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Principles and Possibilities of Human Development

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Human development is considered the best alternative in regard to which corresponding goals, criteria and standards are proposed as well as man becoming both the subject and object of development. New development should be pursued in an integral and coordinated manner in all segments of life and work in society.

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Human development is considered the best alternative in regard to which corresponding goals, criteria and standards are proposed as well as man becoming both the subject and object of development. New development should be pursued in an integral and coordinated manner in all segments of life and work in society. Regional development and local self-government, sustainable development and environmental protection as well as the education and professional training of people represent the three main determinants, namely, areas on which it is necessary and possible to place emphasis in future development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of the development of man and the social community seems in essence to be an economic-technical problem, one of preserving the human environment and thereby man as such. However, it is clear that his development is linked to the crucial issues of human existence generally and that environmental problems that seem harmless at first glance touch upon the basic questions of man's development, modern civilization and the fate of the human race. Regardless of the degree to which mankind will be capable of eliminating these threats, whether sooner, in due time or later, namely, when it becomes too late, it is faced with tasks which relate to the totality of man's biological and social existence. Considering that man's way of life and system of values are brought into question, it is necessary to speak of some type of new civilization based on a different approach and activities in regard to the development of all segments of human life and work.

For quite some time now awareness of the threat originated from circles which have direct scientific

insight into natural processes, namely, from natural scientists, while similar assessments can also be noted from scientists dealing with social relations. Although people are widely separated geographically and have very different cultures, languages, views and religious affiliations, all are united in the time we live in. The threat to mankind, as never before seen, appeared due to a web of circumstances and each one of them sets before mankind problems that are difficult to solve, including the possibility of the extinction of human life on Earth [1].

II. EXISTING PROBLEMS

According to abundant scientific literature and the daily observation of the nearby and more distant world surrounding us, the main groups of problems can be singled out in the following way: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]:

1. *Overpopulation* of planet Earth and the population growth rate to date, particularly in the underdeveloped countries and the extinction of numerous plant and animal species.
2. *Limited natural resources* and their uneven distribution and the still excessive consumption of non-renewable resources, particularly energy.
3. *Pollution and destruction of the environment*, most frequently under the pretext of development has reached a level which is a serious warning of the alarming state in relation of man and nature.
4. *The impact of technological advances on development, the environmental and natural resources* which on the one hand enabled significant development and at the same time became the means of destroying man and nature.
5. *Poverty and hunger* prevail in almost one fourth of the world population in spite of the possibility of feeding the entire population on Earth.
6. *Gap between the rich and the poor* to the level that 63 individuals possess assets equivalent to those of 3.5 billion of the poor population on Earth.
7. *Wars and conflicts* in parts or nearly the entire human community with the appearance of genocide during the colonization of America, the Crusades, World Wars I and II, mostly as the consequence of the uneven and inadequate development of society.
8. *Lack of development goals* based on objective and realistic facts and in the interest of the wider social community, namely all the members of a society.
9. *Relations between people* as individuals and at the social community level which are often disrupted

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and exacerbated leading to conflicts due to the lack of objectives, communication, ethics and knowledge.

10. *Education and upbringing* in volume and nature, where the purpose of implementing the goals and interest of others dominates with diminished levels of satisfying the needs of man as individual.
11. *Health care, safety and protection at work* are still at a low level, particularly in the underdeveloped human communities, including threats from the polluted environment.
12. *Partial development and sub-optimal solutions* as the results of uncoordinated and segmented development which causes damage in other regions along with environmental threats.
13. *Contradictions in scientific-technological development* causing the building up of global problems due to the inappropriate application of science in developmental processes.
14. *Lack of objective and synthetic criteria* for the assessment of overall development along with an emphasis on development mainly in material terms.

In all periods of the development of civilization as timeframes and in increasingly larger territorial borders on Earth ever greater imbalances can be observed, particularly between the primary, secondary nature man created nature and man-people themselves. Undoubtedly, the main cause is man with his behaviour and methods of production geared by short-term and narrow personal interests and generating at the same time negative effects for the future of others. The cause of it all is mostly human greed, egocentricity and the destructive application of human inventions and science. The world does not have shared views on these causes nor a uniform direction of advancing forward. It does not have sufficient knowledge on the planet Earth and even less so of what the future will look like. It is expected of science to assess in a more integrated and intensive way both the present and the future [1].

