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***DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPTUAL AND CATEGORY APPARATUS OF
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT***

The article examines sustainable development as a modern paradigm of economic development. The categorical apparatus of the object of research is determined, namely the content of sustainable development in all aspects of its manifestation. Approaches to the study of the concept of sustainable development are considered, namely: ecologically centric, economically centric, sociocentric. The components of sustainable development (environmental, economic, social) are expanded. The following existing approaches to the definition of sustainable development are identified: sustainable development as a state, sustainable development as a process of regulation, provision, development, achievement, formation, conditions, sustainable development as a process of change (transformation) of the system, sustainable development as socio-economic progress development, sustainable development as a managed process, sustainable development as a certain development (development model, development process) of the system, sustainable development as a property.

Key words: sustainable development, categorical apparatus, approaches, components, economic development.

The issue of sustainable development as an object of public policy is extremely important in today's conditions, despite the emergence of this concept in the second half of the last century."Today, the context of using the concept of "sustainable

development" is quite often a consideration of the problems of the so-called transition to a new type of civilization, which is connected with the identification of the objective boundaries of the historical process. In this case, sustainable development means precisely that reproductive balance that has existed for thousands of years in the relationship between society and nature. Moreover, this balance is preserved during the progressive movement of society and the growth of its economic power" [1]. The substantiation of the content of basic concepts and terms is of great importance in the development of theoretical provisions for the formation and implementation of public policy in the field of sustainable economic development. This is important both for the purposes of the research itself and for the purposes of forming a new theoretical meaning in the field of public management and administration.

Analysis of the latest scientific research and publications. Questions of the content and essence of the concept of sustainable development in the context of its application in the categorical apparatus of various social sciences were studied by the following scientists. A.R. Akhmetshina; Askarov A.A.; Babina E.N.; A.I. Borodin; Borshchuk E.M.; Bizyarkina E.N.; Vakhovich I.; Gerasimchuk Z.V.; Goets V.; Daly Herman; Dasgupta P.; Danylyshyn B.M.; Danilova-Danilyana V.; Kazieva Zh.N.; Karayeva N.V., Korpan R.V., Moskalenko A.P.; Paton B.E.; Semenov V.F.; Sadykova E.Ts.; Syzonenko O.A.; Serant A.Y., Ursul A.D.; Ulyanova O.B.; Shevchuk P.I., Karpukta V.I.; Tunytsia Yu.Yu.; Titova G.D.; Torkatyuk V.I., Bibyk N.V.; I.V. Shevchenko, K.O. Lytvynskyi; Shkarlupa O.V.; Khodos D.V.; F.Kh. Tskhurbaeva; Feshchenko V.P.; Shubravska O. These scientists made a significant contribution to the development of the conceptual apparatus of sustainable development as a modern paradigm of economic development.

Presenting main material. "Humanity began to realize the need for a radical revision of its development strategy only after the processes of degradation of the biosphere took such a scale that they began to lead to pronounced global changes in all its elements (land, water, air and even near-Earth space), including health the person himself. That is why the principle of prevention (providing identity) proposed in the

Declaration in Rio de Janeiro is of great importance for the formation of a strategy and specific measures for the transition to sustainable development. Since all kinds of decisions in this field are made in conditions of incomplete information, uncertainty in evaluating their results, the principle of prevention is extremely important not only for the prevention of environmental disasters, but also for other various spheres of human activity. Humanity must everywhere move from an indifferent reaction to the changes that have already taken place to predicting possible catastrophic situations and preventive measures to prevent them. And even if there is no full confidence in the possibility of such situations occurring yet, it is impossible to postpone the adoption of preventive measures."

