

The development of social infrastructure as a factor in managing the innovative development of the region

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Abstract: *In this article, special attention is paid to solving the problems of social infrastructure and ways to solve it. The role of social infrastructure is to prepare intellectually developed, healthy and socially active citizens of working age.*

Keywords: *Social infrastructure, health systems, education, preschool education, social services system.*

Social infrastructure is a set of industries and enterprises that functionally ensure the normal life of the population. These include housing, its construction, social and cultural facilities, the entire sphere of housing and communal services, enterprises and organizations of healthcare systems, education, preschool education. Enterprises and organizations related to recreation and leisure; retail trade, public catering, services, sports and recreation facilities; passenger transport and public service communications; a system of institutions providing services of a legal and financial-credit nature (legal consultations, notary offices, savings banks, banks), etc.

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 terms of technical and technological terms were created materially - a 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 sector.

The development and effective functioning of social infrastructure facilities, and their accessibility to the population is an important conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the bulk of the country's population. The economic system has its own 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 - producers of economic resources, final goods and their direct consumers.

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The composition of the infrastructure of the region's economy is a variable value and is highly dependent on the region's specialization, spatial level, and other factors. More often than others, the infrastructure of the real sector of the economy includes water, gas and electricity supply, treatment facilities, vehicles and road systems, financial institutions and banks, retail chains, management and advertising consulting services, specialized legal services, etc.

Social infrastructure is an established term in our terminology.

Under the social infrastructure understand the living conditions of people, the system for the implementation 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 social service system includes health care, education, culture and other services. The state participates in the financing, production and distribution of social services, thereby increasing their accessibility to the population. At the same time, the purpose of providing 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 implementation of the social needs of the population.

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

The system of social services is also a part of the economic system, providing employment for the population and the formation of a 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 the social infrastructure of the region.

The development of social infrastructure has the following goals:

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

In connection with the foregoing, the author believes that the social infrastructure of the region is part of the socio-economic system that participates in economic activity 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, social infrastructure constitutes the economic base of municipalities, ensuring the preservation and development of small settlements, as well as diversifying the structure of the economy.

Thus, social infrastructure currently plays a system-forming role in both the social and economic development of the region and has a market character.

Market infrastructure can only be correctly understood and classified on the basis of a macroeconomic approach. In accordance with it, the infrastructure in a market economic system does not serve, but ensures the normal functioning of the entire economy. When characterizing the market infrastructure, one should proceed from the fact that the development of the economy is influenced not only by objective, but also by subjective factors, while the role of the latter in modern conditions is increasing.

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 that are implemented in the social services market.

The basis of such interaction is the needs of the population and society as a whole in the formation of 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 social infrastructure, it is necessary:

- creation of more favorable conditions for social and market infrastructure facilities by reducing local taxes, which will stimulate its further development;
- further improvement of the quality of household and communal services provided through new innovative technologies, arrangement of local public supply systems.

The development of social infrastructure sectors takes into account the main tasks of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, increasing its level of well-being and longevity, the formation and reproduction of a healthy, creatively active generation

As you know, an important factor in improving the standard of living, as well as a characteristic of the quality of life of the population of rural areas is the access of the population to social infrastructure and public services. The level of accessibility to utilities indirectly affects the formation of demand for comfortable housing.

An analysis of the social infrastructure of the regions showed that the vast majority of surveyed houses are in satisfactory or excellent condition (92%), about 6.5% of houses need current repairs, and about 1.5% need major repairs, which generally characterizes positively housing stock in rural areas of the country. As is known, well-being and comfort, the creation of favorable conditions for women's housekeeping largely depend on social infrastructure and public services. The analysis showed that in rural areas the level of satisfaction of residents with basic types of public services is much higher than in traditional rural settlements.

In rural areas, the most urgent is to provide the population with high-quality drinking water, which is due to difficult natural and climatic geographical conditions.

In rural areas, more favorable conditions have also been created for the provision of such utilities as sewerage (43.7%), garbage collection - 68.6%, hot water - 63.3%, gas supply and heating 63.0%. Such survey data testify to qualitative shifts in ensuring social well-being for the inhabitants of rural areas.

In rural areas, the need for the services of preschool institutions remains unsatisfactory. The analysis showed that in a traditional village there is no need to send children to kindergartens, since housewives themselves are engaged in their upbringing and care, and this figure is slightly higher - 55.1% than in typical arrays - 44.5%. At the same time, if the level of dissatisfaction with the services of kindergartens in the arrays is 33%, in rural areas it is 21.7%. This is largely due to the fact that the new arrays are located at a long distance, and there are certain difficulties in transport services for the delivery of children to kindergartens and the return of children home.

A survey was conducted on the level of satisfaction with medical services, which in typical arrays is 58.5%, and in traditional villages about 80.7%. Such a disproportion is largely due to the objective absence in rural areas of the main centers of medical care. According to respondents, the main reasons for dissatisfaction were: remoteness from the place of residence, insufficient qualification of doctors, and lack of modern equipment. It should be noted that the majority of residents of rural areas are still assigned to medical centers at the place of their old place of residence. In some areas, the issue is resolved through the organization of regular on-site (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%. The pharmacy network in rural areas is unevenly distributed, 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 mobile pharmacy stores, where it is difficult and unprofitable to open separate points for the sale of medicines

Revealed a relatively low level of satisfaction in rural areas with consumer services, markets, transport infrastructure, and shopping malls than in traditional villages.

The main reason for dissatisfaction with consumer services equal to 31.3% is the remoteness of typical arrays from large settlements, incl. cities. Among the main reasons for dissatisfaction with trade services (26.7%), respondents noted the lack of necessary facilities, remoteness from their place of residence and poor quality of service. It should be emphasized that the ever-increasing satisfaction of the need for such a progressive service as access to the Internet. However, the results of the survey showed that this type of service has not yet received sufficient development in the countryside.

In rural areas, satisfaction with the Internet is 16.9%, and 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 service (35.5%) requires its solution.

As the analysis showed, in rural areas the penetration of services of banking and financial institutions is not high compared to cities. At the same time, there is a relatively high satisfaction in typical arrays (65.8%) than in traditional villages (50.1%) for this type of service.

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

An analysis of the main causes of dissatisfaction showed that this was due to insufficient street lighting (90%), as well as the lack of fences near dangerous areas. Less than 1% of the respondents

noted the presence of a criminal situation, which characterizes the stability of the situation and the almost absence of the danger of living in rural areas.

Historically, labor activity and living conditions in the countryside are directly related to personal subsidiary plots. According to the results of the survey, in the whole rural area, the level of satisfaction with the conditions for maintaining household plots is lower (57.3%) than in traditional villages (70.1%). Here, the main reasons for dissatisfaction were the lack of land for growing crops and livestock,

Based on the foregoing, 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 resettlement of the population, take into account demographic trends, as well as relevant social infrastructure and facilities;
- when choosing promising sites for the creation of new rural areas, the maximum proximity to the existing sources of communal infrastructure should be taken into account in order to reduce capital costs;
- creating 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 rendered household and communal services due to new technologies, arrangement of local communal supply systems, etc.;
- Given the most acute problems associated with drinking water in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to widely use underground water sources for drinking water and irrigation.

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