It is also clear that man will not be able to set in order his relations with the environment and nature if he does not change his methods of production and above all his approach and manner of working toward development. What is produced and developed is primarily determined by the manner of production and type of developmental activities undertaken, from production relations to human relations. The ruthless exploitation of nature is only the consequence of the ruthless exploitation of human nature and man as such.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT TO DATE

Complex events, such as life and work in the human community and even more their development processes can hardly be described in a few sentences with only a limited number of characteristics. However, if

the most significant and important features of the development of human society to date are to be singled out, they could be summarized, according to the previously described development of the world up to now, by the following few characteristics:

1. In the first few tens of thousands of years there was practically no actual development since this period was characterized by the struggle for survival and spontaneous perception of the environment. The beginning of development as a result of human reflection appears a few thousand years BC and evolved very slowly with minimal improvements in living and working conditions. Serious, organized and planned development practically began 200 years ago with the industrial revolution, gaining particular intensity in the last 70 years.
2. The developmental path of human civilization is marked by numerous wars, even genocides, warranting the question of the actual civilization levels of all societies that existed up to now. The entire period is characterized by conquests the purpose of which was the greedy acquisition of material riches and power without sufficient concern about the development of society on the whole. Class division and differences only deepened in correlation with the development of societies founded on the exploitation of man and nature. The struggle for human rights was only beginning and their respect was still at a low level.
3. It goes without saying that the development of science and technology enabled intensive development, above all economic growth due to which the standards of living and work improved considerably. Developed societies provided sufficient food, better living conditions, health care, intellectual and physical development which all significantly prolonged man's lifespan.
4. At the same time it could be claimed that man alienated himself from nature to the extent that he considerably destroyed the environment on which his survival on Earth depends. The problem is aggravated by the fact that many natural resources have been exhausted to the very limits which throws considerable doubt on further growth and development, even sustainable development along the lines pursued to date.
5. The progress of science, which originated in the period before the new era is indisputable while numerous religious dogmas prevented the continuity and intensity of the process. As the basis of the development of technology and social relations, science has been developing more significantly from the ages of Humanism and the Renaissance and particularly intensively in the last 200 years. The development of science was not always in the function of the development of the entire human society, with the greatest benefits

reaped by groups which held great economic and social power, very frequently to the detriment of the social community.

6. In spite of exceptional progress achieved in the fields of upbringing and education a large part of the world still lives in ignorance and poverty, while religion and tradition hinder to a considerable degree their further development, above all of man as an individual. The lack of that segment of development is a detriment to improved and more humane relations among people at the levels of both smaller and larger social communities. Communications are rendered more difficult due to cultural reasons, different interests of the rich and poor, because of race, geographic position and a series of other reasons.
7. Differences in inequality among social communities have increased considerably in proportion to economic growth and have almost never been bigger. These differences confirm that there are still no real, common development objectives for human society and that the continuation of such a process of social development leads to serious conflicts on a variety of grounds.

In spite of the impressive economic growth in the last 70 years the gap between the rich and the poor has widened even more. Accordingly, the period from 1947 to 2000 witnessed the exceptional increase in global wealth in the material sense, average income per capital increased threefold while the GDP increased from 3 trillion to 30 trillion USD. Over 45% of 4.5 billion people in underdeveloped countries still have a lifespan under the age of 40. More than 80 countries had a lower annual income per capita in 2010 than in 1990. The average income in the five richest countries in the world was 74 times higher than the income in the five poorest countries, the greatest difference ever recorded. Almost 1.3 billion people have no access to drinking water and approximately 840 million people are under the level of normal living conditions [8]. The development of the world to date was characterized by the three following crucial distinctions:

- a. The development did not evolve in a continual or uniform manner but with numerous ups and down, and after a century of exceptionally slow development its intensity increased considerably in the last two centuries
- b. In spite of natural and other resources, climatic and other conditions the levels of development differ extremely in various parts of the world
- c. Except in the period of the primitive society, in all other so called civilizational periods differences between individuals in society increased and man as an individual and society as whole were not at the front line of developmental goals.

On the basis of the above a number of key factors impacting development can be singled out:

1. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION (F1)
2. TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES (F2)
3. SOCIO-POLITICAL SYSTEM (F3)
4. NATURAL RESOURCES (F4)
5. MAN (F5)

These factors were chosen as the most influential on the development of human society for easier analyses although actually there are only two that have the greatest impact and they are nature, namely natural resources and man as individual. The other factors of influence are complex, a form of interaction between man and society, man and technology and man and knowledge.

