ORIGINAL PAPER

NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN A HIGHLY MOBILE SOCIETY: FORMATION METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT

Mariana Bil✉, Olha Ryndzak✉

State Institution "Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishniy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", Ukraine

ABSTRACT

The article aims to substantiate the relevance of the formation and implementation of national human development policy in a highly mobile society, in light of the modern imperative for a person's right to freedom of movement and freedom of choice. Such a policy envisages a set of measures aimed at creating a favourable internal living environment and, at the same time, preserving the possibility for the right of return and protection of citizens, regardless of their place of residence. The study deepens the theoretical foundations of national human development policy under the conditions of a highly mobile society. The article justifies the dominance of neoliberal ideology in managerial approaches to policy implementation, and the necessity of legislative consolidation of national human development policy in a highly mobile society. The concept includes three categories and related goals: general security provisions and principles of movement regulations applied to all categories of mobile persons; internal spatial mobility; external (inbound, outbound) spatial mobility. The concept is an important component in the implementation of national sectoral doctrines (socio--cultural, political and legal, economic, security), which in the long term will ensure the formation of a human development paradigm under conditions of a highly mobile society for sustainable human development. The harmonization of national human development policy with national migration policy proves the advantages of selective multiculturalism in providing spiritual and information mobility for a person and a state.

Key words: state policy of human development, spatial mobility, highly mobile society, migration, selective multiculturalism

JEL codes: O15, F22, J61

INTRODUCTION

The modern world is developing into an era of rapid growth in spatial mobility of populations, leading to the formation of so-called highly mobile societies. Such societies are characterized by a high proportion of persons making internal and external movements, usually for migration. Moreover, the population of mobile societies has a high migration capacity, that is, a desire for displacement under favourable circumstances. Such tendencies require a scientific justification of new approaches to national regulations regarding population mobility, and to ensuring sustainable human development. High mobility is not perceived as negative. For most modern countries, it serves as a significant factor and indicator of the quality of the environment for human development, in the context of global competition for resources (human, financial, informational).

Mariana Bil https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4979-4019; Olha Ryndzak https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9889-3510
✉bmm1983@gmail.com; olichkar@yahoo.com

Human development, in a general sense, reflects the enlargement of human freedoms so that all human beings can pursue choices that they value [United Nations Development Programme 2016]. The applied value of the human development category lies in its assessment. Substantiation of perspective vectors for human development implies its increasing "greening", development of shared socio-economic pathways in trajectories for human development, and global environmental change [Van Vuuren et al. 2017]. Modern scientists-economists also pay much attention to the mutual influence of human development and economic processes, which acquires positive signs under conditions of sustainable economic growth [Mustafa et al. 2017].

The assessment of a country's human capacity and development is one of the most important socio-economic problems in contemporary science and practice; the further technological progress of the whole world and individual countries depends on the conditions of human capacity development in today's world [Churilova et al. 2019].

A methodology for assessing human development can be found in the United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI represents a compromise between comprehensiveness and measurability, because economic magnitudes alone provided too narrow a basis for assessing human development [Ghislandi et al. 2019].

Despite the disadvantages (most experts say that the gaps between the main indicators are not taken into account [Grimm et al. 2010]), the United Nations' methodology is the most popular in the world. The HDI covers 189 countries, contributing to the formation of a global vision of the demographic, educational, and economic components of populations.

The conditions for the formation of a highly mobile society make the study of the interrelation of mobility and human development more relevant: mobility can be seen as a determinant of development, or human development opportunities can be seen as a determinant of mobility (spatial aspects of human resource quality assessment [Stepura 2020]). The theory of a population's spatial mobility greatly expands the field of knowledge of migration science. A population's spatial mobility, by its nature, is a characteristic which reflects desire, willingness, and opportunity to change the place of residence in specified space-time coordinates, accompanied by the process of capitalizing on human capacity through the implementation of movement [Bil 2017]. Analysis of spatial mobility can be carried out by different vectors and scales. In this regard, human mobility networks, directly influencing the economic status of a person and the level of economic development of a society, are formed [Jiang et al. 2019].

The article aims to substantiate the relevance of the formation and implementation of national human development policy in a highly mobile society, in light of the modern imperative for a person's right to freedom of movement and freedom of choice. It is necessary to determine the content of such a policy and the specifics of its implementation in a highly mobile society, as well as to distinguish the main provisions of the concept while specifying the blocks and the goals of its implementation at the national level.

