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1. Promising areas for the development of social infrastructure in the agricultural sector

1.1 Organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring effective development of social infrastructure

The selection of priorities based on the characteristics of social infrastructure subsystems for its forecasting should take into account and be based on an assessment of its current and future development as an integral part of social reproduction, which largely depend on factors and resource potential, their spatial mobility and territorial localization.

Given the complex structure and large scale of the social infrastructure system, the combination of its sectoral, territorial and managerial characteristics, reflecting various aspects of social activities for the production and provision of social services in the system of social division of labor, it is important to justify, based on the competitive paradigm of development of the organizational and economic mechanism for its implementation, in order to develop and select a system of balanced priorities for the further functioning of its main units in the

Intensification of the use of social space, improvement of the quality of the living environment, ensuring environmental balance, and stimulation of the development of social systems in rural areas involves coordinated activities of state and local authorities and individual actors to form and strengthen the spatial framework of the country's territory through the development of a system of measures that should be based on the organizational, economic, and legal management mechanism.

It is the organizational and economic mechanism of transformation of social infrastructure within the social space that includes a system of interdependent levers, methods, measures, tools, management functions, organizational structures of influence of management and executive bodies on reproduction processes in socio-economic systems.

The system of measures to regulate the formation and use of the social infrastructure potential with the help of managerial, organizational, financial, economic, technical, technological and legislative levers plays a decisive role in the development of social systems of regions based on the use of their resource base. Each of these levers has its own characteristics and is an integral part of the overall mechanism for improving the use of the potential of social infrastructure subsectors.

The mechanism for improving the use of social infrastructure is a set of targeted actions that ensure the achievement and improvement of the relationships between its elements as a whole, consisting of relatively separate processes of use, reproduction of its constituent elements in order to implement a program to meet the needs of social production and the population in services and achieve an appropriate level of development while maintaining the resource potential. The organizational and economic mechanism is a way to ensure the implementation of the requirements of objective laws in the course of practical activity. It determines the principles of socio-economic development of territories, orienting the activities and behavior of economic entities towards the realization of certain goals [7].

The most effective organizational and economic levers for ensuring the effective development of social infrastructure in the context of a competitive paradigm of its development include tools of economic, technical and technological, organizational, institutional, financial, managerial, regulatory and territorial nature (Fig. 1).

The organizational and economic levers for implementing the competitive paradigm of social infrastructure development should be understood as an interdependent set of means by which the priority goals of infrastructure production are achieved - consolidation of the results of each reproduction cycle, ensuring effective interconnection between financial markets and territorial infrastructure markets, reproduction of the quality of the links between the elements of the social system and its ability to further self-development.

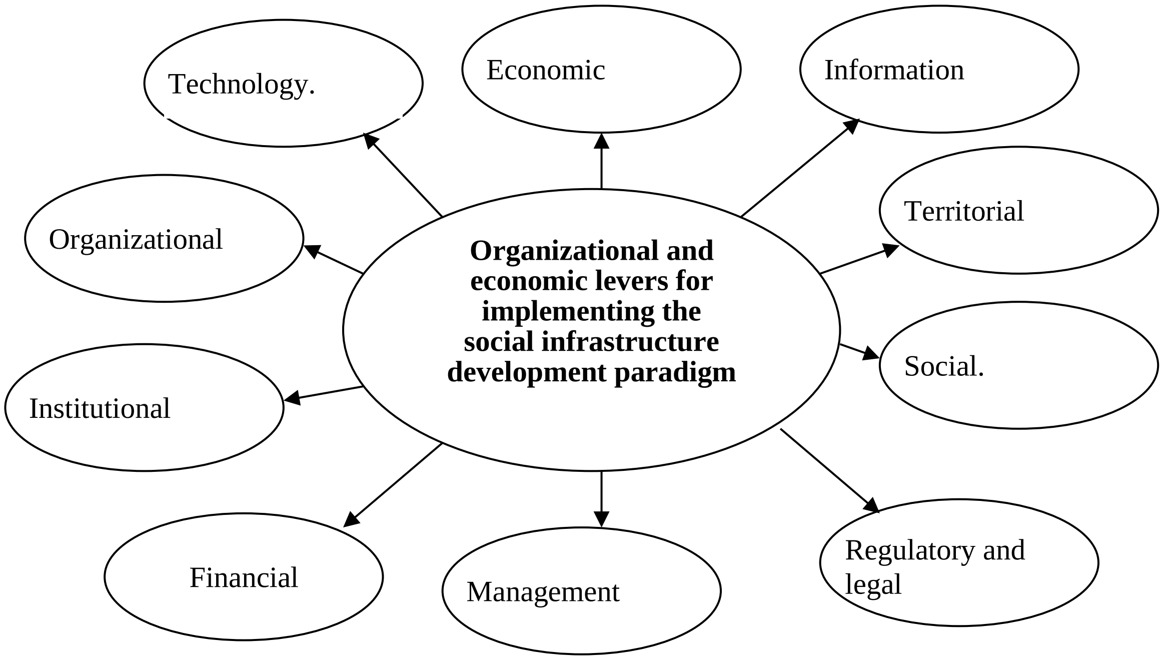

Figure 1. Key organizational and economic levers to ensure the implementation of a competitive paradigm for the development of social infrastructure

The main results of the implementation of organizational and economic levers are increased activity of transformation processes, improvement of the functional and sectoral structure of social infrastructure, harmonization of the development of its components, growth and strengthening of human capital, growth of the level of provision of infrastructure services to the population, and growth of living standards and welfare of the population.

The main economic levers include increasing the activity of transformation processes, restructuring the social infrastructure, creating new highly efficient production, and expanding the provision of social services. Effective transformations are only possible through optimization of investment activity, creation of a favorable investment climate to attract investors and foster active innovation. It is investment activity that will facilitate structural adjustment for further progressive growth. It is also important to intensify foreign economic activity, increase the efficiency of export-import operations, join interregional and international organizations and formations, and strengthen all types of interregional and cross-border cooperation. Investment and innovation tools to stimulate the development of social systems focus on investing in liquid high-tech projects that can bring the expected effect in the social sphere as quickly as possible.

Effective development of social infrastructure is possible if technical and technological levers are implemented, the use of which is aimed at structural and technical and technological restructuring of infrastructure production on the basis of accelerating the pace of scientific and technological progress. Their main task is to form production and technological systems of the modern (fifth) technological mode and stimulate their growth in conjunction with the modernization of related industries. This requires: creating competitive production units on the basis of the scientific and production potential; importing the necessary technologies; stimulating the rapid spread of production of the modern technological mode; developing a system of training personnel with appropriate qualifications; protecting markets for domestic products from foreign competition.

Technical and technological levers are a proportional combination of individual technical means many types of different equipment. For example, in socio-economic systems, they express the capacities of an enterprise or an industry organization, with the help of which people are able to produce products and provide services of the appropriate quality in a certain quantity in the process of material production. The elements of technological levers are labor items, individual operations and procedures. This system is a set of rules and regulations that determine the sequence of operations in the process of material or spiritual production and their management.

Legislative levers ensure compliance with the current legislation and regulations on social development and infrastructure development given the available resource and production potential. They regulate the legal relations of social infrastructure entities and ensure that executive authorities and local governments are responsible for the consequences of the region's social and economic development. When analyzing these levers, one should consider agreements on tariffs and trade rules, customs policy, regulations of local authorities and the government, legislation, credit policy of the authorities, and restrictions on borrowing. The difficulty of implementing regulatory levers to ensure social development lies in the fact that Ukraine has not yet developed a perfect economic and legal regulation of property rights and related relations (e.g., leases, concessions, pledges, etc.), and the budgetary and tax mechanism is not regulated. As a result, a significant part of the rent does not go to the state budget and relevant local budgets, and is not used either for the needs of real business entities or for the socio-economic development of regional systems. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly define the subjects of ownership of different types of goods, as well as the mechanism for exercising their rights at different levels of state power, management and self-government. The diversity of forms of ownership of resource potential objects necessitates a radical reform of the elements of the state fiscal policy.

The main organizational levers for ensuring the sustainable development of social infrastructure are the development of programs, projects, forecast plans, joint ventures, international trade, etc., i.e. the implementation of tactical plans and specific actions coordinated with the long-term strategy. In this case, tactics act as a tool that facilitates the implementation of long-term intentions. The range of tactical tasks includes: studying potential opportunities and possible reactions of the social infrastructure in relation to tactical measures; development of methods of tactical influence and the most effective means; implementation of tactical measures.

Organizational levers, through the development and structure of management, relevant regional programs, regulations and instructions, allow for the rational use of available regional resources. Organizational levers are most *often* used when the production process follows the path of implementing long-term business plans, which requires the separation of different parts into independent units, when massive market research is underway, and the production structure is adjusted to market conditions and competitors' behavior. The tools of organizational mechanisms include reorganization of social infrastructure subsectors, positioning of markets and consumers, market-based management and business planning, operational regulation of infrastructure activities, certification and licensing, development and implementation of information technologies and marketing activities.

Social instruments have a significant impact on the development of social infrastructure, as they are focused on improving social culture and achieving social consensus on economic management and can be represented by instruments of moral and ethical influence and persuasion, which include education and upbringing, access to information, social pressure, negotiation processes and voluntary agreements, and are an undeniable addition to the groups of administrative and control, legal and economic instruments.

