



PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN AND ISSUES OF EVALUATING THEIR SOLUTIONS

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Abstract. In this article, the large administrative region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in the north-western part of Uzbekistan, and the unique natural geographical, economic and social structure of our country are studied. The economic and social life of the region are closely related to each other and develop in interaction and communication. On the one hand, the economic potential of the region helps to accelerate its social development, and on the other hand, the growth of social needs of the society leads to economic development and economic relations.

Keywords. socio-demographic features, geographical, economic, functional, structural, dynamic

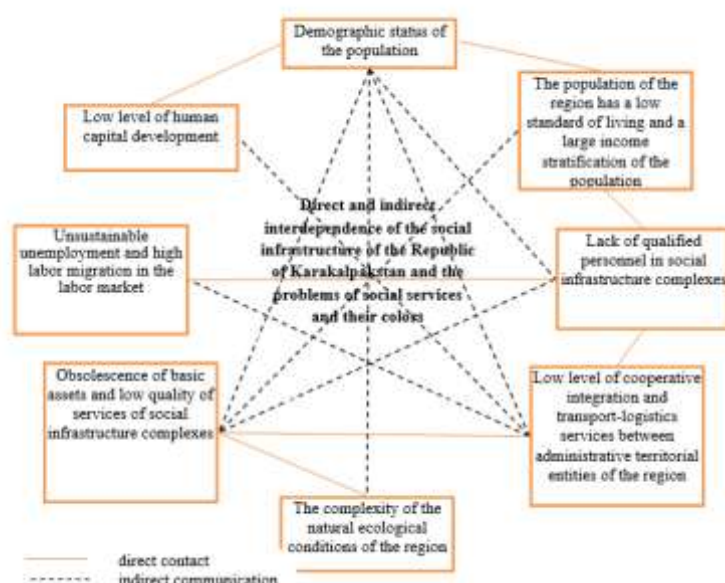
Introduction. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in the north-western part of Uzbekistan, is a large administrative territory and a unique natural geographical, economic, and social structure of our country. The economic and social life of the region is closely related to each other and develops in interaction and feedback. On the one hand, the economic potential of the area helps to speed up its social development, on the other hand, the growth of social needs of the society gives impetus to economic development and improvement of economic relations [1]. In turn, each of them develops as an independent field under the influence of many internal and external development factors [2,3].

The analysis of these factors is primarily based on the results of the study of the main social problems of the region and their levels, as well as their interaction and counter-effects.

Research of the social infrastructure of the Republic of Karakalpakstan based on typology, a comparative study of the regions of the region allows us to determine the relatively acute problems and to divide them into colors according to their levels. Assessment of the impact (reverse impact) of such coloring problems determines the scientific-methodical and practical conceptual basis of the social policy of the region. This approach shows us the 8 main issues of the social infrastructure of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the formation of their color, and the existence of direct and indirect interrelationships between these problems (Fig. 1).

The external factors of social infrastructure include the volume of investments, the level of material and technical support, personnel training, socio-demographic conditions, and the level of meeting the social needs of the population, etc.

Internal factors include: a system of financial incentives, methods of production and labor organization, forms of public service, etc. In terms of importance, the role of external factors is greater than internal factors. External factors determine the strategy of social infrastructure development and determine its tactical tasks in terms of growth in the region.



1 picture. Direct and indirect interdependence of the social infrastructure of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the problems of social services and their colors

The functional purpose of the social infrastructure of the region is aimed at meeting the socio-spiritual, cultural, and household needs of the population. In other words, there is a direct proportional relationship between the level of developed social infrastructure and the growing needs of the population. The needs of the population depend, first of all, on the socio-economic conditions of reproduction of the population, traditions, and customs of the population of the region. Consequently, the socio-demographic features of the reproduction of the population of the region are specific factors of the strategy of further development of the social infrastructure of the region, forming its human capital, which is considered the main direction in innovative development [2].

