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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING SUSTAINABLE FUNCTIONING OF THE SECURITY SYSTEM

The article establishes that the identification of infrastructural deficits of a social nature in the economic sphere is the methodological basis for identifying “bottlenecks” in the formation of a comprehensively equipped infrastructural environment of the territory. In this regard, the work has constructed a model for the development of system security, both in subject-functional and static-dynamic terms, which is interconnected with a system of tools for eliminating infrastructure deficits in various municipalities (territorial communities). The main goal of forming the social and economic infrastructure in accordance with the presented model is the comprehensive social and economic development, eliminating social differentiation of territories by improving the availability of basic social services. It is argued that authorities must ensure the implementation of a balanced policy (social, financial-economic, credit, budgetary-distribution, energy, medical, environmental, migration, etc.). It is emphasized that the main vector of state and regional management should be aimed at analyzing and diagnosing the degree of provision of territories with infrastructure objects in a quantitative and functional context, provisional measures to maintain the functioning of existing objects and eliminate territorial imbalances in the placement and localization of infrastructure objects.

Key words: public management, public management mechanisms, global security, national security, economic security, energy security, ecological sphere, social security, social development, sustainable development, urban agglomerations, infrastructure, migration, migration processes, mental health, health care, reformation, lobbying.

Problem setting. Today, Ukraine must apply complex mechanisms to ensure the sustainable functioning of Ukraine's own security system, which (system) includes social, economic, energy, environmental. At the same time, all these sub-fields have a mutual influence on each other. According to the latest studies, 400,000 of its citizens may leave Ukraine by the end of 2024 due to the deterioration of the ecological situation and the sensitivity of electricity. In turn, the increase in migration flows leads to a decline in economic growth, lowers the level of tax deductions and the filling of budgets. This poses a threat to the defense of Ukraine's own territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

Recent research and publications analysis. Scientists O. Berdanova, V. Bulba, T. Derun, O. Kryukov, O. Lebedinska, A. Lelechenko, E. Libanova, S. Moroz, H. Ortina, L. Sergienko, O. Sydoruk and others were engaged in the study of issues of formation and development of the social infrastructure, economic and environmental sphere [2; 4; 5]. Without belittling the achievements of scientists, we can note that the public-management concept of formation and sustainable development of the social infrastructure, economic and environmental sphere needs a comprehensive definition.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the public management concept of the formation and development of the Ukrainian security system that includes social, economic and environmental sphere.

Paper main body. The socio-economic development of Ukraine, its labor market has its own characteristics, we are talking about those that were formed starting from the moment of the declaration of independence of our country. Analysis of information on the official website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [3] gives reasons to claim that employment is decreasing, migration flows are increasing, and the growth of migration and the level of unemployment begins in the mid-90s of the 20th century.

The main reason for layoffs and migration is the structural restructuring of Ukraine's economy, which was marked as follows:

- lack of balancing of national interests (state, public and individual citizens);
- termination of the activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions;
- reducing the import of products of these enterprises, organizations and institutions;
- the products produced at that time on domestic territory did not find adequate sales or were not competitive;
- there was a transition to other forms of ownership without ensuring social progress and the formation of a high level of public (public, civil) security, etc. [3; 9; 11–14].

Undoubtedly, all the countries of the post-Soviet space with a transition economy faced such "face to face" processes, not only Ukraine, which also inherited the "Sovkov" system of state administration. Wherever the transition to a market economy was introduced in these post-Soviet republics, the number of unemployed and, accordingly, migration flows began to increase [ibid.].

However, the current level of unemployment and migration in these countries is different, because the approaches to its reduction were different. These approaches involved varying degrees of combining public management mechanisms: institutional (organizational and legal); economic; financial; informative; socio-political and others. In our opinion, to ensure the effectiveness of the functioning of such mechanisms of public administration, it is important to take into account the provisions of fundamental science, in particular, institutionalism, conflictology, criminology [8; 9; 11–14], in order to prevent the manifestation of social dissat-

isfaction, apathy, etc.