Abstraction, analysis, synthesis, induction, and deduction were the general scientific methods used to achieve the aim of the article. They contributed to analysing the nature of national human development policy and its specificity for a highly mobile society. Methods of generalization and systematization were used to outline the provisions of the corresponding concept. The systematic approach made it possible to update the consideration of human development policy in the context of increasing population mobility, which significantly changes the conditions for ensuring economic growth, taking into account social priorities. The study hypothesizes that the formation and implementation of human development policy in a highly mobile society should be the dominant paradigm for managing relevant processes in the modern globalized world.

Theories of human development, as well as scientific views regarding the processes of mobility, form the research methodology. The interdisciplinary category of human development is widely used in many fields, gaining increasing popularity in psychology, sociology, ecology, public administration and law, and, importantly, in economics. Economic theories of human development are deepened at the intersection of resource, behavioural, and management approaches with the search for effective models of human

capitalization at different institutional levels. The scientific justification for mobility is also formed from an interdisciplinary perspective, combining the ideas of its impact on progressive changes (mobility as a sign of development) with the emergence of a mobile society, activation of migration, and development of related infrastructure (mobility channels). Mobility thus becomes a form of security when persons are given the opportunity to change their place of residence according to their needs of self-fulfilment and self-development.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Global trends in human development and population spatial mobility

Ensuring human development on a global scale is challenging. Its achievement requires a well-developed institutional environment capable of utilizing the capacity of the knowledge-based economy [Balcerzak and Pietrzak 2017], as well as the formation of corporate social responsibility (holistic responsibility and direct liability) [Renouard and Ezvan 2018]. At the same time, a sufficient level of a population's legal culture should be formed.

Effective human development policy contributes to the growing global index – from 0.601 in 1990 to 0.731 in 2018 [United Nations Development Programme portal, n.d.]. The growth of the index confirms a positive trend on a global scale in terms of life expectancy at birth, number of years of education, and GNI per capita.

The number of international migrants also has a positive trend, which confirms the emergence of a highly mobile global society. While in 1990, the share of international migrants in the total global population was 2.8%, in 2018, it increased to 3.5%. In 2019, the number of international migrants reached 271.6 million, compared to only 153 million in 1990 [Migration data portal, n.d.] – Figure 1.

Such circumstances create new challenges for countries, especially as regards their competitiveness in the global space. The increase in population mobility is an irreversible process, forcing countries to take additional measures to improve the internal conditions of human development. There is a growing need to formulate national human development policies within countries, given the conditions of increasingly mobile societies, and this concept must be scientifically substantiated.
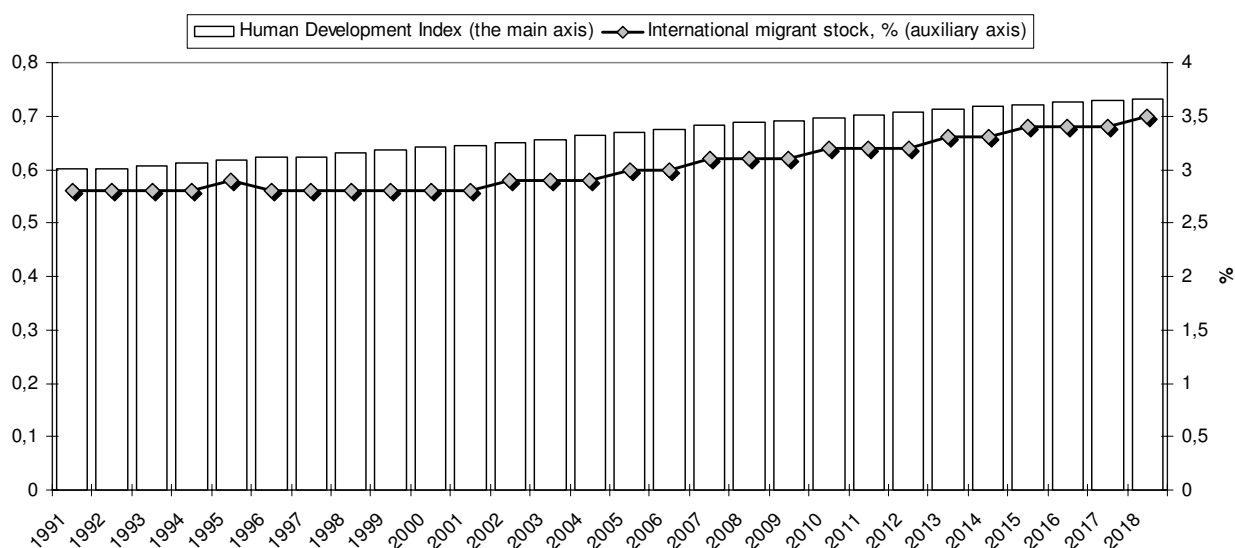