Several different complex problems arise in the analysis of social infrastructure, and we will consider each of them separately in the example of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Among the first set of problems, first of all, summarizing the complexity and theoretical rules of the research, approaches to determining the content, characteristics, and contrasts, typology and classification of the formation, operation, and development of social infrastructure and their connection with the material and social needs of the population, taking into account their characteristics in various social spheres consists of consistent implementation of systematic research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULT. The complexity of determining and studying the social infrastructure of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is because it is a multifaceted, multi-level, complex phenomenon. By the present time, various classifications of social infrastructure have appeared and their analysis will be carried out. However, these approaches to classification do not allow to comprehensively show the overall nature of the social structure of the region. The

reason for the variety of classifications is that there are many situations and problems among researchers with different goals and objects of study, as well as subjects with different levels and different activity goals. In the classification, it is necessary to systematically classify the structural elements of the social infrastructure in spatial, structural, functional, and evolutionary aspects. The classification should be made according to the criteria of separation from generality, i.e., structure-function dynamics, which allows the researcher to divide classes into functional, structural, dynamic, and subclasses into reproductive, differentiated, management, network, level, etc., types and even smaller parts of them. Also, the classification of the social infrastructure of this large region by types of activity, forms of ownership, and other features clarifies and separates their typological characteristics in a precise space and time definition.

The regional social infrastructure of the region as a whole, on the one hand, is its lower socio-economic system, and on the other hand, it consists of regional network complexes that satisfy the needs of the population and the territory's ownership of state, non-state and joint economic entities for products, services, etc. It is an important and necessary environment for its functioning, reproduction, and

development as a whole mechanism.

When studying the current state of social infrastructure in the region, it can be determined by the presence of several contradictions that affect the main trends of development.

According to the form of ownership, it is necessary to distinguish between the state and non-state sectors of social infrastructure and their partnership. As we move from the macro level to the micro level, the size of the non-state sector increases, and the degree of socialization of labor decreases.

Based on a complete and comprehensive analysis of some significant natural, economic, social and natural, and demographic differences in the location of social infrastructure objects of the region, the living conditions of the population, and the stratification in time and space, the researcher is required to choose the appropriate

methods for the effective development of the social infrastructure, and to form a system and apply them effectively to the research goals increases the chances of achievement.