Social mobilization and social reporting may be promising areas for the development of social instruments. Social mobilization is understood as a process by which local communities jointly identify priority problems, analyze their causes and consequences, determine their strengths and weaknesses, external opportunities and threats, assess available and necessary resources, and make decisions on their effective use and local development in general.

It should be borne in mind that there are objectively formed differences in the level of socio-economic development of the country's regions and territorial social heterogeneity of development within these regions. This necessitates the establishment of differentiated territorial priorities in the development of strategies for their further development. In modern conditions, the most relevant functions of priorities are to eliminate existing imbalances, introduce progressive changes in the structure of economic social systems, bring together the levels of socio-economic development of territories, ensure STI, participate in the international division of labor, etc. As for the territorial instruments for ensuring sustainable development of the social infrastructure of the regions, it should be noted that their set depends on the depth of research on development problems and can be implemented at the following levels: national; interregional; regional; intra-regional.

The financial and economic levers for implementing a competitive paradigm for social infrastructure development are realized through financial and credit policies, the tax system, market price mechanisms, and government regulation of prices and taxes. They combine economic and financial processes and relationships. When analyzing financial and economic levers, it is necessary to take into account inflation (deflation) rates, tax rates, employment rates, and the region's solvency.

The main financial instruments of the mechanism for ensuring the implementation of the competitive paradigm of social infrastructure development include: tax instruments to stimulate development; transfer instruments to stimulate the activities of social infrastructure components; promotion of investment and innovation stimulation of infrastructure development [8].

The current state of development of the social infrastructure of regional systems in the format of the paradigm of its functioning requires improvement of budgetary regulation through the transfer of some state functions to local authorities, which will allow to secure the necessary financial resources for local budgets. In the formation of financial resources and ensuring financial self-sufficiency of the territories, the main role should be given to increasing decentralized finance, i.e., developing the financial potential of existing business entities, which will contribute to the growth of the revenue side of budget resources. Increasing decentralized finance in the structure of financial resources of the territories is possible by reducing the tax burden on business entities, widely introducing accelerated depreciation of the active part of fixed assets, reorganizing the remuneration system and other measures that will facilitate and encourage business entities to accumulate their own financial potential. Of particular importance here is the activation of the mechanism of economic incentives for preferential taxation of activities invested from own sources and aimed at diversifying production, regional use of local resources, innovative content of social and economic development, and achieving market competitiveness of the territory.

A key aspect of the implementation of management levers as components of the organizational and economic mechanism is a clear regulation of the interference of central authorities in the work of local authorities. The first fundamental condition for the implementation of the social infrastructure development paradigm is the regulatory nature of state intervention in the work of territorial authorities, a clear delineation of powers of central and local state executive authorities and local self-government bodies with delegation of powers to the level where they can be exercised most effectively. This implies the predominant use of the region's own resource capabilities and resources to ensure the realization of infrastructure development goals, and state support is used only in cases where there is no alternative, when none of the regional levels has sufficient rights and resources to solve a number of development problems on their own without resorting to support from the state authorities [2].

The development of regional infrastructure systems strengthens the sustainability of regional economies and increases the investment attractiveness of regions. The inflow of investments, in turn, allows us to successfully solve regional infrastructure development problems.

One of the modern levers for ensuring the development of social infrastructure subsystems is information. In-depth monitoring of the state and use of social infrastructure resources, as well as the infrastructure situation in the regions, should be a prerequisite for choosing mechanisms, methods and tools for implementing the paradigm of its functioning.

All levers in their unity constitute an integral organism for improving the development and use of social infrastructure components in the context of the paradigm of its functioning. At the same time, technical, technological and organizational levers together ensure and characterize the organizational and technical side of the development and management of social infrastructure, while financial, economic and legislative levers ensure its economic and social aspect.

It should be noted that in addition to measures, the organizational and economic mechanism for the transformation of social infrastructure and social space includes a system of interdependent methods, management functions, and organizational structures for the influence of management and executive bodies on reproductive processes in regional social systems. Since the optimal mechanism for regulating the transformation of social space has not yet been formed, and the state has ignored the spatial aspect of social development, which has hampered the formation of such a mechanism, it is necessary to create an organizational and economic mechanism for managing infrastructure development in the system of social space that would be able to accelerate socio-economic growth in regional social systems, their access to foreign markets, and contribute to the strengthening of the country's internal space.

The main tasks of the organizational and economic mechanism for the transformation of social space, taking into account the regional development policy, include: improving the territorial structure and rationalizing the territorial organization of social infrastructure and social space in general, taking into account the internal and external environment; identifying promising growth centers; optimizing all existing flows; intensifying interregional cooperation; strengthening the development of infrastructure production; coordinating socio-economic

The formation of the organizational and economic mechanism of infrastructure spatial development in the system of social development and its transformation should be based on the priority of long-term goals, organizational design, full use of available resources, coordinated planning, equality, and the regulatory and legal nature of decision-making.

The choice of the organizational structure of the mechanism for the development of social infrastructure in the system of regional social space should be determined by the chosen strategy, taking into account the level of its socio-economic development, the formation of the environment and the specific needs of each spatial social system. It is important to take into account the coherence and interconnectedness of decision-making, because the choice of the type of relations between infrastructure entities in the social space determines the nature of the organization of communication between them, forms the appropriate filling of the space.

The general requirements for the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism to ensure the implementation of the social infrastructure development paradigm in terms of social space transformation are the creation of a meaningful institutional structure with vertical and horizontal links for the functioning of effective efficient processes. The mechanism for ensuring organizational and economic measures to regulate the spatial development of regional social structures during the transformation of social and the entire economic space should preliminarily include: 1) the concept - scientific principles of ensuring the efficiency of spatial infrastructure development; principles and factors of interaction of the main elements of the productive forces of space; conceptual provisions of interaction of the main factors of social development; 2) directions and methods of ensuring the regulation of transformation processes of social infrastructure - legal block, economic, organizational, environmental, information block; 3) measures to increase the efficiency of transformation of social infrastructure in the systems of social space - operational regulation

The success of the transformation of social infrastructure in the system of the country's social space depends on the formation and implementation of directions for ensuring the effectiveness of the organizational and economic mechanism of this process, which is a set of ways and methods of its regulation. Such a mechanism includes a large number of diverse measures that can be combined into blocks - target, analytical, resource, constructive and forecasting, with the vector directed to efficiency and effectiveness (Fig. 3).

The above classification of numerous and diverse measures into blocks that have a single-functional purpose, namely, to ensure the implementation of a new paradigm for the development of social infrastructure and the effectiveness of the transformation of social space, is the most generalized, and its specification is possible on the basis of the development and implementation of groups of measures of a more practical nature - measures of an economic, technological, organizational, managerial, environmental and spatial nature.

The structural and logical scheme, which reflects the methodological conditionality and determinism of the formation of the optimal structure of regional infrastructure systems in the context of strengthening market relations, is generalized and needs to be specified for each individual region, taking into account its characteristics and specifics.

Along with the organizational aspect, the managerial aspect, in particular the regional level of governance, which includes the social sphere, is important in shaping the paradigm of social infrastructure development. This level of governance is the most complex and at the same time the least practically developed. The fulfillment of social tasks by regional governments is complicated by the economic situation due to limited budgets and insufficient use of traditional methods of managing the regional economy, and the adopted program documents on reforming the mechanism of management, including the social sphere, are ineffective. The main areas of reform include: reorganization of the financing mechanism, introduction of a regulatory procedure for allocating budget allocations; legislative formalization of the guaranteed minimum of social services provided to the population on a free and reduced basis, as well as financing of services above the guaranteed minimum at the expense of the population and enterprises; expansion of sources of financing of social and cultural institutions through the development of sponsorship and commercial activities of these institutions; promotion of this process through the

The introduction of market relations in the social sphere leads to important territorial shifts: the location of social infrastructure enterprises is increasingly shifting to areas of investment activity, where private sector social enterprises are able to accelerate their development. At the same time, opportunities for the development of public sector social facilities are growing there, due to a higher level of tax revenues from private entrepreneurship. This model of social infrastructure development and placement is not a temporary, opportunistic phenomenon, but a rather stable pattern. The functioning of the social infrastructure in the country as a whole and in individual regions will depend on the solution of a number of general and specific tasks, including: creating normal living conditions for the population, full provision of services of the social infrastructure sectors, which would reduce migration; accelerated development of the social infrastructure sectors, which would allow attracting the maximum number of working-age population to it; increasing the volume of social services - in the country as a whole, in individual regions and per capita.

The need for state support for social infrastructure institutions and sectors has recently been increasingly combined with a market-based approach to organizing their functioning and development. Social infrastructure facilities, adapting to the new conditions of life, must actively interact with the entire system of markets - resources, finance, consumer market, labor market, while the service market, like any other market, includes certain and specific economic relations of market participants and boundaries, supply and demand, pricing, methods of regulation, etc. Its participants are, on the one hand, private, cooperative, state, mixed enterprises and organizations, on the other hand, consumers of services, and on the third hand, intermediaries, wholesale and retail trade enterprises, whose forms of organization have expanded significantly. Various ways of producing services, expanding the range of services, and improving the quality of service provision have led to the emergence of new forms of service enterprises and to the growth of the social services market.

