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## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AS A FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

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Social infrastructure plays an important role in creating conditions to meet the material and spiritual needs of the population, the reproduction of human capital, the integrated development of the territory. The subject of the research is the social infrastructure. The purpose of this article is to show the role of social infrastructure as a factor of sustainable development of the territory. To achieve the goal, the following tasks were solved: to identify the essence and structure of social infrastructure, to show its role in the world economy and individual countries, to consider the main functions of social infrastructure. The following methods were used: descriptive, comparative to identify the essence of social infrastructure, analysis and synthesis to characterize its role in the world economy and individual countries, the system approach – to characterize the functions of social infrastructure in the sustainable development of the territory. The results obtained: it is revealed that currently there is no consensus definition of the category “social infrastructure” and its composition; it is shown that the traditional types of services are replenished by new services; the reproductive functions of social infrastructure are characterized. Conclusions: social infrastructure is actively developing in the world, which makes a significant contribution to GDP and employment of the population, sustainable development of the territory. However, the level of its development depends on a number of internal and external factors. It is necessary to develop an effective policy of social infrastructure development in each country of the world and its subregions.

**Key words:** infrastructure, social infrastructure, infrastructure functions, sustainable development of the territory.

**Formulation of the problem.** Since the mid-20th century, the development of social infrastructure in countries with developed market economies has been accelerating. It is becoming an important factor in internationalization and globalization of the world economy.

In modern conditions, the role of social infrastructure as a factor of sustainable development of the country and regions of different hierarchical levels is steadily increasing. This is due to the fact that the role of social policy and the population’s demands for its vital activities, i.e. the creation of favorable living conditions, improvement in the quality of life and preservation of labor resources, are increasing. The scientific and technological revolution improved workforce quality by changing labor motivations and improving health. The new material and technical base in social infrastructure sector provided high efficiency

of its functioning. As a result, there was a redistribution of labor resources from material production sector to servicesector. If the rate of change of social infrastructure in a country (region) does not correspond to the rate of growth of social and economic development, then there is an aggravation of social problems, which ultimately leads to migration to countries (regions) with more comfortable living conditions. All this confirms the need to study in detail the theoretical and practical aspects of social infrastructure development.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The following scientists devoted their work to the problems of social infrastructure development: A. Alekseev, A. Aganbegyan, B. Antonyuk, E. Atkinson, A. Bulikeeva, M. Bandman, D. Bell, L. Bogdanova, V. Bohaenko, A. Chernok, Ehrlich, V. Ehrlicher, E. Egorov, O. Granberg, N. Golikov, B. Dvoskin, S. Kovalev, M. Komarov, A. Kocherga, V. Kuleshov, C. Lovelock, P. Rosenstein-

Rodan, D. Siladie, D. Stiglitz, A. Tkachenko, R. Shniper, S. Iurchenko, E. Yasin, V. Yurkovsky and others. However, the increasing role of social infrastructure as a factor of sustainable development of the territory actualizes the identification of its functioning at the present stage.

Modern economic trends are forcing a rethinking of infrastructure development. Many states are developing infrastructure projects. However, this is accompanied by numerous difficulties associated with negative external economic and geopolitical factors, the spread of pandemic.

**The purpose of the article** – to show the role and importance of social infrastructure as a factor of sustainable development of the territory.

**Research results.** Despite the experience of the analysis of social infrastructure in the literature, there is still no consensus on the definition of this category. There is no unified definition of social infrastructure in the scientific literature. On the one hand, some scientists refer to social infrastructure as objects, facilities, enterprises and institutions that create the necessary living conditions for the population [8]. This is due to the lack of clear criteria for attributing certain industries or activities to it. Some authors consider social infrastructure only from the material side, which includes a set of objects, structures, enterprises and institutions that provide necessary material, cultural and living conditions of the population [7, p. 148]. On the other hand, such scientists as N. Golikov, B. Dvoskin and others refer to social infrastructure as activities aimed at providing a range of services to the population to ensure the welfare of the population and comprehensive development of personality [11]. Such approaches are associated with the absence of criteria for attributing certain industries or activities to the social infrastructure.