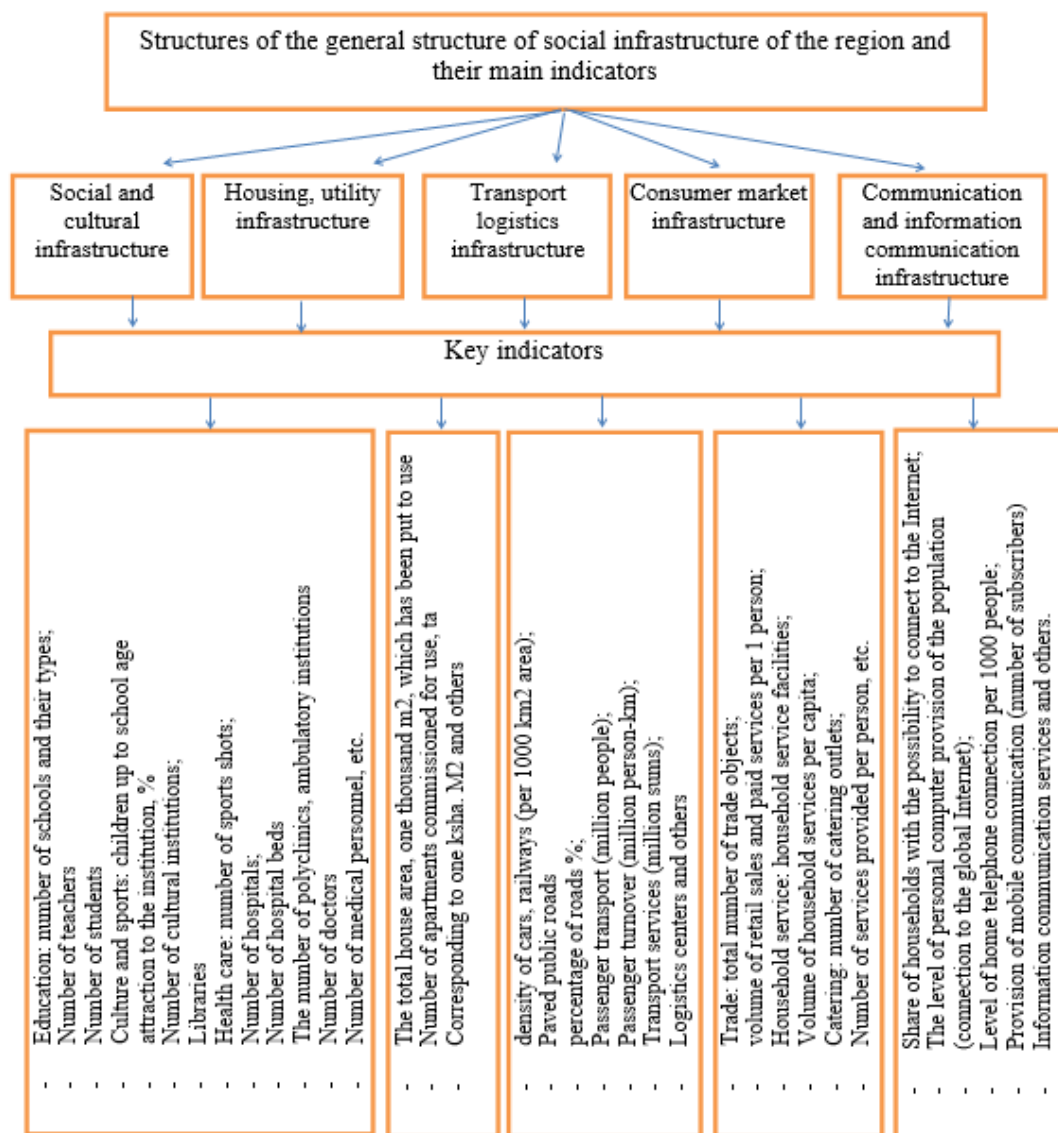


Fig. 2. Networks of structural complexes of social infrastructure in the economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and their main indicators

We will consider several methods that ensure the determination of trends and factors of social infrastructure development, taking into account territorial characteristics, and finding effective solutions for the development of the territory based on them:

a) SWOT analysis, which bases various important qualitative aspects of the prospective development of the region on interdependence;

b) methods of a quantitative assessment of the activity and development processes of the region, social infrastructure, and its components;

v) the method of typologizing the production and activities of regional administrative and industrial sectors according to the level of development of social infrastructure.

The first method makes it possible to determine the prospective development of the object, and its fundamental foundations, based on a comparative analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the research object, opportunities, and obstacles in the study of any economic event. In particular, it helps to scientifically determine the strategic directions of the prospective development of the object based on the production of a set of measures aimed at reducing the weak points and various obstacles and difficulties within the capabilities of the existing resources of the region with complex natural ecological and social demographic situations and help to perfectly form the system of indicators of further quantitative analysis methods.

SWOT analysis of the processes of formation and development of regional social infrastructure and its components consists of several stages and a system of indicators that represent their activity (Table 1).

