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THEORETICAL CONCEPTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

In the scientific article the formation of the conceptual framework of sustainable development. The above interpretation of the essence and components of sustainable development of the territory. Outlines the main principles of sustainable development of the region in modern Ukrainian realities.

***Keywords:** region, sustainable development, economic development, principles of development.*

Problem Statement. Stable development of the region is the development that satisfies the needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs. The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted differently, but by its essence it is an approach to regional development, which functions to balance the different competitive needs - environmental, social and economic, with which the society is facing. It should be noted the particular importance of the problems of sustainable development in the current conditions of state management, which is caused by the lack of resource support, which is emphasized by the governments of many countries, community organizations, scientists, cross-country people. It is necessary to form a new paradigm of regional development that takes into account the past experience and meets current realities.

Analysis of recent studies and publications. The research works of such following foreign and domestic scientists as G. Brundland, I, G. Clarke, D. Meadows,

B. Hughes, and A. Onisha were devoted to the study of the processes of stable development. Daley, G. Clark, D. Meadows, B. Hughes, A. Onishi and others. Particular attention should be paid to the interpretation of the essence of the historical development of the region by G. Gutman, O. Zakharchenko, M. Kalinchikov, O. Kuznetsov, L. Melnik, A. Pikovsky, I. Sigov and others.

Setting objective. The aim of the article is to investigate theoretical concepts of sustainable development of the region, to study the interpretation of the essence of sustainable development, to summarize the components and principles of sustainable development of the region.

Introduction to the basic material. Stable development of regions today is one of the priority tasks, because competitive regions are the source of growth of the whole country, the support for the national policy of decreasing regional disproportions, contributing to a more balanced and stable development of the country.

The concept of "sustainable development" dates back to the 11th century. However, the essence of this concept has significantly expanded over the last twenty years. The first use of the term "sustainable development" in its current sense was recorded at the meeting of the Club of Rome in 1972 in a classic discussion on the topic "Growth Intensity," which was put together by a group of scientists headed by D. Meadows. Describing the desired state of global equilibrium, the authors used the word stable: "We are looking for the formation of a model, which becomes the world system, which is stable without a wholesale and uncontrolled collapse and is able to satisfy the basic material needs of the entire population" [4].

In the 1980s, the basics of innovative economic theory of sustainable development were systematically covered in the monograph "Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development" a leading researcher of economic aspects of environmental pollution G. Daly [3]. Based on the UN Commission's definition and scientific analysis, Daley logically implied that the world's development of the world is a matter of concern. Daley logically interpreted the term "steel development" as meaning the harmonious, balanced, unconflicted progress of the entire earth civilization, groups of countries

(regions, subregions) for the preservation of dovkillage, elimination, exploitation, poverty and discrimination against both individual people and population groups, especially for ethnical, racial or gender characteristics [3].

Today, the model of sustainable economic development is based on the doctrine of sustainable development, which is a set of ideas, concepts, provisions and postulates of various sciences, in particular of philosophy, sociology, economics, ecology, which have already formed the basis of the UN documents and some countries [2].

In the opinion of scientists, nowadays the notions "sustainability" and "sustainable development" are used to characterize different aspects of the life of society: economically stable development, sustainability of development of the agroindustrial complex, sustainability of functioning of an enterprise, etc.

The following criteria are used to evaluate sustainable development:

- the level of actual employment of the population. In this case, the higher the level of social and economic wellbeing, the higher will be the level of employment of the population;

- The Human Development Index (HDI) includes GDP per capita, the educational level, and the health of the population. The HDI acts as an indicator of the social wellbeing of society.

Foreign scientists develop theoretical concepts, study the problems of regional economics in the conditions of market relations, private property and possibility of implementation of regional policy with the participation of private enterprises and the state. Foreign studies of regional economics are based on economic geography, which uses the concept of regional environment. Therefore, on the basis of the developed basic concepts the theoretical basis of regional economics was established: the concept of comparative advantages, the theory of development (neoclassical theory, the theory of economic basis, the theory of location, the theory of central places, the theory of settlement, the theory of agglomeration, the theory of the life cycle) [1].

Sustainable development is understood as a process of changes in which the exploitation of resources, the rate of capital investments, "the orientation of technological

development and installation changes are in harmony, increasing the value of the current and future potential in order to meet human needs and aspirations.