B. Antonyuk, A. Bulikeeva believe that “social infrastructure of a region is a complex of industries (health care, education, physical culture and sports, culture and art), the functioning of which contributes to sustainable socio-economic development of the region, improving the quality of life and rational organization of public activities” [1].

This includes:

- housing and communal services (electricity, gas and water supply with ensuring normal operation of this engineering equipment);
- objects of social and cultural purpose (museums, art galleries, libraries, theatres, concert halls, circuses, cinemas, clubs, parks of culture and rest, sports facilities, etc.);
- medical and preventive institutions: hospitals, maternity hospitals, medical units, dispensaries, polyclinics, outpatient clinics, medical points, pharmacies, sanitary-epidemiological stations, etc.);
- enterprises and organizations of the educational system and preschool education (universities, schools, kindergartens, children’s and youth interest clubs, etc.);

- enterprises and organizations related to recreation and leisure;

- retail trade (shops that differ in terms of product specialization, product assortment, method of selling goods, as well as tents, stalls, benches, trays, stalls, warehouse goods; shop-warehouse, bazaars);

- public catering (restaurants, buffets, cafes, canteens, etc.);

- enterprises and organizations providing household services (services related to personal hygiene);

- atelier for sewing and repair of shoes, clothes, hats; services for the rental of various items, home care; photo studio; ritual services – funeral homes, crematoriums and cemeteries;

- sports and health-improving institutions (sports camps and bases, sanatoriums, boarding houses, preventive clinics, etc.);

- passenger transport and communications related to public service;

- institutions for protection of property, rendering of legal and financial-credit services (fire protection, police, prosecutor’s office, legal consultations, judicial bodies, notary, savings banks, etc.).

At the same time, traditional services are supplemented with new ones. Thus, the Internet, computer services, mobile communications are becoming more and more popular, as a result of which the space is “shrinking” and connections between the population not only of their own state but also of other continents are increasing. Innovations in transport and constant expansion of the transport network increase the mobility of the population travelling for various purposes (medical, health-improving, business, sports, sightseeing, etc.). Creation of modern shopping and entertainment centers allows getting a complex of services in one place and significantly increasing free time of the population. A new type of retail trade for post-Soviet countries is trade at buyer’s location. It is television trade, e-commerce; trade by catalogues, with leaflets, booklets, etc. Distance medicine is being developed, and a network of highly specialized medical centers is being expanded. Ecological principles of housing construction and other objects are becoming a priority. Domestic work is becoming more mechanized and automated. Externalization of services is developing, i.e., they are singled out as independent units of services, which until recently were part of production or household [4, p. 25]. All these and other innovations, on the one hand, improve the living conditions of the population and, on the other hand, have an overall positive impact on the sustainable development of the territory. This is due to the evolutionary and innovative development of society, accompanied by the emergence and use of new methods of management of society (drawing up inter-district layouts, maps of accommodation of cultural and domestic institutions, development of complex or separate sectorial strategic programs for the development of territories, etc.).

Thus, social infrastructure is a set of material objects that create and provide conditions for normal life of the population, taking into account natural, demographic, cultural, ethnic, historical and economic development of the territory. Thanks to its development there are increased opportunities to meet the spiritual needs and interests of people.

Social infrastructure is an important component of the spatial organization of the economic sector of a settlement, region. The emergence and functioning of its elements are associated with the deepening of social division of labor and development of productive forces. Currently, social infrastructure has turned into a knowledge-intensive sector of economy. And some of its branches (for example, trade, hospitality, television, communication, information block, etc.) are distinguished by innovative technologies and high level of technical equipment. Knowledge production extends to all sectors of the national economy and ensures its efficiency and competitiveness. Social infrastructure contributes to the accumulation of intangible resources (human, managerial, organizational). They together with material capital, act as a strategic factor of social and economic progress. Generally, the higher the level of development of social infrastructure in a settlement, the lower the migration outflow of population and the lower the turnover of personnel.

In a pre-industrial society, the labor force is mainly engaged in agriculture and the extractive industries. Industrial society is characterized by mass production of goods and the predominance of industrial workers in the employment structure. Post-industrial society is dominated by highly qualified specialists and the employment rate in the service sector is very high.

