

Theoretical Foundations of the Development of Social Infrastructure

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the theoretical foundations of social infrastructure services that affect the quality and improvement of the standard of living of the population. The article describes the composition of the elements of social infrastructure and their classification.

Keywords: social infrastructure, standard of living of the population, social sphere, economics of the social sphere.

INTRODUCTION. The development of social infrastructure and thus the improvement of the standard of living of the population throughout the world is considered one of the important directions of the social policy of the state. Especially in the process of urbanization, this figure is increasing day by day, and scientists have set themselves the goal of improving the welfare of rural residents. Particular attention is paid to the development of social infrastructure and the development of innovative management strategies aimed at increasing economic and social efficiency, improving the system for training qualified and competitive personnel, ensuring the well-being of the population, especially education, healthcare, and personal services.

According to international organizations, today in foreign countries about a third of the state budget is spent on the development of the social sphere [1]. At the present stage of development of social infrastructure all over the world, in the USA, Japan, South Korea, the People's Republic of China, European countries, the management structures of social infrastructure sectors, its target areas of development and content are of great importance.

Systemic reforms are being carried out in the world economy to further improve the organizational and managerial structure of social infrastructure on an innovative basis, to develop mechanisms for the effective organization of educational policy, housing and public services and healthcare for the rural population.

In particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2022 No. PP-465 "On measures to develop the social and industrial infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023-2025", the implementation of the tasks identified in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, in the regions. In particular, guidelines have been developed for the further development of social and industrial infrastructure in microdistricts, as well as for improving the living standards of the population and creating a favorable investment environment for entrepreneurs [2]. In modern conditions, one of the main goals of research work is to study the specific scientific and

methodological foundations of the subjects of social infrastructure, determine their main directions, develop strategies for economic development, comprehensive integral assessment,

LITERATURE ANALYSIS. Social infrastructures in the world economy and their development are widely covered in the studies of foreign scientists such as J. Schumpeter, M. Porter, A. Reisberg, P. Dowling, R. Kaplan, D. Norton, P. Drucker and others. In the works of economists from CIS countries N. Arbuzova, S. G. Vazhenin, A. I. Gavrilov, A. G. Granberg, A. D. Eremenko, N. N. Nekrasov, A. G. Sinelnikova, Y.T. Toshenko theoretical and practical problems of the development of social infrastructure . The development of social infrastructure is also covered among economists from Uzbekistan Gulyamova S., Yuldasheva N., Shodmonova Sh., Rasulova A., Sharifkhojaeva M., Goyibnazarova B., Zainutdinova Sh., Sharipova A., Salimova B., Mukhittinova Kh., Khamraeva S., they conducted a number of studies on theoretical and practical problems related to social infrastructure. Directions for the development of social infrastructure have been widely studied in the scientific studies of the above-mentioned foreign and domestic scientists.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. In the research work on the development of social infrastructure, a number of methods were used, including a monographic study, a comparative analysis of foreign experience, the results of a monographic analysis were studied on the basis of economic methods, such as analysis and synthesis, systematic analysis. The content and essence of the directions of socio-economic transformations carried out in the sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the provision of social services to the population, based on the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are also studied. The article studied the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his decrees and resolutions.

ANALYSIS AND MAIN RESULTS. In today's digital economy and fierce competition, big changes are taking place in the field of social services, which is considered one of the most important parts of the economy. In particular, the subjects of the social services market are household services, education, healthcare, physical culture and sports, culture and art, social security, trade and public catering, transport, housing and communal services and other industries, the rapid development of a socially oriented market economy in our republic indicates that it is being formed.

The creation of infrastructure is inextricably linked with material production, and its development creates new types of production and activities in the service and integrated industries. An increase in the productivity of social labor in the sphere of social production releases a large amount of resources in society for the provision of services to the population. The creation of infrastructure means the development of productive forces in society, as a result of which the internal economic community of its constituent industries is determined by the fulfillment of certain tasks.

Figure 1 below shows the structure of social infrastructure and this can be used to find out their importance for improving the standard of living of the population.

