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GENESIS OF CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Artem Svirhun

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University,
600-Richchya Street,
Vinnytsia, Ukraine
ORCID: 0000-0002-8419-2796

Tetyana Oriekhova

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University,
600-Richchya Street,
Vinnytsia, Ukraine
ORCID: 0000-0003-3650-5935

Summary. The article examines the objective nature of the establishment and development of the genesis of the conceptual principles of sustainable development policy as a response to the challenges of rapid globalization processes. The study examines the main historical stages of establishing the concept of sustainable development, in particular, the pre-paradigm and paradigm. It is determined that the pre-paradigm stage of development is characterized by the accumulation of information and scientific understanding for the further formation of the concept. In turn, the paradigmatic stage is defined as the stage of establishing and developing the main directions of the concept of sustainable development. The study specifies attention to the paradigmatic stage, reveals the periodization of its main activities that had a significant impact on establishing the genesis of sustainable development, as a result of which the author developed a schematic representation of the genesis of the concept of sustainable development. Based on the conducted research, the author's interpretation of the definition of sustainable development was identified and substantiated, the essence of which is the application of an effective and balanced socio-economic and ecological mechanism taking into account the main priorities of economic development and strengthening economic activity through the optimal use of limited natural resources, meeting the needs of the population through ensuring an appropriate level of social standards, promoting environmental resilience through the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems, which will contribute to meeting the requirements of the present and creating sufficient conditions to ensure the needs of future generations. The research also resulted in the development of an author's model of the integrative relationship of socio-ecological and economic relations in the system of sustainable development, which is based on mechanisms of synergistic connection between its main components. In particular, the formation of synergy between social and economic factors contributes to ensuring justice, which is revealed through respect for human rights, overcoming poverty, attracting investments in non-profit organizations, ensuring a sufficient level of population employment, and improving the population's skills.

Key words: Genesis of development, concept of sustainable development, pre-paradigm stage, paradigm stage, integrative interrelationship of socio-ecological-economic relations.

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ГЕНЕЗИС КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНИХ ЗАСАД ПОЛІТИКИ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Артем Свіргун

Донецький національний університет
імені Василя Стуса, Вінниця, Україна

Тетяна Орехова

Донецький національний університет
імені Василя Стуса, Вінниця, Україна

Резюме. Проведене дослідження присвячено вивченню об'єктивного характеру встановлення та розвитку концептуальних засад політики сталого розвитку як відповіді на виклики швидких глобалізаційних процесів. У ході дослідження розглянуто основні історичні етапи генезису концепції сталого розвитку, зокрема передпарадигмальний та парадигмальний. Визначено, що передпарадигмальний етап розвитку характеризується накопиченням інформації та наукових осмислень задля подальшого формування концепції. В свою чергу, парадигмальний визначено як етап встановлення та розвитку основних напрямів концепції сталого розвитку. У дослідженні конкретизовано увагу на парадигмальному етапі, розкрито періодизацію його основних заходів, що мали суттєвий вплив на встановлення генезису сталого розвитку, в результаті автор розробив схематичне зображення генезису концепції сталого розвитку. На основі

проведеного дослідження, виокремлено та обґрунтовано авторське трактування дефініції сталого розвитку, сутність якого полягає у застосуванні дієвого та збалансованого соціо-економіко-екологічного механізму з урахуванням основних пріоритетів економічного розвитку та посилення економічної активності завдяки оптимальному використанню обмежених природних ресурсів, задоволення потреб населення через асекурацію належного рівня соціальних стандартів, сприяння екологічній резильєнтності шляхом захисту та відновлення природних екосистем, що сприятиме задоволенню вимог сьогодення та формуючи достатні умови задля забезпечення потреб майбутніх поколінь. Також результатом дослідження стало розроблення авторської моделі інтегративного взаємозв'язку соціо-еколого-економічних відносин у системі сталого розвитку, в основі якої закладено механізми синергетичного зв'язку між його основними складовими, що в сукупності визначає концептуальну єдність та багатофакторність поняття сталого розвитку. Зокрема, сформовано інтегративний взаємозв'язок соціо-еколого-економічних відносин є концептуальним узагальненням, що може бути визначений як методологічний інструмент сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: генезис розвитку, концепція сталого розвитку, передпарадигмальний етап, парадигмальний етап, інтегративний взаємозв'язок соціо-еколого-економічних відносин.

