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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF PROVISION OF THE SOCIAL SAFETY OF SOCIETY

Lidiia Karpenko[1], Oksana Zhylinska[2], Vasyl Zalizko[3], Pavlo Kukhta[4], Alona Vikulova[5]

[1]Odessa Regional Institute for Public Administration of the National Academy for Public Administration under the President of Ukraine, street Genoese, 22, Odessa, 65009, Ukraine*
[2,3,4,5]Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, 64/13, Volodymyrska Street, City of Kyiv, 0160, Ukraine

E-mail: [1]lubanes@gmail.com*

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Abstract. Based on the study of areas, content and character of the activities of the leading subjects of the human development, the imperatives of its international regulation in the provision of social safety were synthesized. The share and value of these imperatives is strengthened by the general recognition of necessity of principal changes in the formation of the world social and economical policy and building of the society with the expanded capabilities for the self-fulfillment of an educated, healthy and materially secured person. The world system of indicators of the human development index is based on the methodological recognition of the leading importance of the level and quality of life in the formation of a system for assessement of the state of human development and includes the three leading aspects of human life - material standards of life, education level and state of health. For a long time such a system yielded positive results, where the main thing was the comparison of the world's countries with the determined indicators.

Keywords: social safety; human development index; prosperity index; life quality; global area

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1. Introduction

The human development as an innovative concept of modern economic growth has firmly taken the dominant position in the scientific and economic tradition of the present. The benefits of acceleration of socio-economic progress on a global scale have long been established on this basis in the minds of humanity and have become indisputable grounds for strategic decisions in the field of sustainable development by international organizations, developed countries and their associations, large multinational corporations, civil society, etc. Therefore, when solving planetary social, economic, and environmental problems, these subjects of the building of the modern architecture of world order rely first of all on the interests of man and future generations.

Along with this, the existence of large social and natural spaces, and powerful areas of human activity (international politics, economics and finance, security and ecology, culture and education) in the world, which have global significance, forms an urgent public order to determine the future system of regulation of these processes by forces of scientific political and economic thought of the present. The need for a general improvement of this part of the noosphere, stratification and updating of the existing multi-level system of institutions of global, international, supranational and regional regulation is the subject matter of the international regulation category, as opposed to the global management of human development.

2. Literature Survey

However, there is currently no clear understanding of the essence of global governance in the scientific and expert community and among the leaders of international associations and government leaders (Dufo-López, R., Cristóbal-Monreal, I. R., & Halbesleben, J. M. (2016), Petry, N., Olofin, I., Hurrell, R., Boy, E., Wirth, J., Moursi, M., ... & Rohner, F. (2016)). A few interpretations of this category are circulated in the scientific circulation at the stage of theoretical discourse.

First, the most widespread definition of global governance involves, first of all, the availability of power actions aimed at managing global processes by subjects who do not have sufficient legitimate reasons for doing so. These are international non-governmental organizations, civil society movements of various colors, corporate associations, foundations, associations that protect the recognized humanistic values (Hassanipour-Azgomi, S., Mohammadian-Hafshejani, A., Ghoncheh, M., Towhidi, F., Jamehshorani, S., & Salehiniya, H. (2016), Fidler, M. M., Soerjomataram, I., & Bray, F. (2016)).

Secondly, the view of the essence of the term of global governance, such as global government, is very relevant, which is based on the existence of a clear and legitimate basis, which is enshrined in the current legal framework and is based on financial, economic, political, legal, informational, organizational, military and technical capabilities of the leading subjets of the modern world with inevitable transformation toward multipolar architecture of the world order (Neri, M. (2016), Spangenberg, J. H. (2016); Atari, S.; Bakkar, Y.; Olaniyi, E. O.; Prause, G. (2019)).

Thirdly, the term global administration is used to denote the kind of political activity aimed at development and implementation of the most general strategic decisions to maintain or transform the parameters of the world order with the large-scale social influence of elements of the global "triad" - the great powers, transnational corporations and influential international organizations (world financial centers) (Chaaban, J., Irani, A., & Khoury, A. (2016), Acs, Z. J., Szerb, L., & Lloyd, A. (2017); Dudin, M.N.; Ivashchenko, N.P.; Gurinovich, A.G.; Tolmachev, O.M.; Sonina, L.A. (2019)).