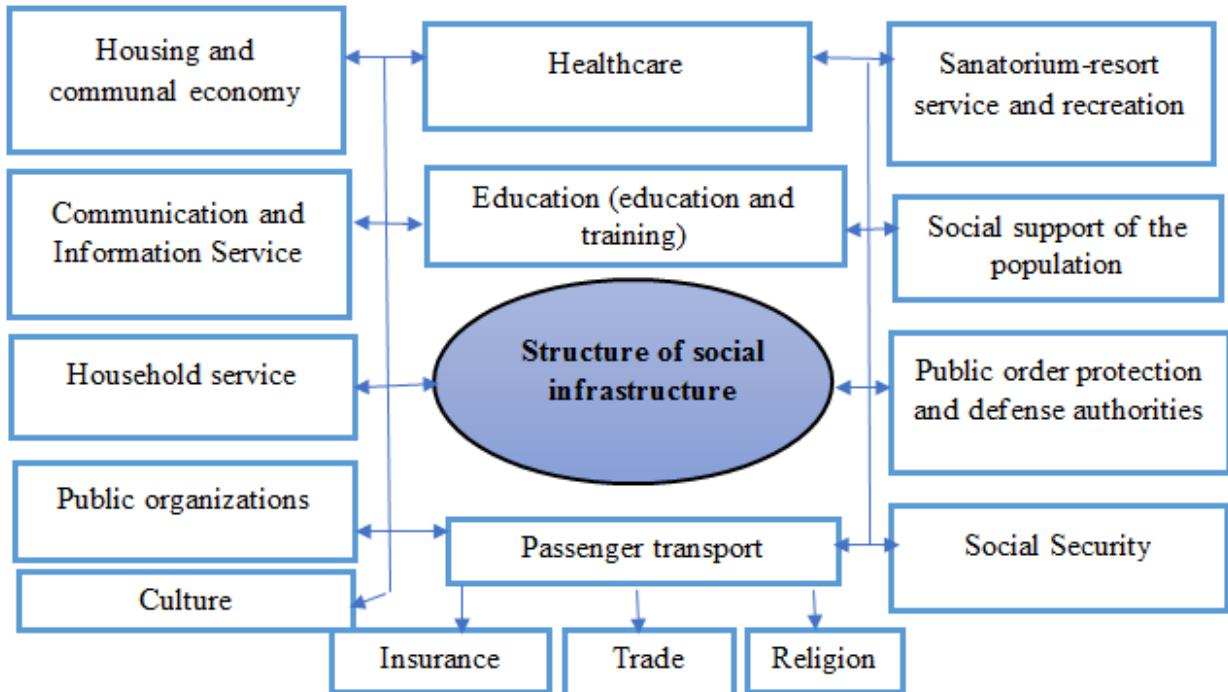


Figure #1. Structure of social infrastructure

The development of social infrastructure serves to achieve the main goals of the socio-economic development of society: the social equality of society and the comprehensive development of the individual. For this, the tasks of the social infrastructure are defined.

Considering that social infrastructure includes social-household and social-spiritual infrastructure, we understand that it is not easy to manage its development. In this regard, it is necessary to improve the mechanism for the development and management of social infrastructure, especially for the rural population. This is due to complex processes. It is no secret that social infrastructure facilities in the course of their activities not only produce goods, but also provide services. Their activities are mainly aimed at improving the living standards of the population, the reproduction of the labor force [3].

Indicators for assessing the level of development of the social infrastructure of our region should take into account the main tasks of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, increasing its well-being and longevity, forming and restoring a healthy, creatively active generation. This means, first of all, meeting the needs of the population in quality housing, raising the level and quality of social infrastructure development, creating a cultural sphere of human life, improving environmental living and working conditions; increase labor productivity; This is reflected in the systematic assessment of such indicators as the creation of guarantees of social protection for all groups of the population, including youth and pensioners [4].

For example, horizontal integration is carried out by social infrastructure entities in order to increase market share and concentration efficiency and deepen specialization, while vertical integration includes the creation of new service structures, the addition of existing ones and similar activities. In the structure of the regional social infrastructure that we are implementing, as mentioned above, we analyze the activities of healthcare, education, housing and communal services, landscaping, employment and many other service entities aimed at improving the living standards of the population. the population is united.