According to D. Bell, the transition from industrial to post-industrial society is going through the following stages:

- stage one. Development of transport and public services as services related to the movement of goods thanks to the rapid growth of industry;
- second stage. Expansion of the spheres of distribution (wholesale and retail trade), finance, real estate operations and insurance under conditions of mass consumption of goods;
- third stage. Growth of national income, lower share of food expenses; first purchasing of durable goods and then – of luxury goods, increased spending on recreation and consumption of various services.

According to D. Bell's five-sector model, the three-sector model is complemented by two phases, the "quaternary" and the "quinary, which reflect the transition from industrial to post-industrial society.

According to this model, services belong to three sectors: "tertiary" (transport and public utilities), "quaternary" (trade, insurance, real estate operations, and financial services) and "quinary" (health care, education, research, public administration, recreation) [2, p.158].

All services currently account for 63 % of GDP in the world. In 1960-1970's there was a tendency to increase the share of services in the structure of GDP in some countries of the world. Hong Kong (92.3%), Luxembourg (86.9%), USA (80%), Great Britain (79.2 %), France (78.8 %), Italy (73 %) with well-developed traditional and innovative sectors of social infrastructure significantly exceeds this value. At the same time, in DR Congo it is 36.7 %, Niger – 38.7 %, Ethiopia – 43.6 %, etc. In fact, growth of this indicator is observed in all countries with a low share of services in GDP. In the post-Soviet space, the Baltic countries with the highest values are Latvia (73.7 %), Estonia (68.1 %), Lithuania (67.2 %) and Georgia (67.9 %). Azerbaijan (40.4 %), Tajikistan (45.9 %) and Turkmenistan (47.7 %) are significantly behind the world average [14].

According to C. Lovelock, the development of service industry is manifested in the state policy, social changes, business development trends, development of information technologies, internationalization and globalization of service industry organizations [12, p. 53].

The indicators of social infrastructure development reflect the quality and standard of living of the population, since all sectors and service facilities constitute the most important and necessary conditions for living of the population. Some infrastructural industries take an important place in the world economy and individual countries, for example, international tourism, which in general has been developing at a rapid pace since the second half of the twentieth century. In island countries with favorable climatic conditions and well-developed tourism infrastructure, the share of tourism services in GDP is very high. For example, it is 93.8 % in Bermuda, 88.7 % in Malta, 85.5 % in Cyprus and 81 % in Maldives.

In 2019 tourism became the third largest export in the world (1,742 USD billion) after fuels (2,310 USD billion) and chemicals (2,194 USD billion), and ahead of automotive products (1,528 USD billion) and food (1,502 USD billion). The average growth rate of tourist arrivals in the world was 4.8 % between 2010 and 2019. At the same time, developed countries are slightly ahead of developing countries in terms of growth in tourist arrivals, but are far behind the world and developing countries on average in terms of growth in tourism revenue. New tourist attractions are emerging, which are ahead of the old ones in terms of growth rates. Asia and the Pacific region showed the highest growth rates with an average annual growth rate of tourist arrivals of 6.3 % in 2010-2019, followed by Europe (4.7 %) and Americas (5.3 %). The highest growth of income from tourism in real prices in 2019 as compared to 2018 was shown by Asia and the Pacific region (Table). The European region continues to occupy the first place, despite the slowdown in growth, in the share of tourist arrivals (51 %) and income from tourism (38.9 %) [15]. Europe's success on the world tourism market is explained not only by the presence of

a large number of historical, cultural, architectural and natural monuments, but also by the necessary high level infrastructure.

A special role in tourism development was played by: the growth of the world population as whole and some industrial countries, increased income of the population, increased number of paid holidays, the number of tourist packages and their diversification, increased demand for tourism, innovation in tourism infrastructure. Expansion of Internet services, increasing the number of mobile users, also contributed to the growth of tourists traveling around the world with private purposes. Such positive trends have been observed in other sectors of social infrastructure.

