

## SEVERAL MODERN METHODS TO EVALUATE THE PUBLIC EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL STATE PROGRAMS

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**Abstract.** In the article the separate modern methods of estimation of social effectiveness of the use of programmatic-having a special purpose approach are examined for development and realization of the government programs in a social sphere. Corresponding methodology of estimation of efficiency of the government social programs (projects) offers on the basis of the conducted analysis, step-up validity of making decision in a social sphere in the conditions of uncertainty.

**Keywords:** socio-economic system, social effectiveness, state social programs, Pareto optimality, population.

For the aims of this research the national social sphere can be presented as a scale and complex macro-system consisting of row of interacting and interdependent industries, each of that presents the separate socio-economic system in a general view [1]. In turn on a macro-level the frames of society possess a structure (formed by legal institutes) and are in the continuous co-operating with the elements of the economic system, which is totality of all economic relations realized in society. At the same time a social sphere is component part of society on the whole. Similar intercommunication and interdependence complicate management processes, because take place both internal and external the effects expressed in the various consequences of the accepted strategic decisions.

Functioning of the complex socio-economic systems is related to the multicriteriality processes of state regulation of both social sphere on the whole and its separate constituents, and determines corresponding processes in society. Socio-economic processes, in turn, form certain reality the dynamics of that carries unforeseeable, elemental and out of control character at times, that is possesses the signs of uncertainty. Under a uncertainty understood out-of-control or poorly controlled external and internal factors, that are the determined or casual sizes, it is considered in relation to that the area of possible values or class of

possible laws of distribution is known only, and some statistical descriptions are absent.

It is necessary to mark that in modern terms, state regulation of social sphere in the conditions of uncertainty comes true with the use of programmatic-having a special purpose approach, supposing realization of the government social programs (Programs) and projects. From one side, in the context of socio-economic development under Program it is possible to understand a "economically reasonable plan and (or) project, containing the complex of events, interconnected by tasks, terms of realization, performers and resources, and instruments adjusting of social sphere, providing the achievement of priorities and aims" [2]. On the other hand, project - it is determined as a "complex of possible actions (works, services, administrative operations and decisions), providing the achievement of certain goals (receipt of certain results)" [3]. It is accordingly possible to assert that the social programs are projects of the state in a social sphere. Therefore, on the real moment, questions of development of methodology of effectiveness of state projects (Programs) are actual in a social sphere, and also quality and quantitative methods of estimation of the indicated projects.

In the in scientific creations sanctified to the estimation of effectiveness, and in the methodical documents of world institutes [4] offered approach to determination of

socio-economic effectiveness, according to that she “reflects accordance of expenses and social results of project to the aims and social interests of his participants, including society or separate community groups” [3]. The indexes of social effectiveness “take into account the assuming cost measuring of consequence of realization of investment project for the examined public system, plugging expenses and results in contiguous areas, in supposition, that all results of investment project drawn on by this public system and due to her resources produced all her expenses necessary for realization of project” [3].

Further, taking into account going near determination of socio-economic effectiveness of N. Kaldor [6] and J. Hicks [7], a “transition from one state of the socio-economic system to other increases a commonwealth, if those members societies that win in such transition are able to compensate a loss those, whose position gets” worse. Thus, being base on positions of moral economy [4], we will mark that satisfaction of totality of vital necessities of separate categories of population comes true through the grant of social guarantees, for example in the cases of realization of vital risks (to old age, illness, temporal disability,, etc.). Distributive mechanisms the states, using principles “taxation is social guarantees” and/or “account of vital risks are social guarantees”, can be the system method of creation of optimal terms for forming of situations of equilibrium (for example, according to Nash [8], according to Berge [9], or hybrid) as complex structure-forming processes in the social sphere.

At the use of the game-theoretical going it is determined near the estimation of social effectiveness of Programs (principle of Pareto [10]), that “every change that brings losses nobody, and is of some peoples the use (by their own estimation), is an improvement” [11]. It follows from this that effective are all those changes in a social sphere, that does not do damage to every member of society, and assist the increase of his welfare. Using the above-mentioned determination of effectiveness, it is possible to set forth the criterion of optimum on Pareto, for example, as the state

of social sphere (complex socio-economic macrosystem), at that value of every separate index, characterizing the system, it can't be improved without worsening other. According to this principle, as criterion of increase of welfare of population, “motion toward an optimum maybe only at such allocation of resources, that increases welfare, at least, one man, doing damage to nobody other” [12].

Social effectiveness of state projects in a social sphere (Programs) determined by more traditional in modern practice methods [13]:

- or by the direct way of calculation of size of the expected clean integral discounted effect (analogue of expected NPV) in case of possibility of such calculation;
- or by an indirect way from informative data of comparison of the arrived at values of major social indicators with their normative legitimate or desired values.

Thus the Program realized in a social sphere will be effective, if the corresponding expected calculation effect is non-negative. The size of the calculation expected value in this case is determined on the basis of the well-proven theorems of existence and unicity of functionals, possessing necessary properties, exogenous set axiomatically, for example, requirements of continuity, monotony, addictiveness and transitivity.

Thus, the methodology of social effectiveness of the application of the program-target approach in the social sphere can be based on a synthesis of the above approaches and three possible methods for evaluating the effectiveness:

- a) on the basis of the associated linear programming tasks;
- b) on the basis of the principles and methods of systemic evaluation of the effectiveness of investment and innovation projects;
- c) by using systemically interconnected cost expert estimates based on social, environmental, criminological and other factors.

The aim of development of the indicated methodology is increase welfare of population on the basis of general system and game-theoretical methods of estimation of corresponding effects in a social sphere

in the tasks of management by the complex socio-economic systems in the conditions of uncertainty. Combined their use will allow to promote validity of processes of making decision in a social sphere in the conditions of uncertainty, including on the basis of the use of criterion of the integral expected effect.

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