As a result of the implementation of the social infrastructure development paradigm, the social services market is being formed as a relatively independent part of the market, which, in turn, is an integral part of the consumer market. The development of this type of market is conditioned by and directly related to the development of economic reforms, elimination of the state monopoly on the production and sale of services within the sectoral system of state-owned enterprises of the social sphere, development of cooperatives, individual entrepreneurship, small enterprises based on private property, etc. [2].

The peculiarity of the social infrastructure sectors is that their end results are characterized by external diversity and complexity of the effect of their influence, expressed in the properties of human capital and changes in the quality of life. Global experience shows that it is impossible to identify and satisfy many of society's needs using market principles alone. Therefore, the state should refrain from initiating the transition of all sectors and institutions of the social sphere to market principles of organization, but there should not be absolute dependence of the social sphere on the state. In this case, a reasonable combination of state and market mechanisms for regulating the social sphere is necessary.

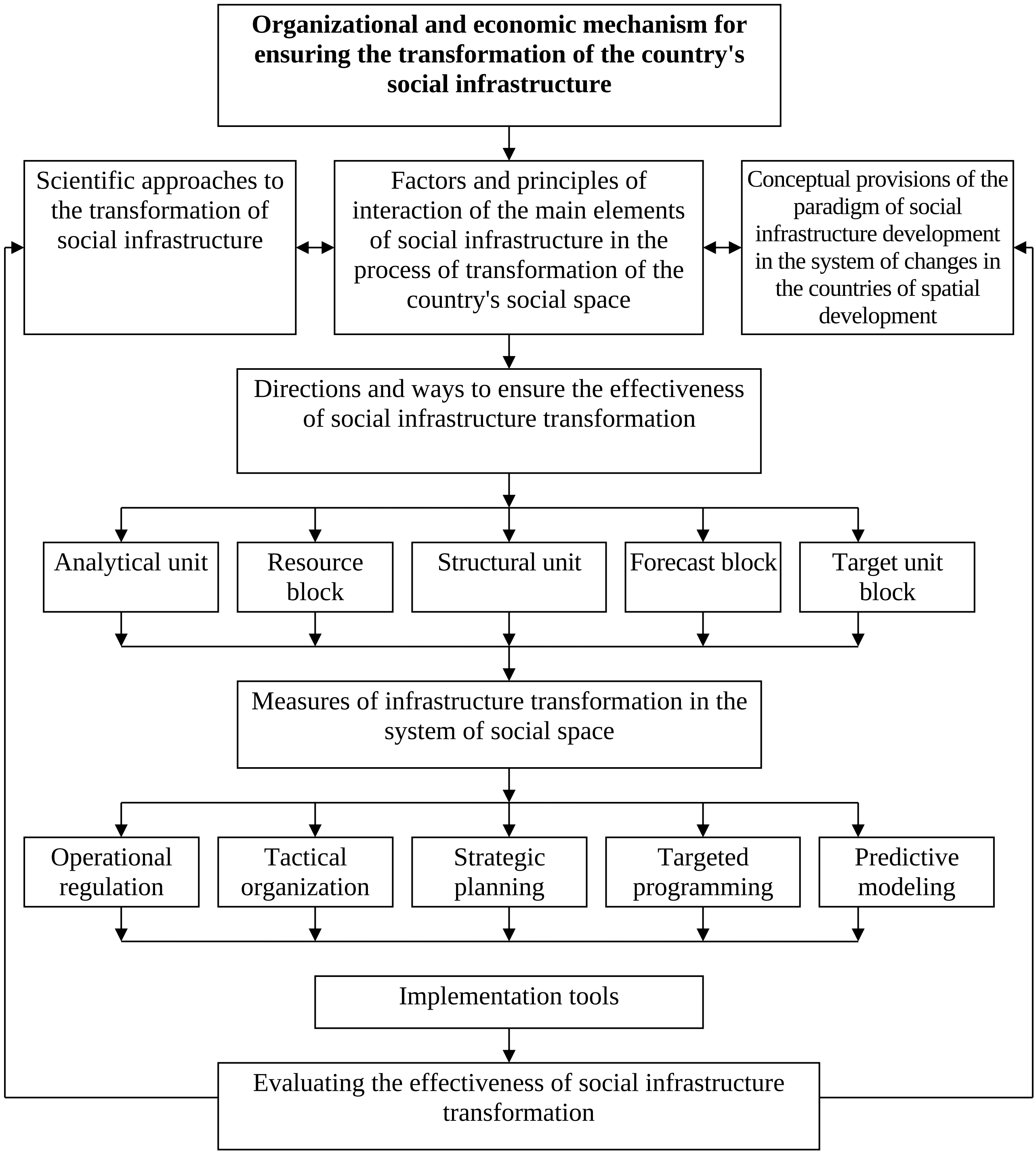

Figure 2. Structure of the organizational and economic mechanism for the transformation of social infrastructure in the system of social space in the agricultural sector

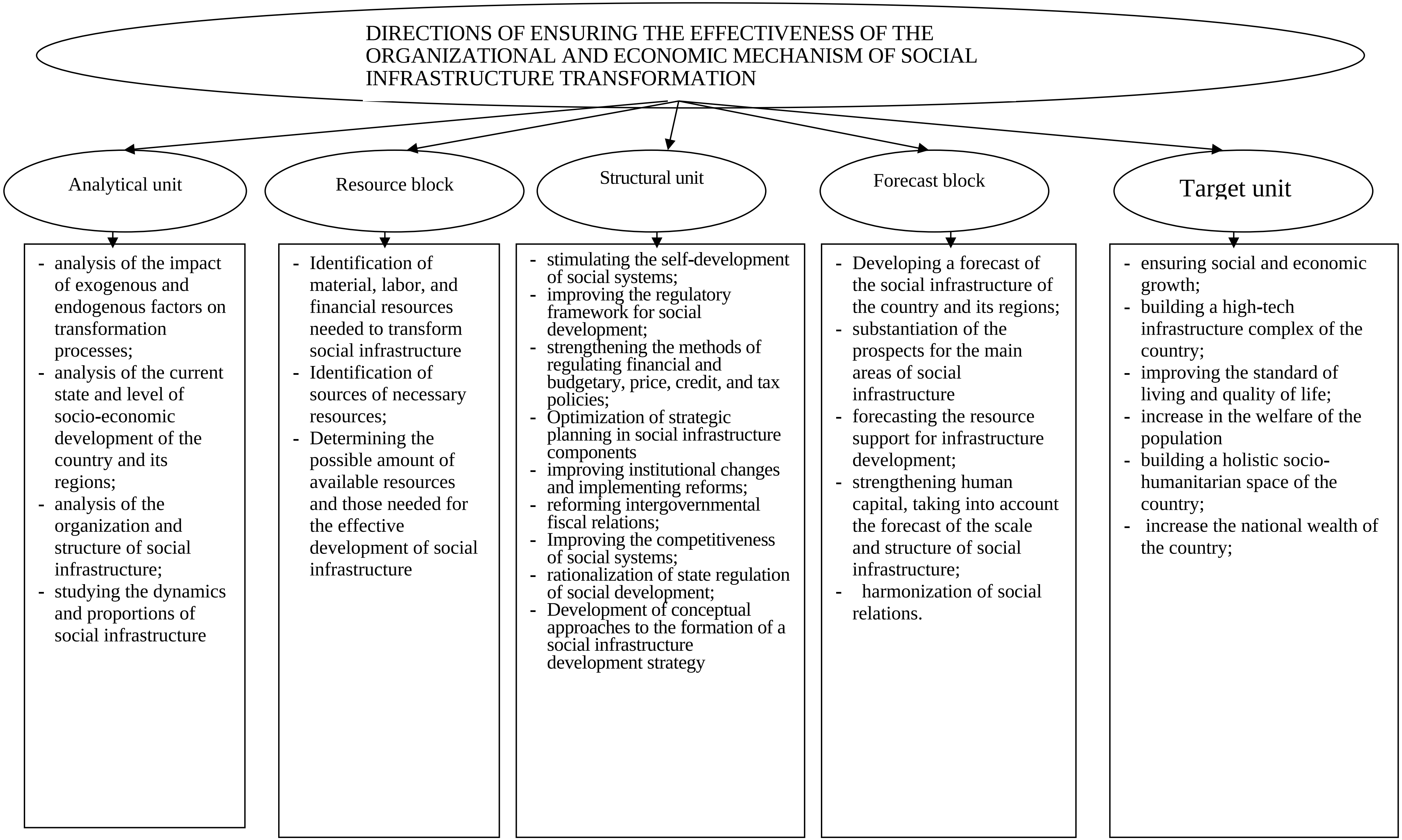

Figure 3. Flowchart of the main components of the system for ensuring the transformation of social infrastructure in the format of implementing the paradigm of its functioning

Historically, sectoral governing bodies have occupied a leading position in the infrastructure sector of our country. Centralized sectoral management in such sectors as education and culture allowed for strict ideological control over the work of institutions and concentrated efforts on solving the most pressing social problems. At the same time, today we can talk about the preservation of the sectoral system of management in the social sphere. The peculiarity of the activity of sectoral social infrastructure management bodies in the current conditions is the absence of a rigid administrative vertical. It should be emphasized that the functioning of sectoral management is significantly influenced by various public organizations, unions, associations, unions, and societies. These include, for example, an association of healthcare workers, an association of industrialists and entrepreneurs, creative unions, pedagogical communities, etc. They are not directly involved in the management of the industry, but along with protecting the interests of the relevant category of employees, they actively participate in the development of the industry regulatory framework, protect the interests of the industry in the executive authorities, participate in the development of long-term programs for the development of the industry, and exercise public control over the activities of organizations and institutions in the industry [4].