Fig. 1. Global migration trends and the growth of the HDI in the world, 1991–2018

Source: United Nations Development Programme portal database and Migration data portal database.

The content of human development policy in a highly mobile society

The human development policy should be seen as a comprehensive system of measures implemented by public authorities in cooperation with non-governmental organizations to provide demographic, valeological, educational, economic, ecological, and security conditions for a decent, socially just, and active life of modern populations. The human development policy must take on the characteristics of universalism in global space: human development is for everyone, and universalism is at the core of the human development concept and framework [Jahan 2019]. The educational component of human development policy also remains a priority: economic growth significantly depends upon the human development policy, and the government allocation for education is critical for economic development, more than for health care [Pradhan and Vinoj 2002].

The human development policy is implemented in the following areas: basic – demographics, health, education, employment, and income; and related – social protection, culture, civil society development, gender issues, and environment. The last period is marked by an increasing influence of political freedom on human development [Escosura 2019].

The state's human development policy in a highly mobile society is a set of measures with the imperative of a person's right to freedom of choice and freedom of movement. These measures aim at creating a favourable internal living environment while preserving the possibilities of return and protection of citizens regardless of their place of residence.

The content of such a policy manifests a certain antagonism since its purpose is to counteract the loss of human capacity, although it is focused on the creation and expansion of human capabilities, including the change of residence.

The scientific principles of the formation of a state's human development policy in a highly mobile society are defined by spatiology (the science of spatial organization of systems), which explains the movement of humans and accompanying resources in space; the science of time, which explains the movement of humans and accompanying resources in time (time perspective); the science of power, which defines the principles of neoliberalism in the maintenance of social rights and personal guarantees.

The ideology of neoliberalism should underpin managerial influences on the human development environment of a highly mobile society. It serves as a platform for securing social rights and guarantees without which the freedom and decent life of the individual are impossible. These include ensuring equal access to education, creating safe working conditions, setting a minimum wage, unemployment benefits, creating a health care system for the poor, etc. [Kuts 2010].

Methodology of formation of the concept of national human development policy in a highly mobile society

The concept of national human development policy in a highly mobile society is a comprehensive long-term guideline in the legal form, which outlines the targeted priorities for improving the living environment of society while regulating the practice and consequences of its spatial mobility. The long-term implementation of such a concept allows the formation of a paradigm of human development for a highly mobile society.

The formation of the paradigm is the result of the consistent implementation of the relevant concept and sectoral doctrines – socio-cultural, political, legal, economic, and security (Fig. 2). The interrelation of concept and doctrines reflects the evolution of the human development paradigm of a highly mobile society, which requires outlining the conceptual foundations of the relevant policy. The latter, in turn, must be formed at the intersection of human development goals and priorities of regulating population mobility.