Figure 1 shows the total effects of the state administration's provision of the development of the security system, which includes social, economic, and environmental. The lack of economic activity and its real benefits negatively affects the development of infrastructure, which in turn leads to stagnation of the territory and the replacement of real benefits with anti-benefits.

The following can act as anti-benefits of social order in the development of a territory:

- decrease in real incomes of the population;
- deterioration of public health;
- increased mortality;
- stratification of the population by income level;
- increasing social tension;
- strengthening of migration flows;
- improper functioning of energy, medical and other social critical infrastructure;
- loss of cultural and spiritual values, etc.

Overcoming the creation of anti-benefits is one of the tasks of the social policy of regional government institutions, that is, public authorities.

The following should be considered as subjects (carriers) of infrastructure support for the social and economic sphere: government institutions represented by government bodies at all levels; social service providers; consumers of social services; financial, credit and investment institutions; international financial organizations; non-profit associations (Fig. 2). The basic principles for the functioning of social infrastructure and economical sphere facilities will be: payment and availability of socially significant services; social protection of the population of the territories; consistency of public and private interests; social expediency; focus; information integrity; legitimacy; social control; adaptability; complexity [2]. The functional purpose of social infrastructure is to provide a variety of non-productive services, so the costs of creating social infrastructure can be recouped for the local budget only if the effect of stimulating related production industries that create material products is achieved.

The territorial distribution of infrastructure facilities and urban agglomerations should be ahead of the economic development of the region, since if the area is not socially developed, then attracting specialists and private capital will be difficult; Accordingly, the level of development of social infrastructure determines the potential for further development of the region itself.

The basic functions of social infrastructure and economical sphere are: social providing; organizational and managerial; stimulating; regulating; control; fiscal, etc.