Economic reforms have significantly increased the role of territorial governments, which are now the main entities managing social infrastructure. Territorial governments are fully responsible for the socio-economic development of the region and its social sphere. However, as practice shows, the financial resources required to address social problems do not correspond to the powers of regional and local authorities.

Territorial bodies of social sector management are also organized according to the sectoral principle. Therefore, the principle of social sector management, called the territorial-sectoral principle, has now emerged [2]. The main functions performed by the territorial bodies of social sphere management are: development of long-term and medium-term regional forecasts of social infrastructure development; development of the concept of regional social policy and targeted programs aimed at solving the most acute social problems; development of a financial strategy for the development of the territory, including budget, investment, tax policy aimed at creating favorable financial conditions for economic entities of social infrastructure; direct

It is worth noting that the development of the social sphere and its material base in our country has never really been given due attention. Market reforms have further complicated the situation of social sectors. On the one hand, the decline in production has reduced the revenues of the state budget and enterprises, which are the main sources of resources for social sectors. On the other hand, the decline in living standards has significantly increased the burden on social institutions. As a result, reduced budget allocations combined with the need to increase funds for public needs have brought the social sector into a state of crisis, characterized by: a reduction in the volume and quality of social services provided to the population, destruction of the material base, loss of human resources; low technical level of social facilities, which requires intensification of the use of the existing material and technical base of the sectors and the creative potential of employees.

The main organizational functions of social infrastructure and its components in the context of market relations are to ensure: the possibility of functioning of different types of farms and forms of ownership of means of production and labor results; variability of economic decisions in terms of structure and ways of development; the most complete use of resources and products; partnership in economic relations and the form of these relations.

An important element of optimizing the organizational structure and further development of the social infrastructure of the country and its region is the use of a set of tools for its functioning in the context of socio-economic policy, as practical measures, the implementation of which will ensure the achievement of the set goals. The main tools for the development and organization of the infrastructure, as well as the entire economy of the region, are:

- Administrative and legal: economic policy; regional tactical and strategic marketing; innovation management (portfolios of innovations and innovations);

planning; control over the monopoly market; licensing; quotas; certification; public order; local loans and fees;

- socio-economic: monetary policy; fiscal policy; customs policy; pricing policy; privatization policy; foreign trade regulation; promotion of small and medium-sized businesses; structural reform; revenue generation policy; local administration guarantee policy; infrastructure support for production; development of information and communication technologies; innovation policy; environmentalization of production; policy of supporting labor resource potential and its productivity; creation of favorable conditions for
- organizational and legal: investment policy; formation of alternative forms of ownership; creation of various funds; environmental insurance;
- funding of scientific research; intra-regional and international integration; creation of an appropriate institutional system.

The mechanism for implementing the competitive paradigm of social infrastructure development, as an interconnection of a set of levers, measures of influence of organizational and managerial structures on complex and multifaceted reproduction processes, is determined and dictated by social needs. The very approaches to the goals of infrastructure development and the territorial organization of the social infrastructure of the regions are being transformed, where the vector for ensuring additional economic effect is being reoriented to the dominant one of creating a favorable living environment and improving the welfare of the population. Hence, it is advisable to take into account the existing fundamental approaches, taking into account their transformation to the new economic conditions; shifting the center of gravity to the problems of specific territories in terms of national interests. Combining territorial and national interests requires improving the linking links of planning, programming and forecasting, and the use of differentiated economic regulators in plans, models and programs.

The introduction of organizational and economic levers of the mechanism of social infrastructure development and its transformation in terms of enhancing the humanization of social processes is to ensure balanced operation of all its spheres based on the prudent use of resources to solve urgent problems. Particular attention should be paid to studying the role of innovations, the management component, the effective work of all its units, and the use of social guarantees to improve the quality of life of the population.

1.2 Modern paradigm and paradigmatic characteristics of social infrastructure development in the system of social spatial coordinates

Changes in the political, social and economic space of Ukraine have narrowed the essence of the national economy as a mono-object. Ukraine's economy is not a mono-object, but a multi-regional organism that functions on the basis of vertical (center-region) and horizontal (interregional) interaction. This is a new paradigm of the country's environmentally friendly development, and the main vector of development is the search for unity in regional diversity with a focus on using the advantages of each region and interregional cooperation, harmony of interests, and the implementation of the principles of equal opportunities for the population, regardless of where they live.

The large-scale changes, especially of a structural nature, in social economic development that are taking place today under the influence of technical and systemic transformations, cause transformations in the organization of society and its socio-economic systems, the emergence of new elements in economic structures, and updated approaches to solving urgent problems. Hence the expediency of substantiating fundamentally new methodological approaches to the study of the country's leading socio-economic complexes and social systems, developing progressive concepts and their basic provisions in the formation and use of available and possible resources and reserves, and substantiating new paradigmatic characteristics. The national paradigm of socio-economic development that has existed to date, where the country's economy is viewed as a mono-object, has exhausted itself. The formation of market relations leads to transformational processes in all spheres of activity, promotes self-organization and self-regulation of the development of regional socio-economic systems in a single economic space and requires the formation of a new transformational paradigm of modern social and economic development with a combination of regional interests and general economic interests, fitting into the market ideology. The national paradigm is characterized by a transformational and systemic nature.

A paradigm is generally a rigorous scientific theory that is also contained and reflected in a system of concepts that expresses the essential features of reality; it is a model of problem formulation and its solution in a certain time period.

Translated from the Greek, a paradigm is an example, a model, and a set of views and methods of scientific research. Its synonyms are integrity, naturalness, and organicity of worldview and worldview. A paradigm in the methodology of science is a set of values, methods, approaches, technological skills and tools adopted by the scientific community within the framework of generally accepted scientific traditions in a given period of time. In general, a paradigm is a set of theoretical and methodological positions adopted by the scientific community at a certain stage of scientific development and used as a model, standard for scientific research, interpretation of evaluation and systematization of scientific knowledge to change hypotheses and solve problems arising in the process of scientific knowledge. In other words, a paradigm is a model of problem formulation adopted as a model for solving research problems, a dominant way of thinking expressed in a certain completeness and relative consistency of views on surrounding phenomena and things [2].

The Encyclopedic Dictionary defines a paradigm as an initial conceptual scheme, a model of problem formulation and solution, research methods prevailing during a given historical period in the scientific community. J. Barker in his work "Paradigms of Thinking. How to See the New and Succeed in a Changing World", J. Barker considers a paradigm as a system of views and ideas within which we perceive the world around us and predict its behavior in the future. As the world is constantly changing, the rules that worked well in the past are changing, but can become a brake on further development, so it is necessary to reveal the essence of the new paradigm, it is important to notice its emergence in a timely manner and find application for it and choose the most effective and efficient way of action [10].

In the system of paradigmatic characteristics, the process of paradigm shift is important. Paradigm shift is a term first used by the historian of science T. Kuhn in his book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions (1962) to describe changes in the basic assumptions within a leading theory of science. According to Kuhn, a scientific revolution occurs when anomalies are discovered that cannot be explained by the universally accepted paradigm within which scientific progress has been made up to that point. A paradigm can also be defined as a brief description (compact structure) of the main concepts, assumptions, proposals, procedures, and problems in certain independent areas of knowledge or theoretical approaches. In general, it is a set of views and methods of scientific research. A paradigm is a steadily established position of science that has acquired the meaning of indisputable guiding principles of knowledge. A paradigm is a set of ideas, laws, and principles that are accepted and supported by the scientific world [3]. It is a set of fundamental scientific attitudes, ideas and terms that are accepted and shared by society in a certain historical period, as well as a rigid framework, a scheme of something. It is a set of stable and generally significant norms, methods, and schemes of scientific activity that provide for unity in understanding the theory.

The generally accepted paradigm does not define knowledge of everything, but only the essence of knowledge necessary to ensure the evolutionary activity of the individual and social activity.

Based on the economic heritage of L. Mises, F. Hayek, J. Schumpeter, and W. Aiken in understanding the concept of systemic paradigm, Hungarian economist J. Kornai suggested the possibility of a wider use of this concept and a broader understanding of it, allowing for the real existence of alternative paradigms. Since a paradigm is a certain set of a priori beliefs, values, fundamental attitudes about the nature of economic laws and knowledge, alternative paradigms play a more constructive and progressive role in the development of proposals aimed at improving social relations compared to the inert type of thinking in the study of new processes in the economy in transition [4]. After the transitional stage of the national economy is completed, alternative paradigms of transformation processes may receive new vectors of development. The durability of the national paradigm can be explained by the Samuelson-Le Schwalter law, which, when applied to the economy, states that the economic system, experiencing external influence, counteracts it, trying to maintain the previous state [5]. At the same time, when the properties of adaptability are exhausted, the system seeks to preserve its properties and the nature of processes, which occurs through self-organization as a process of creating, reproducing and improving complex dynamic systems [6].

Recently, the importance of regional economic unions and associations focused on the production of consumer goods and consumer services has been increasing. The increase in household incomes has contributed to the growth of effective demand and the growth of consumer market-oriented businesses, such as food and services, whose specificity lies in their close ties to the infrastructure of individual regions. This contributed to the formation of regional models of survival and development based on the use of local resource potential and the characteristics of the territories as a manifestation of a certain level of self-organization. Self-organization, depending on internal factors, implies a radical restructuring of the structural components of the regional economy, including the social sphere, as a manifestation of transformational dynamics and the formation of a peculiar development paradigm.

