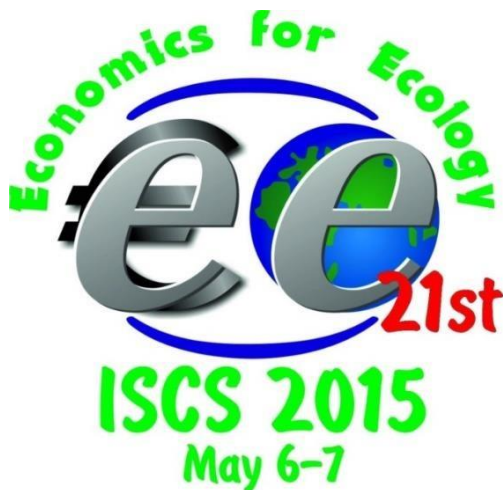


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SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: INTELLECTUALIZATION ASPECT

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Under modern conditions of “information age” and “knowledge society” it is fair to define human potential and its fulfilment as the main factors of regional socio-economic development. Both intelligence and creativity have much less material limits and is very promising in the context of sustainability. Even more interesting becomes the intellectual and innovative activities results for the regional development and environment in particular.

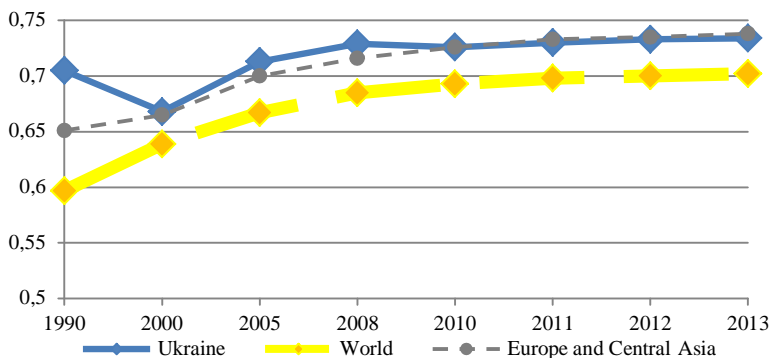


Figure 1 – UNDP Human Development Index value 1990-2013

Current official methodology for regional human development estimation consists of the following indicator groups: population reproduction, social situation, comfortable life, well-being, decent job, education (see Table 1). Environmental aspect of human development is included here into “Comfortable life” indicator block as integrated index of air, land and water use situation. Among the rest of socio-economic indicators health level parameters can be indirectly attributed to the ecological subsystem measures. In case of Sumy Region in 2013 (see Figure 2) we can see that “Education” and “Population Reproduction” indicator blocks have the highest level (closest to Kharkiv Region – first in HDI ranking 2013).

In the sustainability context we need to take into account along with general human development indicators the way natural resources are preserved and used. According to our hypothesis it is determined by the direction and intensity of the intellectual and innovative activities within regional economy (correspondent socio-eco-economic system).

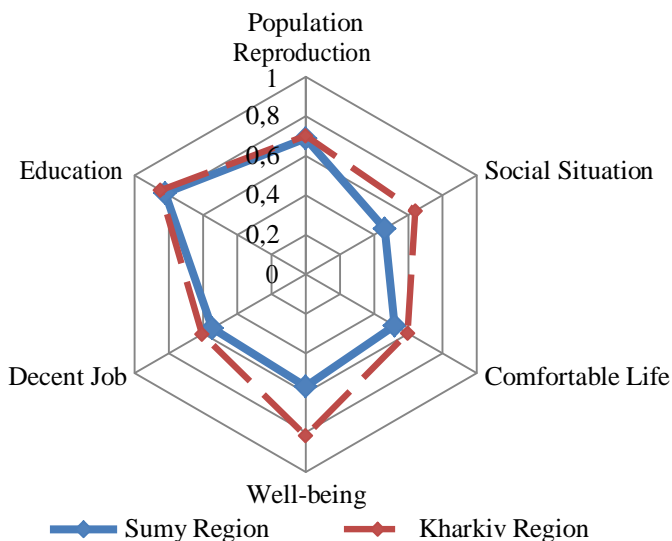


Figure 2 - Sumy Region Human Development Index in 2013

Thus regional development intellectualization process evaluation indeed should start with health, social safety, material well-being and educational training. But current and future professionals also need to be

able to bring their own development results into real life intellectual and innovative activities.

Table 1 - Human Development Indicators Structure

Block Title	Main Indicators	Comments
1 Population Reproduction	1.1 Birth rate coefficient; 1.2 Child mortality rate under 5 years old; 1.3 Average life expectancy, years.	Main fundamentals for other social and economic aspects and priorities.
2 Social Situation	2.1 Crime incidents per 100 000 of population; 2.2 Orphans per 100 000 of population; 2.3 Active tuberculosis illness new cases per 100 000 of population.	Complex and hard to assess level of social health, tension and safety, etc.
3 Comfortable Life	3.1 Housing area per capita, m ² ; 3.2 Integral indicator of environmental situation (air, land, water); 3.3 Amount of services provided per capita, UAH.	Living opportunities along with social infrastructure development and general environmental safety.
4 Well-being	4.1 Gross regional product per capita; 4.2 Share of households with savings and real estate purchases; 4.3 Relative poverty level.	The material base for development and for choosing the direction of it.
5 Decent Job	5.1 Employment level among 18-65 years-olds, %; 5.2 Average and minimal wages ratio; 5.3 Share of population under social security, %	The main form and stimulus for economic activity development in region
6 Education	6.1 Share of population older than 25 with at least basic level of education, %; 6.2 Average study duration for people older than 25, years; 6.3 Average EIE test score	Basic element of human potential fulfillment and its sustainable development.

So research productivity and efficiency parameters should be included – along with implementation rate. Separately can be assessed

innovation sustainability target with resulted positive effect on the natural resources use and correspondent environmental potential increase.

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