According to our analysis, the volume of services provided in the Republic of Uzbekistan is increasing every year [5]. In the context of regions, the largest share falls on the city of Tashkent, Tashkent and Samarkand regions (table 1).

Table 1. The volume of services rendered by regions in Uzbekistan, billion soums¹

Regions	years					2021 compared to 2017 (+,-)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
The Republic of Uzbekistan	118 811.0	150,889.8	193,697.8	219 978.5	284 165.4	165354.4
Karakalpakstan	3611.3	4600.2	5671.8	6520.3	8458.4	4847.1
Andijan	6,627.2	8011.5	9,803.8	11413.0	14,636.3	8009.1
Bukhara	5421.1	6,631.6	8413.2	9,843.1	12,574.1	7153
jizzah	2530.8	3,283.2	4305.1	5,024.7	6,395.6	3864.8
Kashkadarya	5,859.7	7064.1	8,800.9	10,349.5	12,823.8	6964.1
Navoiy	3,068.4	3925.6	5,056.2	5,840.5	7459.6	4391.2
Namangan	4999.2	6,067.7	7,747.6	8928.6	11,619.5	6620.3
Samarkand	8343.2	10,043.5	12,786.8	14,086.1	18,259.0	9915.8
Surkhandarya	4485.5	6,079.6	6981.9	8,013.9	10,387.4	5901.9
Sirdarya	1603.8	2031.4	2,726.8	3303.0	4,183.1	2579.3
Tashkent region	9347.4	11,292.9	14,568.4	16,438.3	21,197.4	11850
Fergana	7602.2	9,237.9	11,684.1	13,694.4	17,411.8	9809.6
Chorasmus	3645.5	4562.8	5,763.3	6461.2	8325.8	4680.3
Tashkent	38,659.9	50,176.2	65,759.2	79,879.3	106,502.8	67842.9

As can be seen from the data of Table 1 above, the volume of service provision in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 amounted to 284,165.4 billion soums, which increased by 165,354.4 billion soums compared to 2017. In particular, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2021 8458.4 billion soums, 4847.1 billion more than in 2017, in Andijan region 14 636.3 billion soums, 8009.1 billion more than in 2017, in Bukhara region 12 574.1 billion soums, 7153 billion soums more than in 2017, 6,395.6 billion soums in Jizzakh region, 3864.8 billion soums more than in 2017, 12,823.8 billion soums in Kashkadarya region, 6964.1 billion soums more than in 2017 and in the city of Tashkent, many services were performed in the amount of 106,502.8 billion soums, 67,842.9 billion soums compared to 2017 [6].

CONCLUSIONS AND OFFERS. The social sphere is a specific system that reflects the priorities of state policy in the areas of education, culture, health care, pensions, housing and communal services, physical culture and sports, household and social protection, guaranteeing the sum of all conditions of human life, material and spiritual benefits. As a result of the production and consumption of these services, the opportunities for the formation of spiritually rich and physically healthy people will expand.

However, as a result of the research, we were convinced that the use of services in urban and regional centers is 3-4 times more than in remote villages of the regions, which does not allow raising the standard of living of the population. In our opinion, the development of social infrastructure for the rural population should be a paramount task at the heart of our reforms.

Despite the ongoing socio-economic reforms in Uzbekistan and the implementation of legal and organizational measures, many problems in the development of the market for services in the socio-cultural sphere in the regions are waiting for their solution. We have studied from foreign experience that the position of the economic potential of this sector is much lower in our country than in foreign countries, and we found that there are problems in this sector. The main of these problems are:

¹stat.uz

- the sphere of social services is mainly financed from the state budget and a favorable business environment has not been formed;
- lack of a marketing service in the provision of social services to the population;
- the cost of buildings and structures, modern equipment necessary for conducting activities is very expensive, which hinders the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the social sphere;
- there is a lack of methodological foundations for solving the prospective development of private entrepreneurship in the social sphere, as well as the lack of an effective mechanism for improving property relations.

The solution of these problems will open wide opportunities for the development of the social sphere of the economy and the service market of Uzbekistan.

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