IV. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND INFLUENCES

Every period of development of the human community is distinguished by certain characteristics in terms of trends in and influences on development, with their premises, i.e., departure points. In spite of the intensive development in the last two hundred years and higher educational and civilization levels it still cannot be claimed that it implies humane and just development, particularly for developing human communities. In addition, numerous problems can be established connected to human living and working conditions in regard to which man is still incapable of bringing timely and adequate solutions. On the one hand, numerous health problems have been solved while, on the other, in spite of that new, environmental problems appeared which escalated to the point of threatening the survival of the human race. Social relation continue to be based on the exploitation of the majority of the members of the human community by its smaller part. Man is in conflict with numerous natural laws because he exploits nature in a violent manner, jeopardizing thereby the safety of the human community in the future.

Today the field which goes under the name development is dominated by a model established and prevailingly present in North America and Europe while the greater part of the remaining world is attempting, and actually is, taking it over. Affluent countries are at stake here, so the term developed countries actually implies rich countries in the material sense. It is important to point out here that all the existing rich countries became so primarily through conquest, colonialism, a system of domination and redistribution of world wealth on the basis of inequitable trade relations. Attempts are still made in this direction through sophisticated means such as globalization and by creating dependency of the less developed on capital and the creation of debtor-creditor relations. This is ardently aided by the science of developed human communities through the development of new technologies. On the other hand, there is a growing awareness of ecology and the need for more intensive education, as well as of various models of regional development. [6, 9, 10, 11, 12].

V. PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Among the numerous definitions of the term development, the one below is a relatively short, clear and precise definition:

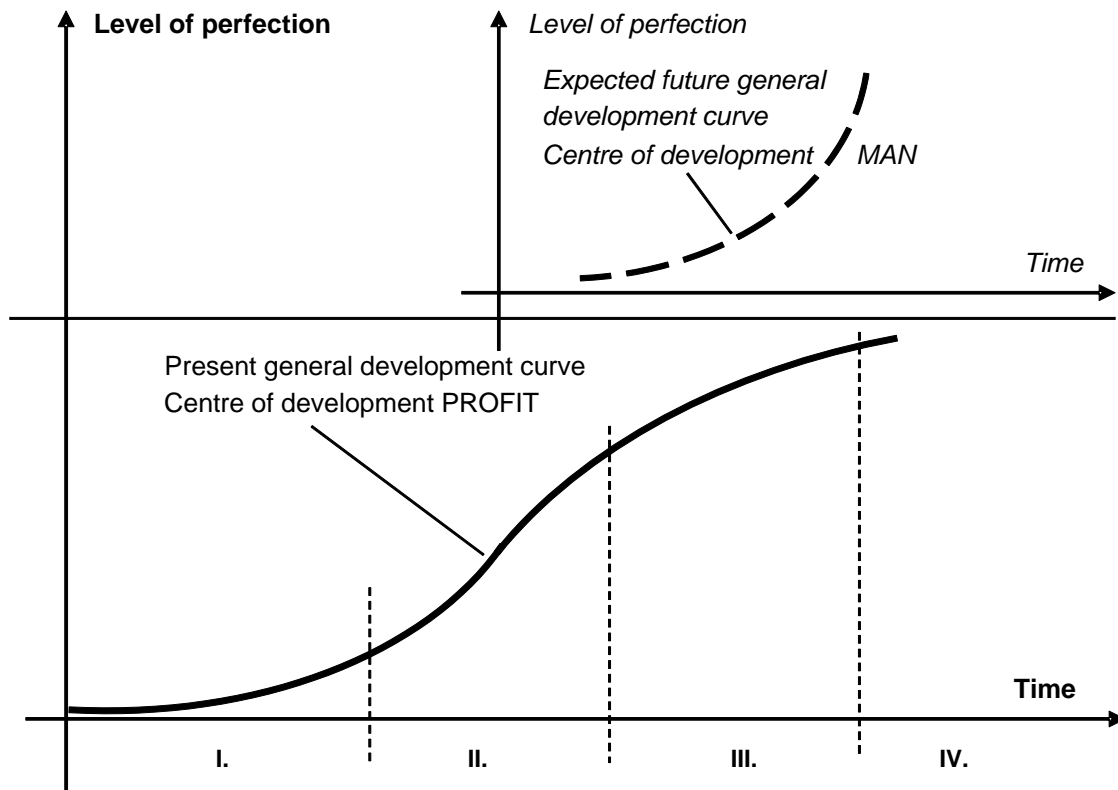
"Development is every change that contributes to the improvement of overall relations of man's life, work and of his environment."

