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**NON-BALANCED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:  
GLOBAL DETERMINANTS AND CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE**

*The article is devoted to classification of new types of the so-called non-balanced human development, which are characterized by high rates of human development index with some remaining negative phenomena. Such negative factors include: high unemployment and income inequality, insecurity, non-sustainability of development, losses in cultural diversity, lack of democracy and human rights protection, negative demographic trends and distortion in population composition, dependence of development on the external resources. The empirical evidence of non-balanced human development is outlined for the most developed regions with specification of the extreme parameters of selected indicators of assessment. Ukraine's potential risks of non-balanced development are estimated based on the proposed classification to identify the basic challenges faced by the country in the modern world.*

**Key words:** human development, sustainable development, unemployment, social risks, inequality, democracy, cultural diversity, security, demographic distortions.

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**НЕЗБАЛАНСОВАНИЙ ЛЮДСЬКИЙ РОЗВИТОК:  
ГЛОБАЛЬНІ ДЕТЕРМІНАНТИ ТА ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ**

*Стаття присвячена питанням наукового пошуку в сфері типологізації людського розвитку як соціального процесу. Автор пропонує поняття незбалансованого людського розвитку, що характеризується високим рівнем загальновідомих індикаторів в умовах збереження певних несприятливих явищ, які відображаються на загальній якості життя населення та обмежують потенціал подальшого розвитку. Розглянуті фактори незбалансованого впливу на процеси людського розвитку мають глобальний характер, тобто проявляються у всіх державах світу тією чи іншою мірою. Система таких детермінантів охоплює: високий рівень безробіття та майнової нерівності, брак демократичних прав і свобод у суспільстві, несталий характер розвитку, нестабільність політичного та соціального характеру, втрати культурного різноманіття та національної ідентичності, порушення процесів*

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відтворення населення та викривлення його демографічної структури, високий рівень залежності від зовнішніх ресурсів розвитку.

У статті розглянуто емпіричні дані, що характеризують окремі типи незбалансованого людського розвитку, особливо увагу приділено групі країн з дуже високим рівнем людського розвитку, згідно з класифікацією глобальних звітів Програми розвитку ООН. З метою оцінки інтенсивності впливу даних факторів, запропоновано ряд індикаторів, окреслено «екстремальні» значення відповідних показників, що дають можливість співвідносити оціночні ризики даних типів незбалансованого розвитку на міжнародному рівні. Відповідно до запропонованої класифікації розглянуто потенційні ризики прояву глобальних викликів людського розвитку в Україні, визначено найбільш проблемні аспекти, що потребують пріоритетної уваги та адекватної реакції в рамках державної політики. Зокрема, до найвищих ризиків вітчизняного суспільства віднесено низький рівень безпеки, оцінений за частотою населення, яке почувається безпечно, та кількістю біженців протягом 2000–2012 рр., низький рівень екологічної ефективності ведення господарства, а також низьку якість зайнятості населення.

**Ключові слова:** людський розвиток, сталий розвиток, соціальні ризики, нерівність, демократичні права та свободи, культурне різноманіття, безпека.

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#### НЕСБАЛАНСИРОВАННОЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ: ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ И ВЫЗОВЫ ДЛЯ УКРАИНЫ

*Статья посвящена вопросам научного поиска в сфере типологизации человеческого развития как социального процесса. Автор предлагает понятие несбалансированного человеческого развития, характеризующегося высоким уровнем общеизвестных индикаторов в условиях сохранения определенных неблагоприятных явлений, отражающихся на общем качестве жизни населения и ограничивающих потенциал дальнейшего развития. Рассмотрены факторы негативного влияния на процессы человеческого развития, имеющие глобальный характер, то есть проявляющиеся во всех государствах мира в той либо иной степени. Система подобных детерминант охватывает: высокий уровень безработицы и имущественного неравенства, недостаток демократических прав и свобод в обществе, неустойчивый характер развития, нестабильность политического и социального характера, потери культурного разнообразия и национальной идентичности, нарушение процессов воспроизводства населения и искажение его демографической структуры, высокий уровень зависимости от внешних ресурсов развития.*

