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**SCIENTIFICALLY- METHODICAL APPROACHES  
AS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS OF PROVIDING PASSING  
TO MODEL OF STEADY DEVELOPMENT**

In this article scientifically methodical approaches of forming of mechanisms of providing of steady development are considered, that contingently exhausting of most natural resources, prevailing of single-purpose model of manage in many countries the world, by the extensive type of nature using in the states with a transitional economy. It, as a result, leads to ecological and naturally resource limitations of the socio-economic getting up, which at the present level of redistribution of financial streams do impossible the use to a full degree of potential of post industrial and informative factors of the extended recreation. Taking into consideration marked earlier, deep study of theory-methodological principles of steady development are needed. In particular, from new positions it is necessary to formulate the complex of principles of translation of national economy on the model of steady development, which take into account global trends on the markets of natural raw material, change of centers of gravity in geopolitical space, dynamics of introduction of resource saving technologies, institutional breaks between countries with the different level of socio-economic development.

**Keywords:** steady development, mechanisms of providing, natural resources, balanced natural using.

**Introduction and raising of problem.** In 1992 UNO offered conception of steady development as alternative to existent urbanized, that in the near future can result in death of humanity which exceeded all possible limits of ecological capacity of our planet the anthropogenic activity. Looking at the global value of problem of saving of life on Earth in Rio de Janeiro a decision about the necessity of implementation of Order of daily XXI age is accepted on inter-governmental and national levels. So at national level conception of steady development in every country must determine state competitive oriented policy of passing to socio-economic and ecologically balanced development and to contain not only the general pictures of its conformities to law and principles, basic stages and directions but also strategic aims and priorities,

effective facilities of realization and expected consequences are nationally certain [1].

**Analysis of the last researches and publications.** Considerable contribution in development of theoretically-methodological bases of forming of ecology-economical mechanisms of providing of steady development of separate regions the leading domestic scientists did such as Alimov O., Gerasimchuk Z., Golyan V., Danilishin B., Doroguntsov S., Kravtsiv V., Stupen M., Khvesik M. and others. But out of their attention there are questions of forming of regional ecologically-economical policy as institutional pre-condition of providing of steady development, introduction of new institutional forms of greening of socio-economic development, in particular by forming of mechanisms of providing of steady development.

**The purpose** of this work is deepening theoretical -methodological approaches of development of mechanisms of providing of passing to the model of steady development.

**Research results.** In basis the concept of steady development the followings requirements are put in [2, s. 20-21]:

- limit of influence of man on a biosphere to the level of possibilities of it stable recreation;
- maintenance of supplies of biological riches, biological variety and reproduced resources;
- use of the non reproduced natural resources by rates which do not exceed time of their creation due to reproduced;
- even allocation of profits and charges at resources using and management of natural environment protection;
- development and introduction of technologies which promote production of goods volumes on unit of the used resource;
- applications of economic mechanisms, which will compel producers to take into account ecological charges on realization of the decisions accepted by them;
- the use of inter discipline approaches as for making decision.

A strategic conceptual idea of steady development is realization of balanced of ecologically-economical development and improvement of quality of life of population and state of environment on the basis of the use of innovative technologies and intellectual of productions, providing of public efficiency, directed on structurally technological re-erecting of all industries of production sphere, improvement of welfare of population, economy growing, re-erecting of social, communication informative and ecological infrastructure. A for to such approaches, steady development must provide the necessary level of ecological-economical stability on the proper territory and characterized the certain group of inter connected aspects.

In particular, political – law aspects are responsible for creation of the legal state, developed civil company, equality of citizens before a law, observance of rights and individual freedoms.

Economical – foresees the mixed (state and private) economy, which products various goods and services, uses innovative technologies and skilled labor force.

The ecological aspect of steady development consists in providing of co-evolution of society and nature, creation of the real possibilities, for satisfaction of vital necessities of not only present but also future, generations.

Social – includes a fight against poverty and poverties, creation of the effective system of education for all layers of population, proper support of children, old people and invalids.

An informative aspect is directed on the effective production and mass use informatively communication technologies, communication means and exchange information.

International – declares principles of international law in the field of intergovernmental and trans-frontal relations, decision of any contradictions between countries and people by peaceful political facilities, giving of financial and other help the states which develop.

Agenda for XXI century foresees the ecological oriented approach to the problems of steady development. Its methodological basis is a complexity of development and making decision, which is achieved by combination of two integrations functions: taking into consideration interests of territory, its resource potential and use of modern facilities and methods of mastering of territory. In obedience to such ecological oriented approach to further development of region, it is accepted to select three basic blocks of means of realization: organizational, economic and ecological.

The clear hierarchy of a particular branch and territorial models of steady development, which in plural combination make Conception of steady development of country in which an account of economic, social, ecological aspects of development of its regions is a determinative, must be realized at the same time. Thus, steady development of territory must head for the decision of three determining tasks: improvement of quality of life of population and environment of its dwelling; increase of the public labor productivity; saving and renewing of environment.