When studying the problems of social infrastructure, it is worth remembering that the state is not a single economic unit without internal differentiation, but a multi-level regional model as a set of regional economies and relevant management structures, the development of which is based on taking into account the needs of the local economy, self-organization of regions as a process of creation, reproduction and improvement of complex dynamic structures. If we look at the national economy through the prism of regional systems, through the regional development paradigm, it becomes clear that the national economy is a set of regional economies, a set of regional socio-economic systems with differentiation of their development with the spatial arrangement of the country as a synthesis of local, regional, interregional and national economies within the common market [4].

The set of economic and social reforms of the post-Soviet period has formed a fundamentally new, unstable and long-term system of territorial organization of all aspects of life, which is constantly transforming. There is an objectively determined, large-scale transition to a new spatial economy, a new social and settlement system, a new structure of relations between the center and the region, state and local governments, authorities and business entities. This transition is accompanied by territorial localization, dispersion, centralization, increased social and economic activity, and differentiation of the parameters of the regional economy and social sphere. The expansion of economic ties is based on market benefits and in the interests of large corporations, while the potential of local markets remains low. The process of regionalization of social development, including social infrastructure, is gaining new qualities.

Solving the problems of transformation of the social sphere on the basis of reorganization of the main blocks of social infrastructure, formation of a system to ensure its effectiveness on the basis of implementation of an innovative model of economic growth requires elaboration of directions for its further development on the basis of substantiation of the conceptual foundations and methodological applied aspects of its functioning, formation of a new competitive paradigm of development and territorial organization of the social sphere and its component - infrastructure with a combination of The study of the prerequisites, factors, principles of formation of the social infrastructure system made it possible to form such a paradigm of its development based on the current paradigm of regional development of Ukraine.

We define the competitive paradigm of formation and development of social infrastructure as a conceptual idea, scheme and model of the process of mutually coordinated construction of complex and dynamic development of its subjects and organizations of all forms of ownership, which carry out their activities on the basis of internal and external competition with business organizations on the basis of equivalent goals, partnership, duties and responsibilities. The scheme of the competitive paradigm of the studied process with the definition of the prerequisites and factors of its formation, functions, constituent attributes and basic provisions, methods and measures of its implementation in the direction of improving the development and territorial organization of social infrastructure is presented in Fig. 4.

The main prerequisites and factors for building a paradigm for the development and territorial organization of social infrastructure include, first of all, the peculiarities of the growing processes of globalization and regionalization, geopolitical situation, stability of socio-economic development, as well as natural resource, economic, demographic, environmental and social factors, structural shifts, changes in the management system and the growth of inter-sectoral and inter-regional integration.

The nodal provisions and attributes of the paradigm of development and organization of social infrastructure are the expansion of public-private partnerships in its main areas and subdivisions, ensuring the integration of the complex's entities with other types of economic activity, the regulatory influence of the state at all stages of their development, and a combination of state regulation and market mechanisms of self-regulation.

The key function assigned to the paradigm is to optimize the territorial structure and spatial organization of social infrastructure, expand investment and innovation activities in all areas of the infrastructure complex, deepen the complex's ties with other areas of activity, create new progressive forms of organization and production and service provision, and develop strategic directions for its future development.

The competitive-parity paradigm of development and systemic territorial organization of social infrastructure provides for the comprehensive and dynamic development of its enterprises and organizations of all forms of ownership on the basis of competition, on the terms of equal rights and parity relations with a vector for the humanization of social development.

Its main provisions in the context of the expansion of the market mechanism of economic management include: a flexible combination of market methods of management with state regulation; formation and functioning of newly formed business entities as open socially oriented systems; maintaining a balance of interests of market participants and consumers of their products; further development of partnerships between different types of activities; implementation of an adequate pricing mechanism; regulation of the representation of the parties in the system of relations.

In the process of development of social infrastructure in accordance with the paradigm of its territorial organization in the context of the modern paradigm of regional development, the infrastructure potential and specificity of infrastructure relations determine the basis for the functioning of its regional links in the forms and methods determined by the peculiarities of infrastructure production. Hence, the possibility of functioning within them of various forms of ownership and organizations of production and provision of services, the objectivity of existence and the importance of socio-economic, territorial and organizational structure.

The formation of a competitive paradigm for the development and organization of social infrastructure was based on the consideration of a wide range of scientific research methods as an integral part of it, in particular, the following were used: monographic, historical, abstract-logical, economic-statistical, system-complex and system-structural analysis, structuring, economic-mathematical modeling, factor analysis, logical analysis and comparison, index and comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, cause-and-effect relationship, balance sheet analysis, and

The main methods of studying social infrastructure of a general economic nature are: systemic; structural and functional; comparative; historical; regulatory; institutional; functional; modeling of humanitarian processes.

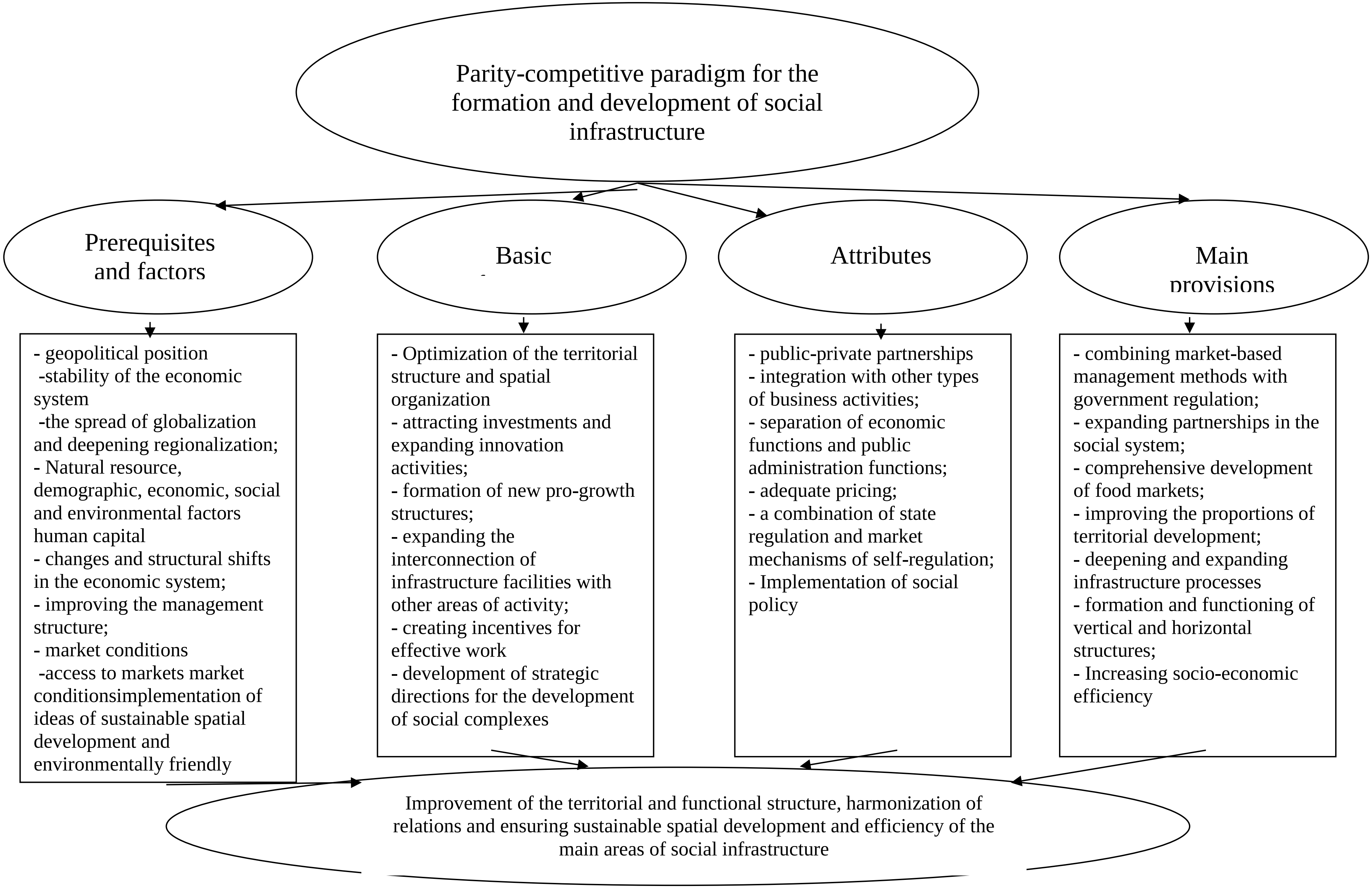

Figure 4 Generalized scheme of the parity-competitive paradigm of social infrastructure development.

When forming and implementing the paradigm of social infrastructure development, the wide range of research methods used should be divided into three groups: general scientific, economic and humanitarian, and special scientific. In the first case, we are talking about such methods as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, diagnosis and prognosis, definition and classification, comparison and analogy, observation and experiment, statistical analysis and economic and mathematical modeling, verification, and forecasting. The second group of methods is that tools of this kind are used mainly in the social sciences and humanities and include methods of historical-comparative and synchronic-comparative research, analysis of documents and sources, tests, interviews, questionnaires, study of stereotypes and traditions. The third group of methods includes techniques developed in the humanitarian sphere: simulation modeling of humanitarian situations, multivariate statistical and comparative analysis using computer technology.