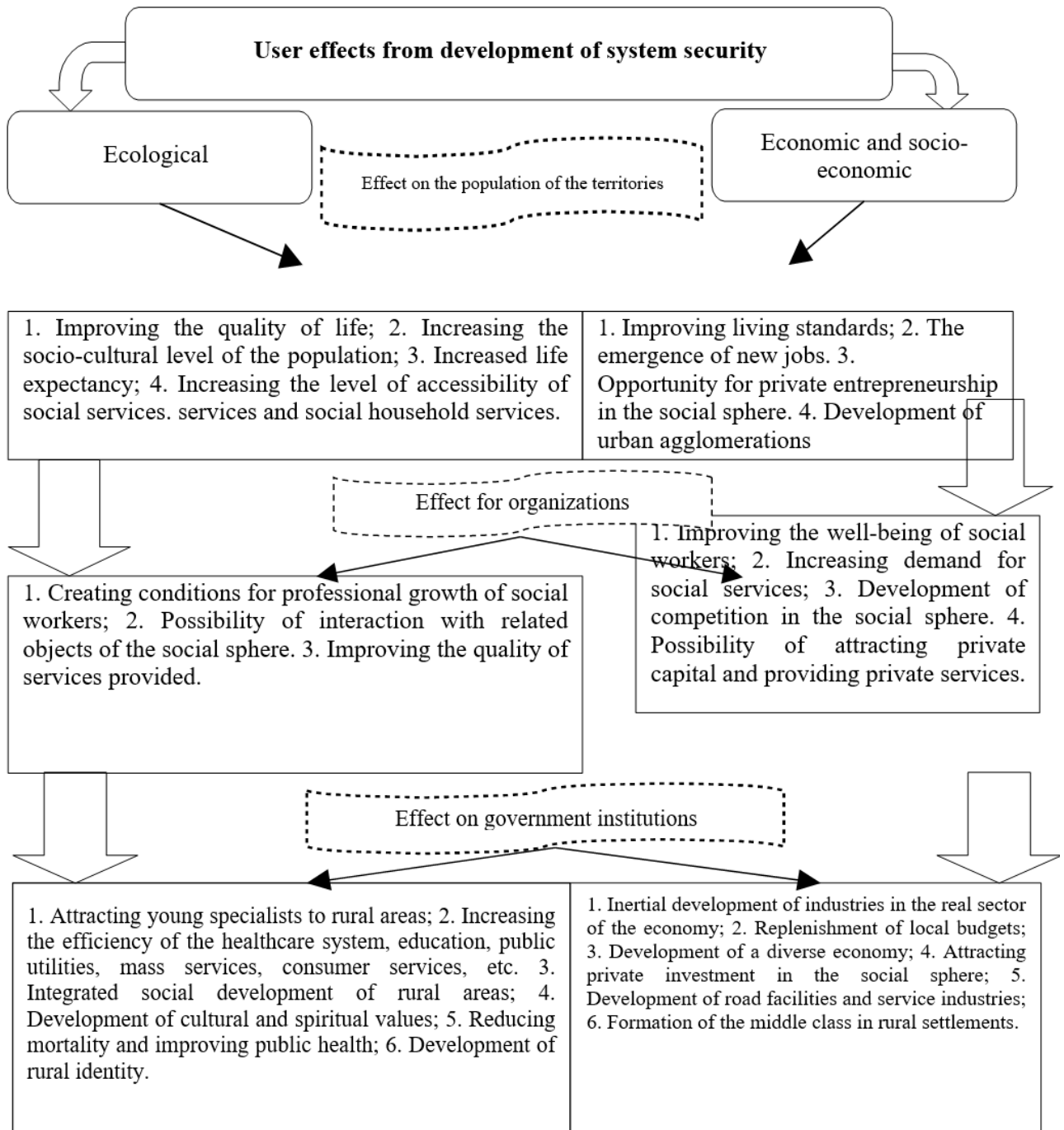


Figure 1. Set of total effects from the provision of development of system security by public administration bodies (compiled by the authors)

