

SECTION 2. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-333-0-9>

ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPTS OF PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION

АСПЕКТИ ЕВОЛЮЦІЇ КОНЦЕПЦІЙ НАДАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПОСЛУГ НАСЕЛЕННЮ

Sergeeva Ya. S.

*Graduate student of the Department
of Management
Donbas State Engineering Academy
Ternopil, Ukraine*

Сергєєва Я. С.

*аспірант кафедри менеджменту
Донбаська державна
машинобудівна академія
м. Тернопіль, Україна*

The practical use of the main structural principles of the decentralization reform in Ukraine has led to the development of local self-government, the formation of united territorial communities that take over new spheres of authority. One of these directions is social security and assistance, which is an important area given the fact that it concerns persons who need this assistance, since for various reasons they found themselves in difficult life circumstances, in particular, in the conditions of military operations in the country, and the very procedure of providing social services. The local branch of the power structures should be close to the level of the recipients of these services, making efforts in accordance with the current legislation in order to provide them with appropriate decent living conditions. This is a problematic issue, given that the local self-government bodies created in recent years have huge development needs.

There is always a corresponding conflict between the fulfillment of developmental tasks and social tasks. The experience of modern European self-government shows that insufficient attention paid by local self-government bodies to social assistance and the social sphere in general (education, culture) leads to a slowdown in development processes in the long term, and in difficult cases to an outflow of service recipients. The construction of technical infrastructure, no matter how important it is, cannot replace the needs of people who are in difficult life circumstances.

The key was the possibility of harmonizing the social needs of society with plans for economic development in peacetime, now issues of interaction between the local service providers and relevant international organizations, which undertake a certain amount of assistance in wartime conditions, in particular for IDPs, come to the fore. Such challenges are now faced by national civil service bodies and local self-government bodies, using the experience of others, including European countries, which have already gone this way, achieving both social and proper economic goals.

The modern place of the state in the provision of social services can be seen in the implementation of direct financing through authorized bodies on the one hand and in the creation of institutional and organizational and economic conditions for combining the potential of the state, private and non-governmental sectors in solving the most acute social problems on the other. Only the consolidation of the efforts of all three sectors will allow to create a competitive and effective sphere of social service provision, which, in turn, will contribute to raising the level and quality of life of citizens [1, p. 102].

With the acquisition of independence by Ukraine, in the process of transition from a command-administrative economic system to a market one, the formation of the current system of social assistance began. In this aspect, several stages can also be distinguished in the formation and development of the state social policy of independent Ukraine:

- the first stage (1991–1996). This stage belongs to the period before the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, it involves meeting the social needs of a limited circle of people due to its fragmented nature. The main emphasis of this period is aimed at solving the problems of social policy inherited from Soviet times (social protection of war veterans; citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster; repressed citizens, etc.);

- the second stage (1996–2000). The Constitution of Ukraine, adopted on June 28, 1996, defined Ukraine as a social state, and the process of establishing a national system of social protection begins. The adopted regulatory legal acts contain concepts and approaches to outline the most relevant issues in the field of social protection;

- the third stage (2000–2003). The adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" became the starting point in the process of forming the main base of normative legal acts that determine the direction of the current social protection system. Special attention is directed to the determination of state policy regarding the most socially vulnerable population groups.

– the fourth stage (2003-present). This stage is characterized by activities related to the approximation of Ukrainian legislation to European social standards. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Social Services" was a reflection of the trend of reorientation of state policy in the field of social protection from the assignment of benefits and payment of social assistance to the priority provision of social services.

The key dates for the creation and development of the social services system in Ukraine were: 2003 – the adoption of the Law "On Social Services" – the initiation of the creation of a new industry and the first legislative definition of the term "social services"; 2007 – approval of the Concept of reforming the system of social services in order to improve the quality of social services, strengthen targeting, improve efficiency and approach the needs of recipients, and with the aim of introducing a system management mechanism to respond to the needs of recipients of social services. The result of the reform should be an increase in the quality of life of the population and the realization of the rights of the population through the creation and operation of such a system of social services that would satisfy the needs of the population in obtaining affordable and high-quality targeted social services; 2012 – approval of the Strategy for reforming the social services system with updated tasks to ensure the availability, quality and efficiency of social services; 2019 – approval of the new version of the Law "On Social Services" [2, p. 115].

So, after considering the historical stages of the evolution of the studied system, it can be concluded that, evolving from mutual assistance in the oldest communities to the creation of relevant institutions at the state level, the issue and aspects of the provision of social services in Ukraine were first legislated only in 2003. The conducted analysis of existing approaches to defining categories allows us to conclude that the studied categories need to be clarified and it is proposed to: bring the current legal framework into line; clearly define the functions and duties of responsible institutions; pay attention to adequate training of social work specialists; establish interaction between responsible structures and units; to provide social service providers with the necessary resources, etc.

Література:

1. Бутко М. П., Коваль К. П. Індикатори моніторингу модернізаційного стану регіональної системи надання соціальних послуг в децентралізаційних умовах. *Регіональна економіка*. 2021. № 2(100). С. 100–109. <https://doi.org/10.36818/1562-0905-2021-2-10>

2. Особливості діяльності місцевих органів публічного управління в умовах переформатування владних повноважень : колективна монографія / за заг.ред. М. П. Бутка. Чернігів : НУ «Чернігівська політехніка». 2020. 352 с.