Research methods can be classified in different areas depending on the goals set, in particular: by content, by time of action, by level of influence, by object of influence, by parameter of action, by scale and direction of action, by method of decision-making (Fig. 5).

The formation and implementation of the paradigm was based on and took into account the following principles: rationality and efficiency, complexity, resource saving, legality and legal security, balance and proportionality, systematicity, specialization, priority, sequence, environmental improvement, regional integration, territorial division of labor, globalization, competitive localization of production, deepening of specialization and diversification of competitive production.

The basis for the formation of the social infrastructure development paradigm is the use of various methodological approaches to assessing the state and development of regional systems, including social ones, and various procedures: the use of the process of optimizing target indicators (multi-purpose or optimization of the main indicator); the use of the method of integration and construction of aggregate indicators (using rating, scoring, normalized indicators); the use of comparative analysis as a comparison of partial or integrated indicators with different conditions

As for the methods, they may include: a methodology for assessing the economic conditions that affect the development of social infrastructure, which allows identifying the peculiarities associated with its territorial localization; a methodology for assessing the level of development of social infrastructure on the example of healthcare and education (object and sectoral structure); a methodology for assessing the accessibility of social infrastructure for the population of the region, which allows assessing the extent to which the development of social infrastructure takes into account the needs and capabilities of people living in the region.

The solution of complex multifactorial and multidimensional problems of infrastructure development and territorial organization of social structures requires means of solving them, and technologies for the development and organization of the region's infrastructure economy have a wide range of applications. Among them are: technological organizations based on the scenario approach; management technologies that include 2 approaches - project and program-targeted. The program-targeted approach, as a tool of regional policy to regulate social processes of regional development, includes: analysis of the situation and level of infrastructure development of the region, systematization of existing problems and projects and their solution; development of the concept of development of social infrastructure of the region - its perspective vision and priorities, "trees" of goals; development of targeted programs [10].

In terms of implementing the parity-competitive paradigm of formation and development of social infrastructure, it is important to establish, form and develop various integration forms of production and organizational nature in coordination with regional and state programs. Their activity contributes to the concentration of material and financial resources in priority sectors of social infrastructure and allows concentrating heterogeneous capital in such structures to activate activities. Such structures are, first of all, strategic alliances, the essence of which is revealed as a form of cooperation between business entities on the basis of a long-term agreement on mutually beneficial partnership of enterprises of different forms of ownership in the social infrastructure system. Strategic alliances are successfully and actively used in developed countries, where they are applied in the leading basic industries to intensify innovation activities at large industrial enterprises, whose stable operation is achieved through cooperation between equal partners - companies and their coordinated activities.

Global experience demonstrates a model of infrastructure development that combines market organization and orientation based on economic interest with the advantages of large-scale production. The relevant conceptual model is implemented through the formation of various integrated intra-industry and inter-industry financial and production structures. Integrated associations are either new legal entities with the organizational and legal form of joint stock companies or structures created on the basis of a large and economically sustainable integrator enterprise by combining capital, including private capital. These are investment-attractive structures for investors, characterized by transparency of accounting and financial activities, as well as extensive partnerships.

Unfortunately, in our country, there is little experience and knowledge of using the potential of strategic alliances, and the scale of their spread is insignificant, despite the high efficiency of their activities. There is little experience of their functioning in the machine-building and food industries, where they are the basis for solving scientific and technical problems, using unclaimed resources, accelerating the development of innovations, developing economic ties, and expanding markets.

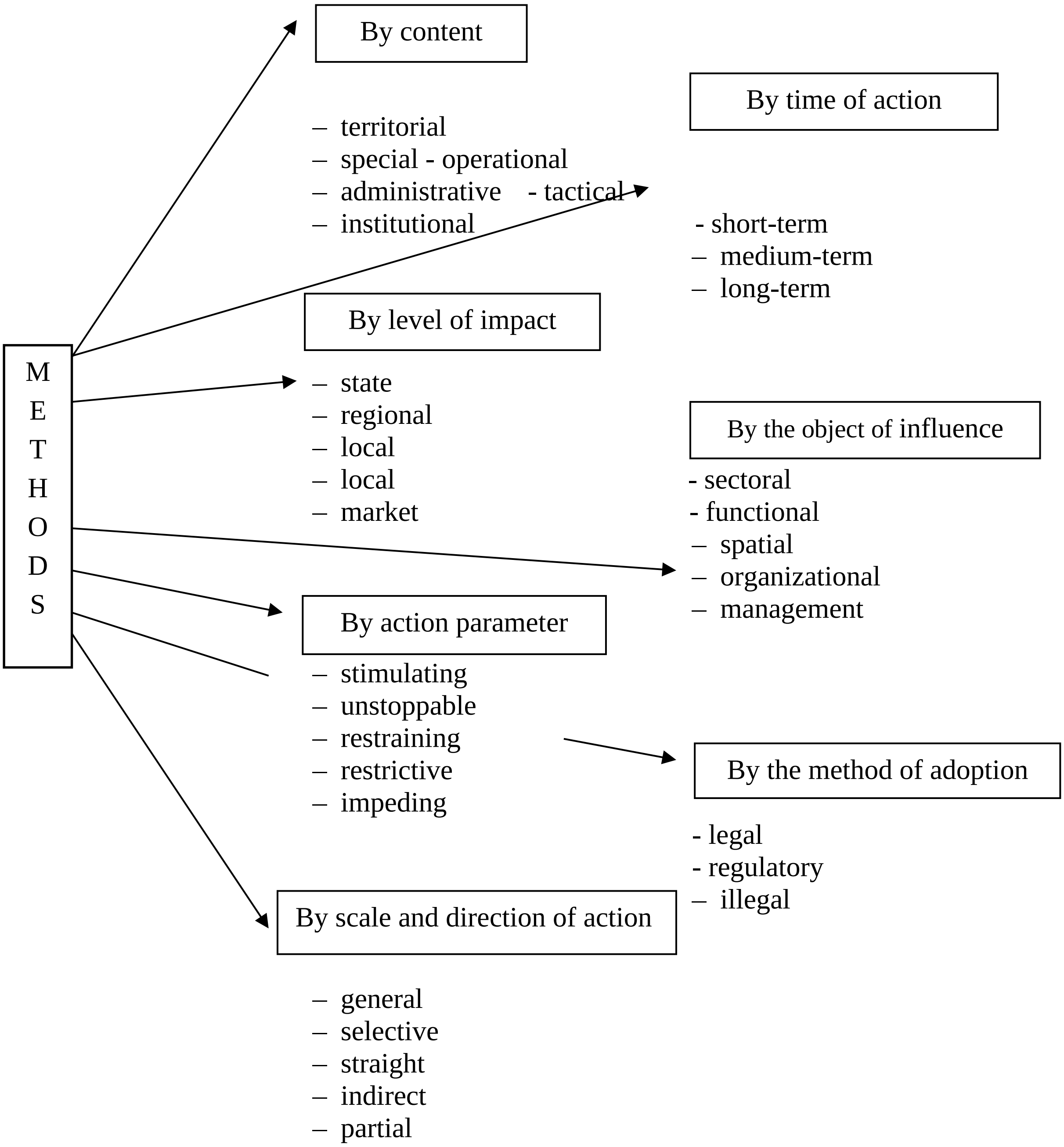

Figure 5. Methods of regulating the organization and development of social infrastructure

The existing difficulties in the formation and functioning of these forms are primarily related to the lack of special laws regulating their activities. At present, they are formed either on the basis of contractual agreements - functional agreements for the formation of a legal entity, or as agreements on participation in assets without the formation of a new enterprise. In the future, it is important to adopt the experience of developed countries, primarily the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, in the formation and functioning of strategic alliances to achieve strategic economic development goals.

According to the new paradigm of social infrastructure development, where significant transformations of the sectoral and territorial structure are taking place, structural shifts are reflected in the development of new forms of spatial organization with the expansion of the network of relations in the areas of production and sales, in search of access to world markets. The main priority areas for the development of the infrastructure sector are: updating the technological base through intensified investment activity; improving the use of financial market instruments; increasing innovation activity; improving the institutional structure of business, organizational and managerial development activities through agreements between regional and central government agencies; and organizing integrated innovation-type complexes.

Such associations are stably functioning economic systems. Several types of integrated strategic plan structures already operate in Ukraine, numbering more than 4,000 units: associations, corporations, consortia, and concerns. More than 2,700 associations alone operate in the country. Integration structures can easily change their configuration, respond quickly to market changes, and influence the territorial structure and regional organization.

The imperative of the prospective development of social infrastructure is the creation of new and increasing the efficiency of existing specialized enterprises through their integration, corporatization, and cooperation, which are promising in terms of competitiveness. The modeling of corporate associations is based on the general laws of social development, and the content of infrastructure cooperation is largely determined by the forms and types of social infrastructure.

In the context of the paradigm, the integration orientation of market-type social infrastructure enterprises is expressed in the creation of firms, associations, or entry into large vertically integrated structures. Such soft forms of integration as unions, alliances, and associations are being created and developed.