The concept should be formed based on the peculiarities of the regulation of the space of flows focused on a person with human needs, the right to choose, and freedom of movement. The introduction of a human development doctrine in a highly mobile society should lead to ensuring sustainable human development. Sustainability means gradualism and continuity in the face of new challenges. The focus on sustainable human development is also due to the fact that in 2015, following the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the further 2015–2030
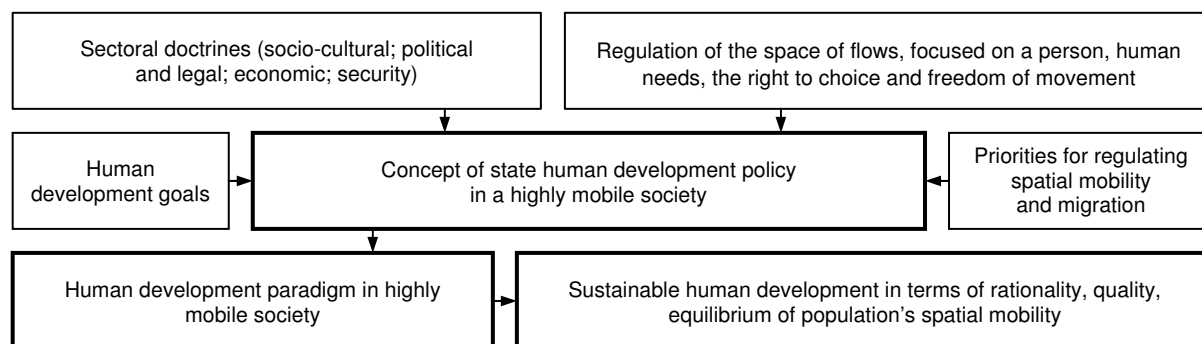
Fig. 2. The evolution of the human development paradigm in a highly mobile society
Source: Authors' own elaboration.

Sustainable Development Goals were approved. Thus, human development and sustainability are adjoining processes.

Sustainable human development of a highly mobile society means continuous improvement of its environment accompanied by rationality, quality, and equilibrium of processes of the population's spatial mobility. Mobility rationality is determined by the practice of using migration capital, by quality – the consequences of human capitalization as a result of displacement, and by equilibrium – ensuring demographic, labour capacity, financial equilibrium by migration flows.

Forming the conceptual foundations of a national human development policy in a highly mobile society should be carried out based on current political doctrines, and legally and institutionally enshrined (at the mental-value level of society). State regulation of migration plays an important role in these doctrines. In this area, for most countries, many problems can be addressed by broadening the focus of managerial influence on spatial mobility.

Such considerations lead to the need to align the concept of state human development policy with the model of migration policy. Countries and integration groupings use different models, which boil down to conservative, liberal, and mixed traits (Table 1). If the policy is liberal, a society has greater possibilities to realize high spatial mobility, both from the viewpoint of emigration and immigration. Usually, a liberal model of migration policy is applied by countries that have certain economic, social, and migration peculiarities. Normally, these are economically developed countries; their populations have a high level of well-being and satisfaction of personal needs. There are countries characterized by high social unity, despite the multi-ethnic nature of their society. The liberal model is also acceptable for countries that depend on migration processes

Table 1. Models of migration policy in forming a concept of national human development policy in a highly mobile society

Features	Liberal model (cosmopolitan)	Mixed model	Conservative model (geopolitical)
The dominant concept	human rights	selective multiculturalism	concept of national interests
The basic principle	human rights priority	balancing human rights and national interests	concept of civil rights
The main regulator of migration	ensuring the exercise of the right to freedom of movement	creating choices	control over the population's size and composition

Source: Tiuriukanova and Zaionchkovska [2007].

in demographic, economic (migration capital, labour) and intellectual (attracting "brains") terms.

Some countries are forced to resort to a conservative model of migration policy in the face of excessive loss of human capacity. The mixed model is a transitional one that promotes the concept of selective multiculturalism. Broadly, multiculturalism is used to refer to policies on ethnic, linguistic, religious, regional, sexual, and other cultural identities (usually ethnic) [Kolodiy 2011]. Multiculturalism has changed the idea of monoculturalism. Selective multiculturalism in a mixed model means the justification of liberal approaches to particular groups the country is interested in.

These models show that the exclusive dominance of the concept of human rights determines the degree of migration policy liberalization. Therefore, the question for modern countries is how to balance respect for human rights and national interests. The best option is to create a supportive living and development environment. Thus, indirect methods of influence can be used to secure the choice of the territory of residence.

Understanding of the need for the concept of state human development policy in a highly mobile society should be the prerequisite for its formation. The migration situation in the world and most countries requires increased state influence on the respective processes. It is possible to follow different scenarios. Below is the authors' vision of the main ones:

1. No response. Such an approach is usually a sign of weakness in political will and inefficient governance. Under such conditions, market regulatory mechanisms are likely to "offset" current human losses for a country, if it has significant reserves in the size of population, but the risks of ignoring the problem of increasing international migration (labour, educational) are too high.