This short definition also implies scientific and professional development, simple and complex developmental processes-changes, long and short term developmental processes, development with higher or lower contributions to wellbeing-progress, social and other forms of development and finally all this linked to man's environment which includes the whole of nature.

If only the development of nature was at stake, without man's participation it could be claimed that the development of nature implied changes in the plant and animal worlds in the sense of adapting to the environment. The development of nature is a spontaneous process conditioned by various influences while human development is at times spontaneous but in the majority of cases conceived and organized.

To date, extra added capital value was the main interest in the focus of development. It goes under different names in some countries, and is considered successful development. Considering that it was the goal of every system, all business activities, the whole of life and all requirements were channelled in that direction regardless of how they were declared. When crisis in development is spoken of today it primarily applies to the crisis in profit and even when future actions in the field of development are considered it is believed that increased profit is the possible way out of the crisis. However, life and practice indicate that in the first place it is necessary to change the approach to development, particularly in regard to the objectives of every development process as previously mentioned.

The simplest way of perceiving the approach and principles of development is by presenting and clarifying the approaches to development by the general curve of development in Picture 1. The general curve of development is also called the S-curve because it resembles that letter by its in shape.



Picture 1 : General Curve of Development

When in a long calendar period the approach to development is changed, the curve of development, which is also called the S-curve of perfection, slowly begins to rise (period I) due to inadequate knowledge of development. When knowledge begins to increase the

result line also begins to grow much more quickly (period II) and that part of the curve in essence represents the proportionate increase of knowledge and development results. In the third part (period III) the growth results are decreasing and in a specific period

the contribution of development is ever smaller. In the last period (period IV) the curve asymptotically reaches the maximum results, meaning that in the set timeframe it gives an ever smaller contribution.

A new coordinate system and new perfection level with a new level of development are lacking, and only man can become the new centre of development, a premise increasingly being considered and written about. Man is presently threatened both from the aspect of the race for profit as well as from the aspect of endangering the environment making it essential to determine what these new development processes are in the new coordinate system with a new perfection

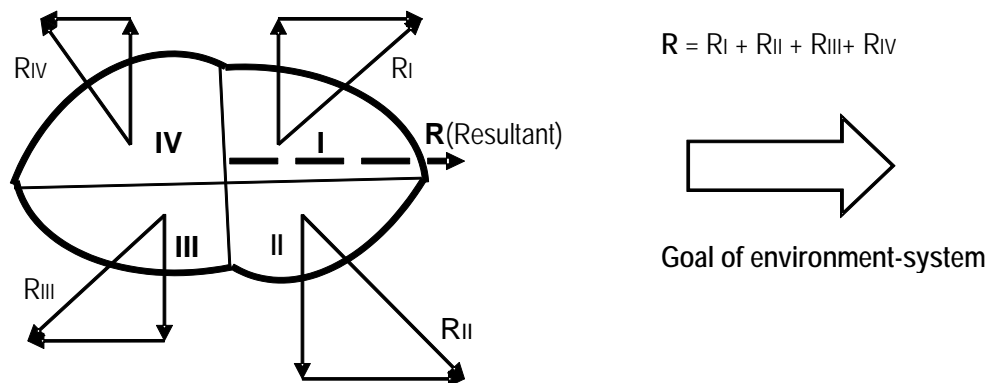
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Primary activities</i> , connected to nature | – agriculture, forestry, mining, water management |
| 2. <i>Secondary activities</i> , dealing with transformation and creation of artificial nature | – industry, civil engineering, production, energy |
| 3. <i>Tertiary activities</i> | – transportation, IT, communications and telecommunications, energy distribution, banking |
| 4. <i>Quaternary activities</i> | – health care, education, social care, etc. |

How these activities develop and interact is schematically shown in Picture 2. The joining point in the picture represents the potential of an environment-system, in this case, activity and the potential imply

level. In that case the S-curve is set from the beginning, with very large investments but very little knowledge on such development and that transition, in which man and not profit are in the foci of attention is considered a crisis state in development and is called a change in the philosophy of development.

In order to answer the question which approach to development can satisfy the needs of individuals and society, it is necessary to set forth a very characteristic example of the regular activities and behaviour of a social community with the following 4 groups of activities:

available assets, material riches and capital, the knowledge of individual conducting the activity and other resources.