When studying the concept of sustainable development, it is worth emphasizing that sustainable development as a modern paradigm of economic development arose due to the need to review human economic activity and its impact on the environment. In particular, the domestic scientist O.M. Kulinich points out that "modern civilizational processes are conditioned by significant transformations. On the one hand, rapid rates of scientific and technical progress are being observed, and on the other hand, trends towards economic stagnation and even decline in the regions of the world are evident. Along with the exhaustion of some non-renewable natural resources, the difficulties of their restoration and compensatory exchange deteriorate the quality of the environment and the economic condition of peoples, which negatively affects the development of the world economy. This confirms the decrease in the rate of economic growth on the globe in recent years. And the impact of these negative processes, of course, is not limited to the global economy. In this regard, it became clear the need to develop a new policy and strategy that would allow solving these global problems of our time, prevent the deterioration of the quality of the environment, provide not only the present, but also the future society with the resources necessary to meet its needs. It was necessary to develop a thorough scientific basis for further technological development of society. It means its reorientation towards less polluting production, increasing the efficiency of using natural resource potential and producing

more environmentally friendly products. That is why the world community realized the need to transition to the principles of sustainable development on the planetary, at the national and regional levels as the main task of today" [2]. The transition to the principles of sustainable development implies the need to transform all spheres of social life and, therefore, the system of public administration.

The implementation of the paradigm of sustainable development in public administration and other spheres of public life has a long history, which is due to different approaches and directions of activity of international actors. "The discussion around sustainability issues has gone through several stages. Initially (1970s), attention was drawn to the problems of resource limitations of economic growth; then (the 1980s) the problems of environmental pollution and global environmental threats became relevant; later (1990s), it is increasingly realized that sustainable development has an equally significant social dimension. Over time, it became obvious that the concept of sustainable development without filling it with cultural and ethical meaning is incomplete and imperfect" [3]. Accordingly, public management in the field of sustainable economic development is of great importance in the context of the following components:

- firstly, state management decisions should be based on the principles of sustainable development, which should provide for the introduction of new concepts of public, including state management;

- secondly, public administration is the only system of social administration that is able to ensure the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in all spheres of public life.

In the context of the above, it is worth defining the categorical apparatus of the research object, namely the content of sustainable development in all aspects of its manifestation. Despite the considerable period of time when the concept of "sustainable development" has been used in international and state management practice, some aspects of its content have remained outside the attention of scientists.

"The concept of "sustainable (sustainable) development" appeared in the 80s of the 20th century. within the framework of the activities of the UN commission under the leadership of the Prime Minister of Norway H.Kh. Brundtland, designed to link development and ecology into one whole. The following tasks were set before the commission: to propose new long-term strategies in the field of sustainable environment, which would allow to ensure sustainable development in the long-term period; to recommend ways of cooperation between developed and developing countries in the field of environmental protection; consider means by which the world community could effectively solve environmental problems; help identify common approaches to understanding environmental problems and

Vakhovich I. indicates the existence of three main approaches to the study of the concept of sustainable development, in particular:

a) ecocentric - during the study of sustainable development, attention is mainly focused on the ecological component, which is associated with the optimization of human activity in relation to the environment, the preservation of natural resources is promoted, including at the expense of reducing the rate of economic growth. The disadvantage of this approach is the failure to take into account the growing needs of humanity, which makes it impossible to suspend economic growth;

b) economic-centric – the possibilities of meeting the needs of generations through economic growth are considered, the exchange of resources is allowed, not taking into account the limitation and exhaustion of the natural resource potential as an obstacle to further growth. The gaps in this approach are the priority of economic interests over social and environmental ones, which disrupts the harmonious coexistence of man and the surrounding reality in a strategic perspective;

c) sociocentric - sustainable development can be considered as balanced in terms of social and economic components, i.e. the task of optimal management of the totality of socio-cultural wealth possessed by a civilization at a specific stage of world-historical development based on the acceleration of economic growth for the comprehensive satisfaction of human needs is set. The disadvantage of this approach

is the indirectness of the role of the ecological component in meeting the needs of current and future generations.