3. Methods

The urgency of the topic is also greatly enhanced by the actual penetration of the concept of human development and the regional (national), local level. Therefore, its indisputable humanist orientation needs today the transition of ways of solving modern problems of human development in the world to another plane: it is about the need to overcome the negative trends of recent years and accelerate its pace in the future against the background of global and local threats of political, social, economic and environmental color. In this case, issues of the formation of an effective mechanism of state regulation of this complex process and the conceptual substantiation of the possibility of using the synergistic potential of all subjects of human development on the paradigmatic basis of social and economic solidarity naturally arise.

In this context, a need for correction regarding the definition of the leading subjects of human development in terms of content and purpose of their activities arise. In addition to the already mentioned global triad: global (international) institutions, national authority bodies (states), business corporations (large transnational corporations, which adhere socially responsible strategies in their activities), it is very important that main subjects of the human development include effective components of the public society (public associations, local communities) and human as the biggest value of noosphere with its internal potential (capital).

4. Results

The determination of human development ratings of UNDP has strong support from the world community, which prompts national governments to develop development strategies, and make corrections of civilizational and humanistic colouration in the political and economic course of states. HDI directly affects the international image of a state, its internal stability and solidarity of the public around values common to mankind.

Due to the lack of objective information from the national statistics authorities, UNDP carries out its own calculations to obtain results that can be compared in the analytical process. UNDP, in order to increase purposefulness of its steps in the future, widely uses predictive models of Lutz and KC (2013) to identify trends in the demographic situation, education and human development for the period up to 2050 and Pardee Center for International Futures (2013) to build scenarios of long-term human development.

Note that the Lutz and KC modeling practice has been tested since the mid-1970s, after being developed by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria), and built on the idea of a direct link between qualitative and quantitative parameters of the field of education with demographic processes (including destructive ones). Thus, there is a real possibility to reveal the consequences of the influence of the main demographic processes (mortality, fertility, migration, social stratification, etc.) on the population groups, which are divided by gender-age mark into 5-year cohorts.

The model of International Futures (Pardee Center for International Futures) was developed by the School of International Studies named after I. Corbin of the University of Denver (USA) as an integrated global scale model consisting of sub-models for 183 countries on the main features of human development: demographic, economic, educational, recreational, energy, agricultural, socio-political, infrastructural, technological, ecological, etc. This model has already been tested by UNDP in 2011 to identify scenarios of human development under the influence of the main ecological world trends.

Today, the most commonly used international quality assessment systems are: the general methodological concept of standards and quality of life used by the world scientific and expert community and is based both on purely economic indicators (GDP per capita, consumer price index, household expenditures, income inequalities) and subjective ones (life satisfaction, derivation, optimism); the life quality index of the Economic Intelligence Unit, which is based on the equivalence of quantitative and subjective indicators for 111 countries; EU methodology (European Committee for Statistical Systems); the life quality ndex of the International Living magazine, covering 190 countries by indicators such as cost of living, culture, economy, environment, freedom, health, infrastructure, security and risk, climate, etc.; sociological survey of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions; Integrated Assessment of the OESR parameters (Better Life Initiative) for 34 countries by living conditions, income, employment, education, environment, health, management efficiency, social life, security, living standards, balance between work time and leisure. At the international level, there are also many indirect methods that allow to compare countries on the basis of the standard of living of the population: human potential index, gender gap index, prosperity index, better life index, quality life index, universal index of happiness, index of society's steadiness level, etc.

The Human Resource Potential Index (HRPI) or the Human Development Index (HDI) (Korauš, A.; Gombár, M.; Kelemen, P.; Backa, S. (2019), Tetiana, H., Karpenko, L., Fedoruk, O., Shevchenko, I., & Drobyazko, S. (2018); Prakash, R.; Garg, P. (2019)) includes three leading aspects of the human life - material standards of life, education level and health state. In order to calculate the index, data from international institutions such as WHO, UNESCO, the Institute of Statistics and Labor Market Statistics, which have resources and experience in the field of data collection in the world in the specific areas of the world, are used.