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Problem statement. In the context of rapid globalization processes, it is essential to form synergy and a stronger connection between economic, social, and environmental areas, which will foster the stability of sustainable development processes. Accordingly, the issue of effectively implementing the concept of sustainable development, which aims to harmonize and balance socio-economic and environmental factors to achieve appropriate rates of social development in conjunction with the preservation of the natural environment, is gaining relevance.

In view of this, it is important to study the genesis of the conceptual principles of sustainable development policy, which, in the course of its development, acquires meaningfully new characteristics and justifications. The specified economic, socio-ecological processes in the system of development of the genesis of the concept have different definitions and visions in the scientific discussion, which increases the need for further research on the relevant topic.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The question of the genesis of the concept of sustainable development is quite widespread among the scientific community. Among domestic scientists, the studies of V. Kutsenko, O. Garashchuk, O. Topchiy [11], and A. Lelechenko [12] attract attention, who in their scientific interpretations emphasize the predominance of the economic component in the concept of sustainable development. Accordingly, achieving the principles of sustainable development is possible by maintaining economic balance and financial stability, while maintaining the optimal indicator of social security and environmental safety.

In turn, scientists N. Kholyavko, A. Zhavoronok, O. Popelo, M. Kolotok [14] highlight the social component of the concept of sustainable development. According to scientists, achieving the required indicator of social security is possible by establishing and maintaining social justice, reducing social inequality, and overcoming poverty. Researchers T. Zasekina and M. Tyshkovets [8] in their scientific works, define the concept of «sustainable development» through the ecological component, in particular, through the need to ensure an effective mechanism for protecting and restoring the natural environment. A group of scientists, A. Kovalevska, S. Zelensky, and R. Petrov [9] define the priority direction of the category of sustainable development, that is, they emphasize the need for effective formation and implementation of the concept of sustainable development to meet the needs of future generations.

Purpose of the study is to identify and analyze the genesis of the conceptual foundations of sustainable development policy.

Statement of the task. To achieve the set goal, scientific tasks were defined: to reveal the conceptual and categorical essence of «sustainable development», based on the analysis of

approaches formed by domestic and foreign scientists; to investigate the stages of the genesis of the conceptual principles of sustainable development and to identify their main measures; to form and substantiate the author's vision of the definition of «sustainable development»; to develop a model of the integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations in the system of sustainable development, to substantiate the relevant conclusions.

In the course of the study and to achieve the set goals, the following methods were used, which are aimed at achieving conceptual unity: systemic, structural, synthesis, generalization, modeling, expert assessments, and abstraction.

Statements of the main issues of the study. The conceptual principles of sustainable development policy are the result of the gradual genesis of a three-factor mechanism aimed at ensuring economic growth, social protection, and environmental restoration. The concept of sustainable development is based on the ideology of maintaining a balance between the economic component of society's development, the system of satisfying social needs, and solving problematic issues in the system of ecological resilience and restoration of the natural environment [1]. The formation of a synergistic relationship between economic, environmental, and social factors, which is the basis of the concept of sustainable development, is aimed at increasing the indicators of providing social standards for a sufficiently high standard of living of the population, taking into account the environmental component of society's development, which will contribute to meeting the needs of future generations.

The scientific substantiation of the definition of «sustainable development» as a multi-component and complexly oriented mechanism based on a three-vector model and determining the basic concepts of economic, social, and environmental development had a long process of genesis. In particular, in the scientific literature, three main stages of establishing the concept of sustainable development policy are distinguished: pre-paradigmatic accumulation of information and scientific understandings for the further formation of the concept; paradigmatic establishment and development of the main directions of the concept; and the stage of scientific substantiation, strengthening the level of research and dissemination of the concept among the scientific discussion. The formation and development of scientific thought on the relevant concept is based on the stages of the initial conceptual understanding of the problem, determination of the transdisciplinarity of the direction of sustainable development, formation of models of the concept, determination of indicators of convergence of economic, social and environmental factors and, accordingly, scientific substantiation of the formed concept of sustainable development, which will determine its further development.

