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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN REGION

Abstract: In given article theoretical aspects of management are considered by a social infrastructure, the attention is paid to questions of efficiency of rendering of social services, formation, and realization of social requirements of the population. And also creation more than concessionary terms for objects of a social and market infrastructure at the expense of decrease in local taxes to improvement of quality rendered household and utilities at the expense of new innovative technologies.

Key words: a social infrastructure, social sector, innovative technologies, requirements of the population, a population standard of living, social services, a manpower, innovations.

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Introduction

From the first days of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan the special attention is given to social problems and infrastructures. It is connected by that average the age of the population makes 25-26 years and one of the young states in the CIS countries is. Therefore, nowadays the social problem remains to one of not completely solved questions.

We will try in this article will pay attention to social problems and infrastructures to characterize their advantages and a lack.

As a social infrastructure understand conditions of ability to live of people, system of realization of their basic needs. Still the social infrastructure represents set of branches and the enterprises functionally providing normal ability to live of the population.

Materials and Methods

Here concern: habitation, its building, objects of the welfare appointment, all sphere of housing and communal services, the enterprise and the organization of systems of public health services, formation, preschool education; the enterprises and the organizations connected with rest and leisure; retail trade, public catering, sphere of services, sports

establishments; passenger transport and communication on population service; system of the establishments rendering services of legal and financially-credit character (legal consultations, notary's offices, savings banks, banks) [1].

System of social protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan is under construction proceeding from the decision of problems of maintenance of the valid social and economic efficiency, instead of narrow reasons of efficiency of market system. Thus social protection every time appears is objectively determined, on the one hand, by that system of economic relations in which it functions, and with another - requirements of a current state of world economy, human community as a whole.

In modern economy which should be "economy for the person", the effective system of social protection - such which allows using labor potential of each person irrespective of its social and economic status, from is necessary to what social and economic group it belongs. So it is possible to reach an effective utilization of human potential and that is called "as confidence of tomorrow". If such protection is not provided, becomes impossible or at least use of the qualified labor which should possess ability to

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conversion training, development new, to creativity essentially is at a loss [2,3,4].

Presence of effective system of social protection is the integral line of the modern economy which is based on work of the qualified employee. The system of the economic relations is meant effective social security, providing to each member of a society of a guarantee of the certain standard of living is minimum necessary for development and use of its abilities (labor, enterprise, personal), and providing it at loss (absence) of those or other abilities (old men, the invalids sick, children etc.).

At such approach to definition of its social protection composed there are following guarantees:

- Works for able-bodied (protection against unemployment);
- Maintenance with grants already and still invalid, invalids and other socially vulnerable groups of the population;
- A normal standard of living on the basis of the income of labor activity or the grant (including consumption of the basic material benefits, first of all foodstuff);
- The minimum equally accessible maintenance with habitation, public health services and culture services;
- Receptions of the formation necessary for formation of modern qualified labor.

Accordingly the state and its structures guarantee the decision of following problems [5.6,7,8,9,10,11].

First, the society guarantees the right to work, including guarantees of reception of a workplace or necessary resources and payment on work. The state guarantees socially admissible working conditions, the minimum repayment terms of work, and also creates guarantees of equality of subjects on a labor market (in that measure in what it exists in mixed economy), guarantees of a free choice of a trade, an occupation, a place of work, sphere and a place of the appendix of work. Such system assumes not only activity of state structures, but also the developed system of the organization and self-organizing of workers in the name of trade unions, associations of labor collectives and other bodies representing interests of hired workers or workers, the enterprises being owners.

Secondly, the society through system of state structures and other public structures guarantees legislative and other social protection of a mode of the working day, working week, the working year, favorable conditions for preservation of long work capacity at high efficiency of work.

Thirdly, the society guarantees development of welfare sphere with the priority account of requirements of social security of the population. In particular, this problem is realized on the basis of favorable conditions of daily, weekly and annual rest by development of necessary system of establishments, a rest infrastructure.

Following direction is health protection, development of education, formation and the high level of culture assuming general availability of values of domestic and world culture, being in public property.

As of 1of January of 2018 of year in the country 670866 persons with physical inability, 101249 (15.1 %) from which children till 18 years are registered.

In distribution of persons from physical inability on the diseases which have caused physical inability, the most frequent reason invalidization are «Mental frustration and behavior frustration» - 19.3 %, «Illnesses of nervous system» - 14.0 % and «Illnesses of system of blood circulation» - 11.2 %. The least (less than 1 %) are: «Diseases of a skin» and «professional illnesses and poisonings» on 0.3 %, «Infectious and parasitic illnesses» which make 0.4 %, a HIV-0.8 of %. Among women the similar picture is observed. Distribution of number of invalids for the reasons caused physical inability, on classes of diseases in 2017.

Strategy of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021years includes priority directions of development of social sector, creation of concessionary terms for objects of a social and market infrastructure the Republic of Uzbekistan at the expense of decrease in local taxes and introduction of new innovative technologies. In particular in separate by point it is specified that: «youth Social protection, creation for young families of worthy housing and social conditions».

We today in our republic live more than 60% of the population below 30 years.

This population part is to social protection. Therefore at present from outside the state is given special attention.

Our way to opinion, prompt development of all spheres of economy is conditionally subdivided in following subgroups:

First, has demanded sharp improvement of quality of labor at the expense of development of intelligence, strengthening of health, change of labor motivations that stimulated development of various spheres of a social infrastructure;

Secondly, material base qualitatively new in the technic-technological plan in branches and spheres of a social infrastructure that provided high efficiency of its functioning has been created;

Thirdly, expansion of scientific and technical revolution in branches of production of goods was accompanied by considerable reduction of number occupied that has created possibility of essential redistribution of labor in sphere of services, in the branch of a social infrastructure.