The disadvantages of this system of indicators of the population living standard consisted in the relaying of the calculations on the average indicators per country and the non-consideration of the inequalities. Subsequently, in order to eliminate these shortcomings, UNDP introduced three new indicators in 2010 - the HDI, adjusted for socio-economic inequality (the system of indicators remained unimportant), the index of gender inequality and the index of multidimensional poverty. The benefits of such an approach are the justification of the choice of indicators, as well as the possibility to expand the system of indicators in dependence on the peculiarities of cultural, spiritual and social life of the population. However, the inadequacy of the method is to use a significant number of indicators that have a subjective character, as well as a limited range of countries in which the level of life is analyzed.

The analysis of the process of formation of this and other European standards in the social and economic spheres allows us to define them as exemplary, normatively stipulated requirements, which, as a rule, set the upper and lower limits in the sphere of satisfaction of socio-economic needs of a person and have sufficient freedom regarding the national practice of their application.

Such instrumentalization of socio-economic processes is characteristic of all developed countries in the conditions of accelerated globalization. This is due to the fact that the challenges of global competition and the scale of internationalization of production will definitely contribute to reduction of state expenses on social needs, against the background of the continued declaration of the priority of human development over accelerating economic growth. Therefore, the emergence of new knowledge-intensive industries and sectors of the economy in the forefront of industrial production, increase in the role of innovation and creativity in the production process, approval of a qualitatively new system of education and retraining, formation of culture, health, tourism and sports as industries that contribute to human development an increasingly significant contribution is possible only if this process is effectively regulated (Hilorme, T., Nazarenko Inna, Okulicz-Kozaryn, W., Getman, O. & Drobyazko, S. (2018)).

At the same time, it is imperative to take into account the steady dynamics of the continuous increase in the countries of the world with a high and very high index of human development, as well as, on the contrary, an increase in countries with a low index of human development. According to UNDP reports from 1997 to 2017, with a steady increase in world GDP per capita from $ 5,990 USD in 1997 up to 10,082 USD - in 2015, its decrease in the amount of 13,7% (up to 8,696 USD) was recorded in 2017 (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of countries by the level of the index of human development in the reports of 1997 - 2017

Indicator	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Total countries studied	174	173	177	182	187	188
Number of countries with high and very high human development index, share in %	44 (25.3)	53 (30.6)	70 (39.5)	83 (45.6)	94 (50.3)	105 (55.9)
Number of countries with medium human development index, share in %	96 (55.2)	84 (48.6)	85 (48.0)	75 (41.2)	47 (25.1)	38 (20.2)
Number of countries with low human development index, share in %	34 (19.5)	36 (20.8)	22 (12.4)	24 (13.2)	46 (24.6)	45 (23.9)
World average GDP per capita, USD	5990	7446	9543	9972	10082	8696
World average human development index	0.6831	0.7226	0.7430	0.7536	0.6820	0.711

Source: compiled by the author according to the data
(Khazaei, S., Armanmehr, V., Nematollahi, S., Rezaeian, S., & Khazaei, S. (2017))

At the same time, the average world index of human development develops wavelike: from the level of 0,6831 in 1997 there was an increase to 0.7226 - 0.7536 in 2000 - 2010, and then as a result of the global financial and economic crisis, it dropped to 0.6820 in 2015. Subsequently, its insignificant growth was 4.3% (up to the level of 0.711).

Increasing the flexibility of social standards at a supranational level, based on a solid economic base, will invariably contribute to the emergence of stability in the world, in particular due to a significant reduction in the level of conflict-related problems of poverty, unemployment and social insecurity, which clearly demonstrates the interdependence of economic growth and unemployment (Table 2).

Table 2. Interrelation of the economic growth and level of unployment, all world and regions, %

Indicator	Annual rates of growth of real GDP, %				Unemployment, %			
Year	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011	2013	2015	2017
Total in the world	4.6	5.3	-0.6	4.2	6.2	5.5	6.2	6
Industrially developed countries and EU	2.6	2.6	-3.4	2	6.9	5.8	8.3	8.5
Central and South-East Europe (not EU) and CIS countries	7	7.9	-6	4.3	9.2	8.4	10.2	8.6
East Asia	9.5	12.1	7	8.6	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.1
South-East Asia	5.9	6.7	1.5	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.7
South Asia	8.7	9.1	5.5	7.7	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Latin America and Caribbean basin	4.7	5.7	-1.7	4	7.9	7	7.7	7.2
Near East	5.4	6.1	1.3	5.1	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2
Northen Africa	5	5.8	3.5	5.1	11.5	10.1	9.6	10.9
Africa of South Sakhara	6.3	6.9	2.6	5.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2

Source: compiled by the author according to the data
(Khazaei, S., Armanmehr, V., Nematollahi, S., Rezaeian, S., & Khazaei, S. (2017)).