*В статье рассмотрены эмпирические данные, характеризующие отдельные типы несбалансированного человеческого развития; особое внимание уделено группе стран с очень высоким уровнем человеческого развития, согласно классификации глобальных отчетов Программы развития ООН. С целью оценки интенсивности влияния данных факторов, предложен ряд индикаторов, обозначены «экстремальные» значения данных показателей, позволяющие соотносить оценочные риски данных типов несбалансированного развития на международном уровне. В соответствии с предложенной классификацией рассмотрены потенциальные риски проявления глобальных вызовов человеческого развития в Украине, определены наиболее проблемные аспекты, требующие приоритетного внимания и адекватной реакции в рамках государственной политики. В частности, к наиболее высоким рискам отнесены низкий уровень безопасности, оцененный по доле населения, чувствующего себя в безопасности, и количеством беженцев на протяжении последнего десятилетия, низкий уровень экологической эффективности, а также низкое качество занятости населения.*

**Ключевые слова:** человеческое развитие, устойчивое развитие, социальные риски, неравенство, демократические права и свободы, культурное разнообразие, безопасность.

**Introduction.** For many years, the concept of human development has been proclaiming the main goals of social and economic development as expansion of human opportunities, rights and freedoms in the context of a conscious choice of accessible and high-quality education, long, active and healthy life, decent work and income, realization of all social, political and public human rights. In spite of a significant social progress in most regions, the researches

of global trends and national features of human development are still very important and timely, as many negative phenomena still exist all over the world, restraining opportunities of further positive transformations.

**Study of recent publications.** Theoretical and methodological bases of the concept of human development have been developed in the works of such well-known economists as A. Smith, G. Becker, A. Lewis, A. Marshall, A. Sen, T. Schultz, M. Desai and others. As to the national economists, the respective studies were conducted by V. Antonyuk, O. Grishnova, M. Dolishniy, E. Libanova, L. Lisohor, O. Makarova, O. Novikova, U. Sadova and others. Although a large research base has been created, as well as methodologies of human development assessment at international and regional levels, theoretical approaches to classification of human development as social process still have not become wide-spread.

The main aims of human development studies are usually targeted at analysis of positive practices and case studies of high achievements in some countries. The issues of non-balanced human development, seen in intensification of some social problems in conditions of accelerated general progress, have been beyond scientists' attention at all. But, a study of negative aspects of human development is quite relevant in the context of specification of the appropriate risks and development of efficient policy to combat the present social challenges.

**The paper's objective** is to outline some basic types of non-balanced human development, to define its global determinants, resulting in inefficiency or non-sustainability of development, and to define the relevant indicators of assessment and support of international comparisons. A specific task of the study is to estimate Ukraine's position within international typology of non-balanced human development and to analyze the appropriate risks in the national context.

**The key findings of a study.** Social and economic development could remain inefficient when its results are not associated with comprehensive quality transformations in a society. In 1996, the experts of the United Nations argued about examples of the «negative» economic growth, i.e. growth not leading to improvement in the population living standards [1]. This approach is used as a basis for further development of classification of the processes of non-balanced human development, which are associated with non-sustainability or inefficiency; do not result in a comprehensive improving of the quality of life and social progress.

The main factors of such non-balanced human development have universal character, in other words they can be traced in each country to some degree. Though the largest impact of these negative factors is revealed in the developing regions, the empirical evidence proves that some dimensions of non-balanced development are present even in a group of countries with very high rates of human development (based on the 2013 UNDP ranking). Moreover, the dominating impact of some negative phenomena is particularly obvious on a background of high social standards, making a contrast with general achievements of civilizational progress. That is why the basic focus of the study was concentrated at countries with the highest human development index; the extreme parameters of non-balanced development were identified in this group for assessment of the appropriate risks in other regions, in particular in Ukraine (Table 1). The empirical material of the study is based on statistics, summarized by the experts of international organizations for various international ratings.

Below, the basic types of non-balanced human development are outlined by main determinants of global character.