Transformations which are needed for steady development must be carried out in all basic directions of public policy and activity (to industrial, educational, ecological, demographic, financial). For a modern country on the whole steady development needs implementation of certain amount of primary functions,

namely: national safety; maintenance of political stability and territorial integrity; concerted activity of imperious, executive and legislative structures and public institutions. Ukraine entered in the group of Commission of steady development at UNO and formed principles of national Conception of steady development [3]. Beginning from 2000, a tendency was set to the improvement of economic situation in our state, however much it influenced positively on an ecological situation. Therefore conceptual principles of steady development of Ukraine must go out from the decision of such it economic and social problem pre-conditions and to take into account [4, p. 4-5]:

- low level of human development;
- ecological tension in all regions;
- a large energy consumption is in the way of life and production;
- low competitiveness on world markets, prevailing of ramshackle technologies in production spheres;
- absence of Conception of steady development of Ukraine and insufficient being informed about it population. At the same time for realization of principles of steady development necessary;
- substantial transformations of world view, political, economic, technical-technological, communicative-informational and social spheres;
- most rapid national stock accumulation;
- increase of intellectual and informative potential;
- denaturalization of nature;
- maintenance of national spiritual culture, strengthening of moral foundations, providing of adaptation of population to the new terms of manage and vital functions on the whole.

To conformities to law of socio-economic development of Ukraine on principles of steady development belong:

- conditionality of mechanisms of realization of model of steady development by the post crisis state of domestic economy and necessity of large-scale structurally technological transformations of production and agriculture;
- different from the developed countries of the world ways of re-erecting publicly natural to energy balance. The economy growing on condition of expansion of ecological space for

a man and environmental preservation needs not reduction, but substantial expansion of production, on the basis of introduction of raw and energy saving technologies, development of science filled branches;

- necessity of the extended recreation of all constituents of national capital – human, financial, natural, material and others;
- stopping of processes of depopulation and substantial improvement medical-ecological situations for the improvement of gene pool of population and it extended recreation;
- accordance of placing of objects of ecological infrastructure the territorial pattern of production;
- passing is to the policy of denaturalization of nature in place of its protection.

For realization of strategic aims and conceptual principles, put in the agenda for XXI century, it is necessary careful scientific ground of tactic and mechanisms of their introduction. Under the mechanisms of providing of steady development it follows to understand the system of methods, forms, instruments and terms of introduction of the balanced social, economic and ecological development of the state, on the whole and territorial societies in particular. Introduction of model of steady development in Ukraine is possible on condition of development of complex system of actual mechanisms, such as [2, c. 23-25]:

- state regulative, which will unite the system of actions and measures, directed on a concordance publicly natural relations for providing of the balanced development of the state. They must be realized in all directions of public policy of country: to the tax, budgetary, financially-credit, legal, investment, industrial, social, external economic, ecological and others like that;
- legal, that are in use in the legislative providing of transformation and adaptation processes of the economy growing of the state on principles of the socially oriented economy;
- financial mechanisms of government control, directed on: balanced of inter budgetary and inner budgetary relations; support of domestic producer, realization strategically of the important domestic social and economic programs; oriented of financial-credit policy to support and activate of entrepreneurial

activity, agrarian a sector, providing of equality of credit demand and credit supplies in a country, region, and at local level; increase of investment attractiveness of the state, region and territory;

- social, world view, scientific and educational mechanisms of passing to steady development, what would provide rebuilding of ideology socially natural relations on the basis of confession of their parity;

- development of fundamental and applied researches from problems socially, economic and the ecologically balanced development;

- preparation of the proper specialists of all areas of knowledge with the proper professional and general jurisdictions in relation to the newest achievements of science and techniques;

- realization of the territorial differentiated structural rebuilding of industries of national economy with the increase of role of ecologically dangerous productions, including consumer goods, and others like that;

- an improvement of current recourses saving by bringing in to the economic appeal of untraditional types of resources, complex use of all raw material resources, decline of contamination of environment and increase the percent of product output;

- softening of negative consequences of economical using of a nature by proceeding in natural resources, re cultivation of lands, using of naturally industrial resources, realization of

measures of prevention and fight against unfavorable naturally industrial by processes;

- a maintenance of biological variety, proceeding in fertility of soils, due to introduction of land-reclamation and modern systems of agriculture, use of modern agricultural technique;

- creation of ecological framework of territory, economy expansion of the system of nature protection territories concerted with a territorial structure;

- rebuilding of the ramified ecological infrastructure, cleansing buildings which would maximally serve to localization of dangerous productions; providing of the so-called ecological investing, in particular on territories of ecological harm.

It should be noted that absence of domestic generally accepted and the really approved modern methods often enough draws acceptance many irrelative, and sometimes unsuccessful decisions in the field of realization and management steady development of territory.

Conclusions. Thus, study of existing scientifically methodical bases of activity in direction of steady development of region (territorial society) enables to find out the system of the phenomena and problems which are conditioned, as a rule, by growth of dynamics of public processes, intensification of the use of natural resources, increase of negative influence of anthropogenic activity on an environment.

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