Paton B.E. indicates that sustainable development should take into account the following components:

- ecological - determines the conditions and limits of restoration of ecological systems as a result of their exploitation;
- economic - involves the formation of an economic system harmonized with the ecological factor of development;
- social - affirms the human right to a high standard of living in conditions of environmental safety and well-being.

To date, the concept of sustainable development has significantly expanded the understanding of this concept and the concept as a whole. There is a debate in the scientific literature on this issue. We analyzed the scientific literature on the definition of the concept of "sustainable development".

Accordingly, we have identified the following existing approaches:

1. Sustainable development as a certain state. Yes, Askarov A.A. studied the concept of sustainable development of agriculture, understanding by it "agriculture, when it is able to sustainably reproduce (sustainably develop) all its potential - fertile subsoil, means of production, as well as people, in all the territories they want and for an unlimited long time." We believe that this definition is debatable, because it does not characterize the actual meaning of "sustainability" for both socio-economic and natural systems [5].

Characterizing a certain state of socio-economic systems as the well-being of humanity and future generations, Dasgupta P. notes that "sustainable development is sustainable social well-being, which involves not only the economic harmony of humanity at the current stage, but also the well-being of future generations."

Sustainable development as a certain state is quite logical if it characterizes a socio-economic system in which ecological, social and economic components coexist harmoniously. However, all these components ensure the interests of all participants in social relations and their different generations.

2. *Sustainable development as a process of regulation, provision, development, achievement of state, formation, creation of conditions.* As a process of ensuring a certain level of safety "and favorable conditions for human life, limiting the negative impact on the environment and ensuring protection and rational use of nature in the interests of current and future generations", E.N. Babin considers sustainable development. It is worth noting that an important component in this definition is ensuring the interests of current and future generations, but it is not possible to ensure this only with an ecological component. E.M. Borshchuk works in the opposite direction regarding sustainable development and the process of developing a set of measures. Thus, the scientist points to the social aspect of sustainable development, notes that this process should ensure "harmonization of social actions, patterns of social development with natural laws."

A fairly general definition is offered by L.V. Zharova: "sustainable development is the achievement of the desired qualitative state of social development." However, it is worth noting that the author does not specify which state will be considered stable.

Domestic researchers Zamula I.V., Kireitseva G.V. indicate the multidimensionality of sustainable development. In particular, in her research, the authors note that "sustainable development is a multidimensional process of change that reflects the system's ability to stably ensure dynamic growth, maintaining the balance and balance of interrelated social, economic, and environmental spheres of equal importance, counteracting the negative impact of external and internal factors". It is worth noting that this approach of the authors largely characterizes all spheres of implementation of sustainable development, namely social, economic and environmental.

Semenov V.F. points out that sustainable development is "the process of harmonizing productive forces, ensuring the satisfaction of the necessary needs of all members of society under the conditions of preserving and gradually restoring the integrity of the natural environment, creating opportunities for balance between its potential and the needs of people of all generations." This definition generally

characterizes sustainable development, but its peculiarity is that this concept is characterized as a tool for meeting the needs of different generations.

Torkatyuk V.I., Bibyk N.V. sustainable development is understood as "the process of improving the socio-economic environment of human life without harming the environment either in the present or in the future." We believe that sustainable development as a process of regulation, provision, development, achievement of state, formation, creation of conditions is a rather important component of the research of the specified process as an object of public policy. After all, sustainable development should be considered not only in statics, but also in dynamics, because its provision must be continuous.

3. Sustainable development as a process of system change (transformation)..

Sustainable development as a process of transformation of a certain system was outlined in the works of Kondius I.S., in particular: "a multidimensional process of change that reflects the system's ability to stably ensure dynamic growth, maintaining the balance and balance of equally important interconnected social, economic and ecological spheres , counteracting the negative influence of external and internal factors." This definition fully characterizes the idea of sustainable development and its place in socio-economic development.