Social infrastructure has its own characteristics:

- infrastructural objects, branches are complementary, i.e. they coexist in a complex, in interaction and complement each other. For example, a museum is not able to provide services in the field of consumer services or health care;

- social infrastructure does not create a new product, but its services represent the result of work, which adds new value to the value of the created good;

- social infrastructure services cannot be transported, reserved, stored or accumulated. They can be produced, transferred and consumed simultaneously; they are provided at consumer's location;

- demand for services depends on the individual: his or her age (kinder garden, school, higher education institution, etc.), hobbies (music, theatre, sports, travel, etc.), need to observe traditions of ethnic character;

- all social infrastructure services can be divided according to the time of consumption: daily (buying food, attending kinder garden, school, etc.), periodic (visiting a hospital, buying inexpensive non-food items, etc.), occasional (treatment, recreation, etc.) [7; 11].

Three groups of main functions performed by the social infrastructure can be distinguished: the system-forming, reproduction and regulatory.

The system-forming function facilitates the formation and existence of territorial socio-economic systems. At the same time, social infrastructure in industrial society is formed near material production

facilities. In post-industrial society, it can develop independently, but at the same time depends on the production infrastructure, the needs of society and the natural environment of the territory. Its contribution to the post-industrial society in the country's GDP and employment is so great that the term "service economy" [2, p. 18], has appeared in the scientific literature, in which economic activity is shifted to the sphere of services, and information and knowledge becomes the main economic resource.

Social infrastructure is a necessary element of social and economic development of a country (region), since the living conditions of the population, the standard of living of the population and, ultimately, the level of socio-economic and sustainable development of the territory depend on it.

O. Ulyanova, S. Yashchenko believe, that social infrastructure is a category of regional economy, at the level of which there is a systematic service to people by its branches and an architectural and cultural image of cities and regions of different levels is created [5].

The category "reproduction" reflects "how, in what sequence, again and again resuming, the activity on creation, saving, restoration, updating or preserving conditions, means, and the purposes of the subject of reproduction is implemented" [6, p. 25]. The reproductive function of social infrastructure includes:

- reproduction of elements of the social system (people and material living conditions of the population),

- reproduction of relationships between elements (between individuals, between people and their environment, transforming social norms into spiritual values from one generation to another);

- reproduction of the structure of social systems (related to the distribution of the population according to the social structure and territorial organization of society), which ultimately leads to the generation and intergenerational mobility of the population [3, p. 9 - 11].

On the whole, the components of the reproductive function of social infrastructure are the following:

1. Creating comfortable conditions for living of the population.

Table

**Main indicators of tourism development worldwide and in tourist macro-regions**

	International tourist arrivals			International tourism receipts		
	million		Av. annual growth (%)	USD billion		Change (%) (real terms)
	2010	2019	2010-2019	2010	2018	2019/2018
World	952	1,460	4.8	975	1,481	2.5
Advanced economies	515	776	4.7	638	946	1.6
Emerging economies	437	684	5.0	337	536	4.3
Europe	486.4	744	4.7	422.8	576.4	4.5
Asia and the Pacific	208.2	361.6	6.3	254.4	443.2	1.1
Americas	150.4	219.3	4.3	215.5	341.8	-0.1
Africa	50.4	70.0	3.7	30.4	38.4	0.8
Middle East	56.1	65.1	1.7	52.2	81.5	8.5

Developed by the author on the basis of: [15]

2. Improving the welfare of the population.
3. Performing distribution and exchange of material goods.
4. Protecting the health of the population.
5. Reproduction of labor resources.
6. Formation of public consciousness and scientific worldview.
7. Increasing the free time of the population [8].
8. Management and protection of public order.

The regulatory function is based on cultural values and institutions and is related to reducing the severity of social conflicts, contradictions and disagreements caused by the uneven development of economic entities, in particular social ones. The development of social infrastructure in depressed areas leads to an improvement and equalization of living standards and quality of life and the formation of a new way of life, and stimulates the development of new types of economic activities. Since society is developing very dynamically, there is a need for constant monitoring of this process and timely connection of the regulatory function of the social infrastructure.

Social infrastructure is a key element of the socio-economic system, which has a territorial nature of location and development. Therefore, the emerging problems must be solved through a targeted regional social policy.