1 table

SWOT analysis of the formation and development of social infrastructure objects of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Strengths	Weaknesses
- the area of the economic region is 1,000 square kilometers, and the population is 1.9 million. constitutes a person and occupies, respectively,.....% of the population of the territory of the country-.....%;	- low potential of higher and secondary special educational institutions training social service specialists in the regions; - the difficulty of finding a job for graduates in their profession; the relatively low average salary in social service enterprises;

high mobility of the local population and high level of interest and ability in entrepreneurship; the existence of the traditions of master's apprenticeship in the region and their development in terms of education and professions; increasing demand for social services in the region and its territories; the increase in the volume of scientific-technical, innovative personnel training in the region and the increase in the number of jobs, etc.	- social infrastructure objects are not relatively flat in the cross-section of the region; - unemployment of social sector specialists in their workplaces and their high tendency to work in neighboring regions and countries. - low attractiveness of jobs in social infrastructure complexes for young people, etc.
Opportunities	Threats
- programs of socio-economic social development of the regions are adopted by the state and local bodies. - production of complex measures for the development of social network areas of the regions; - the adoption of programs related to certain social classes and groups of the population of the region (women, the elderly, the disabled, children's health, living conditions, and well-being); - taking into account the complexity of the natural ecological and demographic situation of the region, measures for social protection and health improvement of the population are being developed. - due to the relatively high number of women and children's illnesses, the number of institutions for their treatment and recovery, the number of places in them is increasing; - along the road, railway, and river transport crossing from the north to the south of the region, as well as the large number of opportunities to increase the	- Due to the size of the region and the relatively low population density, social service facilities are sparsely located in the service areas; -relatively few types of services provided by schools, hospitals, preschool education, households, cultural, and other service institutions per thousand square kilometers, per 1000 inhabitants; - the lack of social service facilities in the remote areas compared to the developed central part of the region, lack of qualified specialists working in them; - high tendency of local population to internal and especially external migration due to low quality and lack of water and soil in remote areas, severe weather conditions; - lack and poor quality of housing and communal services, internal interregional highways built taking into account extreme weather conditions;

volume of logistics and social services and create jobs; - different climatic conditions of the region (river, lake, and canal shores, unique natural recreational health and tourism, opportunities to increase ecological services in desert deserts, etc.	- the lack of social service institutions and comfortable housing built taking into account the complex natural and ecological difficulties of the region, and the lack of quality communal services, etc.
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Unification of statistical data of different social infrastructures and their components, the results of statistical analysis is the primary scientific-methodical basis of comparative study of data. The basis of the typology of regional social infrastructure objects and a large amount of statistical data is carried out using multifaceted statistical methods.

The second method includes three steps:

a) The first stage is a group of indicators for the analysis of the processes of formation, operation, and development of social infrastructure, taking into account the main regional factors and priority socio-economic trends. The integrated system of indicators of social infrastructure development is the first stage for determining the economic conditions of its growth, the current state and scope of changes, the level of economic and social efficiency achieved, and the needs of social infrastructure development. The proposed system of indicators for the assessment of social infrastructure will be developed using an iterative approach, which allows the creation of a set of adequate analytical tools and obtaining a complete picture of the object.

In the second stage, the integrated indicator of the development of social infrastructure is summarized by each basic indicator and ranking in the cross-section of all districts, then the obtained levels are officially transferred to ranked points, and the final result of the second stage is considered.

In the third stage of the comprehensive assessment, regions are divided into groups according to the level of the integrated indicator of social infrastructure development, in which three levels are distinguished: the level of formation, which

consists of the operation of social infrastructure, the level of the current state, and the levels of development efficiency. According to the value levels of the social infrastructure development indicator, research objects can be divided into several groups by distinguishing high, medium, and low levels of development. The study of these three levels provides additional comparative information about the real state of infrastructure objects and, based on this, makes it possible to determine the most relevant and necessary measures and directions for the formation of social infrastructure elements and the concentration of main efforts in the fields of resource provision, as well as the socio-economic development of the region. Will be the basis for the formation of a general system of strategic measures.

CONCLUSION. So, the system of evaluation indicators of social infrastructure in the context of the most important components of its regions and networks, which are the object of research, will generally consist of:

- indicators determining financial, economic, material-technical, and labor conditions for the formation of social infrastructure;
- indicators describing the general state of social infrastructure;
- indicators that allow for evaluation of the results of social infrastructure activity in the area, as well as the prospects for its further development.

Reference

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