**1. Development with a lack of decent employment.** The modern macroeconomics broadly uses the term of “jobless growth” to characterize a specific type of accelerated economic development in conditions of high unemployment and underemployment. In historical

retrospective, the main factors of this process were found in structural shifts in the economy and intensification of production, introduction of innovations and progressive technologies. Presently, the similar trends are observed in the third world countries, where high rates of GDP growth are not accompanied with proportional improving in the living standards and decline in poverty and unemployment rates.

The problems of decent employment are particularly urgent in the developing regions, which combat the consequences of demographic explosion and have a large proportion of young people, requiring employment, income and social realization. The highest youth unemployment rates are observed in the least developed Africa and regions suffering from the recent war conflicts (Balkans and the Middle East). However, similar trends can be observed also in the Southern Europe, still overcoming the recent economic recession – youth unemployment rates exceed 50% in Greece and Spain. Such non-balanced post-crisis recovering of economy is related to many risks in the context of human development, in particular those related to opportunities of professional development and skill upgrading.

Negative phenomena in the quality of employment can be also traced in subjective estimations, in particular – in low levels of satisfying with jobs among employed population. While more than 90% of Scandinavian respondents of the 2012 Gallup World Poll mentioned that they are fully satisfied with their jobs, the corresponding proportion of respondents in countries with low level of human development barely exceeded 60%. As to Ukraine's estimated risks of this type of non-balanced human development, they are still rather significant – from a medium risk of youth unemployment (18.7%) to a high risk of unsatisfied quality of employment (only 61% of respondents were satisfied with their jobs). Thus, though economic growth provides preconditions for accelerated progress in human development through increased resources, which could be targeted at social investments, a lack of jobs and their non-correspondence to requirements of post-industrial economy reduce efficiency of this potential.

**2. Development with a lack of social equality.** Similarly to the term of «ruthless» economic growth, this type of non-balanced human development does not result in overcoming the extreme poverty in a society; in contrast, it occurs through concentration of resources and assets among the wealthiest population groups. The respective increase in income inequality can be seen as the main determinant of non-balanced development, as it provides insuperable barriers for future accumulation of human potential, contributes to social exclusion and marginalization of the low-income groups, development of various forms of inherited poverty. Obviously, this type of development results in an increase in social tensions and instability, occurrence of protest moods in a society. Also, empirical data prove a significant correlation between high income inequality and negative trends in social environment, including crime rates, asocial phenomena, even poor mental health [2].

The prominent features of this type of non-balanced human development are associated with high rate of economy's monopolization and oligarchic system of public administration, shown in a deep integration of business structures into governmental bodies, prevalent practice of lobbying of business interests in political decision-making. According to the Oxfam International Global Report on Inequality, a half of world wealth (USD 110 billion) was concentrated in property of only 1% of the wealthiest planet's population in 2012 [3]. Based on the Credit Suisse estimations [4], the highest rate of income inequality is observed in Russian Federation (except small Caribbean islands, where the world's richest residents are registered). In 2012, 110 Russian multimillionaires possessed about 35% of the country's assets (the total assets were estimated in USD 1.2 billion), while 93.7% of adult population had assets in a size of less than USD 10,000.

Table 1. Non-balanced human development: global determinants and corresponding estimated risks in Ukraine