Picture 2 : Simplified Overview of Uncoordinated Activities

Each activity has a different potential which is distributed in a different manner while the financial potential, namely, capital which rules the world and its development are distributed in a markedly different way. The social community, in which all these activities exist at the same time and which people are dependent upon will develop where the results of using the existing potentials of all activities predominate.

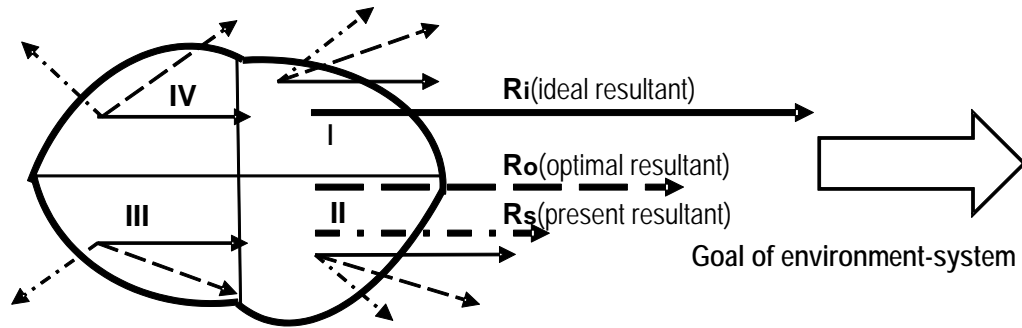
It is visible that the results are lower than the sum of the potential which is a characteristic of partial and uncoordinated development which yields much lower results in relations to exerted efforts, namely,

overall investments. Actually, the greater the level of partial development the more futile are the efforts exerted in achieving inappropriate results. It often happens that an enormous part of one's potential or energy is spent on mastering resistance (see Picture 2) between activities which pull in different directions in the same space whereby one activity must invest energy so that the other does not to pull it away and this type of resistance requires considerable energy.

Fragmentation is particularly expressed in the field of secondary activities in which everyone attempts to generate as much profit as possible investing in

profitable technologies, at the same time polluting the environment whose protection they shift over to the social community. The world should approach development which proceeds from the assumption of

optimally mutually coordinated elements that enable the reaching of ideal, or at least enhanced effects with the same potential as is ideally shown in Picture 3.



Picture 3 : Ideally and Optimally Coordinated State of the Potential System-People

With the assumption of channelling partial to coordinated development, effects are achieved that manifold higher even with the same potentials, namely, without new investments (in the form of funds, labour, machinery). This implies the need for negotiations on the channelling of individual and common goals where agreement on the objectives takes place on a number of levels – first from individuals in a system then at the level of a system group and finally between system groups and their environment whereby the goals do not have to be identical but only as coordinated as possible (dash line in Picture 3).

The goals can be coordinated only on condition that man as an individual changes and develops himself – changing ourselves, our views and interests means that we are capable if necessary to relinquish part of our visions and accept the arguments of others. Furthermore, the surroundings should be actively impacted since otherwise interest is lost in one's own development and people usually get accustomed to it. Such changes require education and communication in the full sense of the word as well as exchange of experience in terms of views, ideas, etc.

If man is to be placed in the centre of development then the goal of that development should be raising the quality of life. It is true that every man-individual does not have the same parameters for the quality of life which change throughout life for every man in accordance with his development and goals. Every operationalization of human labour and development activity must adjust to these facts and that requires knowing the goals of development.

The perception of basic human characteristics which may seemingly different but have common features and individual patterns too, is the bases for the development of people's living and working conditions. Man can create and carry out activities that can satisfy his needs primarily through his own potential of which the most important are *his physical potential, knowledge*

and skills potential, willingness-motivation and relationships and communication potentials.

If the intention is to intensify human development in which man is at the centre of development it is necessary to proceed from people's needs. When we speak of people's needs it should be pointed out that often after satisfying one need, namely, goal, new needs appear. The hierarchy of human needs according to Maslow, the founder of humanist psychology [13] has five levels – *physiological needs, safety needs, sociability needs, prestige needs and the need of self-actualization.*

The knowledge of and acceptance of the human needs hierarchy elements and intensity of those needs according to their development level confirms the justifiability of working on integral development. This requires the development of the individual and for that reason every person-individual should be acquainted, understand and implement the above conceptions. In addition, knowledge on development is always interdisciplinary and complex and the least individuals engaged in development should know, is to know themselves (psychology), know other people and society (sociology), nature (ecology), technologies and economy, all of course within their possibilities and in line with developmental issues.