It can be stated that the transformational processes of globalization of the economic sphere, both positive and negative, in the conditions of continuous constructive social dialogue at all levels of civil society, the consistent functioning of legitimate standards and ensuring the sustainability and reliability of the social protection system will promote the modernization of existing and the creation of new institutions and mechanisms for increasing quality of life.

On the other hand, developed countries, showing a deep interest in improvement of the human capital of developing regions, will soon be able to play the role of "exporters" of modern socio-economic standards. Today the international community prefers the social protection system of the EU countries, which, based on socially oriented economies, have achieved tangible results in increasing the wealth of their citizens, modernization of labour reserves and strengthening the stability of the domestic political situation, social consensus, etc.

Therefore, it is relevant to identify, on the example of the EU, a positive experience in the development of various social programs, their introduction into the practice of national governments with the prior implementation in the state and regional regulatory framework. In order to overcome the poverty line in the EU countries, there is an active improvement of all four economic models of social protection.

The Continental (Bismarck) model, which prevails in Germany and France, is based on the existence of insurance funds that accrue social wage deductions and firmly link the level of social protection with the duration of their professional activity (Drobyazko, S. (2018a), Drobyazko, S. (2018b)). The principle of professional solidarity is characteristic of this model and involves managing funds on a parity basis from the part of employees and entrepreneurs, which allows them to exist without state budget support. However, the existence of powerful state social programs allows low-income groups of people who, under various circumstances, do not receive insurance payments (due to lack of insurance experience), receive a budget subsidy under the mechanism of social assistance.

The Anglo-Saxon (Beveridge) model is based on the principle of national solidarity (and not professional, as the Bismark model) and establishes common conditions for reception and size of social benefits for all. The current transformation of this model is aimed at domination of social assistance of state budget origin over low social payments from insurance contributions of workers and employers in the UK and Ireland.

The Scandinavian model in Denmark, Sweden and Finland distributes social services and demands for all without exception and is not related to the size of insurance premiums, nor with the duration of professional activity Due to the active redistribution of state funds from taxation, income equalization occurs and their reception is guaranteed.

The South European model in Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal is on its way to its final formation. It is characterized by: low level of social protection, shifting the main burden of social support on the shoulders of family members, passivity of state policy, focusing on compensation for losses only for certain categories of citizens. This model is also characterized by significant asymmetry in the structure of social expenditures. Thus, the government of Italy places the largest share of social spending on pensions (14.7% of GDP at the European average level of 12.5%), and about 1% in support of families, education, and employment policies.

In the context of the process of improvement of European models of social protection there is also the problem of ensuring employment of the population, the solution of which is significantly hampered by conflictogenicity of external migration of labor resources. Due to the EU's active regulatory policy on this issue, the increase in indigenous unemployment in 2008 - 2013 was less dynamic (from 6.5% in 2011 to 8.8 in 2017) than among the population of foreign origin (from 11,1% in 2011 to 14.8 in 2017) (Table 3).

Table 3. Unemployment rate among the indigenous population and migrants of developed countries in 2011 - 2017,% of economically active population aged 15 - 64