The main organizational functions of social infrastructure and its components in the context of market relations are to ensure: the possibility of functioning of different types of farms and forms of ownership of means of production and labor results; variability of economic decisions in terms of structure and ways of development; the most complete use of resources and products; partnership in economic relations and the form of these relations.

The activities of modern integration entities, including strategic alliances, clusters, and holdings, require state regulation of their activities and increased financial support from local budgets to create normal living conditions for the population.

Substantiation of the specific-priority paradigm of development and territorial organization of social infrastructure made it possible to determine the nature of this process, its stages and main directions by component blocks in the plan: Block 1 - assessment of the situation and the state of formation and development of social infrastructure (identification of prerequisites, analysis of factors and the level of development of its main components); Block 2 - development of priority areas of development in two vectors: traditional approach (selection of traditional areas of development and organization, implementation of the existing development strategy; development of an export-oriented development policy; selection of a traditional model of infrastructure development); and perspective approach (development of a new social policy, investment support for the development of

The new paradigm of social infrastructure development based on the use of resource potential in the context of the modern paradigm of regional development should be based on strengthening its capacity as a basis for dynamic processes of intensification of economic and social activities on an innovative basis, increasing the role of production and expanding the provision of services, primarily **those aimed at** meeting the needs of the general population for high-quality goods and services, as well as environmental protection.

Such a vector, according to the new paradigm of social infrastructure development, allows, taking into account the universal priorities of social democracy, sustainable development and international integration, to shift the emphasis of state policy to the specifics of the national social space, to cover the most vital problems of overcoming disparities in social development, namely

- Improving and balancing proportions at both the regional and sectoral levels; ensuring effective structural changes in the social sphere in line with the existing natural, economic and socio-economic prerequisites;

- Improving the technical and technological level and technical equipment of the infrastructure sectors, optimizing the introduction of innovations in all areas of the complex with the appropriate renewal of fixed assets;

- delimitation of the fields of activity of economic market laws and administrative and legal mechanisms of state development and protection of the population.

The new paradigm of development of market relations in the field of social infrastructure requires an appropriate level of development of its interconnected elements that ensure its integral functioning. The existing imbalances in resource, personnel and financial support necessitate the formation of markets for relevant services as objective combinations of naturally related relationships between the objects of a particular process regarding the production and sale of services, ensuring the effectiveness of innovation, increasing competitiveness through the use of new mechanisms of market activity to achieve the main goal - the growth of the country's human capital. This applies, first of all, to the housing market, the medical services market, the education market, etc.

The main measures of the paradigm are: implementation of socio-economic programs for the development of the region, implementation of investment programs, maintaining the image of the region, introducing innovations and creating new goods and services, ensuring entrepreneurial activity, combining market methods of management with public administration, maintaining a balance of demand and consumption in the region, implementing the ideas of sustainable development, and environmentally friendly functioning.

Based on the formulated paradigm, the main conceptual direction for solving important socio-economic problems of regional development should be the compatibility of the macroeconomic approach and its spatial reflection - regionalization.

The development and implementation of a paradigm for the formation and development of social infrastructure will ensure the optimization of interregional proportions and spatial balance in the development of the country's regions. This vector allows:

- to cover the most vital issues of overcoming disproportions in social development, to improve economic proportions at both regional and sectoral levels;

- Ensure effective structural changes in the social sphere in accordance with the available resource potential and prerequisites for social development;

- to form an appropriate rational specialization of social infrastructure;

- streamlining the regulatory framework for economic activity,

strengthening integration into the global community.

The paradigm as a general document on improving the organization and development of social infrastructure, its functioning, which forms its research methodology on the basis of systemic, specific and information approaches, is based on a comprehensive analysis of the conditions and state of development of the social complex of countries and regions, substantiation of prospects, identification of priorities with indicators on the basis of which social development programs and projects will be drawn up, and will determine specific short-, medium- and long-term development goals. Such conceptual approaches of the paradigm, including analytical, conceptual and forecast stages of development of the social infrastructure of the territory, infrastructure interconnections, various measures to increase the investment attractiveness of social spheres, the effectiveness of social development, as well as mechanisms of interaction between the government and business, will be the basis for the coordination of goals and joint mutual functioning, making the right balanced management decisions aimed at ensuring economic growth and improving the quality and level of

1.3 Financial and managerial aspects of the development and functioning of social infrastructure

It is well known that one of the key parameters of transformational changes that characterize their quality is the level of development of their infrastructure support, which is a crucial element in the formation of sustainable conditions for the development of all economic processes in the country and its regions without exception. The development of social infrastructure is directly dependent on financial support and the effectiveness of management processes.

Modern infrastructure provision is an important subsystem of the market economy in terms of the scale, volume and nature of the resources involved, as well as the level of influence on the dynamics and structure of the domestic national product. As an independent subsystem, infrastructure is inherent in all national and regional models of market economy without exception, so its theoretical systemic understanding and practical actions, financial and managerial support for its development aimed at increasing its efficiency are extremely relevant.

In recent years, the conceptual and theoretical approach to the definition of infrastructure has been radically changing: while previously the traditional approach to understanding this concept as an auxiliary, secondary economic category was applied, now, specifying the nature of infrastructure, it is believed that the most essential feature of this category is its role in creating the general prerequisites for the reproduction process, the general conditions for production growth and progress, which modifies approaches to management and its financial support. It is seen as a system of functional elements and relations that ensure the realization of individual and collective interests of a group of economic entities, and in the process of realizing these interests, infrastructure creates conditions for existence and development, regulates and services economic relations.

The effective operation of the social infrastructure of the country and its regions largely depends on the financial support of its business entities and the level of development of regional financial management. The main task of financial management is to ensure the sustainability of the focus on optimal profits and self-financing of infrastructure enterprises, optimal commodity production activities, control of credit, budgetary estimates, investment flows and expenses, standardization of accounting in the operational and financial management system, and achievement of internal balance and dynamic equilibrium aimed at optimizing production activities and service provision.

The scale of transformation processes in the country's economy during the period of expansion of market conditions necessitates overcoming the recession and accelerating economic growth in the social and infrastructure sector through the introduction of new organizational forms and types of economic activity, achievements of scientific and technological progress, know-how, and intellectual capital. The specificity of the transformational dynamics of economic processes in Ukraine determines the intensification of regional economic markets, whose balanced and proportional development ensures the efficiency of reproduction processes and the growth of people's welfare. In this regard, along with the capital, labor, finance, securities and other markets, a significant role is played by the food market with its extensive system of regional food markets of various profiles, whose activities are aimed at increasing the level of food supply to the population and raw materials to industry in the system of forming a single national market, and the mechanism and procedure for organizing and implementing management activities in them are the key to strengthening integration ties in the country's single economic space.

Ukraine is a country with a unique agricultural resource potential, and its food market is of paramount importance for the population and food security of the country. The development of the country's economy largely depends on the performance of this market, which has great potential but is poorly realized due to a number of internal and external obstacles. As the analysis has shown, this problem has many unresolved tasks. For example, the issues of financial stability of regional food markets have not been fully studied, and the directions of increasing financial support for their development and stability, defining the mechanism, implementing measures of such a plan and sources of their implementation are not sufficiently developed.

The implementation of economic reforms and the transition to qualitatively new development milestones involve the creation of appropriate conditions for the food sector and its infrastructure to enter the sphere of stability with further economic growth and improvement of production and economic relations.

The food market produces significant volumes of food products, transports, stores, processes agricultural products, and delivers them to consumers, meeting the needs of the population for environmentally friendly food and consumer goods. Its products are sold primarily on food markets, which are a set of economic relations that have developed in the field of exchange for the sale of goods, products and services. The level of their development depends on the economic potential of the food sector and its infrastructure, effective demand of the population, the level of production of the sector's products, the degree of development of production and market infrastructure, interregional integration, the nature of foreign economic activity, and the level of protection of the domestic market. It is structured by products of agriculture, processing industries, infrastructure, wholesale and retail trade.

It is worth noting that the basis for the formation of the complex and the functioning of food markets is agro-industrial integration, the process of strengthening production ties and organic connection of agriculture with other industries, including infrastructure, which serve agriculture and bring its products to the consumer. In a market economy, strict state-regulated relations have proven to be ineffective; the most common forms of convergence of economic interests between agriculture and the processing industry are direct business ties, barter transactions, leasing operations, and various forms of state support in the production and transportation of high-quality food products.

Further development of this sector, strengthening and expanding the functioning of regional food markets face an important problem - lack of financial resources. The main sources of financial support for this important area of activity, namely the use of enterprises' own funds, borrowed funds and government revenues, are insignificant and therefore ineffective. The financial aspect of the functioning of the food complex and the agro-industrial market, due to its importance, requires determining their financial potential and financial resources. Financial potential, as a generalized characteristic of time- and place-specific resources, is a set of relations concerning the movement of financial resources in the circulation of enterprises and organizations, as well as financial resources that can be attracted by the credit system into economic circulation and additionally created as a result of accelerating reproduction processes. The financial instability of most enterprises of the complex is due to the reduction of investment activity, which does not ensure even simple reproduction of material goods. The way out of this difficult situation is possible by restoring a full-fledged investment process, using direct and indirect regulatory levers to ensure the formation of a sufficiently high level of investment at the expense of both own and borrowed funds.