2. Solving acute problems. This approach is also a sign of inconsistent state policy with a high level of social formalism and a lack of adequate resources.

3. Work on the principle of benefiting from the migration situation with additional social pressure. Such a scenario is often observed in countries in the transformation period. The authorities of such countries may initiate taxation of the income of migrant workers abroad, introducing other obligatory payments. When the majority of the population is forced to work abroad to ensure a decent standard of living, such government decisions are unacceptable and asocial.

4. Continuous improvement of migration policy and transition to new principles of migration process regulations through monitoring of the population's spatial mobility. Following such a scenario requires the implementation of the following steps in the short term:
   − addressing acute migration issues – social protection for migrants, illegal employment, distant families;
   − stimulating the re-emigration of certain groups of migrants, especially young people studying abroad and persons with entrepreneurial abilities who are ready to invest migration capital into the economy of the country (region) upon their return;
   − comprehensive monitoring of the population on the readiness to travel abroad, especially young people, representatives of certain professional groups;
   − improving employment and training conditions in the country of origin, i.e. counteracting migration losses.

These priorities should underpin the development of an action plan for the implementation of national migration policy strategies. For a longer period, mobility should only be regulated through indirect methods. It is impossible to restrict the freedom to choose and the movements of the modern person. However, decent living and development opportunities at birth and residence place should be provided.

5. Formation of the newest human development paradigm of a highly mobile society on the basis of the conceptual principles of human development. This scenario reflects a far-sighted approach to strategic country development planning with a focus on sustainable human development.

Contents of the concept of the state human development policy in a highly mobile society

Let us consider the authors' vision of the content of public human development policy in a highly mobile society, bearing in mind that it must take on a legal

nature. The concept should form the basis for the development of strategies for a specific period as well as an annual action plan for the implementing each measure. The concept should be a basic tool in fulfilling the human development policy goals of a highly mobile society (Fig. 3).

The goals of the foundational Block 1 of the concept should be oriented towards preserving social unity. Two powerful world processes are operating in parallel and their mobile equilibrium determines the modern trends of complex development of peoples and nations, their economies and cultures. The first is the globalization of the world, widespread manifestations of which are increasingly causing its heterogeneity and cross-communication. The second is the re-nationalisation of the world, the vector of which is aimed at preserving national identity and the exclusive

existence of every human being in the national environment and space that is necessary and comfortable for its development [Vovkanych and Ryndzak 2013]. Preservation of social unity is possible under conditions of increased spiritual and information mobility of a person and a nation. Spiritual and informational mobility is a permanent, natural and free social process of transmitting to the next generation, by contemporaries, the traditional information inherited from their predecessors. This information should be creatively enhanced not only to help preserve ethno-national identity, but also in order not to be left on the side-lines of scientific, technological, socio-economic or any other progress as a civilizational planetary phenomenon. This movement is carried out by people (community, society) through traditional transmission, "vertically" (from generation to generation) as an intangible trans-
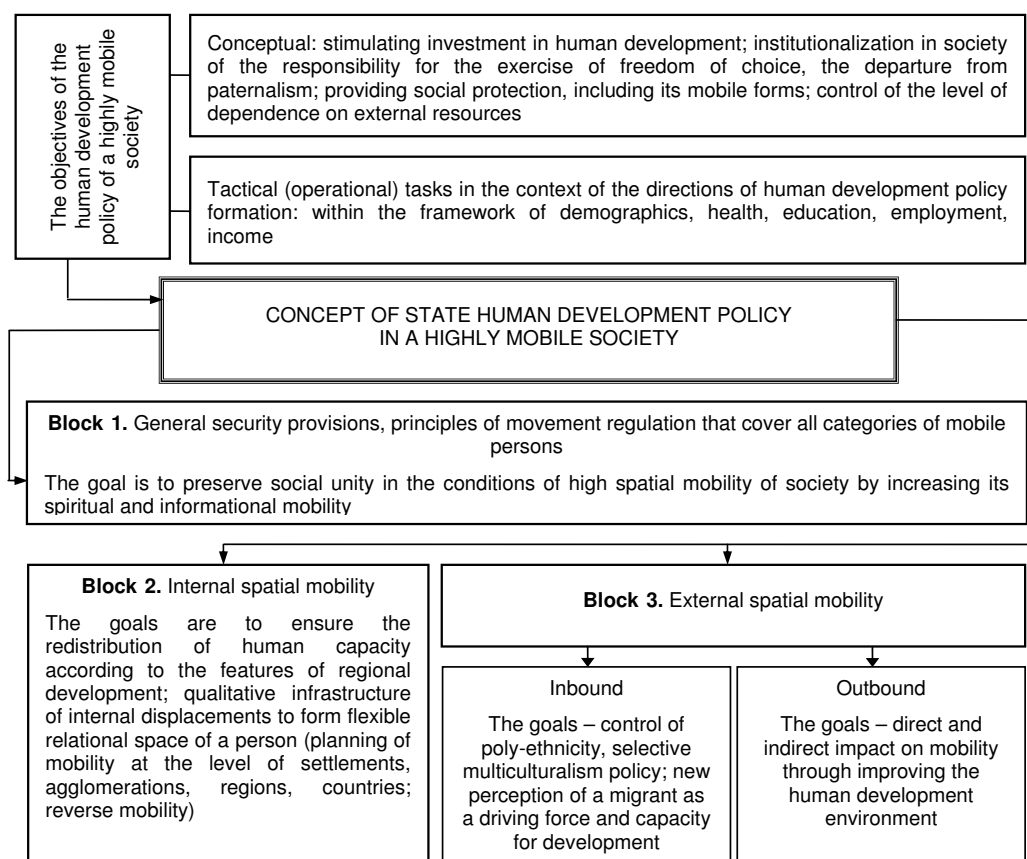