The pre-paradigmatic stage, which lasted from the end of the 15th century to the beginning of the 1970s, is characterized by the accumulation of primary information on the concept of sustainable development. The characteristic features of the corresponding stage are the presence of only fragmented scientific justifications regarding the vision of implementing the concept of sustainable development. The pre-paradigmatic period is determined by the presence of concepts that took into account the environmental component, but the general unity of environmental factors in their relationship with economic and social factors was not established. Particular attention in the pre-paradigmatic stage was focused on the study of instruments for regulating the economic environment for its balanced development, which was aimed at eliminating the asymmetry of the implementation of most financial and economic processes. It was during the pre-paradigmatic stage that the concept of «sustainable development» was first introduced into the scientific discourse, which at that time was defined as an indicator of the impact of pesticides on epidemiology and ecology, and did not take into account the economic and social components. The pre-paradigm period has a sufficiently high conceptual significance and thoroughness of the generated primary information; however, during this period, a comprehensive system of approaches to determining the essence of the definition of sustainable development was not established.

The implementation of the paradigm stage contributed to the beginning of the third stage of the formation of the concept of sustainable development – the stage of normal science. Within the framework of its development, the corresponding stage consists of two periods: the period of the formation of the green economy paradigm (1992–2009) and the period of the formation of its neo-paradigm (from 2010 to the present) [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. The general features of the period of the formation of the green economy paradigm are:

- implementation of a structured and scientifically based concept of sustainable development in accordance with the paradigm of ecological globalization;
- gradual synergy and convergence of the concept of sustainable development with other modern concepts of socio-economic development;
- practical application of green innovation strategies in the economic and business activities of countries;
- formation of regulatory and legal support for the directions of sustainable development at the national and transnational levels;
- wide dissemination of the concept of sustainable development for its implementation among partner countries.

In the system of establishing the concept of sustainable development in the paradigmatic stage, important events were: the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992); the UN Economic and Social Council (1993); the UN Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994); the Conference on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995); the Berlin Mandate (1995); the Kyoto Protocol (1997); the special session of the UN General Assembly on environmental issues (New York, 1997); the World Economic Forum (1999); the Johannesburg Plan (2002).

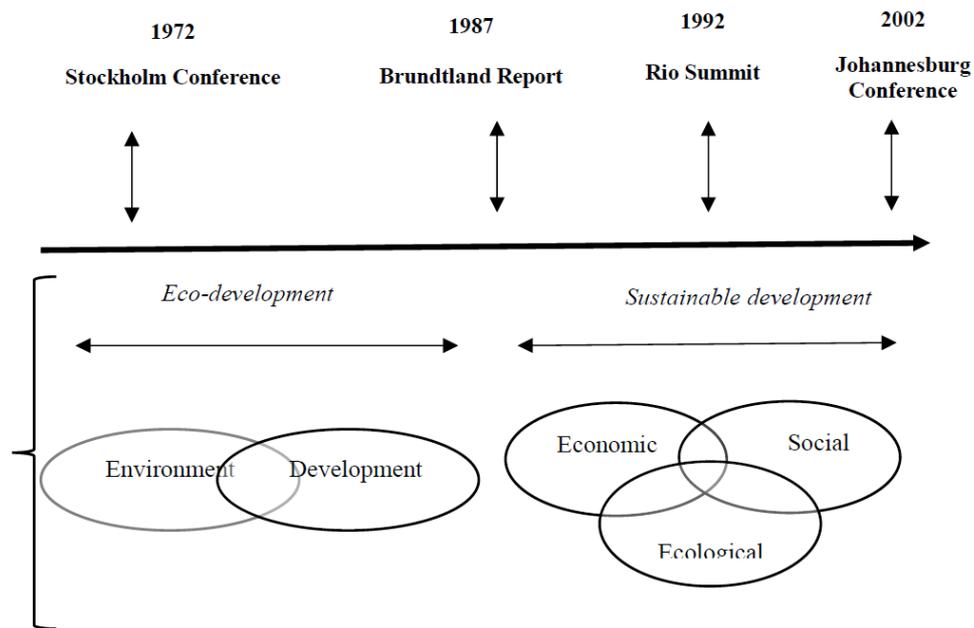


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the genesis of the concept of sustainable development