The lack of financial resources necessitates the search for additional opportunities and forms of attracting them to agro-industrial activities, including through the formation of new organizational and production structures of market-type entrepreneurial activities, improvement of raw material zones, and optimization of their development in various industrial subcomplexes.

Based on the principles of structural-oriented analysis, the main subject of the state system is society as a whole. The general conditions for its functioning are created by the state, which forms the administrative and economic foundations of society. In other words, the system of public administration, the system of value added production and the system of financial support of these processes at the state level form the system of infrastructure support.

The composition of activities that form the infrastructure is determined by the priorities of society at a particular stage of development. The content of infrastructure is determined by the internal economic unity of the industries that form it and the types of activities. Since the improvement of infrastructure has a positive impact on the economy, it can be argued that the impact on the processes of socio-economic development and, in particular, the success of the use of specific tools of state regulation of development will be successful only if it corresponds to the level of infrastructure development, its needs and capabilities.

The insufficient level of infrastructure development in Ukraine and the actual neglect of the importance of regulatory mechanisms in managing transformational economic processes are the main reasons for the lack of efficiency in implementing reforms in the country. Meanwhile, it is infrastructure and its institutions that act as conductors and the deep substance of market relations in a transitional economy.

Today, there are a number of negative socio-economic factors affecting the development of infrastructure support for both the national and regional economies. In particular, contradictions and contradictions between different levels of government, imperfect regulatory framework and methodological support, unsatisfactory condition of many infrastructure facilities, lack of resources, lack of a system to encourage resource saving, asynchronous functioning of infrastructure facilities, lack of regulation and control of enterprises in the new economic environment, lack of competitive relations in the production and service sectors, etc. Along with the general problems of the infrastructure management system, there are specific organizational problems in its individual components, as well as problems of a sectoral and production nature.

Due to the absence of a specific system that would comprehensively assess the infrastructure of the regions and the country as a whole, the following sectoral groups of infrastructure support for socio-economic development should be distinguished: a) the sector of value added, based on the main principle of entrepreneurship - profit; b) the sector of human life support, focused on the performance of socio-economic functions and creation of conditions for collective consumption, including: education and training; health care and prevention of health

The determining sector of infrastructure support for the functioning of the regional socio-economic system is the state legal and budgetary support. The main purpose of the state mechanism of the region is to ensure the effectiveness of economic and social and legal relations in the region.

Infrastructure functions implemented at the regional level include two interrelated blocks: the block of financial support for the functioning and development of the region and the block of administrative and legal regulation and management.

Financial and infrastructural support for the long-term development of the region, in accordance with the existing regulatory framework, is realized through development budgets.

The system of the current budget of the region provides funding for the following infrastructure functions: financing of social protection and social security; financing of the transport system, which is socially important but not competitive enough in the market; financing of educational, healthcare, cultural, physical education and sports institutions; financing of collective consumption funds of the territorial community, housing and communal construction costs; financing of civil defense measures, law enforcement agencies; maintenance of

The system of development budgets is characterized by multi-level cyclicality, and their implementation ensures the improvement of the functioning of the entire socio-economic system of the country and its regions. Today, about 70 percent of social infrastructure facilities are transferred to the balance sheets of city, village and settlement councils. However, the current scheme of intergovernmental transfers results in a situation where local governments have no incentives to effectively develop social infrastructure in their communities. Development problems are inherent in both general-purpose social facilities (educational, medical, cultural, and amenity facilities, etc.) and special-purpose facilities (facilities specializing in serving vulnerable and disabled persons, etc. and providing social assistance).

The most acute problems in the development of social infrastructure facilities in Ukraine's regional systems are as follows:

- uncertainty and disordered ownership of social infrastructure subsystems;
- insufficient budget funds for the effective functioning and development of the relevant facilities and the lack of effective incentives to raise funds from other sources;
- imperfect system of spatial arrangement and territorial location of social infrastructure facilities;
- insufficient staffing levels, low qualifications of employees and unsatisfactory working conditions in the industry;

- low quality of services provided to the population by social infrastructure facilities [2,3,4].

In the development of the country's social infrastructure in order to improve the living standards of the population and ensure the most favorable conditions for reproduction and life, management priority is especially important as an important factor of regulatory influence on infrastructure facilities at the national, regional, municipal and local levels. The imperfection of management activities and state regulation of the organizational and managerial structure of the infrastructure sector requires its reorganization. The main principle of reorganization of the infrastructure management system is its decentralization while maintaining responsibility for performance at each level of the system, and preserving the management vertical as a prerequisite for the effective implementation of state policy in this area.

The development and maintenance of social infrastructure is the responsibility of local budgets, which do not meet the needs of social infrastructure development. It is necessary to systematically and consistently finance social infrastructure facilities from all possible sources. Since the vast majority of social expenditures in the country are transferred to the level of communities to be financed from local budgets and expenditures on social and cultural sphere (health care, spiritual and physical development, education, social protection and social security) make up the vast majority of local budget expenditures, this requires appropriate financial support to fulfill these social obligations of the state.

The long period of reforming the social protection system shows that there are a number of unresolved problems in the area of financing. The lack of funds in local budgets causes most of their expenditures to be spent on the maintenance of social infrastructure, primarily on wages. Expenditures that would solve significant problems of housing and communal services, transport infrastructure, and life support remain underfunded.

Own funds of local budgets should be used to meet purely local needs. Social sector expenditures should be financed by fixed sources of income, i.e., national funds and transfers [3].

The mechanism for financing social sector expenditures from local budgets is subventions as a transfer of special-purpose funds, including social protection subventions, which requires strengthening incentives to save money and improve the efficiency of social protection at the local level. Instead of extensively increasing the amount of social expenditures and expanding the range of social security, it is necessary to radically improve the quality and efficiency of social services, which will ensure an organic combination of the tasks of stimulating economic growth and strengthening its social component.

Further solving the problems of social infrastructure development requires improved governance, a clear delineation of competencies (rights and responsibilities) of agencies and enterprises on the one hand and local authorities on the other, improved structure of the budget process and optimization of local budget planning.

The structure of the budget process includes two components: budget planning (preparation, review, approval) and budget execution. Budget planning is a set of organizational, technical, methodological and methodological measures to allocate budget revenues and expenditures in the course of their preparation, review and approval.

Budget planning is based on a system of principles and is carried out on the basis of the following principles: its organizational interconnection with economic and social planning; the central place of budget planning in the financial planning system; the targeted nature of allocations; the unity of plans; the balance of revenues and expenditures; and scientific basis.

In general, budget planning **is a** specific tool of the financial management system aimed at improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the public and local sectors, which is carried out by setting budget targets not only for the planned year, but also for the future. However, at the local level, the amount of local budget revenues from the activities of local authorities is not determined.

The development of social infrastructure is accompanied by the emergence of new forms and methods of managing the material and technical base of social development (inter-district planning, comprehensive programs for the development of territories, maps of the distribution of institutions, etc.)

Unfortunately, there are no plans to build the infrastructure as a whole, and the funds allocated for its development do not meet the overall scale of people's needs. Local authorities do not always have the necessary powers and rights to implement and perform important tasks, which requires a reassessment of their role and an increase in the status of their management activities.

The priority areas for further development of social infrastructure facilities in the country and its regions, taking into account the existing proposals of leading domestic scientists and economists, are as follows [1,2,3,9,11,12,13].

With regard to expanding the range and improving the quality of social services, it is advisable to build new or re-profile existing social enterprises in the following areas: forming a system of social services that meets the needs of the population, modernizing existing and introducing new types of social services; introducing mechanisms that will encourage social service providers to continuously improve their quality; improving the management of public expenditures on social services for the purpose of their transparent, flexible and rational use

Given the extremely important role of investing in social infrastructure, the development of this system should be directed at: expanding investment and innovation activities in the main areas of social infrastructure; ensuring transparency and openness of decision-making concerning community residents; pooling resources from various sources, both local and international, to reform and develop the social sector; introducing competitive mechanisms for the allocation of budget funds to solve local problems with the involvement of organizations of different

introducing permanent mechanisms for engaging citizens in identifying priority issues of settlements and ensuring the involvement of citizens in solving local problems; introducing monitoring and evaluation of social programs and projects implemented at the community level; promoting the formation of socially responsible businesses.

It is worth noting that the use of resources of commercial organizations for the development of social infrastructure should be intensified, which requires the following measures to stimulate the participation of commercial organizations in solving social problems: creation of favorable organizational and legal conditions for the activities of business entities involved in solving social problems; provision of tax, fee, rent and other payment benefits to enterprises and organizations engaged in patronage, sponsorship, charitable activities; ensuring targeted

Practical implementation of measures to improve the efficiency of social infrastructure functioning is possible by taking measures to ensure optimal further development of the country's social infrastructure. The main goal of reforming social infrastructure at the local level is to preserve and ensure the effective functioning and further development of the service sector to meet the socio-cultural, housing and communal and household needs of the population.

Further solution of the problems of social infrastructure development and implementation of program-targeted projects requires improvement of management, clearer delineation of competence (rights and obligations) of agencies and enterprises, on the one hand, and local authorities, on the other. A prominent place in the system of measures should be occupied by the introduction of new relationships between governing bodies and enterprises and institutions. This includes the development and improvement of contractual relations, flexible tax and credit policies, the use of various types of benefits, the formation of orders, etc. Successful implementation of measures to improve the management system requires a more complete use of the territory's potential, which will allow it to form objective strategic forecasts of social infrastructure development.