Fig. 3. The main blocks and goals of the concept of a state's human development policy in a highly mobile society
Source: Authors' own elaboration.

fer, and the creative "horizontal" production of new knowledge acquired at the level of one generation (or personality) [Vovkanych and Ryndzak 2013].

Enhanced migration has a strong impact on the preservation of spiritual and informational mobility. Knowledge, experience, traditions, culture, language, religious views are lost. The ability to adapt to new conditions contributes to the complete assimilation of migrants in 1–2 generations. To prevent this, it is necessary to support the activities of the Diaspora Institute. Saving social connections with representatives of the Diaspora is necessary not only economically (potential investors) and politically (lobby in other countries), but also spiritually and informationally – to preserve the movement of information in the integrity of the nation.

In the case of advanced spiritual and informational mobility of society, the impact of spatial mobility reduces the negative effects:
- for inbound mobility without breaking the nation's identity frame;
- for outbound mobility, increasing propensity for circulating migration, maintaining a different kind of connection with the country of origin.

For highly mobile societies, Block 3 of the concept (Fig. 3) concerning external mobility is of particular importance. With regard to inbound mobility, the issues of poly-ethnicity and policy-making of selective multiculturalism are relevant. On the one hand, the way immigrants can be adapted to the receiving society, while, on the other hand, the way to prevent them from being a burden as a result of such adaptation but rather a capacity and driving force for development should be clearly defined (Table 2).

Thus, a migrant should be seen by the receiving society as a driving force for development. For that matter, conditions for the effective use and development of human capacity should be created. This can be achieved by stimulating the migrants' businesses in strategic types of economic activity and migrants' productive innovation activity, which produces significant social, economic, environmental, and other effects. As a result, the permanent population will perceive migrants as not only seeking to be in their society, as an attractive environment, but also as being interested in developing the general society by improving the overall level of social well-being.

Certain conditions for the effective utilization of human capacity are also relevant for re-emigrants, in particular so-called second-generation migrants. The perception of economic development, political stability and the rule of law in home countries is critical to migrants' decision-making about returning; without progress in the development of the home society, second-generation migrants who can be the engine of development in their home country are expected to be more willing to remain in host communities [Abbasi-Shavazi et al. 2017].

Block 3 of the concept (Fig. 3) identifies the goals for outbound external spatial mobility, which for most

Table 2. Targets for the perception of immigrants in the receiving society

Position	Conditions of positive consequences
Migrant – development driver	− effective use of labour (including intellectual), innovative capacity − motivation for business development and job creation − manifestations of civic activity overcoming social passivity
Migrant – development capacity	− improving demographic reproduction − possibility of migrant's self-sufficiency as opposed to high paternalistic expectations (especially of permanent population) − development of social infrastructure with additional loadings
Migrant – link of social unity	− tolerant relationship between permanent population and migrants due to sound information policy − respect for the rights to equality, preservation of ethnonational, cultural identity − selective multiculturalism policy for the purpose of long-term adaptation

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

highly mobile societies acquires problematic and threatening features.

