

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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Abstract

This article discusses the current topic of today, the development of social infrastructure. The rapid development of all spheres of the economy, firstly, required a sharp increase in the quality of the labor force due to the development of intelligence, health promotion, changes in labor motivations, which stimulated the development of various areas of social infrastructure, and secondly, a qualitatively new in technical and technological terms was created materially. -technical base in the sectors and areas of social infrastructure, which ensured the high efficiency of its functioning; thirdly, the deployment of the scientific and technological revolution in the sectors of material production was accompanied by a significant reduction in the number of employees, which created the possibility of a significant redistribution of labor in the service sector, including in the social infrastructure industry.

In this article special attention is paid to the solution of social infrastructure problems and ways of its solution. The role of social infrastructure is to prepare intellectually developed, healthy and socially active citizens of working age.

In the course of this scientific study, a whole range of literary sources devoted to the development of the social infrastructure of Zagrebova, L., Anna Likhter, Andrey Yamshchikov, Akhapi N. Yu., Kuznetsova T. E., Nikiforov L. V., was studied, and the resolutions of the President were also used Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Social infrastructure is a set of industries and enterprises that functionally provide the normal livelihood of the population. This includes: housing, its construction, social and cultural facilities, the entire sphere of housing and communal services, enterprises and organizations of health care, education, pre-school education; enterprises and organizations associated with recreation and leisure; retail trade, catering, services, sports and recreation facilities; passenger transport and communications to serve the population; the system of institutions providing legal and financial and credit services (legal advice, notary offices, etc.).

The rapid development of all spheres of the economy, first, required a sharp increase in the quality of the labor force by developing the intellect, strengthening health, changing labor motivations, which stimulated the development of various spheres of social infrastructure; second, a qualitatively new material and technological base was created in the branches and spheres of social infrastructure, which ensured a high efficiency of its functioning; third, the deployment of the scientific and technological revolution in the branches of material The development and efficient functioning of the objects included in the social infrastructure, their accessibility to the population is an important condition for improving the level and quality of life of the main mass of the country's population. The economic system has its connecting links, which in general can be called economic infrastructure. This infrastructure acts as a connecting element in the relationship between the main subjects of economic relations - the producers of economic resources, final goods and their direct consumers.

The composition of the infrastructure of the region's economy is a variable value and greatly depends on the specialization of the region, spatial level and other factors. The infrastructure of the real sector of the economy most often includes water, gas and electricity supply, sewage treatment plants, transportation facilities and road systems, financial institutions and banks, trade networks, consulting services of management and advertising, specialized legal services, etc.

Social infrastructure is an established term in our terminology.

Social infrastructure is understood as the conditions of life of people, the system of realization of their basic needs.

The social policy of the state is implemented through the mechanism of state social security programs and the system of social services. The system of social services includes health care, education, culture and other services. The state participates in financing, producing and distributing social services, thus increasing their availability to the population. The goal of social services is both the creation and maintenance of labor resources for the economy (the production aspect of the social system) and the formation and realization of the social needs of the population.

Thus, we believe that social system as an economic category is a set of relations between subjects concerning production, distribution and consumption of social benefits aimed at development of human capital of an individual and society as a whole.

The system of social services is also a part of economic system, providing employment of population and formation of regional product.

The system of social services in the territory is represented by a network of municipal and private institutions, organizations and enterprises providing social services. Traditionally the totality of these institutions is called social infrastructure of the region.

The development of social infrastructure has the following objectives:

- formation and development of the labor resources of the territory;
- to form the human capital of the territory, thereby ensuring the social attractiveness of the territory;
- Ensuring the employment of the population and the formation of the regional product.

In connection with the above, the author believes that the social infrastructure of the region is a part of the socio-economic system, which participates in economic activities and ensures the social attractiveness of the region, as well as aimed at the formation and development of labor resources and human capital of the region.

In modern conditions the social infrastructure constitutes the economic base of municipalities, ensuring the preservation and development of small communities.

Thus, social infrastructure currently plays a systemic role in both social and economic development of

the region and has a market nature.

Market infrastructure can be properly understood and classified only on the basis of the macroeconomic approach. According to it the infrastructure in the market economic system does not serve, but provides the normal functioning of the whole economy. When characterizing the market infrastructure, we should proceed from the fact that the development of the economy is influenced not only by objective but also by subjective factors, and the role of the latter is increasing in modern conditions.

Any complex system (both natural and social) is structured in a certain way and includes a number of subsystems. Both the system as a whole and its individual subsystems perform a certain set of subordinated functions.

We believe that social infrastructure performs production, social and economic functions, which are realized in the market of social services.

Such interaction is based on the needs of the population and society as a whole in forming the level of consumption of social benefits. These needs are specific and largely depend on regional demand factors.

In order to meet the needs of the population in the social infrastructure it is necessary:

- creating more favorable conditions for social and market infrastructure facilities by reducing local taxes, which will stimulate its further development;
- to further improve the quality of domestic and communal services through new innovative technologies, arrangement of local communal supply systems.