VI. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The previously mentioned parts of the issue of human development undoubtedly indicate the need of such development to place man at its centre – both as an object as well as subject of that process. This goes to say that the role and significance of man in development is decisive both in regard to establishing his needs as well as in terms of his work on developing himself and others. What ensues from all of this is the need for organized and coordinated development in which every individual who is able and willing to give his contribution to development can participate.

However, at this point the question arises of the diversity of the objectives and interests of individuals in a group-society which can be achieved only by their corresponding organization which will lead to the formation of groups-society objectives on the basis of integrating individual goals.

For that reason 3 groups of general objectives should always be kept in mind and dealt with:

- a) Satisfying the needs of individuals– individual goal
- b) Satisfying the needs of groups/organized units – group goal
- c) Satisfying the needs of the surroundings /broader social community –communal goal

Satisfying the needs of individuals represents a group of objectives which reflects the connection of individuals-groups with the organizational unit. In this case the organizational unit implies an economic system – company or social system – settlement/local community/city, namely, their institutions.

Satisfying the needs of an organizational unit represents the basis for the regular work and development of the mentioned working or living surroundings and that group of objectives is directly linked to the first group of objectives. The faster and more efficiently the objectives of the organizational units are achieved the easier it will be to satisfy the needs of people working, i.e. living in it.

The third group of objectives *is satisfying the need of the surroundings*, namely wider social community in the satisfaction of which the organizational units in question also participates. They participate with its products or services, i.e., the adequate results of their work.

If the provision of services, such as education, health care, culture, etc, is added to the effects of the surroundings then its linkage with the needs of individuals is of great importance. This shows the marked need of connecting and coordinating objectives not only within the group but also between the group and the surroundings. Given that the objectives of individuals, sub-groups and groups are not constant the organization of development should have a dynamic relationship toward them.

In that sense individual goals can also be set, which will enable the realization of the already mentioned general objectives:

1. Food for the population
2. Housing for the population
3. Longer life span and raising man's potential
4. Health care of the population
5. Safety and protection
6. Employment of the population
7. Education of the population
8. Covering essential living costs (material security)
9. Order and legal security of society
10. Accessibility to the media and communications
11. Availability and organization of transportation
12. Use of cultural and other amenities
13. Sanitation and environmental protection
14. Rational waste management
15. Economic strength of society

In regard to the previously set development objectives the following criteria are proposed as examples:

- K1** – Share of the undernourished population in relation to the total population (K11)
– Share of the population using public kitchens and similar institutions in relation to the total population
- K2** – Share of the population provided accommodation outside of shelters and similar institutions in relation to the total population (K21)
– Share of the population with adequate accommodation in relation to the total population (K22)
- K3** – Life span of the population in relation to the longest world average (K31)
– Level of people's participation in social activities and processes (K32)
- K4** – Share of the population covered with health care in relation to the total population (K41)
– Rate of infant death (K42) and death rate due to infectious diseases (K43)
– Number of doctors per capita (K44)
– Number of chronic and lethally ill in relation to the total population (K45)
- K5** – Criminal rate (K51)
– Death and injury rates at work (K52) and in traffic (K53)
- K6** – Employment rate in relation to the working age population (K61)
- K7** – Share of the average years of schooling in relation to the overall potential number (K71)
– Share of the population with levels lower than primary education(K72)

- K8** – Share of the population covering their own needs in relation to the total population (K81)
– Relation between average income and cost of life (K82)
- K9** – Share of court proceedings in relation to the total population (K91)
– Share of court proceedings and complaints against state bodies and institutions in relation to the total population (K92)
- K10** – Share of the population with accessibility to the media in relation to the total population (K101)
– Share of the population with telephone/internet in relation to the total population (K102)
- K11** – Share of the population with accessibility to transportation in relation to the total population (K111)
- K12** – and other events in relation to the total population (K121)
- K13** – Soil pollution in Participation in cultural relation to permitted levels (K131)
– Water pollution in relation to permitted levels (K132)
– Air pollution in relation to permitted levels (K133)
- K14** – Level of waste management in relation to its total volume (K141)
– Share of recycled waste in relation to possible recycling (K142)
– Proportion of the use of renewable and non-renewable energy (K143)
- K15** – Gross national product per capital in relation to the most developed countries (K151)
– Parity purchasing power in relation to the most developed countries (K152)
– Debt share in relation to the overall gross national income (K153)

It is important to point out that the proposed criteria should not be pondered from the aspect of importance because all are equally important for the evaluation of life and work in the social community. In addition, the data required for measuring the reaching of goals by the given criteria are to the most part recorded in every country so it is very easy to organize the gathering of necessary data.