Outbound mobility, including migration, should be regulated in the following directions:
- direct impact;
- indirect impact by improving the conditions of the human development environment.

The priorities for direct impact on outbound external mobility are as follows:
- ensuring circulating migration;
- ensuring educational re-emigration;
- implementation of programs of migratory capital attraction in business (first of all, small);
- transparent migration regime (combating violations of border crossing customs procedures, in particular through video surveillance, which enhances public control);
- information support for migration regulation with the additional monitoring of the population spatial mobility (the practice of sampling surveys);
- ensuring the mobility of social protection for citizens abroad;
- ensuring systematic relations with representatives of the autochthonous and new diaspora to preserve national identity features in the host countries.

CONCLUSIONS

The concept of national human development policy in a highly mobile society is a complex ideological norm, which, providing for consistent implementation, ensures the formation of a corresponding paradigm. The concept should cover the system of goals and objectives by blocks – general approaches to security, and adherence to the principles of movement regulation of mobile persons; regulation of internal and external (inbound and outbound) population's spatial mobility. The content of the concept defines not only the targeted priorities for regulating the population's spatial mobility in different directions but also regulates the ideology of the development of a holistic society in the global mobile space. Deeply, such an ideology comes down to issues of social unity. A new stage of human development is likely to require the mobility of public administration (issues for further research of authors), following its actions regardless of the place

of residence of its citizens. Therefore, the conceptual justifications for the human development policy of a highly mobile society are needed today, to prevent negative effects in the long term and to refocus on the new challenges of progressive change.

REFERENCES

Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J., Sadeghi, R., Mohammadi, A. (2017). Migrants' Integration in Host Societies, and Return to Home Countries: The Case of the Middle East and South Asia. Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate. International Organization for Migration, 151–158.

Balcerzak, A.P., Pietrzak, M.B. (2017). Human development and quality of institutions in highly developed countries. [In:] Financial Environment and Business Development. Proceedings of the 16th Eurasia Business and Economics Society. Vol. 1, 231–241.

Bil, M. (2017). Population spatial mobility: essence and characteristics. Annals of Marketing Management & Economics, 3 (2), 5–16.

Churilova, E.Y., Salin, V.N., Shpakovskaia, E.P., Sitnikova, O.Y. (2019). Influence of world social and economic indicators' interlinkage on the development of human potential. Journal of International Studies, 12 (4), 79–99.

Escosura, L.P. (2019). Human Development in the Age of Globalisation. Instituto Figuerola, Universidad Carlos III Working Papers 19-04. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.34872.39686

Ghislandi, S., Sanderson, W.C., Scherbov, S. (2019). A Simple Measure of Human Development: The Human Life Indicator. Population and Development Review, 45 (1), 219–233.

Grimm, M., Harttgen, K., Klasen, S., Misselhorn, M., Munzi, T., Smeeding, T. (2010). Inequality in Human Development: An Empirical Assessment of 32 Countries. Social Indicators Research, 97, 191–211.

Jahan, S. (2019). Human Development and Universalism: From Ideas to Policies. Journal of Human Development and Capabilities, 20 (2), 233–250. https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2019.1574726

Jiang, J., Chen, J., Tu, W., Wang, C. (2019). A novel effective indicator of weighted inter-city human mobility networks to estimate economic development Sustainability, 11 (22). https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226348

Kolodiy, A.F. (2011). Doktryna multykulturalizmu: perspektyvy modyfikatsii u novykh derzhavakh iz nekonsolidovanymy natsiiamy [The doctrine of multiculturalism: prospects for modification in new states with unconsolidated nations]. Demokratychne vriaduvannia, 8.

Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/DeVr_2011_8_4 [accessed 14.02.2020].

Kuts, H.M. (2010). Neoliberalizm: osnovni idei ta interpretatsii [Neoliberalism: basic ideas and interpretations]. Kharkivskyi natsionalnyi universytet im. V.N. Karazina, 912 (17), 174–183.