Country	Native population (NP)			Foreign origin population (FOP)			Difference in the unempoyment level between FOP and NP		
	2011	2014	2017	2011	2014	2017	2011	2014	2017
Australia	4.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	6.7	5.6	0.6	1.4	0.3
Austria	3.5	3.9	3.7	9.0	9.5	8.2	5.5	5.6	4.5
Belgium	6.4	6.6	6.9	16.3	16.2	17.1	9.9	9.6	10.2
United Kingdom	5.1	7.5	7.8	7.4	8.9	8.9	2.3	1.4	1.1
Germany	7.7	6.9	6.3	14.2	12.8	11.7	6.5	5.9	5.4
Greece	8.4	9.3	12.3	8.6	11.9	16.1	0.2	2.6	3.8
Denmark	3.4	5.7	6.9	8.2	9.7	13.6	4.8	4.0	6.7
Ireland	4.3	11.2	13.1	6.1	15.4	16.8	1.8	4.2	3.7
Spain	7.6	16.0	18.1	11.7	27.2	29.1	4.1	11.2	11
Italy	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.9	11.0	11.5	1.9	3.5	3.4
Canada	-	7.9	7.6	-	10.2	10.0	-	2.3	2.4
Netherlands	2.7	2.9	4.0	6.7	6.8	8.5	4.0	3.9	4.5
Norway	2.2	2.8	3.0	5.6	6.8	8.6	3.4	4.0	5.6
Portugal	8.4	9.7	11.0	9.7	13.1	15.0	1.3	3.4	4.0
USA	4.7	9.2	9.6	4.3	9.7	9.8	-0.3	0.4	0.2
Finland	6.7	8.0	8.1	14.3	15.4	17.1	7.6	7.4	9.0
France	7.2	8.5	8.6	13.8	14.2	14.7	6.6	5.7	6.1
Sweden	5.3	7.2	7.1	12.1	15.4	16.2	6.8	8.2	9.1
Switzerland	2.6	3.2	3.3	7.1	7.0	7.9	4.5	3.8	4.6
EU-15	6.5	8.3	8.8	11.2	14.4	14.8	4.7	6.1	6.0

Source: compiled by the author according to the data (Khazaei, S., Armanmehr, V., Nematollahi, S., Rezaeian, S., & Khazaei, S. (2017)).

At the same time, the difference between the unemployment rate among the population of foreign origin and the indigenous population is significantly increased: from 4.7% in 2011 to 6.0 in 2017. The situation is getting worse today and requires additional research.

Of the 13 existing programs, the main focus is on the Employment program, which aims to improve employment status, improve professional training systems, introduce innovative methods in these areas, and Adept. The purpose of the Adept program is to promote adaptation of workers to changes and challenges in the economy, helping to maintain competitiveness in the new environment. EU initiative programs are constantly adjusted, taking into account time requirements, and subject to restructuring or enlargement. For example, the following subprograms were added to the "Adept" program: SME (small and medium business support), Strade

(strengthening the technical base of small and medium enterprises), Telematic (provision of telecommunication and telecommunication services).

Structural funds are supported by regions lagging behind in development, where per capita income is less than 75% of the EU average (Corsica, 5 German lands, East Berlin, western and southern regions of Spain and Italy, and sparsely populated areas of Sweden and Finland). Types of aid can be: measures for infrastructure development, industrial investment in job creation, development of education system, reconstruction of recreation zones around cities, tourism development, etc. The main direction of activity of structural funds is regional. These needs account for 85% of the financial resources of the funds, with more than a quarter of the EU's population fall under their action.

5. Discussion

Thus, human development as an innovative component of the national economy must be based on the growth of productive forces and the improvement of the material wealth of members of the society, i.e. workers. Such a process is based on knowledge and education and contributes to the formation of a class of entrepreneurs through the diffusion of property, accumulation of capital, increase of entrepreneurial activity, growth of the crisis management activity of managers.

The positive variability and stability of the quality of life of the population of the country, region, and separate territory, in addition to direct influence from the state, is greatly influenced by the formation and functioning of a number of social institutions: social partnership, social responsibility, motivation of labor activity, social competition. The objective direct effect on the quality of society's life is made by such characteristics of the macroeconomic environment as the volume of production (ND, GDP, GNP); the volume and structure of consumption, savings, investments, income of the population; economic cycle phases; type of economic growth and development; the state of the labor market; balance of supply and demand; the degree of social division of labour.

On the other hand, raising the quality of life contributes to the accumulation of human capital, the increase in labour productivity, which has a positive effect on economic growth.

Note that the quality of life of the population is formed and changed under the influence of the combined effect of factors of different levels, however, at each stage of development, the power of influence of certain of them dominates and they become dominant for the person, family, social group and society as a whole. Moreover, there is a correlation not only between the levels of factors, but also between the factors of individual levels.

The formation and change of the quality of life of the population is a multifactorial process, the regulation of which requires the consideration of as many factors as possible, and its adequate analysis requires a set of indicators that adequately reflect their influence.