Factors of non-balanced development	Indicators	Extreme parameters of indicators in a group of countries with very high level of human development (based on 2013 UNDP Report)			Position of Ukraine	
		Maximum	Minimum	Indicator	Estimated risk of impact	
1	Lack of opportunities of decent employment	youth unemployment rate (% among persons aged 15–24)	51.5 – Greece, 48.2 – Spain, 35.5 – Ireland	6.7 – Singapore, 7.8 – Netherlands, 7.9 – Switzerland	18.7	Medium
		satisfaction with work, % of respondents of World Gallup Poll	94.5 – Netherlands, 94.1 – Austria	70.3 – Greece, 71.1 – Southern Korea	61.4	High
2	High social inequality	Gini index	52.1 – Chile, 44.5 – Argentina, 41.1 – Qatar, 40.8 – USA	25.0 – Sweden, 25.8 – Norway, 26.0 – Slovakia, 26.9 – Finland	26.4	Low
		income quintile coefficient	13.3 – Qatar, 13.5 – Chile, 11.3 – Argentina	3.6 – Estonia, 3.8 – Finland, 3.9 – Norway	3,8	Low
3	Unsustainable development	environmental sustainability index	87.67 – Switzerland, 83.29 – Luxembourg, 82.4 – Australia	49.55 – Argentina, 61.26 – Lithuania, 62.23 – Croatia	49.01	High
4	Lack of democracy	democracy development index	9.93 – Norway, 9.73 – Sweden, 9.65 – Iceland	2.58 – UAE, 3.18 – Qatar, 4.33 – Singapore	7.92	Medium
		gender inequality index (UNDP)	0.045 – Netherlands, 0.055 – Sweden, 0.057 – Switzerland	0.546 – Qatar, 0.380 – Argentina, 0.360 – Chile	0.338	Medium
5	Losses of cultural diversity	number of vulnerable and disappearing languages	191 – USA, 108 – Australia	0 – UAE, Qatar, Singapore, 1 – New Zealand, Southern Korea, Portugal, Ireland	15	Medium

Продовження табл. 1

Factors of non-balanced development	Indicators	Extreme parameters of indicators in a group of countries with very high level of human development (based on 2013 UNDP Report)			Position of Ukraine	
		Maximum	Minimum	Indicator	Indicator	Estimated risk of impact
6.	Insecurity number of refugees, who have left the country during 2000–2012 proportion of population, feeling themselves safe, %	6.468 – Croatia 90 – UAE, 89 – Singapore, 88 – Hong Kong	0 – 8 – EU, North America 39 – Lithuania, 46 – Chile, 48 – Latvia	471 48		High High
7.	Distortions in demographic processes total fertility rate (children per woman) demographic dependency rate (per 100 persons aged 15–64)	2.9 – Israel 2.2 – Argentina 61.6 – Israel, 59.6 – Japan 55.7 – France	1.3 – Portugal, Germany, Japan, Southern Korea 18.3 – Qatar, 20.9 – UAE, 32.3 – Hong Kong	1,5 42.8		Medium Medium
8.	High dependency on the external resources external debt to GDP (%) net migration rate (per 1,000 persons)	6,878 – Luxembourg, 6,878 – Ireland, 699 – Iceland 132.9 – Qatar, 106.3 – UAE 30.9 – Singapore	23 – Argentina, 35 – Israel, 36 – Southern Korea –0.1 – Southern Korea, 0.0 – Estonia, 0.3 – Poland	81 –0.2		Medium Low

Source: author's estimations based on: 2013 Human Development Report, 2014 Environment Performance Index Report, 2012 Democracy Index Report, 2011 World Development Report, UNESCO Atlas of Languages in Danger.

As to developed regions, the highest inequality is observed in the United States; moreover this trend has been intensifying recently. As J. Stiglitz argues [5], it makes a very negative impact on the country's human potential, as numerous contingents of low-income population cannot realize their opportunities, while the elite is lobbying its interests in decision-making, in particular those rated to tax reduction and public expenditures short-cutting, including investments in infrastructure and education.

As a whole, the recent global financial crisis has led to an increase in income inequality all over the world, as post-crisis programs of economy have weakened the national instruments of resource re-distribution targeted at inequality elimination (funding of social programs, education, health care, etc.). Though international comparisons reveal relatively not high rate of inequality in Ukraine, prevalence of the informal economy should be taken into consideration in this regard, as the respective incomes are not included into statistical observation.

**3. Unsustainable development.** The goals of this type of non-balanced development are subordinated to satisfying the needs of present generations at expense of future generations in terms of non-controlled exhaustion of resources, non-rational economic practices and destruction of environment. These problems are associated with studies of the «growth limits» [6] and theoretical approaches summarized in the concept of sustainable development [7]. Thus, Agenda XXI (Rio-de-Janeiro, 1992) argues about priorities of economic growth and grounds a need to search for «models of consumption and production, responding to the needs of humanity» [8] within sustained economy with fixed physical parameters [9].

