

Секція: Розвиток продуктивних сил і регіональна економіка.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES ASSESSMENT

The presence of significant socio-economic differentiation of the development of united territorial communities (UTC), the urgent needed to reduce it requires, first of all, to determine the level of social development to identify reserves to increase and develop financial and economic potential of UTC, that allows comprehensive assessment strengths and weaknesses of the economy of UTC, identify the place and role of local budgets in ensuring social development.

Unfortunately, not every Ukrainian UTC has the necessary resource base and effective management structure, which negatively affects on ability to sustainable economic growth [1, p. 13].

At the same time, a number of created UTC suffer from a lack of financial and human resources, which makes it virtually impossible to provide public services to their residents in appropriate volumes and quality. Moreover, their inability to perform their functions determine the question the achievement of reform goals – departure from the paternalistic model of development and stimulating socio-economic growth of communities at the local level [2, p. 4].

According to the Monitoring [3], in 2020 the total number of UTCs in the land transfer schedule was 662 units, of which 646 UTCs (97,6 %) received agricultural land plots for communal ownership. The area of land plots transferred to amounted to UTCs – 1,450.8 thousand hectares.

The UTCs social development is a prerequisite for the balanced development of the UTCs and the implementation of local self-government reform, financial decentralization and territorial organization of power in Ukraine. Priority tasks of local government UTC are to develop an effective mechanism effective and efficient use of public funds to solve social problems areas and provide quality public services.

The amount of revenues of the general fund for 2020 is UAH 23.8 billion (UAH), while per 1 inhabitant – 3,244.8, which is 1,492.9 (UAH) less compared to 2019, when the income of the general fund per 1 inhabitant amounted to 4737.7 (UAH) and by 467.4 less than in 2018.

An indicator that allows determining adequacy budget potential of UTC for social development and shows the answer tendencies of forming of local budgets need to establish financial independent local government is to compare their general fund of local budgets per 1 inhabitant and rate general fund expenditures by per 1 inhabitant. During January-November 2020, there is a significant increase in the total fund of local budgets per 1 inhabitant by 563.5 (UAH), in comparison with 2019 – 6762.6 (UAH), the reduction of expenses of the general fund on the 1 inhabitant by 252 (UAH) is also a call sign compared to 2019 – 1,877.8 (UAH) [4].

Secondary schools are the primary objects of financial resources in UTCs. The condition of the educational infrastructure is one of the most important criteria by which residents evaluate the work of UTC governing bodies. During 2020, as part of the implementation of programs for the development of education at the national and regional levels, the allocation of financial resources for the modernization of secondary schools was increased.

According to [4], educational institutions managed by UTCs – 6755 units, or 46,8 % of the total number of secondary schools in Ukraine in 2020. Only 771 UTCs include 4491 secondary schools in communal ownership and 71 transferred the educational subvention to the district budget.

The number of young people living in UTCs is 10,517.5 thousand people (almost a third of the total population of the regions of Ukraine). The number of

structural subdivisions on youth policy in UTCs – 392, and the number of specialists on youth policy is only 976.

Decentralization processes in Ukraine are largely aimed at shifting responsibility for the provision of public services to the grassroots level, in particular the UTCs. At the same time, the authorities in UTCs get the opportunity to organize the provision of such services in communities at their own discretion.

Method and adjustment of citizens' social security and providing administrative services completely determined UTC. Information on the implementation of social policy in the 2020 year [3] shows that implementation in UTC purpose of receiving documents for all types of social support involved only 2,713 persons and 2,067 head of community UTC. Of the total number of UTCs in 547, it was decided to create the position of labour inspector. In 367 UTCs are communal institutions providing social services; in 685 UTCs social services are provided by other public institutions. In the staff of public institutions providing social services, only 2,623 social specialists and 1,655 specialists have been included in the staff list of UTC executive committees, whose powers include social work and the providing of social services.

The number of ASCs is 876, which is 171 more than in 2015 and 70 more than in 2019. The total number of ASCs: 59 % were formed by district state administrations; 32 – city councils of cities of district significance, village, settlement councils; 7 – city councils of cities of regional significance and 2 councils of cities-regional cents and Kyiv City Council (February 10, 2021 [3]).

State support for community development and infrastructure development in 2020 amounted to 101.9 billion (UAH):

13.0 billion – regional development;

5.0 billion – development of rural areas;

2 billion – development in education;

61.1 billion – road infrastructure development; 4.4 billion – social infrastructure development;

2.8 – transport infrastructure development;

2 billion – cultural development;

0.5 billion – development of sports infrastructure;

2.0 billion – energy efficiency [3]

The Ministry of Community and Territorial Development has prepared a list of indicators for assessing the social development of UTC, which are recommended for planning and monitoring the results of development of certain areas in two areas: quality and availability of public services and creation of comfortable living conditions.

These indicators are displayed in the appropriate units of measurement, indicating the value of the indicator in the reporting, previous year to the reporting year, as well as the ratio of the value of the reporting year as a percentage of the previous one.

The author proposes the following list of components and indicators of UTC social development assessment: living conditions of UTC residents:

resource provision (UTC area; number of territorial communities creating UTC; distribution of land fund by owners and land users; distribution of land fund by land categories; level of population development points; share of ecological network lands; monetary valuation of lands; level of land bioproductivity; land use efficiency; volume, quality condition, possibility of increase, degree and efficiency of water resources use; area, breed composition, age structure, category of protection and productivity of forest resources structure, reserves and the possibility of their growth, the volume and conditions of extraction of mineral resources, health and recreational resources, the level of pollution of water and air basins, soils, the accumulation of all types of waste, the structure of waste, the structure and prospects for electricity elements of the ecological network);

demographic capacity (total population; age structure; population density; number of students in the locality determined by the UTC centre; birth and death rates; dynamics of natural growth; migration, population aging; demographic burden; officially employed; officially self-employed; share of employed in agriculture, the

level, dynamics and structure of unemployment, the supply of jobs, the unemployment rate);

infrastructure component (capacity, technical condition, density of engineering and transport infrastructure; condition of sidewalks; condition of water supply; condition of drainage; lighting of settlements; gas supply; systems and networks of energy supply; infrastructure for recreation, sports, leisure, culture; outpatient clinics; secondary schools/gymnasiums kindergartens, housing, housing for residents, level of construction, solid waste management, landfill for solid waste).

Social development assessment of UTC ranking is appropriate indicators of living conditions of residents UTC due to the fact that the direct reflection of social situation of UTC is the standard of living. Assessment should include: resource provision, demographic capacity and infrastructure component.

Assessing the social development of UTCs throughout the country gives many positive results for both level, UTC and the state policy of territorial communities in general, primarily to identify the main general and special problems, determine their importance and urgency, which helps to optimally allocate available resources.

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