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COHERENCE BETWEEN GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS: UKRAINIAN DRIFT

Since winter 2014 Ukraine has faced with galloping societal crisis that was turning point and logical outcome of mismanaged national economy development accompanied by neopatrimonial and egocentric ambitions of Ukrainian oligarchic clans. Ukraine has lost its status as industrial-agrarian country and becomes raw materials-producing agrarian appendage and polygon for different kinds of experiments (not only social or economic) on its citizens. Anyhow, political, societal and economic drifts on global or regional level usually initiate inevitable macroeconomic effects and changes on labor market and in other sectors of national economic system. That is why Ukraine nowadays has essential need in logic-based reforms to stabilize its economics. Thus, implementation of green industrial policy (or green industrialization) based on successful experience of other developing countries, Ukraine can get chance to fulfill on practice declared on national level sustainable development goals agenda. At first let's try to describe and analyze main definitions and background concepts of green industrialization, green economics and sustainable development.

Today nobody doubts that economic development in the age of industrialization has been achieved at the cost of severe overexploitation of natural resources. Humanity is approaching various ecological tipping points beyond which abrupt and irreversible environmental change at large geographical scale is likely to happen. Green industrialization as trend of policy-making on global and national levels is based on instruments that help to support transition to economic structures and balanced environmental sustainability, as like as to wealth creation and support intensive development focused on needed changes towards a sustainable future. Ukraine as state and its agrarian sector of economic both have high transformative potential that is not yet locked into unsustainable pathways (see fig. 1).

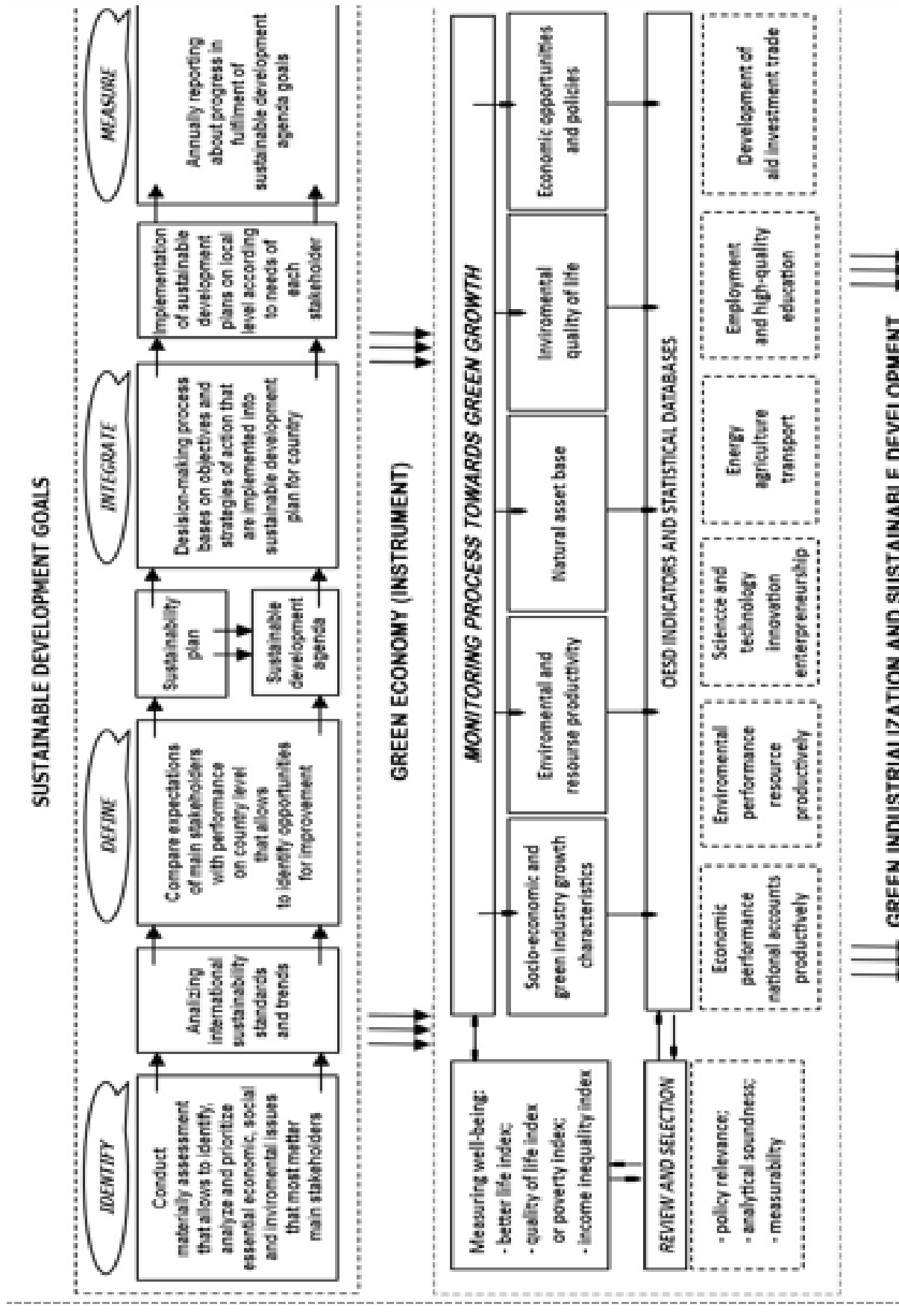


Fig. 1. Theoretical frameworks of Green industrialization (developed by authors)

Among the most long-term and high impact environmental threats that affect ability to absorb wastes that are by-product of world economic growth are ecological and coherent with them health-care issues. They can be observed as fruitful background for collapse of national economy in the nearest future. But here we have to make right choice. What have being happened with Ukraine? Why we have got deep crisis if have experience in operating by Green growth indicators? Such kinds of questions are still without clear answer, but let's try to discuss situation in vocational and higher technical education in Ukraine that is first precondition and indicator of societal crisis.

What have being happened with Ukraine? Why we have got deep crisis if have experience in operating by Green growth indicators? Such kinds of questions are still without clear answer, but let's try to discuss situation in vocational and higher technical education in Ukraine that is first precondition and indicator of societal crisis. Each postmodern community has faced with inevitable and initial changes and was involved into struggle for its future and social prosperity (gaining core goals of sustainable development).

Each community according to G. Agamben has suffered from so-called "global civil war" [1, p. 3-19], because of changes in globalization era are directed on the most socially flexible individuals who will thrive and national governments who try to protect themselves from this so-called "creative destruction" will fall behind [2, p. 11-12]. The same ideas we can see in works of Ludwig von Mises who has observed societal changes of postmodern age in light of economic theories as paradox in agricultural industry: "... a great part of European agriculture was able to withstand competition from farmers working on better land abroad only so long as culturally backward masses could be employed as workers. As industry was able to attract these workers and the "fight from the land" began, the wages of agricultural laborers had to be increased in order to make remaining on the farms more attractive. Consequently the profitability of running these farms dwindled and great amounts of capital that were invested in them with time will be malinvested" [3, p. 244].

Nowadays in Ukraine we have faced with mentioned above situation especially in vocational and higher technical education. After collapse of Soviet Union were ruined within next few decades existed horizontal networks between post-soviet countries joined in the same manufacturing cycle. In result national industry now is fragmentally developed and mostly oriented on export well-trained labor forces to leading western countries. These aspects have widened the gap in development between national higher engineering education and Green industry. Ukraine can't achieve sustainable development goals without rethinking and recharging elements of national educational system.

References

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