The final appraisal of the satisfaction and quality of life and work in a country is established by synthetic, overall development criteria, namely, meeting of man's and society's needs (K) which represent a mathematical relationship of individual criteria according to the term (1):

$$K = \frac{K_1^+ \cdot K_2^+ \cdot \dots \cdot K_m^+}{K_1^- \cdot K_2^- \cdot \dots \cdot K_n^-} \quad (1)$$

Where the criteria with the index (+) are positive and growing so belong to the numerator and the criteria with the index (-) and falling belong to the denominator.

All the measures are non-dimensional magnitudes, percentages or a decimal expression of the percentage. This enables, on the basis of synthetic and individual criteria, a comparison of meeting the needs and quality of life and work of a specific community with others and the monitoring of the development and meeting of needs and quality of life and work of society by specific time periods. In this way people within a social community can continually access information on the level of achievement of development goals. Accordingly, they can at a given moment voice their

objective opinion of whether the individuals leading society are adequately performing their tasks or they should step aside, not only on accord of the subjectively expressed view of the voters but on the basis of objective indicators of the work and development results. The proposed criteria can be used for assessing not only the implementation of every development programme of the social community but also the work of services and bodies of the executive power of each state and local community.

VII. CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

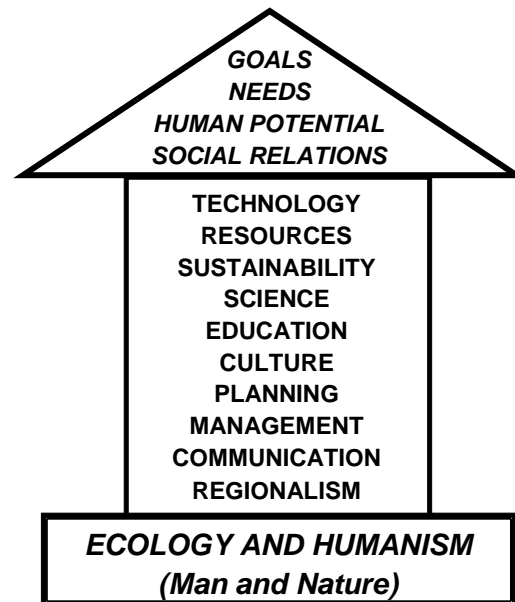
The key indicator for human development is the precept that income is the instrument of development, and that the final objective is the development of man in terms of increasing man's choices in life and work. This is at the same time the departure point for achieving the basic postulate of human development in which man is the subject and object of development with the end goal being the wellbeing of man and society as a whole.

According to the content, analyses and postulates of development presented up to now, integrated and coordinated human development could be presented as shown in picture 4.

Without any doubt the point of departure in the development of the human community and man should be the greatest as possible synchrony between man and nature, and particularly the connection of primary, primordial nature and artificial nature created by man.

For a clearer understanding of the relationship the unique term ecology will be used since it pin points in the best possible way the connection between man and

nature. These are two basic points of departure in all the postulates of development that permeate all the elements and process of development.



Picture 4 : Schematic Overview of Integral and Coordinated Human Development

The very process of development should be based on the use of all required knowledge and potential available in the social community or its environment. This includes technology and resources on the basis of sustainability with the utmost application of science. At the same time each development process should also be a process of the education and professional training of people.

Every development process should in a certain way and as far as possible proceed from the known principle think globally, act locally. In this case it means that regionalism, namely, the regional approach to development should represent the basic level of integrated and coordinated human development without neglecting culture and connections within the treated system and those with the environment. In order for such a development process to evolve successfully it is necessary to plan it adequately, monitor and manage it, using all available know-how from those fields. Along with all the above it is necessary to provide corresponding quality communications not only among all the participants in the development process but particularly to maintain a high level of communications with the environment. In this way not only is a higher level of certainty achieved but also the attainment of development goals and meeting of people's needs as well as the enhancement of people's potentials and improved social relations. The presented principles also apply to the development of any organizational system, economic and social, and can certainly replace the hitherto approach and method of work in regard to development.

The treatment of man in human development both as subject and object includes all the dimensions of human development – not only in the economic terms but in broadening the possibilities of choice in all spheres of life and work. This includes the human environment, management, cultural aspects, relations with other people and the political and social spheres. Such possibilities must be provided by the state – social community with its institutions which should even encourage people in that direction.