4. Sustainable development as the progress of socio-economic development.

This approach is supported by Daly Herman, noting that "sustainable development is "harmonious, balanced, conflict-free progress of the entire earthly civilization, groups of countries (regions, subregions), as well as individual countries of our planet according to scientifically based plans (systems approach methods), when in the process of continuous innovative intensive (rather than extensive) economic development of countries, at the same time, a complex of issues related to the preservation of the environment, the elimination of exploitation, poverty, and discrimination is positively resolved both for each individual person and for entire peoples or population groups, including ethnic, racial or sexual characteristics". We believe that such an approach is quite important from the point of view of socio-

economic development, but to a greater extent characterizes the goal of sustainable development,

5. *Sustainable development as a managed process*. In this direction, sustainable development was considered by A.R. Akhmetshina. as a process, in particular "as a continuous process of regulating economic and ecological relations, reducing the economic burden on the biosphere, developing new resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies in order to prevent global environmental and economic threats." In our opinion, this definition has a narrow scope, because it takes into account only the ecological sphere, while sustainable development must also take into account social and economic development. This approach is most expedient to use in the context of the development of public administration in the field of introducing the concept of sustainable development. This approach is supported by N.N. Kiselyova, noting

Domestic researchers of sustainable development problems, I.V. Shevchenko, also worked in this direction. and Lytvynskyi K.O. The authors proposed the following understanding of sustainable development: "Sustainable development is a controlled process of co-evolutionary development of nature and society, the purpose of which is to ensure a healthy, productive life in harmony with nature for the current and future generations on the basis of the balanced development of economic systems, taking into account the protection of cultural and natural heritage ".

Lebyd V.M. offers the definition of "sustainable development of complex socio-ecological and economic systems" as a process that "is ensured thanks to the development and implementation of an appropriate state environmental policy (a comprehensive set of methods and management tools, with the help of which the processes of environmental protection and nature use are organized, regulated and coordinated in relationship with production and socio-economic processes, the quality of the environment is reproduced as a specific public good, raw material and ecological needs are satisfied)".

Tunytsia Yu.Yu. believes that "sustainable development is such an economic policy that ensures today's satisfaction of reasonable material needs of society and at

the same time does not jeopardize the right of future generations to live in a healthy environment and satisfy their needs in natural resources."

Sustainable development as a managed process characterizes sustainable development as an object of public management and public policy. However, in our opinion, a managed system should not be considered sustainable development, but a socio-economic system whose features correspond to sustainable development. After all, sustainable development is not an object of public administration or any other level of administration cannot act as an object of public administration, the socio-economic system that meets the provisions of sustainable development will act.

6. Sustainable development as a certain development (development model, development process) of the system: Bizyarkina E.N. characterizes sustainable development as the development of the "nature - man" system, which "ensures, on the one hand, the improvement of the quality of life of the population, and on the other hand, the improvement of the quality of the environment, which leads to an increase in the sustainability of this system over an indefinitely long period of time." It is worth noting that this definition generally characterizes the goal and task of sustainable development, but in a general way, because it does not determine the directions of interaction with economic processes that take place in society.

As socio-economic development, sustainable development is studied in the work of Gerasimchuk Z.V. Thus, the author indicates - "sustainable development" - the process of socio-economic development under the condition of ensuring the ecological balance of the socio-ecological-economic system of a certain social transformation. In turn, Goets V. proposes to understand sustainable development not as development, but assuring development aimed at "a high degree of consolidation of society, a developed dialogue between the government and the people, the political elite and the masses, various social and cultural-ethnic groups." The scientist's proposal has a significant theoretical significance because it involves the transformation of the social contract as one of the concepts of state development. It is worth noting that sustainable development is not possible without the consolidation of all spheres of public administration.

Sustainable development as "coordinated development of economic and social processes, as well as the natural environment" is presented in the study of O. Shubravskaya. However, the goals of such harmonization are not given, which does not fully characterize sustainable development as a modern concept of socio-economic development.