The role of infrastructure in the sustainable development of countries and regions is most evident in times of economic shocks – both economic boom and economic crisis. For example, back in 2016, European Investment Bank analyzed the impact of the level of transport infrastructure development on economic development before and after the 2007–2008 crisis in 245 regions in 19 European countries. The results showed that the level of GDP growth, the realization of region's potential depends on the level of development of transport infrastructure, unemployment, volume of resources for the development of international trade [13]. This indicates that in the current conditions of globalization and integration, the developed infrastructure in the context of economic growth contributes to an increase in GDP, reduction of unemployment, maximum use of new opportunities. Conversely, in an economic crisis it limits or eliminates the negative impact on economy due to higher global competitiveness (at low cost).

The spread of the coronavirus has had a dramatic and widespread impact on the world economy, including the development of social infrastructure. The World Bank predicts that the world economy is shrinking. This recession is the deepest since World War II [9].

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased global inequality in economic growth, income and various areas of human activity: the availability of vaccines, health care, educational services, reduced trade, catering, tourism, etc. Job and income losses have increased. And these losses were higher among women, low-skilled and informal workers [10]. In the future, this may lead to a loss of human capital, have a negative impact on several generations and, ultimately, affect the sustainable development of the territory for many years. This problem is particularly acute in emerging and developing countries.

The experience of foreign countries shows that in order to develop infrastructure and improve its quality, it is necessary to develop the institutional environment, attract private investment, and develop and implement models of public-private partnerships.

**Conclusions.** Thus, social infrastructure is an important component of the economic complex system and can be considered as a potential for sustainable development of the territorial community. It has a complex internal structure, meets the spiritual and material needs of the population and contributes to the formation of new needs. Its functions are related to ensuring conditions for social reproduction, reproduction of human capital and, ultimately, sustainable development of the territory.

The development and role of social infrastructure depends on the nature of the economy. In a post-industrial society, the nature of social accumulation is changing significantly. Knowledge, information technology, investment in the non-material sphere, i.e. education, health care, recreation, cultural sphere and improvement of housing conditions are the main things. At present, the place of social infrastructure in the reproduction process is changing; its role in increasing investment and innovation potential, employment of human resources is increasing. The developed social infrastructure largely determines the country's competitiveness and contributes to the sustainable development of the territory. The service economy is developing, with economic activity shifting from material production to services, and information and knowledge becoming the main economic resource.

The coronavirus pandemic dramatically affected the development of social infrastructure. And its recovery will largely determine the further development of the territory of the country (region). Prospects for further research can be considered in the direction of determining the role of social infrastructure in the sustainable development of territory for individual countries or regions in the post-COVID period.

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## СОЦІАЛЬНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА ЯК ФАКТОР СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ ТЕРИТОРІЇ

Соціальна інфраструктура грає важливу роль у створенні умов для задоволення матеріальних та духовних потреб населення, відновлення людського капіталу, комплексного розвитку території. Предметом дослідження є соціальна інфраструктура. Мета статті – показати роль соціальної інфраструктури як фактору сталого розвитку території. Для досягнення мети розв’язувались наступні завдання: виявити сутність та структуру соціальної інфраструктури, показати її роль у світовій економіці та окремих країн, розглянути основні функції соціальної інфраструктури. Використовувались наступні методи: описовий, порівняльний для виявлення сутності соціальної інфраструктури, аналіз та синтез для характеристики її ролі в економіці світу так окремих країн, системний підхід – для характеристики функцій соціальної інфраструктури у сталому розвитку території. Отримані результати: виявлено, що у теперішній час нема єдиної думки щодо визначення категорії «соціальна інфраструктура» та її складу; показано, що традиційні види послуг новими послугами; охарактеризовані відтворювальні функції соціальної інфраструктури. Висновки: у світі активно розвивається соціальна інфраструктура, яка здійснює суттєвий вклад у ВВП та зайнятість населення, сталий розвиток території. Однак рівень її розвитку залежить від низки внутрішніх та зовнішніх факторів. Необхідна розробка ефективної політики розвитку соціальної інфраструктури в кожній країні світу та його субрегіонів.

**Ключові слова:** інфраструктура, соціальна інфраструктура, функції інфраструктури, сталий розвиток території.

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