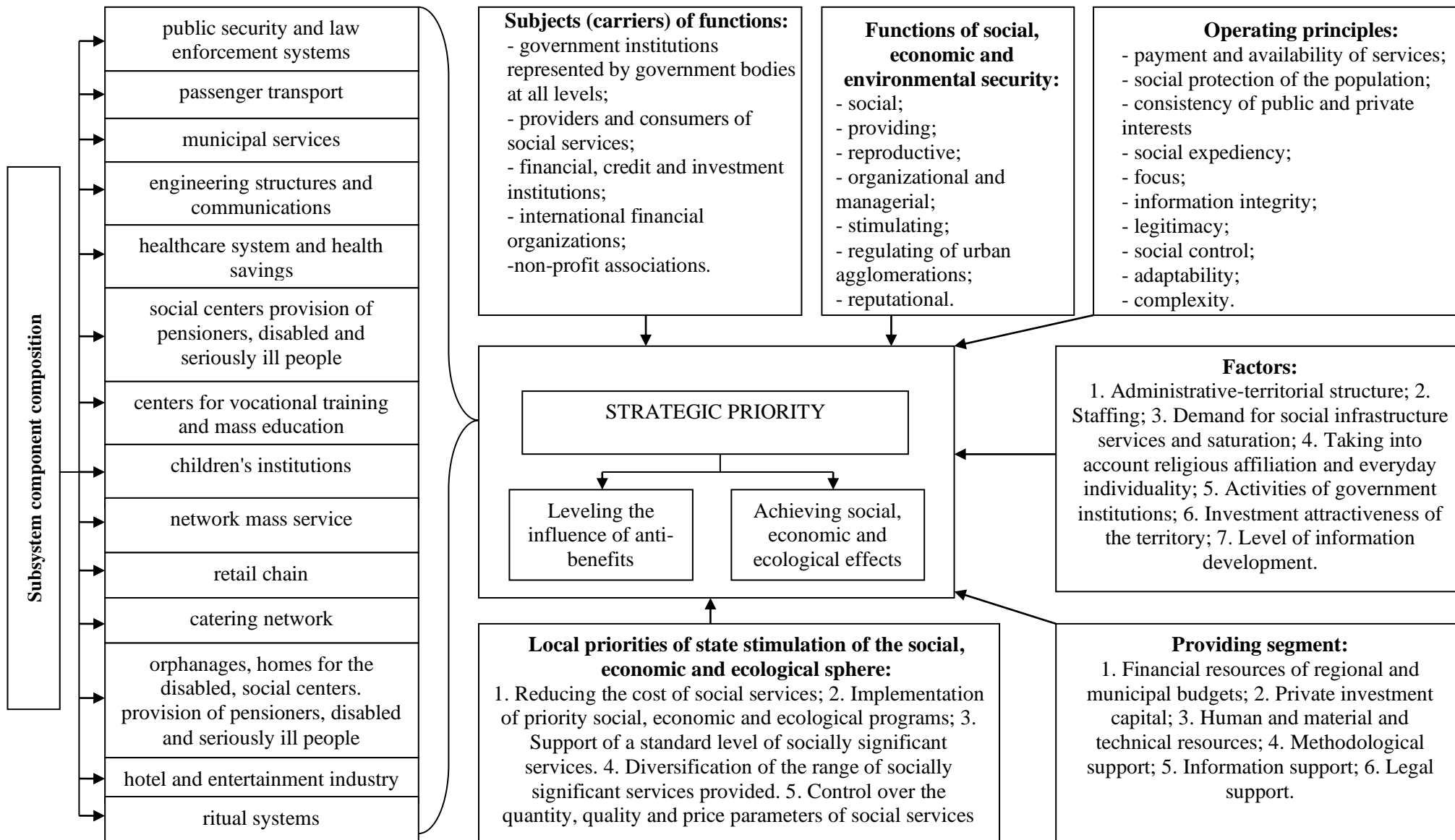


Figure 2. Conceptual model for the formation of Ukraine's security system (compiled by the authors)

The dominant factor in the development of social infrastructure, economic and ecological sphere is the administrative structure of the region and the effectiveness of the activities of public administration bodies. Social infrastructure is concentrated in those areas where there is an accumulation of human, financial, administrative, production, budgetary, information and other types of resources, that is, a direct connection with the agglomerative phenomena of spatial development is clearly visible. The development of social infrastructure, economic and ecological sphere is economically ineffective in those areas where, due to established traditions of zoning, the concentration of financial and economic resources is insufficient and there is no system-forming sphere.

The staffing factor plays a significant role. It should be noted that in those regions where settlement dispersion is not observed, differentiation occurs in terms of the level of infrastructure development. The level of qualifications of those employed in the social sphere of the region also has a significant impact. In some territories there is a fairly large shortage of qualified personnel in the social sphere [3; 11–14].

We also note the factor of demand for social infrastructure services and saturation of supply. It is possible to identify a number of priority areas for the development of infrastructure facilities, the level of supply of services for which is high, and the facilities themselves act as core elements of the main industries of specialization. These include most social services: the transport and road network, communication services, housing and communal services, telecommunications, medicine, education, etc.

The next factor that must be taken into account when creating a system for providing a territory with social infrastructure objects is the factor of taking into account religious affiliation and everyday individuality, which reflects the personalized characteristics of the territory and requires an individual approach to the selection of appropriate types of objects and mechanisms for implementing their functions. Infrastructure support for individual sectors of the regional economy is the responsibility of executive authorities (Table 1). Taking into account the multifunctional load of the infrastructure of all industries and spheres of activity, the government is more focused on the formation of socially significant objects, the functioning of which ensures the unity of the territory, its identity, the standard of living of the population, and the degree of accessibility of basic social services.

Table 1

The mechanism for the development of public management of system security in a subject-functional and static-dynamic context

Primary goal	Stages of formation				Stages of development of infrastructure subjects requiring support	Subjects
Comprehensive social and economic development of the region, elimination of social differentiation of territories by improving the accessibility of basic social services.	Establishment of regional social consumption standards. Analysis and forecasting. Development of action plans and comprehensive programs. Performance assessment.				Formation. Functioning. Growth and development. Optimization and reorganization. Stage of latent and (or) obvious stagnation.	Regional government structures. Local government bodies.
Applied methods and tools for eliminating infrastructure gaps						
1. By level of initiative.	2. By shape.	3. According to the essential content.	4. According to the essential content.	5. By financing method.	6. By time.	
1. Central. 2. Re-regional. 3. Local. 4. Private.	1. Straight 2. Indirect 3. Mixed.	1. Administrative. 2. Economic. 3. Organizational. 4. Institutional 5. Legal.	1. Nationwide. 2. Regional. 3. Regional. 4. Local.	1. Budget. 2. Part. 3. Public-private. 4. Municipal-private.	1. Short-term. 2. Medium term. 3. Long-term.	

