

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF PROVISION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN
RURAL AREAS

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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.

Human capital is the main factor in the socio-economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan. The formation of human capital is primarily related to the conditions created for it. A developed social infrastructure plays an important role in solving this problem. The development of social infrastructure is studied as an object of economic and sociological research in the region, taking into account that it plays an important role in the improvement of the living standard and quality of the population and, accordingly, in the formation of human capital.

The process and trends of social infrastructure development in the rural areas of Kashkadarya region are determined by a set of factors that have a significant impact on the studied system. The development of social infrastructure is an urgent issue for Kashkadarya region, where living conditions for urban and rural residents, where more than 50 percent of the population live in rural areas, have not yet been equalized. At the same time, in modern conditions, the factors affecting the development of rural social infrastructure are expanding, and all of them have a different effect on the socio-economic development of rural areas and on ensuring an increase in the standard of living of the population.

The factors of sustainable development of social infrastructure in rural areas consist of a harmonious combination of economic, social, institutional and environmental components. and constitutes an institutional environment with a brake.

In our opinion, depending on the sphere of influence, it is appropriate to divide all factors into exogenous factors, which determine the external environment for the development of rural areas, and endogenous factors, which determine internal conditions based on the characteristics of rural areas. In this case, external factors are formed within the framework of the macroeconomic system, while internal factors affect the regional level.

Table 1

Factors affecting the assessment of the development of social infrastructure in rural areas

External factors		Internal factors	
directly	indirectly	objective	subjective
Demographic status	Natural geographical location, climate	Location, specialization and concentration of social infrastructure facilities taking into account regional characteristics	Qualification level of specialists in the social sphere
Development of agriculture	The level of innovation and scientific and technical development	Quality and competitiveness of social infrastructure	Organization and management of activities in social

		serving the rural population	infrastructure institutions
Economic activity of the population	Cultural and historical importance of rural areas	The level of development of entrepreneurial activity	Customs, mentality, traditions of the villagers
Availability and development of production and market infrastructure	Political and economic environment	Investment attractiveness of rural social infrastructure	Composition of the village population by age and income

In our opinion, depending on the sphere of influence, it is appropriate to divide all factors into exogenous factors, which determine the external environment for the development of rural areas, and endogenous factors, which determine internal conditions based on the characteristics of rural areas. In this case, external factors are formed within the framework of the macroeconomic system, while internal factors affect the regional level. In turn, external factors are divided into indirect and direct factors, and internal factors are divided into objective and subjective factors. Also, the division of factors in this order allows to analyze the level of development of social infrastructure objects, the efficiency of service provision in a comprehensive manner, and to forecast the parameters of short-term and medium-term development.

The results of research show that the main factor in the development of social infrastructure in villages is the state of development of the entire economy. The level of development of economic sectors of the country and its regions determines the possibility of identifying some priority directions that are important for society and the state. Preservation of the rural way of life, rural settlements and rural population is the most important national priority, and the implementation of this direction once again depends on the state of the state's economy.

It should be noted that the factors of social infrastructure development are generally related to the network economic mechanism aimed at sustainable development of rural areas and ensuring food security of the country. Thus, the policy of development of rural areas should ensure the complex impact of these factors on the social system, which will allow to achieve positive dynamics in the development of elements of social infrastructure. Ignoring any factor or insufficient functioning of relevant institutions creates limiting conditions for infrastructure development. The absence of necessary factors or the destabilizing nature of their influence leads to negative trends in the development of the system and disruption of the social infrastructure of rural areas. At the same time, it should be remembered that most of the factors are intersectoral in nature. Therefore, the problem of social development of the village and its infrastructure goes far beyond the scope of the internal network and has inter-sectoral and state importance in modern economic conditions.