So, we found that the provision of high quality of life has become a priority issue not only for scientific research, but also for the practical work of governments in most countries of the world. It is connected with the fact that society cares not only about self-preservation, but also about sustainable social development, the need to create decent living conditions for future and present generations. In addition, the significance of the quality of life problem is increasing in the context of the prevailing trends of aging of the population, when the human resource becomes the most scarce. Based on this, at present, the state regulation of the quality of life of the population is rather relevant, as the influence of public authorities through various means (forms, methods and tools) on the development of social relations, living conditions, labour of the population of the country and factors determining quality life of the population:, demographic factors (population, age, socio-occupational structure), on which the demand of the population depends on foodstuffs, other goods and services, in particular social ones; natural and climatic ones, which the efficiency of the functioning of certain industries (for example, agriculture, tourism business, etc.), incomes of the population employed in them and the quality of its life

depend on; environmental factors affect the formation of the needs of people in certain food products, services of social institutions; economic factors that characterize the level and dynamics of prices for food, goods and services in the region, economic policy of regional authorities to improve the level of logistics, financial support of the branches of the region, and their lending.

World experience in solving the planetary problem of reducing the global ecological footprint at the expense of large-scale introduction of modern innovative models of "clean development" (Tetiana, H., Chorna M., Karpenko L., Milyavskiy M. & Drobyazko S. (2018)), the "green economy" (Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Texoz, K., Durand-Delacre, D., & Sachs, J. D. (2017)), "eco-innovations" (Maniyalath, N. & Narendran, R. (2016)), "environmentally correct behavior" (Samir, K. C., & Lutz, W. (2017)), etc., testifies to its ability in the context of the unification of efforts of all subjects of sustainable development on the interstate and national levels.

The ecological factor is gradually becoming a leading factor in building a world economic order against the backdrop of an increase in the share of industrial companies that are gradually advancing by taking into account the advantages of the market for environmental services: obtaining state preferences in response to production according to the standards of eco-certification, increase of access to resources due to the large-scale application of effective technologies, increase of competitiveness through obtaining a positive environmental impact and reducition of the amount of waste.

The preservation of the ecological balance is gradually becoming a leading task for national governments (Pineda, J. (2017); Smaliukienė, R., Monni, S. (2019)). Although most countries are parties to international programs and agreements on protection of the noosphere, but the effective world environmental system has not yet been formed, and its improvement is too slow. So, the resolution of environmental issues begins with a delay after their exacerbation, which makes this process overly burdensome in the economic, financial and social terms. Society can not achieve a high level of human development without the effective functioning of institutions in economic, social, cultural and political life.

Conclusion

The concept of human development at the world level through annual UNDP reports, and at the regional level - through national reports, gradually adopts a new developmental ideology, where the priority is to empower people rather than economic growth.

At the same time, the main dimensions of human development for UNDP, although being limited in number, are gradually being transformed by taking into account socio-economic, gender inequalities and enhanced by ties with common civilizational values: democracy, political human rights, social justice, etc. This provides an opportunity to better understand the problems of human development, subject them to a thorough scientific analysis, find effective ways for dynamic acceleration based on the development of development models.

In the system of indexes of prosperity, the main thing is to use comprehensive information about the social and economic life of the country. Moreover, the choice of indicators is objective, not subjective. The application of the whole complex of indices of human development at the global level allows for a careful comparative analysis of the quality and standard of living of the population of the countries and regions, which provides the basis for the formation of a targeted strategy to overcome the general civilization issues of our time.

So, the concept of human development not only puts people at the center of the progress of civilization as the main goal of political, social and economic processes, but also forms a world ideology of human development, where recognition of the benefits of such transformations of society plays a major role. Relevance, insufficient knowledge of the influence of civil society and its views on the priorities of human development, and theoretical and methodological substantiation of the factors of growth of human potential place this issue in the category of priority in the structure of socio-economic research.

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Short biographical note about the contributors at the end of the article:

Lidiia Karpenko, Doctor D in Economics, Professor of the Economic and Financial Policy Department, Odessa Regional Institute for Public Administration of the National Academy for Public Administration under the President of Ukraine
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-2888-2477

Oksana ZHYLINSKA, Doctor in Economics**,** Professor, Head of the Department of Management of Innovation and Investment Activities, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0001-8366-0474

Vasyl ZALIZKO, Doctor in Economics**,** Professor, Researcher of Faculty of Economics*,* Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0001-5362-8270

Pavlo KUKHTA, Ph.D in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Management of Innovation and Investment Activities, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-0312-8128

Alona VIKULOVA, Ph.D in Economics, Assistant Professor of the Department of Management of Innovation and Investment Activities, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0001-8506-0966