The 70th session of the General Assembly, which took place on September 25, 2015, played a significant and fundamental role in establishing the concept of sustainable development within the system. 193 countries, including Ukraine, participated in the event. In accordance with the session's regulations, the «Action Plan for People, Planet and Prosperity» was approved for the period until 2030, along with 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which

encompassed 169 tasks. The main directions of the Sustainable Development Goals are presented in the UN Resolution «Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development». The formed and approved sustainable development goals complement each other; in particular, each sustainable development goal affects the implementation and results of others. Accordingly, it is important to achieve a balance between the dynamics of development of the social, economic, and environmental spheres. The Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at eradicating poverty, hunger and discrimination among the population, providing quality education and ensuring gender equality, maintaining a clean environment and establishing mechanisms for renewable electricity, providing decent working conditions and achieving economic growth, guaranteeing the sustainable development of cities and communities, as well as ensuring renewable consumption, combating climate change and preserving ecosystems, achieving peace and justice, and implementing partnerships for sustainable development. In order to implement the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, it is important to have appropriate technological support, as well as provide the necessary level of financial resources.

It is important to study and substantiate the concept of «sustainable development». Based on the analysis of scientific interpretations of «sustainable development», we consider it necessary to form our own approach to determining this definition. Thus, the essence of sustainable development is the application of an effective and balanced socio-economic and ecological mechanism taking into account the main priorities of economic development and strengthening economic activity through the optimal use of limited natural resources, meeting the needs of the population through ensuring an appropriate level of social standards, promoting environmental resilience by protecting and restoring natural ecosystems, which will contribute to meeting the requirements of the present, as well as creating sufficient conditions to ensure the needs of future generations.

In accordance with the above author's interpretation, a model of the integrative relationship of socio-ecological and economic relations in the system of sustainable development has been developed (Figure 2).

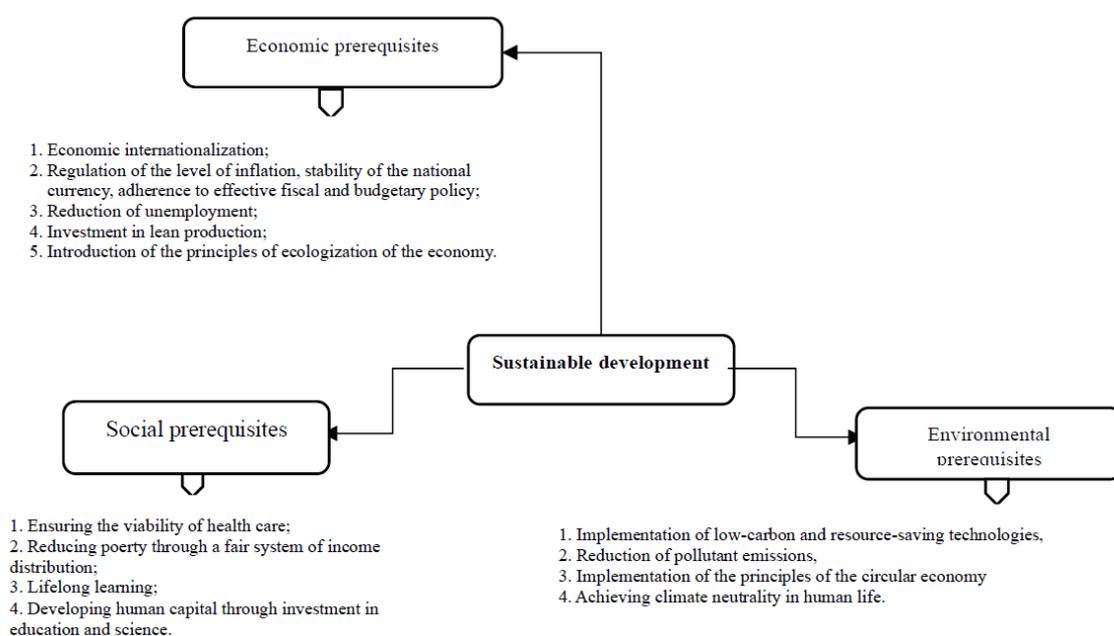


Figure 2. Integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations in the system of sustainable development

