

Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of Social Infrastructure Development

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Abstract

The development of social infrastructure services is important in improving the standard of living and the quality of life of the population. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to determine its structure and classification. The article highlights the types of classification, based on the fact that the most important social function of infrastructure is to provide opportunities and conditions for the formation and development of human potential.

Keywords: *infrastructure, social infrastructure, service.*

INTRODUCTION. In-depth analysis of the complex processes of the world and the results of the development of our country, in recent years, aims to identify a number of priorities for reform on the basis of the principle of "Human Dignity". In particular, they are aimed at further improving the welfare of our people, transforming the economy and accelerating the development of entrepreneurship, ensuring the unconditional protection of human rights and interests, as well as the formation of an active civil society.

Social services, one of the most important sectors of the national economy, are also undergoing significant changes. In particular, the subjects of the market of social services are education, health, physical culture and sports, culture and arts, social security, trade and catering, household services, passenger transport, housing and communal services. The rapid development of the economy and other sectors indicates the social orientation of the emerging market economy in the country.

Unlike other types of infrastructure, social infrastructure directly serves to improve the living standards and quality of life of the population. Accordingly, the country pays great attention to strengthening the institutional, economic and legal framework for the development of social infrastructure. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PR-98 “On measures to develop the social and industrial infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2024” sets the following goals: Consistent development of infrastructure, further development of villages and neighborhoods, the creation of a favorable business and investment climate in the field, as well as the creation of new jobs by improving investment in the economy and social sphere, improving living standards and reducing poverty¹.

¹ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PR-98 “On measures to develop social and industrial infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2024”.

In the world experience, the concept of infrastructure was first introduced in the early twentieth century as a complex of facilities and structures necessary for the full functioning of the armed forces. By the 1940s, Western countries understood infrastructure as an integral part of a network of industries and institutions that created the necessary conditions for the production of material goods.² In the economic literature of the former Soviet republics from the 1970s to the 1980s, infrastructure was generally seen as an engineer - a collection of technical buildings and structures.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The term infrastructure has been variously interpreted in the economic literature. In the lexical sense, infrastructure (in Latin *infra* - sub, *structure* - location, structure) is a complex of various district service networks: transport, communications, trade, logistics, water supply, science, education, health, environmental protection, and more. Some economists describe it, as “Infrastructure is a complex that provides the normative conditions for economic and social production”, while other literatures describe it as “a specific set of labor processes in the creation of goods and services that enable the exchange of activities in the process of human life and social production.”³

In his research, the American economist Paul Rosenstein-Rodan described infrastructure as “a set of conditions, or key areas, that meet the needs of the entire population and ensure the development of private entrepreneurship in key sectors of the economy ...”⁴. In his “Theory of Infrastructure”, R. Johansen interprets infrastructure as a set of material, personal, and institutional activities and their organizations that contribute to the organization of an integrated economy in the regions.⁵

The British economist A. Yangson was the first inventor of the term, referring to the term "overhead capitale", which he used in his work in the early 1940s, as referring to H.Zinger. In his research, Ch.Murodov also noted that R.Johansen's definition of infrastructure is deep and complete and summarizes the views of many foreign scientists.⁶

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In general, when describing the field of infrastructure, it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects:

- organizing the system of economic relations in the system of services;
- development and progress of infrastructure often depend on the level of development of the industry it serves, and vice versa;
- the type of infrastructure network depends on which sector it serves;
- with the development of society, the range of services provided by the infrastructure network will expand.

In general, infrastructure is a set of services and their facilities that help to ensure the balanced operation of production and services and improve the living standards of the population.

² Konovalova V.N. Economic efficiency of the production infrastructure of agriculture: Abstract of the thesis. dis.cand. economic scienc. - Vologda: RSL OD, 2002. - 18 p.

³ Salimov B.T. and others “The Economics of Dekhkan and Farmer entities.” - Tashkent: Literary Fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. 2004–10b.

⁴ Zharavin Yu.A. Production infrastructure as a factor in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy: Dis...cand. economic sciences. - Sank - Petersburg: 2006. – 19p

⁵ Konovalova V.N. Economic efficiency of the production infrastructure of agriculture: Abstract of the thesis. dis.cand. economic scienc. - Vologda: RSL OD, 2002. - 18 p.

⁶ Murodov Ch. Development of market infrastructure in the context of liberalization of the economy of Uzbekistan: Diss..doctor of econ. scienc. - Tashkent: UzBIITI, 2001. - 14 p.

Because the infrastructure network is a dynamic system, as mentioned above, its types are still classified differently by experts. For example, according to A. Tursunov, infrastructure is divided into production, social, market and institutional infrastructure.⁷ Infrastructure networks are also classified according to the degree of impact on the production process, regional characteristics, industry, industry, economic characteristics and uses.⁸

As for the concept of "social infrastructure", it is appropriate to consider it as an independent link in the complex of sectors of the economy. The analysis shows that the terms "infrastructure" and "social infrastructure" originated in the study of production processes and in the development of the productive forces of society, and developed in an integral relationship with each other during the development of production. In addition, a certain set of elements of social infrastructure is part of the productive forces of society, which creates the conditions for the effective functioning of man in general production. In the course of historical development, certain types of productive forces (transport, communication lines, etc.) have been performing other social functions related to the creation of conditions for human activity and a prosperous life.

Social infrastructure includes services directly related to the reproduction of the workforce in the industry. In particular, educational and cultural institutions, sports, housing and communal services, health and protection institutions, kindergartens, preschools, catering, trade, public transport, labor security services, technical safety, training and production complexes, health facilities.