Development of the social infrastructure takes into account the main objectives of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life, increasing the welfare and longevity of the population, the formation and reproduction of a healthy, creative generation

As it is known, an important factor of increasing the standard of living, as well as a characteristic of the quality of life of the population in rural areas is the population's access to social infrastructure and public utilities. The level of access to public utilities, indirectly affects the formation of demand, for comfortable housing.

Analysis of social infrastructure of regions showed that an overwhelming number of surveyed houses, are in satisfactory or excellent condition (92%), in need of current repairs about 6.5% of houses, and in need of major repairs about 1.5%, which in general positively characterizes the housing stock in rural areas of the country. As it is known, livability and comfort, creation of favorable conditions for housekeeping of women in many respects depends on social infrastructure and public utilities. Analysis has shown that in rural areas the level of satisfaction of residents with the main types of public utilities is much higher than in traditional rural settlements.

In rural areas the most relevant is the provision of the population with quality drinking water, due to the difficult natural and climatic geographical conditions.

Rural areas also have more favorable conditions for providing such public services as sewage (43.7%), garbage disposal (68.6%), hot water (63.3%), gas supply and heating (63.0%). Such data of the survey indicates qualitative shifts in the provision of social well-being to residents of rural areas.

In rural areas, the need for services of pre-school institutions remains unsatisfied. The analysis showed that in traditional villages there is no need to send children to kindergartens, as housewives themselves are engaged in their education and care, and this indicator is slightly higher - 55.1% than in typical massifs - 44.5%. At the same time, while the level of dissatisfaction with kindergarten services in massifs is 33%, in rural areas it is 21.7%. This is largely due to the fact that the new areas are at a distance, and there are certain difficulties in transport services to deliver children to kindergartens and

return of children home.

There was conducted a survey on satisfaction with medical services, which in the typical massifs is 58.5%, while in the traditional villages is about 80.7%. This disproportion is largely due to the objective absence in rural areas, the main centers of medical care. According to respondents, the main reasons for dissatisfaction are: remoteness from the place of residence, insufficient qualification of doctors, lack of modern equipment. It should be noted that most residents of rural areas are still assigned to medical centers at their old place of residence. In some areas the issue is resolved through the organization of regular field (weekly) medical examinations of the population in rural areas.

The survey also showed a relatively low level of satisfaction with pharmacy services. However, its level in rural areas is much higher (71%) than in traditional villages 51.3%. Pharmacy network in rural areas is located unevenly, which affects the level of satisfaction with their services. In this regard, it is important to consider the possibility of stimulating and organizing distribution companies and firms, including those with a network of outlets pharmacies, where it is difficult and unprofitable to open separate points of sale of medicines

Relatively lower level of satisfaction in rural areas with services of public services, bazaars, transport infrastructure, shopping complexes than in traditional villages was revealed.

The main reason for dissatisfaction with the services of domestic services equal to 31.3%, is the remoteness of typical massifs from large settlements, including cities. Among the main reasons for dissatisfaction with trade services (26.7%) respondents noted the lack of necessary facilities, remoteness from the place of residence and poor quality of service. It is necessary to emphasize the increasing satisfaction with such progressive service as Internet access. However, the results of the survey showed that this type of services is not yet sufficiently developed in rural areas.

In rural areas satisfaction with Internet is 16.9%, while in the traditional village this figure is two times lower (9.3%). It should be noted that a significant potential demand, compared to traditional rural settlements, for this type of services (35.5%), requires a solution.

As the analysis shows, the penetration of banking and financial institutions in rural areas is not high compared with urban areas. At the same time there is a relatively higher level of satisfaction in typical massifs (65.8%) than in traditional villages (50.1%) for this type of services.

Transport service occupies an important place in the life of rural residents of rural areas. The majority of women noted poor condition of roads as the main reasons, as the quality of roads between rural settlements and within massifs remains quite low, and requires major repairs.

Analysis of the main reasons of dissatisfaction showed that it is caused by insufficient illumination of streets (90%), as well as by the absence of fences near dangerous areas. Less than 1% of surveyed respondents reported the presence of crime situation, which characterizes the stability of the situation and practically absence of danger of living in rural areas.

Historically, labor activity and living conditions in rural areas are directly related to personal subsidiary farming. According to the results of the survey in general rural massifs the level of satisfaction with the conditions of LPH is lower (57.3%) than in traditional villages (70.1%).

Proceeding from the above, in order to better meet the needs of the rural population in social infrastructure and public services, it is necessary to strengthen measures

- on the wide use of sociological research to identify the quality of life, real needs and living conditions of the rural population;
- when planning the territorial location of the population, to take into account demographic trends, as well as the relevant social infrastructure and facilities;

- when selecting prospective sites for the creation of new rural massifs, the closest possible proximity to the existing sources of communal infrastructure must be taken into account, in order to reduce capital expenditures;
- creation of more favorable conditions in rural areas for social and market infrastructure facilities by reducing local taxes, which will stimulate its further development;
- further improvement of the quality of public and communal services through the use of new technologies, installation of local public supply systems, etc;
- Considering the most acute problems related to drinking water in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to widely use underground water sources for drinking water and irrigation.

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