. Solovevoy. – M., 1994.
17. Maksimova T. S., Shapran O. E. Diagnostika dinamichnih protsesiv rozvitku kompleksu marketingu // Aktualni problemi ekonomiki. – # 8 (74). – 2007. – S. 124-131.
18. Marketing: Tolkoviy terminologicheskii slovar – spravochnik. – M. : «Infokont» SP «Medservis Interneshnl», 1991. – 224 s.
19. Markova V. D., Kuznetsova S. A. Strategicheskii menedzhment: Kurs lektsiy. – M. : INFRA-M; Novosibirsk: Sibir. soglashenie, 1999. – 288 s.
20. Martinenko M. M., IgnatEva I. A. StrategIchniy menedzhment: Pidruchnik. – K. : Karavella, 2006. – 320 s.
21. Menedzhment dlya magistrrov: Ucheb. posobie / Pod red. d.e.n., prof. A. A. Epifanova, d.e.n., prof. S. N. Kozmenko. – Sumyi: ITD «Universitetskaya kniga», 2003. – 762 s.
22. Ozhegov S. I. Slovar russkogo yazyika. Okolo 57 000 slov. Izd.11-e. / Pod red. d-ra filogog. nauk. prof. N. Yu. Shvedovoy. – M., «Russkiiy yazyik», 1975. – 846 s.
23. Osovska G. V. Menedzhment organizatsiy: Navchalnyi posibnik / Osovska G. V., Osovskiy O. A. – K. : Kondor, 2005. – 860 s.
24. Pavlov R. S. Rannyya dIagnostika bankrutstva v sistemI antikrizovogo reguluyvannyya bankIvskogo sektoru natsIonalnoYi ekonomiki // Aktualni problemi ekonomIki. – # 4 (70). – 2007. – S. 107-111.
25. Pastuhova V. V. Strategichne upravlinnya pidpriemstvom: filosofiya, politika, effektivnist: Monografiya. – K. : Kiyiv. nats. tor. un-t, 2002. – 302 s.
26. Pozharitskaya I. M., Lyihina N. I., Uniyatova O. A. Kontrolling: Uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie. – Simferopol: «Natsionalnaya akademiya prirodoohrannogo i kurortnogo stroitelstva». – 2006. – 212 s.
27. Skibitskiy O. M. Antikrizoviy menedzhment: Navch. posibnik. – K. : Tsentr uchbovoyi literaturi, 2009. – 568 s.

28. Slovník inšomovnih sliv. Za redaktsieyu akademika AN URSS O. S. Melnichuka. – vidannya druge, vipravlene I dopovnene. – Kiyiv, Golovna redaktsiya Ukrayinskoyi Radyanskoyi entsiklopediyi, – 1985. – 970 s.
29. Slovník inšomovnih sliv: 23 000 sliv ta terminologichnih slovospoluchen / Uklad L. O. Pustovit ta in. – K. : Dovira, 2000. – 1018 s.
30. Tompson A. A., Striklend A. Dzh. Strategicheskiy menedzhment: iskusstvo razrabotki i realizatsii strategii: Ucheb. dlya vuzov: Per. s angl. – M. : Banki i birzhi: YuNITI, 1958. – 576 s.
31. Trenenkov E. M., Dvedenidova S. A. Diagnostika v antykrizisnom upravlenii // Menedzhment v Rossii i za rubezhom. – 2002. – # 1. – S. 57-74.
32. Shershnova Z. E., Oborska S. V. Strategichne upravlinnya: Navch. posib. – K. : KNEU, 1999. – 384 s.
33. Scherbina V. V. Sredstva sotsiologicheskoy diagnostiki v sisteme upravleniya: Uchebnoe posobie. – M., – 1993. – 237 s.
34. <http://www.prosvetlenie.org/razum/20/40.htm>

Біловол Р. І.

Полтавський національний технічний університет імені Юрія Кондратюка

СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦІЯ СУТНОСТІ ТА ВИДІВ ДІАГНОСТИКИ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ СИСТЕМ

Резюме

У статті розкрита сутність і систематизовані види діагностики соціально-економічних систем за класифікаційними ознаками.

Ключові слова: діагностика, підприємство як об'єкт діагностики, види діагностики

Биловол Р. И.

Полтавский национальный технический университет имени Юрия Кондратюка

СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЯ СУЩНОСТИ И ВИДОВ ДИАГНОСТИКИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ

Резюме

В статье раскрыта сущность и систематизированы виды диагностики социально-экономических систем за классификационными признаками.

Ключевые слова: диагностика, предприятие как объект диагностики, виды диагностики.