The transition to a stable development of the country will be possible only when the stable development of all regions is ensured. Formulating a strategy for sustainable development of the regions is a complicated task. To determine a sustainable development requires systematic work to monitor and evaluate the social, economic and environmental situation, analyze and diagnose the factors that affect these processes [5].

The selection of indicators that characterize the stable development is ensured by information about the state of the system. They are subject to the following requirements:

- indicators of sustainable development are necessary for a purposeful choice of political course and accepted state decisions for the whole society;
- all indicators are oriented to the most important interests of different parties and groups of society;
- the number of indicators is set to be the minimum of the necessary, adequately reflecting the current aspects of development;
- indicators must be clearly formulated and designated based on the consensus of the population of the region for which they are being developed;
- Indicators must be current, well-constructed and adequately reflect the development trends.

The development of indicators of sustainable development is a complex scientific problem. A lot of scientific teams are working on its solution in our country and abroad. To characterize sustainable development there is a number of indicators that can be considered at different hierarchical levels: global, national, regional, local, departmental, even for individual settlements.

In general, we can divide all indicators into three groups:

1. Indicators of the environment for sustainable development.
2. Indicators of the economy for sustainable development.
3. Indicators of the social sphere for sustainable development.

Let us take a closer look at the indicators of the environment. All these indicators can be presented in absolute and relative terms (in percentages, parts of units, etc.), as well as calculated per unit of area, per capita or per unit of time. The indicators provided should be regarded only as a preliminary scheme. It requires changes and additions. Moreover, any list of indicators will be changed and refined over time. Each indicator itself can also be broken down into more fractional indicators. Some indicators need to be searched for a quantitative expression. Finally, the indicators require a certain weight (priority) to be given to them in the indicators of this or that group.

1. Indicators of the quality of life: Availability of places of employment and their compliance with the structure of labor resources; income level, gap between highly and lowly deprived categories of citizens; access to education and vocational training; Availability of a healthy living environment in places of permanent residence of the population; availability of environmentally friendly food products, the scale of their consumption; ensuring the personal safety of citizens;

2. Health indicators: duration of life and mortality (estimated at birth and actual); incidence and implementation of preventive health care measures; availability of medical care; level of injuries at work and in the workplace; availability of comprehensive rest during vacation;

3. Indicators of social sphere for stable development.

4. Indicators of the economy for sustainable development: total gross national product; material and energy efficiency of GDP; changes in the structure of the economy; productivity of labor; use of waste, its processing; Decrease in production of hazardous and radioactive waste; part of export of natural resources in foreign trade, including natural biological resources.

5. Indicators of the environment for sustainable development: the consumption of clean primary products; the amount of undisturbed by economic activity territories and their increase; the consumption of natural resources: land, forests, plant and animal (fish) resources, mineral resources, water; pollution of natural environments: air, water, soil, plant and animal life; discharges and accumulation of pollutants in the environment:

gaseous, rare, solid; discharges and accumulation of particularly hazardous and radioactive waste in the environment; biodiversity loss; area of specially protected areas; costs of environmental protection measures.

6. Indicators of social activity: participation in elections and referendums; participation in the activities of community organizations, including environmental organizations; the activities of community environmental assessments (the number of reviewed projects); cooperation between community, private and state organizations;

7. Demographic indicators: Population size, including urban and rural; population density; number of men and women; number of births, including women's reproductive years; natural increase in the population; age structure of the population; the number of registered marriages and separations; national composition of the population; changes in the number and structure of economically active population; migration of the population, etc.

All these indicators are the basis for sustainable development of the region. The need for sustainable development of the region is caused by the global threat of degradation of the environment and the unstable situation in the world economy, Low social and economic indicators of the country, weak innovation activity in the country, therefore the development of regions is one of the priority tasks today, since competitive regions and those that are dynamically developing are the sources of growth of the whole country, the support of the national policy to reduce regional disproportions, contributes to a more balanced development and stable development of the country.

Conclusions. In general, the transition to a stable development of the country will be possible only when stable development of all regions is ensured. The transition to a model of sustainable territorial development requires the formation of such conditions and the use of such mechanisms that do not destroy the natural base of this development, preserved and maintained adequate for the existence of human dovkilliya.

Stable development of the country is the development that satisfies the needs of the present generation and does not endanger the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs.

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