Development and effective functioning of the objects entering into a social infrastructure, their availability to the population - an important condition of increase of level and quality of life of a great bulk of the population of the country.

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In economic system there are links which as a whole it is possible to name an economic infrastructure.

This infrastructure acts as a binding element in mutual relations between the basic subjects of economic relations - manufacturers of economic resources, the final goods and their direct consumers.

The structure of an infrastructure of economy of region - size changeable also is in the big dependence on specialization of region, spatial level and other factors. More often others to an infrastructure of real sector of economy carry water - gas - and an electrical supply, treatment facilities, vehicles and systems of roads, financial institutions and banks, trading networks, consulting services of management and advertising, specialized legal services etc.

State social policy is realized through the mechanism of government programs of social security and system of social services.

The system of social services includes public health services, formation, culture and other services. The state participates in financing, manufacture and distribution of social services, increasing that their availability to the population.

Thus the purpose of rendering of social services is as creation and maintenance of a manpower for economy (industrial aspect of social system), and formation, and realization of social requirements of the population.

From going from above specified sources we will try to analyze one of a component of a social infrastructure public health services and its component about a condition of medical workers (the table 1).

Table 1. Security of the population medical workers (1991-2017 years)

Years	Total number of doctors (thousand)	Number of doctors on 10000 population	Total number of the average medical personnel (thousand)	Number of average medical workers on 10000 population
1991	75,0	35,5	242,2	114,7
1995	76,2	33,2	249,6	108,9
2000	81,5	32,8	259,7	104,7
2005	76,5	29,1	271,0	103,0
2010	79,9	27,4	310,2	106,5
2017	85,4	26,1	348,2	106,6

Having analyzed above the specified tables it is possible to tell that if in 1991 in sphere of health services of the population worked 75 thousand doctors for January, 1st, 2018 their number has made 85.4 thousand persons (has increased for 14%).

Poll about satisfaction level is spent by medical services which in typical files makes 58.5 %, and in traditional villages about 80.7 %. Such disproportion in many respects speaks objective absence in rural files, the basic centers of health services.

According to respondents, dissatisfaction principal causes were: remoteness from the place of residence, insufficient qualification of doctors, and absence of the modern equipment. It is necessary to note that the majority of inhabitants of rural files till now are fixed for medical the centers in a place of the old place of residence. In some areas the question decision is carried out by means of the organizations regular exit (weekly) population medical inspections in rural files.

Poll has shown also rather low level of satisfaction services of drugstores, however its level in rural files considerably above (71 %) than in traditional villages of 51.3 %.

And the number of the average medical personnel has increased by 44% in comparison with 1991 year (with 242.2 to 348.2 thousand persons).

According to table 1 counting on 10 thousand population the number of doctors has decreased with 35.5 (1991year) to 26.1 (2017 year), and number of the average medical personnel with 114.7 to 106.6 accordingly.

We consider that the social system as an economic category is set of relations between subjects concerning manufacture, distribution and consumption; the social blessings directed not development of the human capital of an individual and a society as a whole.

In the report the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has stated the following: «Economic development and social protection - concepts inseparable. Without another it is impossible to present one». Therefore, the system of social services is also a part of economic system, providing employment of the population and formation of a regional product. The system of social services in territory is presented by a network of municipal and private establishments, the organizations and the enterprises rendering social services. Traditionally

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data set of establishments is called as a social infrastructure of region.

On literatures a lot of definition about development of a social infrastructure is told to concerning economic and social sphere.

But our way the opinion most precisely is reflected the statement of prof. A. Vakhobov (In particular, he tells the following: «Development of a social infrastructure pursues following aims):

- Formation and development of manpower of territory;
- Formation of the human capital of territory, thereby providing social appeal of territory;
- Maintenance of employment of the population and formation of a regional product.

In connection with the aforesaid the author considers that the social infrastructure of region is a part of the social and economic system participating in economic activities and providing social appeal of region, and also directed on formation and development of manpower and the human capital of region.

In modern conditions the social infrastructure makes economic base of municipal unions, providing preservation and development of small settlements, and also a diversification of structure of economy.

Thus, the social infrastructure plays now a backbone role both in social, and in economic development of region and has market character.

It seems to us that the market infrastructure can be correctly understood and classified only on the basis of the macroeconomic approach. According to it the infrastructure in market economic system does not serve, and provides normal functioning of all economy.

Characterizing a market infrastructure, it is necessary to recognize that on economy development influence not only objective, but also subjective factors, thus a role of the last in modern conditions increases.

Any difficult system (both natural and social) is definitely structured and includes a number of subsystems. As system as a whole so, and its separate subsystems carry out a certain set subordinated functions.

Conclusion

We consider that the social infrastructure carries out industrial, public and economic function which is realized in the market of social services.

In a basis of such interaction requirements of the population and a society as a whole in formations of a consumption level of the social blessings lay down. The given requirements have specific character and in many respects depend on regional factors of demand.

With a view of satisfaction of requirement of the population in a social infrastructure it is necessary:

- Creation more than concessionary terms for objects of a social and market infrastructure at the expense of decrease in local taxes that stimulation of its further development will allow;
- To the further improvement of quality rendered household and utilities at the expense of new innovative technologies, the device of local systems of municipal supply.

Development of branches of a social infrastructure considers the primary goals of the social policy directed on improvement of quality of life of the population, increase of level of its well-being and longevity, formation and reproduction of healthy, creatively active generation.

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