

**PECULIARITIES FORMATIONS FINANCIAL STREAMS IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE*****E.H. Botirov****Professor of the Department of Regional Economy at TDIU, Doctor of Economics ( DSc )****A.B.Nazhmiddinov****TDIU, independent researcher*

**Annotation:** Creation objects social sphere requires significant initial investment. The main source of financing for the creation and development of social organizations in our country is government funds, which leads to uneven, unbalanced development of the social sphere sectors.

The article examines the specifics of social sector financing at present, shows the need to transform financial methods and use combined opportunities for joint financing of the social sector within the framework of public-private partnership.

**Key words:** social sphere, politics, investments, sources of financing, industries, commercialization.

In recent years, systematic work has been carried out to strengthen social protection of the population, expand the volumes and types of social services provided to citizens by the state. In particular, the costs of financing social programs have increased several times compared to GDP, the number of low-income families receiving benefits has increased 6 times, new types of benefits have been introduced for people with disabilities and people caring for disabled children.

In any economic model, financing of social organizations is most often the prerogative of the state, this is a traditional form of state public participation. This means that the source of financing for the creation and development of social organizations are state funds. The creation of social objects requires significant initial investments due to the capital intensity of projects that have a long payback period.

For modern stages development social spheres are characterized by:

- uneven, unbalanced, and generally asymmetrical development of social sectors;
- general decrease numbers organizations social spheres And deterioration qualities their mustache meadow;
- underdevelopment market mechanisms reproduction services social spheres, caused by underfunding of investments, the contradictory consequences of the practice of transferring many social sphere facilities from the federal to the local level without appropriate financial, organizational and investment support from business and the state ;

- a shift in mass demand in most sectors of the social sphere towards high-quality services, increasing their price and requiring additional investment in the modernization of existing and the introduction of new fixed assets.

Considering the essential features of modern state social policy, the following levels can be distinguished:

- territorial (development and implementation of the state strategy for social development). It is based on a unified strategy aimed at equalizing the level of well-being and socio-economic security of citizens living in different regions of the country ;

- interregional social policy of the state at the level of individual territorial districts of the country, which is based on the implementation of large-scale social programs and priority national projects on the territory of the districts, as well as the coordination of the actions of the administrations of the districts themselves and the subjects included in them;

- regional social policy; the main tasks of which Performing: solutions social problems regions on base development and use of regional factors of production. The role of the state is determined by the objective need to implement the fundamental principles of the existence of a democratic society, such as social justice, social equality of citizens of the country, the maximum possible access of citizens to the achievements of human culture, scientific and technological progress, education, etc.;

- social policy (of local government bodies). It is based on the tasks of ensuring the proper level of development of enterprises and organizations providing social, cultural and housing services to the population;

- Corporate social policy is a state-stimulated policy of the largest Russian enterprises, the basis of which is the creation of a network of representative structures and the delivery of goods and services to regional consumers according to international standards, as well as measures aimed at increasing the social guarantees of corporate employees and residents of the territories where corporations operate.

Currently, instead of the previously widespread indicator of economic growth for assessing the socio-economic results of economic activity in the country, the determining role is played by the indicator of "quality of life". This indicator consists of two components: "quality of work" and "quality of consumption".

In general, "quality of life" is assessed on the basis of the so-called Human Development Index (HDI), which characterizes three aspects of human life: life expectancy, level of education, and level of per capita income.

Financing of the social sphere is particularly complex due to the heterogeneity of objects (commercial and non-commercial sectors), different forms of ownership of financial resources (public, private, personal), a variety of financial methods and instruments, and delayed effects of financial innovations. Basic forms of financing of the social sphere: public, private, personal, have significant development potential due to the expansion of the composition of private financing entities, the transformation of financial methods and the use of combinatorial possibilities of cofinancing of the social sphere within the framework of public-private partnership.

The subjects of social infrastructure development may be the state, commercial and non-commercial organizations, households. The object of social investment is human capital.

According to the direction, social investments are divided into direct and indirect. Direct social investments are direct investments in a person with the aim of improving certain indicators taken into account when assessing human capital. Indirect social investments are considered a type of social investments, object investments which performs Not the "carrier" himself human capital, but the elements that form it (capital) (including the branches of social infrastructure). Therefore, the concepts of "social investments" and "investments in social organizations" should not be identified. spheres", which represent different levels of one classification. Social investments are a broader concept and represent a type of general investment aimed at obtaining positive results through the reproduction of human capital.

State management of social sphere organizations is provided in accordance with the distribution of subjects of jurisdiction and powers between regional and local authorities, authorities of subjects and local governments. Many sources are involved in the financial support of the development of social sphere organizations.

State and regional sources of financing for social sector organizations include budgetary and extra-budgetary sources of financing .

Budget sources financing include V myself:

- state budget (tax income);
- budget subject states (tax income, interbudgetary t transfers );
- local ( district , city , regional ) budget (tax income, interbudgetary transfers);

Off-budget sources financing include V myself:

- financial resources of state and regional social extra-budgetary funds ;
- own funds of state and regional organizations in the sphere of social services.

Private sources of financing for social service organizations are non-governmental social extra-budgetary funds; household savings and profits of private organizations to pay for social services; own funds of private social service organizations (income from entrepreneurial activity, interest, loans, etc.); charitable funds; funds of public organizations.

Financing of social sector organizations is one of the most relevant areas for using additional budget revenues. Firstly, this is required by the insufficiently high standard of living of the population. Secondly, social sector organizations are part of the economic sector with a large number of employed people. Thirdly, an increase in the standard of living of the population creates preconditions for the development of other industries, whose tasks include ensuring society with consumer goods. Fourthly, in Unlike current expenditures, investments in social organizations do not cause rapid inflationary tendencies, since the investments made gradually transfer their funds to the created social product .

Can highlight next methods financing industries social spheres:

- the state actively influences the development and functioning of social infrastructure. The share of state funds in the total amount of investments in social infrastructure from various sources is a significant part;

- the state policy consists of minimal control influence on the process of development of the social sphere. The share of financing of social infrastructure from budgets of all levels is a comparatively small part.

In the process of investing in the development of social infrastructure, various funds and non-profit organizations that exist on donations from individuals and businesses play a significant role.

Forms and methods of financing social organizations have an evolutionary nature of development in the direction of commercialization.

The first stage is characterized by a weakening of the role of budgetary financing and the emergence of new methods of extra-budgetary financing.

The second stage is characterized by strengthening the targeting of state financing, identifying priority sectors of the social sphere and creating conditions by the state for the implementation of new methods of social investment.

The third stage shows signs of a transition to long-term programs for financing social organizations based on the principles of public-private partnership.

Initial elements system budget financing social organizations are guaranteed by the state, and their volume is determined not only by social, but and the country's economic objectives.

In this case, the forms of using public-private partnerships in financing social organizations should be differentiated into in accordance with these in two directions development of relationships states and business. This approach can create conditions for attracting financial resources to social organizations.

The transformation of financial support for the social sphere involves changes when the ratio of forms of ownership in sources of financial resources changes: from predominantly state to predominantly private. The composition and structure of financing entities changes. The composition expands due to banks, insurance and other financial organizations, and the share of entities from the sphere of corporate finance and household finance increases in the structure.

Transformation of financing of social organizations presupposes a fundamental transformation due to a change in the composition and structure of subjects of financing and the use of fundamentally new financial instruments. Transformation of a financial instrument is understood as its transition to a new state corresponding to the target setting.

In each branch of the social sphere, the transformation of financing of social organizations has its own specifics.

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