Migration data portal. The bigger picture (n.d.). Retrieved from https://migrationdataportal.org [accessed 12.02.2020].

Mustafa, G., Rizov M., Kernohan, D. (2017). Growth, human development, and trade: The Asian experience. Economic Modelling, 61, 93–101.

Pradhan, J.P., Vinoj, A. (2002). Does Human Development Policy Matter for Economic Growth? Evidence from Indian States. South Asia Economic Journal, 3 (1), 77–93. https://doi.org/10.1177/139156140200300105

Renouard, C., Ezvan, C. (2018). Corporate social responsibility towards human development: A capabilities framework. Business Ethics: A European Review, 27 (2), 144–155. https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12181

Stepura, T. (2020). Differentiation of human potential quality in regions of Ukraine: demographic and health aspects. Acta Scientiarum Polonorum. Oeconomia, 19 (1), 49–59.

Tiuriukanova, E., Zh. Zaionchkovska (Eds.) (2007). Sovremennyy myhratsyonnyy rezhym i eho osobennosty v Rossyy. Metodolohyia i metody izucheniya myhratsyonnykh protsessov [Methodology and methods for migration processes studying]. Moskva.

United Nations Development Programme (2016). Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for everyone. UNDP, New York. Retrieved from http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf [accessed 12.02.2020].

United Nations Development Programme portal (n.d.). Human Development Data (1990–2018). Human Development Reports. Retrieved from http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf [accessed 12.02.2020].

Van Vuuren, D.P., Riahi, K, Calvin, K., Dellink, R. (2017). The Shared Socio-economic Pathways: Trajectories for human development and global environmental change. Global Environmental Change, 42, 148–152.

Vovkanych, S.Y., Ryndzak, O.T. (2013). Dukhovno-informatsiina mobilnist yak systema formuvannia transfernykh struktur buttia liudyny i natsii [Spiritual-information mobility as a system of transfer structures formation of being of human and nation]. Donetskyi visnyk Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka. Donetske viddilennia Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka, 38, 34–46.

KRAJOWA POLITYKA ROZWOJU LUDZKIEGO W WYSOCE MOBILNYM SPOŁECZEŃSTWIE: METODYKA TWORZENIA I WDRAŻANIA KONCEPCJI

STRESZCZENIE

Celem artykułu było określenie znaczenia, kształtowania i wdrażania krajowej polityki rozwoju ludzkiego w wysoce mobilnym społeczeństwie w świetle współczesnego imperatywu prawa do swobodnego przemieszczania się i swobody wyboru. Polityka ta przewiduje zestaw narzędzi mających na celu stworzenie najlepszego wewnętrznego środowiska życia, a jednocześnie zachowania możliwości prawa do powrotu i ochrony obywateli niezależnie od ich miejsca zamieszkania. Badanie pogłębia teoretyczne podstawy krajowej polityki rozwoju ludzkiego. Artykuł uzasadnia dominację neoliberalnej ideologii w podejściach menedżerskich do wdrażania polityki oraz konieczność konsolidacji legislacyjnej krajowej polityki rozwoju ludzkiego w wysoce mobilnym społeczeństwie. Koncepcja obejmuje trzy kategorie i związane z nimi cele: ogólne przepisy bezpieczeństwa i zasady przepisów ruchu dotyczących wszystkich kategorii osób mobilnych; wewnętrzną mobilność przestrzenną; zewnętrzną (przychodzącą, wychodzącą) mobilność przestrzenną. Podejście to jest ważnym elementem wdrażania krajowych doktryn sektorowych (społeczno-kulturowych, politycznych i prawnych, ekonomicznych, bezpieczeństwa), które w perspektywie długoterminowej zapewnią ukształtowanie paradygmatu rozwoju człowieka w warunkach wysoce mobilnego społeczeństwa na rzecz zrównoważonego rozwoju ludzkiego. Harmonizacja krajowej polityki rozwoju ludzkiego z krajową polityką migracyjną świadczy o zaletach selektywnej wielokulturowości w zapewnianiu mobilności ludziom i państwom.

Słowa kluczowe: polityka rozwoju ludzkiego, mobilność przestrzenna, wysoce mobilne społeczeństwo, migracja, selektywna wielokulturowość