The developed model of the integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations in the system of sustainable development is based on the mechanisms of synergistic connection between its main components. The presented model demonstrates a system of interconnected prerequisites for the formation of the concept of sustainable development, built on the triune interaction of economic, social, and environmental factors. The conceptual basis of the developed model is the defined Sustainable Development Goals, the main purpose of which is the statement that sustainable development cannot be achieved by unilaterally focusing only on economic development, social, or environmental. Sustainable development is the result of a complex and systemic interaction between economic sustainability, social justice, and environmental security.

In the three-factor integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations, a significant role is played by the economic prerequisites for ensuring sustainable development, which are formed in accordance with the processes of internationalization, the impact of which actualizes the inclusion of national economies in transnational markets. Economic prerequisites in their conceptual basis are aimed at regulating inflation, ensuring the stability of the national currency, investing in economic production, and forming an effective tax and budgetary policy. The scientific and practical approach of this direction is to form institutional mechanisms that create the financial basis of sustainable development and ensure the stability of national economies.

The social prerequisites of the formed model represent the paradigm of forming the socio-humanitarian direction of sustainable development. The relevant direction includes ensuring the viability of the health care system, reducing poverty through fair distribution of income, developing human capital through attracting investments in education and science, and improving the qualification level of the population to increase their involvement in the labor market, which are the main determinants of social sustainability of sustainable development. The scientific and practical value of this approach lies in the presented category of «human capital» not as a derivative of the economic component of sustainable development, but as an equivalent factor that determines the qualitative parameters of the principles of sustainable development.

Ecological prerequisites are a powerful tool for preserving natural resources for future generations. Accordingly, the ecological direction is determined through a system of modernization of innovative and technological processes by introducing the latest resource-saving technologies, developing renewable energy sources, and minimizing pollutant emissions. The main task of this approach is the transition to a preventive model of natural resource use, as well as the symbiosis of the ecological component with economic and social directions of sustainable development.

In a generalized form, the integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations represents a conceptual model of sustainable development, which combines a three-factor approach into a holistic, logically structured system. The scientific and practical value of the developed model lies in:

1. Integration of factors and synergistic relationship of different-level prerequisites – economic, social, ecological into a holistic, logically structured system;
2. Increasing the importance of social and environmental factors and shifting the emphasis from economic factors, which affects the formation of a comprehensive definition of human and natural capital as tools for sustainable development;
3. Forming a three-dimensional methodology for sustainable development, which defines the category of «sustainable development» not only through economic indicators, but also through social and environmental factors.

The formed integrative relationship of socio-ecological-economic relations is a conceptual generalization that can be defined as a methodological tool for sustainable development.

Conclusions. So, having conducted a study of the genesis of sustainable development policy, we can draw the following conclusions: the concept of sustainable development is a relatively new phenomenon, but a rather multifaceted phenomenon in the system of scientific research. The fundamental characteristic of the concept of sustainable development is the formation of a three-factor model, which is built on the synergistic relationship between economic, social, and environmental factors. The concept of sustainable development integrates values within the framework of economic, socio-ecological relations in order to maintain a sufficient level of well-being for society, as well as the accumulation of capital to meet the needs of future generations.

The formation of synergy between economic, environmental, and social factors, which is the basis of the concept of sustainable development, is aimed at increasing the indicators of providing social standards for a sufficiently high-quality standard of living of the population, taking into account the environmental component of the development of society. The change of ideology from eco-development to sustainable development is aimed at implementing the necessary promising changes in the socio-economic development of humanity, with harmonious consideration of the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems.

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