From the previously presented principles and this introductory part it can be concluded that in practically every society there are more or less objective presumptions for initiating and establishing a process of human development of man and society, based on actual needs for life and work[13] and which should be based on three basic assumptions:

1. A change of social, political and legal development conditions based on the problems of each individual and society as a whole.
2. The development of man as an individual and as a part of the social community.
3. Realistic and sustainable needs and possibilities of man's and society's development.

In respect to human development there are three main determinants, namely fields which require and can be emphasize in the development of man and society, and they are:

- a) Regional development and local self-government
- b) Sustainable development and environmental protection
- c) Education and professional training

Of course the optimal possibility of human development implies the inclusion of all three mentioned determinants, linked and coordinated in a concrete integrated solution.

It is easier, simpler and more precise to define and achieve goals at the level of the local community. Also at this level the power and will of the members of the local community are respected more because they are included in the preparation of decisions and solutions, indecision making and their implementation and monitoring. Public interest should be above personal or group interests and the views and activities of those selected to act on behalf of the local community should be politically impartial [14].

At the local level the initiative of its members is essential because they are the ones that know best what is happening in their community and what its needs are to promote the quality of life and work of its members. This primarily means the activities on the part of the members of the local community in which the officials in the local community, experts, formal and non-formal groups and business entities that could be potential investors should join.

The implementation of the goals of any society, particularly those linked to environmental protection requires the development of new, efficient technologies and measures for buffering the effects and for adjustments. International policies must provide protection, evaluation and renewed establishment of ecosystems and biodiversity in order to preserve their capacity for generating resources and providing services in the future. Even today known technological solutions exist that can considerably lower the negative effects on the environment and the enhanced use of resources but the question arises what is more important, profit or the future of humanity, and there should be no dilemma there. Training people for research and innovation helps secure a reliable and sustainable approach to raw materials and the reduction of using and squandering resources.

In order to adequately manage resources and ecosystems it is necessary to provide knowledge that can achieve a sustainable balance between the limited resources and needs of society and the economy. Activities should be geared at heightening understanding of the functioning of ecosystems, their interactions with social systems and their role in the maintenance of economic and human wellbeing and provision of knowledge and instruments for effective decision making and public engagement [15].

It goes without saying that man's potential is much greater than the other resources needed for development. Raising the potential of individuals through education and professional training creates the foundations for man's role as both a subject and object of development. In this way higher contributions in the lives and work of individuals and the social community

can be expected and thereby of the further enhancement of human potentials. In that regard future development goals will be set which will not be grounded only on material and individual achievements but strive toward the realization of individual and common interests and thereby peace in the human community.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Changes for future human development are primarily required in the field of science, particularly social and humanistic ones, and in education and professional training of the greatest possible number of people in the human community so that man can become both the subject and object of its development. It can therefore be expected with certainty that the basics of human development presented here can be used for educational and professional training in the interest of every individual and society as a whole.

A change in the philosophy and principles relating to the needs of people and levels of development, including the proposed goals and criteria can create conditions and possibilities for human development. The experiences in development to date should be the basis for a different approach to the development of the human community in addition to the need for man to be free from all forms of dogmatism and totalitarianism which calls for a wider and deeper awareness. Unfortunately, civic science generates an awareness that is narrow and structured in itself and therefore does not adequately perceive the dangers for the existence of the human race, including nature in which people live. [1].

Evidently, the solution to this problem can be provided only by meaningful, high quality organizational breakthroughs that will change the basic conditions and circumstances of science, development and social relations that will work out and implement a completely new, independent system of organization ready and capable of coping with these problems. The knowledge and skills of individuals in the human community are the only real and objective power in a society and, linked with the development process, can contribute to the development of the human community and thereby to the additional development of each individual. For that reason the point of departure here is the claim that only the development of the individual and society on the whole can bring about peace in society and in relations with other social communities.

It can be said that development is the most important prerequisite for peace while peace is not a sufficient prerequisite for development.

There is absolutely no reason not to provide, within the framework of human development, every man a job, housing, health insurance, security, education and all human rights as the basis of humanism and human

development. This is a reason more to impose the obligation to humanists, scientists, intellectuals and those who are aware of the issues at hand to increasingly take on the role of social leaders. Changes in social relations, open communication and cooperation in processes of common and personal development can surely give better development results and raise people's quality of life and work while they themselves have to find a balance in society that will sustain the natural primordial world and thereby themselves as well.

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