Scientists N.V. Karaeva, R.V. Korpan, and T.A. Kotsko consider the harmonization of three components of social development. In the authors' study, the following definition of sustainable development is indicated: "socio-ecological-economic balanced development of certain territories and urban and rural settlements (populations) located on them, aimed at the coordinated formation and functioning of the economic, social and ecological components of this development on the basis of rational use all types of resources (natural, labor, production, scientific and technical, informational)". This definition takes into account all three components of sustainable development and has features because, unlike other scientists, the authors paid attention to the resource aspect of sustainable development.

Ursul A.D. points out that "in a broad sense, sustainable development is interpreted as a new type of existence and development of world civilization, which is based on radical changes in historical landmarks in almost all parameters of existence: economic, social, ecological, cultural and logical, etc." This definition from the standpoint of public policy characterizes different spheres of public life, and therefore should take into account different directions of public policy.

The definition proposed by O.I. Kotikova is interesting, and she believes that "sustainable development is a model of the functioning of a system with limited parameters, which ensures a balanced dynamic equilibrium between the components of an integrated ecosystem during a certain period of time."

The specified approach to sustainable development is quite relevant and takes into account the very purpose and goals of the very concept and idea of sustainable development. However, the presented definitions have a multifaceted nature, both in terms of the actual content of this development and its goals.

7. *Sustainable development as a property*. The following scientists worked in this direction: Borodyn A.I. ("ecologically sustainable development of the region is a property of the regional economic system to effectively use available resources, improve social, economic and environmental indicators over time, predicting and preventing negative environmental consequences of economic activity in the region"); Khodos D.V. ("sustainable development of agricultural production is a characteristic of a business entity to dynamically maintain optimal proportions in the organization of activities oriented towards innovative development; to increase social and economic efficiency; to constantly increase the pace of development, carrying out extended reproduction, in order to provide the population with high-quality food products, food state security without damage to ecology and the environment").

Thus, on the basis of the above analysis of the definitions of the concept of sustainable development in the works of domestic and foreign scientists, the following approaches can be distinguished: sustainable development as a certain state; sustainable development as a process of regulation, provision, development, achievement of state, formation, creation of conditions; sustainable development as a process of system change (transformation); sustainable development as the progress of socio-economic development; sustainable development as a managed process; sustainable development as a certain development (development model, development process) of the system; sustainable development as a property.

In the context of the above, we offer definitions of the following concepts:

1. Sustainable development of the state is the process of ensuring a certain state of the socio-economic system of the state, which is characterized by the harmonization of social, economic and ecological goals (reduction of the impact on the environment and rational use of natural resources) of the state, which will ensure the coherence of the interests of the participants in social relations, social consensus and appropriate level of social security and well-being of present and future generations.

2. Sustainable development of the region is the process of ensuring a certain state of socio-economic development of the region, which is characterized by the harmonization of social, economic and ecological goals (reducing the impact on the

environment and rational use of natural resources) of the region, which will ensure the coherence of the interests of the participants in social relations and the appropriate level of social, economic and ecological security of the region for the well-being of current and future generations.

3. Sustainable development of the enterprise is the process of ensuring a certain state of development of the enterprise, which is characterized by the harmonization of social, economic and environmental goals (reducing the impact on the environment and rational use of natural resources) of the enterprise in the context of ensuring the appropriate level of social, environmental and economic security.

4. Public policy in the field of sustainable development is the process of forming and implementing public management decisions to ensure the sustainable development of the relevant levels of the economic system (state, region and enterprise), which is characterized by the harmonization of social, economic and environmental goals to ensure social consensus and coherence of interests participants in social relations, the appropriate level of social security for the well-being of current and future generations.

Conclusion. Thus, on the basis of the conducted research, the diversity of approaches to the content of sustainable development is substantiated and own approaches to the essence of concepts are proposed: sustainable development of the state, sustainable development of the region, sustainable development of the enterprise and public policy in the field of sustainable development.

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