

UNIwersytet PEDAGOGICZNY  
im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie  
INSTYTUT GEOGRAFII  
KATEDRA PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI  
I GOSPODARKI PRZESTRZENNEJ

POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO GEOGRAFICZNE  
KOMISJA GEOGRAFII PRZEMYSŁU

**Problematyka 37.**  
**Międzynarodowej Konferencji Naukowej nt.**  
**„Wpływ pandemii**  
**na przemiany przemysłu i usług”**

*pod redakcją*  
*Zbigniewa Ziło i Wojciecha Pionka*

KRAKÓW - WARSZAWA 2021

**Problematyka 37. Międzynarodowej  
Konferencji Naukowej nt.**

**„Wpływ pandemii na przemiany  
przemysłu i usług”**

**Main Theme of 37<sup>th</sup> International  
Scientific Conference on**

**“The Impact of the Pandemic  
on the Transformation of Industry and Services”**

PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY OF KRAKOW  
INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
AND SPATIAL MANAGEMENT**

POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY  
**COMMISSION OF INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY**

**Main Theme of 37<sup>th</sup> International  
Scientific Conference on**

**“The Impact of the Pandemic  
on the Transformation of Industry and Services”**

*edited by*

***Zbigniew Ziolo and Wojciech Piontek***

KRAKOW – WARSAW 2021

UNIwersytet PEDAGOGICZNY  
im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie  
Instytut GEOGRAFII  
**KATEDRA PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI  
I GOSPODARKI PRZESTRZENNEJ**

POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO GEOGRAFICZNE  
**KOMISJA GEOGRAFII PRZEMYSŁU**

**Problematyka 37. Międzynarodowej  
Konferencji Naukowej nt.**

**„Wpływ pandemii na przemiany  
przemysłu i usług”**

*pod redakcją*

***Zbigniewa Ziolo i Wojciecha Piontek***

KRAKÓW – WARSZAWA 2021

## **The influence of social environment on sustainable development on the example of post-soviet countries: risks and modern trends**

Globalization creates a significant impact on social development of certain areas, countries and regions, bringing it to a new level of quality, characterized by the dominant social priorities. The strategy of sustainable social development of each region, as well as Ukraine should include the following tasks:

- a) the elimination of poverty and poverty reduction,
- b) human habitat improvement and development of its social activity,
- c) ensuring of equal opportunities in obtaining education, health care, organized and accessible recreation,
- d) formation of general environmental education system, easy access to environmental information, formation of regional consumption and a healthy lifestyle.

A common problem of post-soviet states is a weakened attention to the social sector reformation, where there is an ambiguous trend related to the annual Human Development Index, which slows down the integration of these countries with Europe. However, not all countries in this list occupy the same positions according to the mentioned indicators that clearly reflects the nature of sustainable development in the social sphere.

In 2020 Ukraine took 74st place according to the Human Development Index (this position has been growing positively over the last decade). Among the post-soviet countries, a better index have Kazakhstan (51), Russia (52), Belorussia (53) and Georgia (61). Some other countries of former Soviet Union, which are part of the EU today, also have better position. These are Estonia (29), Lithuania (34), and Latvia (37). Thus, Ukraine, among former 15 states of the former Soviet Union, found itself in the second part of the list. This is an alarming figure, considering the initial conditions in early 90's of XX century, which were associated with her leadership. Some major regions of Ukraine also have differences in human development index.

According to the results of the regional index of human development (2019) can be divided into three groups. They are: 1) the leading regions, which take the leading places according to the results of the regional index of human development calculations (permanent leader since 2010 is the Kyiv. It was inclu-

ded in the ranking top three for the formation of the labour market, the level of education, also holds leading positions on status and health, material prosperity, the living conditions of the population and social environment. This group also includes Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv regions. At the same time, in the region there are some problems with the environmental situation and the financing of the social sphere; 2) regions of the intermediate group. It includes regions, which take place from 5 (Chernivtsi region) to 21 (Zhytomyr region) in the general regional index of human development. However, they can be divided into regions, which in recent years have improved or held their permanent positions in the general ranking, and those, which have worsened their place in the rating); 3) regions-outsiders, which take the last places, according to the integral calculations. Areas that show the worst components of the general regional index of human development fall into this group. The list has shrunk in recent years. It includes Kirovograd, Kherson, Khmelnytsky and Chernihiv regions. Ranking also covers Krym, Luhansk and Donetsk regions because of the military actions carried out on their territory).

Conclusions. The social component of development sustainability reflects the quality of life and is focused on preserving the stability of the social and cultural systems, in particular on reducing the number of destructive conflicts between people. Under such conditions, a person must be involved in the formation of its livelihoods, making and implementing decisions, monitoring their realization. This concept is based upon the idea of noble humane quality of life for present and future generations and sustainable development approaches, which could provide such changes.