

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF PROVISION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается современное состояние услуг социальной инфраструктуры в сельской местности, уделяя особое внимание наличию, доступности и качеству основных удобств, таких как здравоохранение, образование, транспорт и санитария. Оценивая проблемы и различия в предоставлении услуг, данное исследование направлено на информирование областей, требующих улучшения, и повышение уровня жизни сельских жителей.

Ключевые слова: Социальная инфраструктура, сельское население, услуги, здравоохранение, образование, транспорт, качество жизни.

Abstract: This article examines the current state of social infrastructure services in rural areas, focusing on the availability, accessibility, and quality of essential amenities such as health, education, transportation, and sanitation. By assessing the challenges and disparities in service delivery, this study aims to inform areas for improvement and improve the standard of living of rural residents.

Keywords: Social infrastructure, rural population, services, health, education, transport, quality of life.

It is known that in recent years, a number of positive changes have been made in Uzbekistan related to strengthening state support for agricultural producers, technical and technological modernization of agriculture, ensuring rational and efficient use of land resources, maintaining soil fertility and sustainable development of agriculture in general. However, the social situation in agricultural production and the low level of wages create the problem of attracting qualified personnel to the agricultural sector, many agricultural enterprises lack skilled labor. This, in turn, indicates the need to significantly strengthen social support. However, it is necessary to focus not on financial aid, but on state assistance to expand opportunities for the population to effectively use the existing potential of labor resources.

First, in the system of social reproduction, social infrastructure performs multifaceted functions and acts as an important integrating factor of regional economic growth. Underdeveloped social infrastructure is typical for many regions and often hinders regional development. In small remote villages, for example, the service sector is almost non-existent, since the availability of transport is a decisive factor in the availability of services. Realizing this allows us to emphasize that the issues related to the development of social infrastructure in the rural areas of the regions are urgent and require a solution.

It is known that social and economic systems always complement each other and ensure sustainable development of rural areas. At the same time, the development of social infrastructure in the regions is important, because the main goal in the sustainable development of rural areas is not quantitative indicators, but indicators reflecting the standard of living and quality of life of the population. In general, infrastructure is a set of systems and services necessary for the operation of material production networks or to ensure the living conditions of society. One of the most important features of the infrastructure network is the provision of services to all subjects of production or social processes.

Infrastructure creates the necessary conditions and indirectly encourages the efficient operation of enterprises and organizations. It should also be noted that the construction of infrastructure facilities (medical, educational institutions, roads, bridges) requires a lot of money, and therefore it is necessary to involve the state and large entrepreneurs in the financing of these projects. In this

regard, infrastructure is not only a system of provision in the economy, but also one of the means of its regulation.

In view of the fact that the standard of living and the quality of life of the rural population largely depend on the level of development of social infrastructure services in the regions, special attention is being paid to the construction of infrastructure objects, the expansion of the scope of social services and the improvement of their quality.

The implementation of projects related to the development of social infrastructure services in rural areas will help to create new jobs for the population, improve health care, educational services, and environmental conditions. In addition, the development of social infrastructure, including education and health care, is one of the main requirements for the socio-economic development of each region and the entire country. They affect the competitiveness and attractiveness of the area for the population, create a basis for the development of agricultural production.

In the process of conducting scientific research, we conducted a survey to study and analyze problems related to the topic. In particular, according to the results of the survey conducted in all districts of Kashkadarya region, the services provided by most of the infrastructure facilities in rural areas are not at a satisfactory level.

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Figure 1. A component of the social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex

The social infrastructure of the country's agro-industrial complex is large economic and social importance. Because without social infrastructure the agro-industrial complex cannot operate moderately. Social continuous production of infrastructure in the agro-industrial complex creates conditions for its stable operation. If every enterprise tries to do all its work and services by itself very expensive. In many cases, this can be done not.

The field of education is the most important component of the country's social capital, labor and defense potential, as well as the quality characteristics of the population. The system of indicators of the field of education includes indicators describing the quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in this field, the number of educational institutions for each level of education, quantitative characteristics of the number of students, quantitative characteristics of admission and graduation, characteristics of the internal efficiency of the educational process, quantitative and quality characteristics, material and technical base of educational institutions.

In the rural areas of Kashkadarya region, there are mainly pre-school educational organizations and general secondary educational institutions. According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined "On preschool education and training", "preschool education organizations (MTT) - state and non-governmental organizations that provide education and training services in the field of preschool education and training".

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