In international practice, a rate of anthropogenic pressure is estimated based on the environmental performance index, covering different aspects of environment through indicators of ecological systems, biodiversity, climate change, population health, economic practices, efficiency of public environmental policy [10]. In 2013, the highest environmental performance indices were observed in Switzerland and Luxembourg. The first ranks of the global rating were also occupied by countries of Europe (except Central and Eastern Europe), the USA and Canada, Japan, Singapore and UAE. However, some high-income regions of the G20 group were characterized by low indices of environmental performance (India, China, Russian Federation, etc.). Thus, development can be classified as non-sustainable in these regions, as it occurs at expense of rational economic practices and use of natural resources.

Ukraine's risks of non-sustainable development can be estimated as rather high, as the country occupies the 95th position in the global ranking of 178 countries; particularly problematic aspects are related to a low efficiency of combating climate changes, losses in biodiversity (terrestrial protected area), non-rational practices of agriculture. So, these specific policy priorities should be paid particular attention to ensure sustainable human development in Ukraine.

**4. Development with a lack of democracy.** The prominent attributes of such non-balanced development are related to a violation of base human rights and liberties, absence of the established civil society, features of authoritarian state regime, domination of certain ideological values, practice of censorship in the mass media, etc. Since 2006, the Economist Intelligence Unit carries out a measurement of the democracy state all over the globe based on 60 indicators grouped in various categories: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, functioning of government, political participation, and political culture [11]. In 2012, the highest democracy indices were measured in Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon countries, which represent the so called «full democracies». In contrast, Russian Federation and Belarus, Central Asia and the Middles East, Cuba, China, many Sub-Saharan countries were

classified as authoritarian regimes. The lowest democracy indices traditionally are observed in the single-party regimes of the North Korea, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Gender inequality is among the most universal discrimination forms all over the globe, being a specific indicator of development [12]. The highest rankings by UNDP's gender equality index are traditionally taken by Scandinavian countries with their high rates of women's political participation and employment (about 40% of parliamentarians in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands), friendly institutional environment and active position of civil society on promoting gender equality. The worst situation is observed in Islamic societies (Afghanistan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia), famous with their fundamentalist traditions towards women's social roles, violations of women's rights related to employment, property possession, political participation, education, even healthcare.

Thus, in some high-income countries (the Middle East) or countries with rapid economic growth (China and other «Asian tigers») numerous practices of violation of political and civil liberties could be traced. Obviously, it makes a negative impact on human development in the context of non-democratic environment and equal rights for all population groups. As to Ukraine, it was classified as a flawed democracy within international classification; so, the risks of this type of non-balanced development could be estimated as medium ones. The country is also characterized by medium impact of gender inequality on human development opportunities, as women's high educational attainments and employment rates are accompanied by extremely low representation in decision-making and a large gender income gap.

**5. Development through a loss in cultural diversity** is associated with ignoring of interests of native people and ethnic minorities, disappearance of cultures and transformations of cultural identities. History of colonization of the New World provides many examples of imposing the «civilized» development through oppressions of the native people, related to settlement of Europeans in the North and South Americas, Australia, South and Eastern Asia, Africa. However, the present marginalization of traditional cultures is mostly caused by comprehensive globalization and expansion of the dominant cultures.

According to UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger [13], about 2,500 world languages are at a certain stage of extinction. Since the 1950's, 231 of them have become extinct due to wars, deportations, displacements and mixing of languages. Most of endangered languages are formed by dialects of native people in Americas, Africa, South-East Asia and Pacific islands. In Ukraine, there were 15 endangered languages in 2013, which can be regarded as a rather high risk related to losses in cultural diversity.

But, even more negative process is seen in purposeful unification of cultural environment, when governments make efforts on promoting certain cultural manifestations (language, religion, ethnicity, etc.) with slogans of national development. The risks and challenges related to the «repressive» public policy on culture are proved by numerous conflicts resulting in disintegration of powerful but ethnically diverse states (such as FR Yugoslavia, Soviet Union) or prolonged civil wars in ethnically diverse Central Africa with officially documented cases of genocide and ethnic cleansings. In contrast, there are successful examples of different nations' consolidation within single states (such as Switzerland, Malaysia) related to a support of cultural diversity, introduction of decentralized systems of administration for ensuring interests of all society's representatives. That's why the UNESCO Hángzhōu Declaration was ratified by global community in 2013 with purpose to proclaim the central position of culture in policies of balanced human development.

