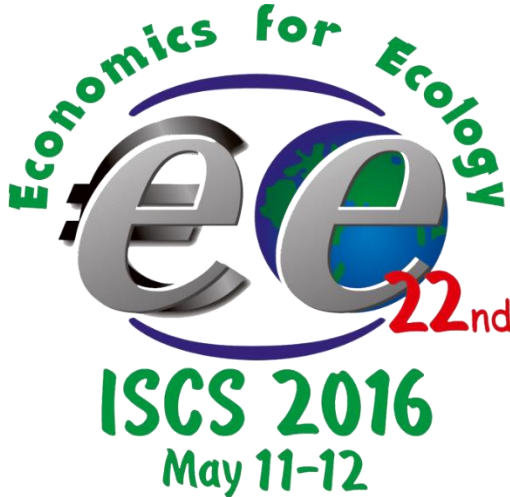


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RESTRUCTURING THE FINANCING OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION OF TERRITORIES

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Marketplace requires priority development of social infrastructure, which implemented the socio-economic interests of different gender and age groups, the relationship of man and society, met the material and spiritual needs, to create adequate conditions of life. Social infrastructure is an important factor in the development of environmental impact on the area. Rational use of solid waste is not possible without the teamwork of all parts of the social infrastructure. The use of innovations in the operation of the components of social infrastructure is an effective direction of the improvement of ecological areas.

One of the main factors of poor rural development remains inadequate level of functioning social infrastructure.

Today the vital question of financing social infrastructure of rural areas. Local governments unable to fully fund the social infrastructure due to lack of funds. In Ukraine, the local budgeting depends largely on the efficiency of production activities of enterprises located in its functioning. With the economic crisis payments to local budgets decreased significantly , generating their deficits, and consequently - the lack of funding for social infrastructure. Inadequate economic development at the national and local levels has created unfavorable conditions for the development of social infrastructure in rural areas, leading processes of destruction and closure. Over the past five years, significantly reduced the number of houses recreation, libraries, film projectors, hospitals, commercial and consumer services. The level of security institutions in rural social infrastructure does not meet social standards. Constant price increases for social services affects the living standards of the rural population. Although consumption of paid services increases, a significant constraint on its rapid growth is the increase of real incomes of farmers [2, p. 16-17].

The defining element of social infrastructure is the system of financial support, which is a set of financial resources and mechanism of rational

allocation and effective use. Basics of financial provision of social infrastructure essentially inherent in determining the object of research. There are various interpretations of social infrastructure. Up to 90 years in Ukraine are mainly based on Marxist theory, according to which all social production is divided into two areas: production and non-production. In the field of industrial material products are created, and the non - performed their exchange and consumption. Thus social infrastructure is identified with non-productive. Hence, the main source of funding for the social sector budget allocations were that redistributed via a mechanism from the sphere of material production. With the deepening market reforms division of production and non-production areas did not meet today's realities. The relations of production, exchange, distribution and consumption of GDP covering the whole of society, all its members. Social infrastructure, which produced a specific product - social services, organic part of the overall system of economic relations. Moreover, its role is growing, as in science and technology education, medicine, culture, social security occupy a key position in ensuring the high efficiency of social production. It is necessary to change the order and social infrastructure business relationship with the budget. Their rational is such a scheme:

- a) determining the amount of budgetary funds necessary for the development of public utilities;
- b) calculate the total amount of tax and duties that have to pay the company;
- c) the calculation of the balance of relations with the budget as the difference between budget allocations and tax payments. This budget funding should take the form of grants and subsidies.

In the social infrastructure along with enterprises (institutions) that operate on the basis of commercial calculation, a large number of institutions that are engaged in non-profit, public vital activity - health care and education, culture and art, basic science, environmental protection and so on. The functioning of these institutions and organizations can not be focused on commercial criteria and therefore they form a non-market economy.

Total budget financing of social infrastructure sectors is steadily decreasing, thus being extremely lacking funds for normal social and cultural services. However, neither at the national nor at regional level have been revised terms and scope of educational and cultural services for free or concessional basis. It is necessary to clearly identify the use of budget

funds and are calculated to cover the necessary expenses for the effective functioning of the branches of the social sphere [1 p. 6-10].

For the success of its initial phase to be grouping of social infrastructure in rural areas, depending on the possible change of ownership:

- I group (commercial) - includes institutions which operate on the basis of private property, the purpose of which is profit;

- II group (communal) - includes institutions which operate on the basis of communal property and require government subsidies and support for additional sources of funding;

- III group (state) - includes public schools, district hospitals and outpatient clinics to be recognized as strategic and social facilities to be financed from the state budget [1, p. 114].

In the current economic conditions, the formation of an effective social infrastructure needs special needs coherent funding process. The scope and level of services social infrastructure has a significant impact not only on the harmonious development of demographic processes, but also the level of industrial development areas.

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ECONOMY AND ECOLOGY: INTERACTION MECHANISM

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Presently the problems of humanity are intensified that all greater part of resources has to be outlaid not on development of production, but on the rescue of environment. Otherwise its contamination begins to brake growth of gross national product and efficiency of investments in his increase falls. However to take the liberty the scale programs of rescue of environment