Aspects that negatively affect the development of rural social infrastructure also have their own characteristics:

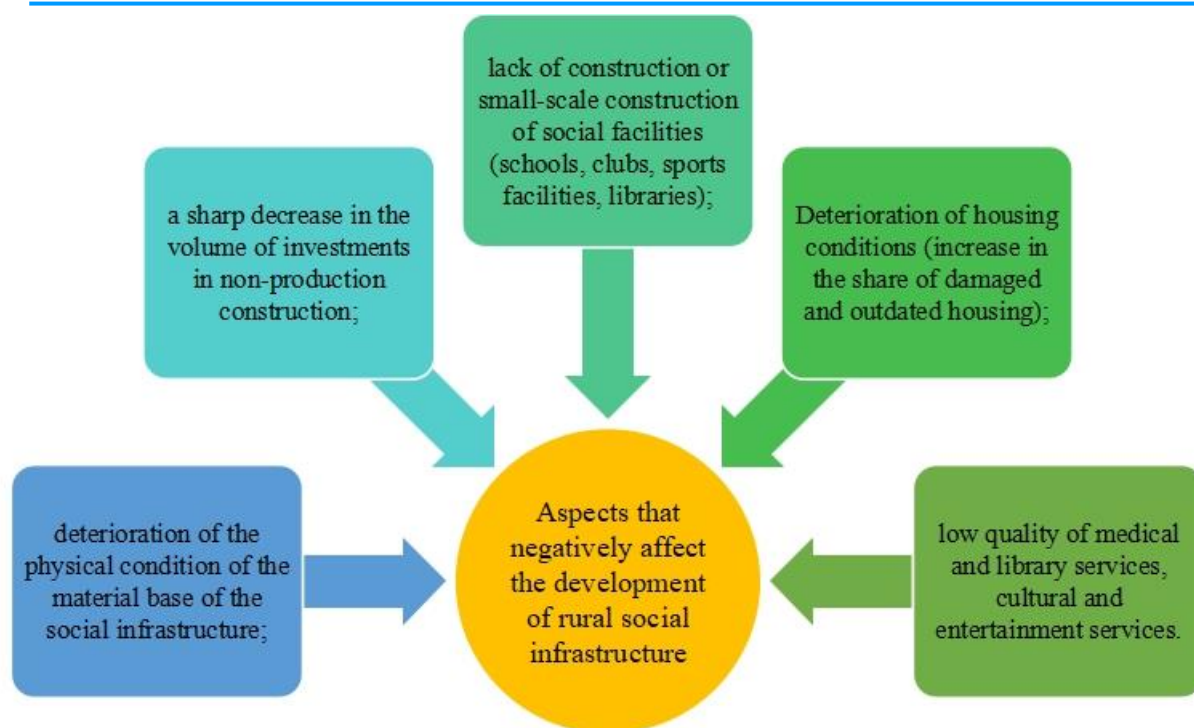


Figure-1. Aspects that negatively affect the development of rural social infrastructure

- deterioration of the physical condition of the material base of the social infrastructure;
- a sharp decrease in the volume of investments in non-production construction;
- lack of construction or small-scale construction of social facilities (schools, clubs, sports facilities, libraries);
- Deterioration of housing conditions (increase in the share of damaged and outdated housing);
- low quality of medical and library services, cultural and entertainment services.

The lack of generally accepted methods of assessing the level of development of social infrastructure in rural areas makes it difficult to consistently and comprehensively solve these problems, which makes it possible to identify "weak points" will give in the social and household complex of individual rural areas and develop scientifically based measures to improve it.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the integrated rating evaluation method to assess the level of development of social infrastructure in rural areas. As noted by A.A. Grabar, evaluation based on rating allows, first, to evaluate and compare quality indicators by turning them into quantitative indicators; secondly, it shows its place in the region; thirdly, it allows to determine which indicators the rural area lags behind others or, on the contrary, is ahead.

Also, this type of assessment helps to provide a scientifically based assessment of regional systems from various comprehensive statistical and other data and present it in a simple form that is subordinate to practical management tasks. This method can be a part of the comparative analysis of regions or a small part of the information-analytical system of managing the development of social infrastructure in regions.

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