**6. Unsecured development.** The problem of security is becoming one of the main challenges of development. According to the World Bank [14], there were about 1.5 billion persons living in regions, suffering from internal or external conflicts and organized crime in 2011.



The repeatable cycles of political or criminal violence are often taking place at territories which experienced the large-scale conflicts in the past [15]. None of such instable developing countries was able to achieve high level of human development, to overcome poverty and diseases, to create the efficient institutional environment.

The world's main «hot spots» remain situated in the Central Africa, where periodical military coups are taking place, and in the Middle East with its prolonged Arab-Israeli conflict, current civil war in Syria. Moreover, the «Arab spring» events prove a high potential of internal conflicts in the whole Islamic society. Some Asian conflicts are still unsolved in terms of non-regulated borders and status of territories, separatist movements and intense crime problems (Central Asia). As to the developed regions, many of them face challenges of separatist movements (Spain, UK, Canada), as well as a constant terrorism threat, which concerns all population groups, irrespective of their income or social status. The Breivik's shooting in Norway in 2011 proves that the welfare states are not secured against risks of internal radical movements supported by anti-multiculturalism ideas as well.

To measure insecurity, indicators of safety perception can be used, being obtained from the Gallup World Poll. The highest perceive of safety is common for such countries as UAE, Singapore and Hong Kong, while Israel presents a typical example of unsecured country, where high human development was achieved in conditions of permanent conflicts with neighbouring Arab states. Indeed, in spite of the extremely low crime rate, the country is featured with a low level of safety perception – only 59% of respondents provided positive answers on a question «Do you feel yourself safe walking along at night in the city or area where you live?» in 2012.

Another aspect of security is identified through a number of refugees and asylum seekers. In 2012, about 45.2 million persons were forced to displace all over the world due to oppressions, conflicts, violence and human rights violation [16], of them about 15.4 million were classified as refugees. Though developed regions are mostly used as asylum countries, some refugees were registered there as well (13.5 thousand refugees have left Croatia during 1996–2006). Unfortunately, the present destabilization in Ukraine proves a high potential of risks in the context of secured development, while large flows of displaced people from the conflict territories urge problems of humanitarian aid to refugees, ensuring opportunities of their comprehensive integration to the labour market and public life as important dimensions of social policy and human development.

**7. Development with distortion of demographic processes.** Humanity's historical transition from traditional to developed societies was accompanied with gradual transformations in demographic processes. In accordance with theory of demographic transition, features of population reproduction are largely defined by social processes – the respective changes occurs with development of a society, resulting in the increased life expectancy, decline in mortality in all age groups, implementation of technologies of birth control. As a result, a demographic gap is increasing between countries with different development level: while most developed regions have completed the demographic transition and try to combat the negative consequences of ageing, the developing regions still have high birth rates leading to demographic explosion in conditions of life expectancy growth.

In context of human development, the problem of demographic dependency is becoming very urgent, when small contingents of employed persons have to support the increasing numbers of inactive within fiscal and budgetary systems. The highest demographic dependency rates are traditionally observed in the world's «oldest!» countries – Japan, France, Italy (about 50–60 dependents per 100 persons aged 15–64). These problems are less obvious in the Islamic countries with their traditionally high fertility: the dependency rate is only 20 persons in UAE and Qatar. However, according to demographic forecasts [17], more than

80% of the world's elderly will live in the developing regions in 2050 due to irreversibility of social progress.

Unprecedented decline in fertility observed in the European countries during the second half of the XXth century resulted in development of the «second demographic transition» theory, related to establishment of individualistic system of values and corresponding changes in behavioural norms, including demographic behaviour, when expansion of lifestyle freedom is taking place, as well as tolerance to new family models, general «atomization» of a society. Though a phenomenon of the «second demographic transition» is regarded as a result of transformation of social stereotypes from conservatism to progressivism, its negative consequences in the context of development are fully understood in the developed regions.