According to Russian scientists A.I. Kocherga and A.A. Mazaraki, there are two types of social infrastructure: socio-spiritual and socio-domestic.⁹

At the same time, according to Uzbek scientists B.K. Goyibnazarov and G.A. Aliyeva¹⁰, social infrastructure consists of classification types such as distribution and exchange; consumer services; healthcare; formation of social thought and scientific outlook; maintaining and managing public order according to the composition of the elements.

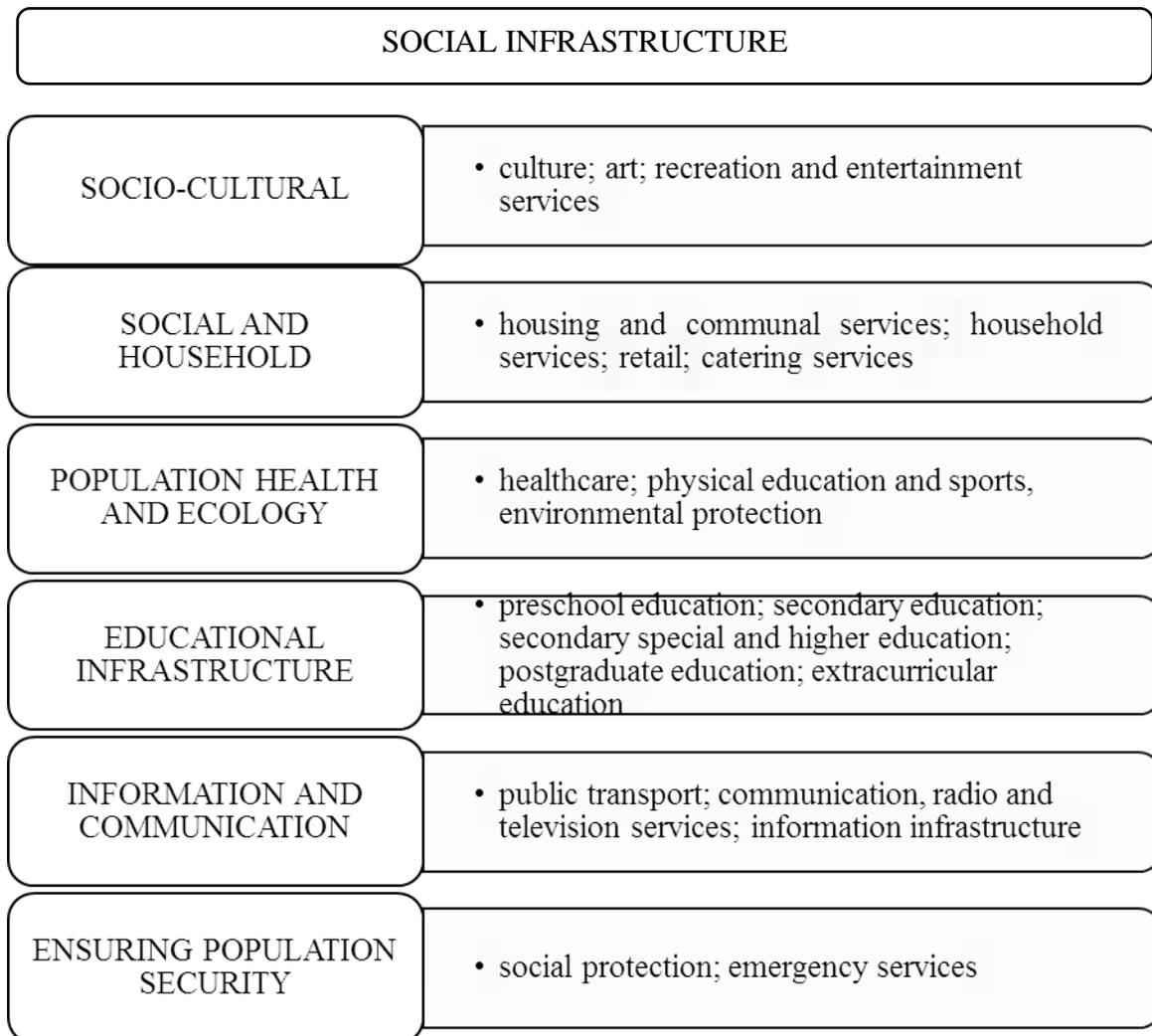
In general, in our opinion, it is appropriate to classify social infrastructure services according to the type of activity as follows (Figure 1).

⁷ Tursunov A.G. Establishment and development of agricultural production infrastructure in a multi-sectoral economy: Autoref. Dis. ... cand. econ. scien.–T.: UzBIITI, 1998. – 7 p.

⁸ Plashchinskiy P.A. Infrastructure and efficiency of public production / P.A. Plashchinskiy. - Mn.: Belarus, 1985. - p.12-19; Zokirov O., Pardaev A. Agricultural Economics (textbook). - T.: "UJBNT" Center, 2003. 262- 265 p.; Salimov B.T., Urakov N. Economics of agricultural infrastructure (textbook). - T.: TDIU, 2004. 22-23 p.

⁹ Kocherga A.I., Mazaraki A.A. National economic complex and social problems. -M.: Thought, 1981. -271p

¹⁰ Goyibnazarov B.K., Aliyeva G.A. Development of social infrastructure and its role in ensuring economic stability.//Economy and education, - Tashkent, 2011 №3.7-10 - p.



Picture-1. Classification of social infrastructure¹¹

Thus, using a systematic approach, social infrastructure consists of socio-cultural, socio-domestic, public health and ecology, educational infrastructure, information and communication services, and public safety services. Each of the subsystems, in turn, consists of a set of sub-sectors and objects of social infrastructure that provide the conditions for the formation and development of human potential.

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¹¹ Developed by the author based on research

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