The investment attractiveness of the territory as a whole or of individual segments of the spatial economy, including social subsystems, also acts as a factor ensuring the development of social infrastructure, capable of initiating the creation of individual objects that develop and improve investment processes being implemented. Social facilities, due to the attractiveness of the territory, can also become the object of private capital investment.

The openness of the information space, the saturation of information channels, their objectivity and relevance, create conditions for information and analytical support for the development of the regional economy and, in particular, social infrastructure facilities, which, in turn, use information resources as a product that serves as an element of support for business processes, In addition, information centers can themselves be infrastructure objects.

An important role in the formation of the infrastructure of the social sphere of the region is played by the supporting segment, which includes the following elements:

1. Financial resources of regional and municipal budgets, which can be allocated in the form of direct subsidies for financing social infrastructure facilities or an unlimited (equity) grant. Such a grant can be formulaic, that is, taking into account the factors of need for financial resources (population), or project-based, provided in accordance with the program or

concept for the development of the territory. An alternative form of ensuring infrastructure support processes may be an unconditional, leveling (lump sum) grant, which is implemented in the form of a regulatory tax and provides for the deduction of a certain share of federal tax payments to the subfederal level for the purposes of infrastructural development. Another effective regulator of infrastructure support processes is a conditional, block (targeted) grant, which is successfully implemented in domestic practice and is expressed in the form of program-targeted activities and priority national projects [4].

2. Private investment capital attracted for the implementation of cost-effective social projects.

3. Human and material resources.

4. Methodological support, which is implemented as part of the development of methods for calculating tariffs for social services (health care services, housing and communal services, educational services), as well as in the form of publishing methodological recommendations for determining standards for the consumption of services.

5. Information support, provision of the necessary information of a reference and methodological nature, aimed at providing timely and high-quality social services to the population.

6. Legal support.

As part of regulating the processes of creating infrastructure facilities in the social sphere, regional government institutions must adhere to the following priorities:

– support for a standard level of provision of public goods in the region, regardless of the level of funding and progress in the implementation of investment projects to create social infrastructure facilities;

– control of regional authorities over the development of socially significant expenses;

– diversification and stimulation of the range of benefits provided;

– control over the quantity and quality of services, price parameters of the service;

– proper functioning of energy, medical and other social critical infrastructure, etc.

Conclusions. It has been established that the identification of infrastructural deficits of a social nature in the economic sphere of the region is the methodological basis for identifying “bottlenecks” in the formation of a comprehensively equipped infrastructural environment of the territory. In this regard, the work has constructed a model for the development of system security, both in subject-functional and static-dynamic terms, which is interconnected with a system of tools for eliminating infrastructure deficits in various municipalities (territorial communities). The main goal of forming the infrastructure of the region in accordance with the presented model is the comprehensive social and economic development of the region, eliminating social differentiation of territories by improving the availability of basic social services. It is argued that regional authorities must ensure the implementation of a balanced policy (social, financial-economic, credit, budgetary-distribution, energy, reforming the health care system, etc.). It is emphasized that the main vector of state and regional management should be aimed at analyzing and diagnosing the degree of provision of territories with infrastructure objects in a quantitative and functional context, provisional measures to maintain the functioning of existing objects and eliminate territorial imbalances.

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 13. Certificate of copyright registration for the work dated May 29, 2024 No. 126885.
 14. Certificate of copyright registration for the work dated May 2, 2024 No. 126190.

Received: 15.10.2024

Accepted: 15.11.2024

Published: 23.12.2024