In Ukraine, the highest demographic risks are related to the population ageing presently; moreover this process is expected to intensify in the nearest decades. While persons aged 65 and over made about 15% of the total population in 2013, according to estimations of the Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine, proportion of elderly will exceed 24% in 2050 [18].

**8. Development at expense of external resources.** The intensity of international relations is increasing due to globalization of the world economy, but high country's dependency on external resources – mineral, financial, labour, innovation, etc. – makes a specific threat in the context of non-balanced development, restricting the prospects of future progress and reducing the current competitiveness. Unequal distribution of mineral resources among different regions and countries is regarded among basic factors of territorial differentiation of development, specialization of production and division of labour, peculiarities of export and import. Though the classical economic theory regards country's richness in mineral resources as obvious advantage, the modern economic discourse provides more ambiguous estimations. R. Auti argues about the «resource curse» [19] to describe some cases of rich-in-resources countries which were unable to use their advantages for development and had low rates of economic growth. The oil-exporting countries present such examples of a discrepancy between resource potential and economic growth, as high incomes of fuels do not provide improving of the living standards for the whole population.

Another negative aspect of the «resource curse» is seen in the brain-drain, as countries relying on export of natural resources do not have a need in the well-educated labour force. In contrast, countries having no large resources pay significant efforts to develop knowledge-based technologies as determinants of development (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan). Also, the regions with a lack of labour resources usually open their markets for labour migrants (the USA, Canada, Australia, EU) – as for highly-skilled workers, as for «replacing» migrants, who fill up the specific segments of labour market, unattractive for local residents.

Very similar negative consequences are formed by inflow of external financial resources – as of a direct aid, as of loans [20]. The most developed regions possess the largest amounts of external debts: about USD 16 billion in the United States and more than USD 10 billion in the United Kingdom. The largest external debts as proportion of GDP are common for small countries (Luxembourg, Ireland, Iceland, Cyprus, Singapore, Hong Kong). As a result of the last financial crisis, the risks of default were developed in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Cyprus.

As international comparisons reveal, Ukraine is facing low risks of dependency on external resources in the context of labour force, as migratory outflow is traditionally observed in the country; however, the risks of external financial debts and servicing the state's debt are increasing. That is why the prospects of social progress in the country depend on the

well-balanced policy of development and consideration of impact of negative factors, which could restrain the achievements.

**Conclusions and recommendations.** Some types of non-balanced human development can be classified in association with impact of negative determinants of global character, when positive social processes resulting in the increased incomes, life expectancy and education attainments do not lead to respective shifts in other dimensions of human development. Social progress can be regarded as non-balanced if it results in reproduction of different inequality forms – gender, ethnic, age, social, income, or has other unfavorable dimensions, including high unemployment, losses in cultural diversity or lack of democracy, non-controlled exhaustion of natural resources for benefits of the present generations or distortion of demographic processes. Development which occurs at expense of the external sources (natural resource, finance, human capital or innovation) can't be regarded as efficient as well.

Presently, most of the mentioned risk factors can be traced in Ukraine, but some of them can be regarded as particularly urgent challenges. The advantaged country's position at the international stage is provided by comparatively low inequality rates and low dependence of development on the external labour resources. In contrast, Ukraine is perceived as a region of labour force supply for neighboring countries and, besides many negative consequences of intensive labour migrations, migrants' remittances provide important contribution to ensure the population well-being.

The most problematic determinants of non-balanced development could be seen in insecurity, revealed in a low perceive of safety due to unfavorable crime situation and notable number of refugees in the last decade. The recent political crisis and destabilization in the Eastern Ukraine make this challenge of non-balanced human development particularly obvious, proving a large potential of internal social conflicts and oppositions in developed societies. There are also important challenges determined by poor environmental sustainability, caused by inadequate practices of economic activity and nature consumption, as well as a poor quality of employment reflected in low levels of job satisfaction of employed population. The outlined social risks should be regarded as particularly important in the context of successful development of Ukraine's human potential and considered in the policies implemented to ensure social progress and sustained economic growth.

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