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DEVELOPING STRATEGY OF RURAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE TO THE CONDITION OF BEING UNEMPLOYED OF WOMEN

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Abstract

Action of social infrastructure gives opportunity of increasing labor action limit of population, forming commensurateness between women and men labor. The current article presents the forming ways from the point of view of improving demand to the labor of social infrastructure in the present economy development step.

Keywords: Social infrastructure, sector, social-economic development, Labor Protection Services, market infrastructure, labor body, department of education, women's labor

Our government pay great attention to develop this field for the incomparably role of the social infrastructure in improving living standard of population. Nowadays it is being achieved much success and achievement in improving social infrastructure in Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov confirmed that "At the present time gross production quantum of service trade has improved from 49% to 54.5% in 2010". More than half part of the total applied population are working in this sphere. According to the developing guidance of service sector in rural areas more than 22800 projects were done last 3 years and service capacity has improved 1,6 times, service capacity to one person in the villages improved 1,5 times.[1.2]

Actually, developing social infrastructure is a wide field in demanding much labor, it gives great opportunity to make new work places, especially to supply people with the job in the villages and to increase earnings.

Primarily sources of knowing social infrastructure development are its economic categories and place and role of social-economic development.

Infrastructure is the existence of each whole economic system and formation, necessary component part for acting. Word for word, infrastructure means the component part of economic system and its internal structure. [2.86]

Infrastructure is very extensive, it occupies different spheres, branches, areas and reproductive phase, it is divided into market infrastructure, social infrastructure, industrial infrastructure and others.

Social infrastructure involves reproductive labor body which belongs to the service such as: educational and cultural enterprises, nursery schools, common dining-rooms, trade, public transportation, Labor Protection Services, safety measures, studying-manufacturing enterprises and health care centers.

Well, if we stop the word “social infrastructure”, we should have a look it as an independent part of the complex of economic branches. Analyses show that the terms of “infrastructure” and “social infrastructure” appeared in learning of producing process and in developing labor body of the society and also both developed together in the period of development.

Complex of the social infrastructure is the necessary element of regional economy in the villages, it pays great attention to solve social needs of the population.

If we speak about social infrastructure of the whole republic, here it is enough to show with natural and rate indexes of social infrastructure development level, then that information will be compared with accordance norms of year-documents and also spent resources for the social infrastructure development will be compared with the total success indexes of the rural economic activity.

Social infrastructure is divided into the following groups:

- labor activity infrastructure: public transportation, communication devices;
- social-cultural infrastructure: apartment, municipal sector;
- culture of spiritual life infrastructure: culture, travelling, regional department of education;
- health care infrastructure: health care, sport centers;
- market infrastructure: service types of delivering process ready-made products to the customers;
- ecology protecting infrastructure: atmosphere, water, soil, services of ecology protecting branches.

These groups of social infrastructure are relating to each other, they are too important to upbringing people.

I. Labor infrastructure makes such services:

- services which are connected with driving people from one place to another (taxi, bus, tram, trolleybus, metro, train, plane, ship and other services);
- productive use from the people’s daily, weekly, monthly, annual budget time;

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- to be in time for their office and to increase productivity of the work;

- people's resting services when they have free time.

II. Social-cultural infrastructure is put into effect such the following services:

- services which supply people with apartment, and people live in normal condition;

- trade service which people need to rise their living and getting better their conditions;

- Service centers which people need to have a meal there (dining rooms, chaykhanas, restaurants, canteens) services;

- To improve village living condition up to city living style.

III. Spiritual life-culture infrastructure services are put into effect in the following services:

- Broadening all service branches (theatres clubs, concert brigades, public talents, wrestling, football and others);

- to held culture achievement competitions;

- services which belong to movie, festival, library and improving rural life style;

- to organize travelling and establish boarding houses services which belong to kindergartens, nursery schools, camps and schools;

- services about new educational and professional community low.

IV. Health care infrastructure makes the following tasks;

- to build modern standard health care enterprises and improve their quality service;

- to rise material-technical base of health care institutions and supply them with well-educated cadres;

- to supply with medicine and improve health care outlook;

- to reducing the loss disease time measure to increase number of patient care institutions and rise their quality;

- to set relationship with foreign countries in health care sector and to increase the role of the Red Crescent in the rural areas;

- to improve pharmacy service, and improve working process of patient care institutions services for a fee;

- to found large-scale patient care institutions;

- to broaden health care boarding houses, sanatoriums, recovering services;

- to broaden sport services, to join villagers to sport activities and to improve their productivity;

V. Market infrastructure services consist of the following services:

- to seek buyers which products produced in rural sector;

- to adopt marketing services to the agro-industrial complex sectors;

- to promote buying goods advertisements for peasants;

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- services which get to the world market;

VI. Preservation of environment infrastructure services are the following:

- The measures of fighting against atmosphere pollution;
- services to study sand erosion and theory of the falling fertility of the soil;

- services of water purity and using productive with them;
- regulating services of using from the chemical remedies and others;

We can say the followings as the main aims of the rural-social infrastructure development strategy in well-supplied with manpower our republic:

- to improve the system of work supplier of work-status people without job and developed internal and external employment service companies;

- to open refining industry, new work places of service, quality and private labor sectors and to organize guaranteed labor sector for youth, mother of many children, pensioners (retirees) and disabled workers;

- to develop small business and private business;
- to build social infrastructure objects of manufacturing and rural industry factories;

- to develop economic, managerial and low mechanisms.

When we speak about the development strategy of rural social infrastructure, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About applying for the job to the people”, Labor Cades, State programs “Applying for the job and organizing new work places”, “Developing rural-social infrastructure” are the important main indexes.

Accordance to adopting 2009-2016 year-state program “About rural development and prosperous” the following important tasks were pointed out:

- to develop social sphere and manufacturing sector in rural sector;
- to rise rural life and culture to support rural people with the work;
- to increase people’s earnings and prosperous;

Demographic membership of the work staff in the social infrastructure spheres are a bit differ from the material manufacturing spheres. In this point of view, women’s labor use much more than men’s in this sphere.

We can see as the primary source of helping employment criteria among the women of rural areas, because manufacturing and labor character go with much more women’s organism and sex.

Our government pays great attention to develop small and private business, especially to the service sphere. Nowadays our government is paying great attention to support rural life and develop rural-social infrastructure.

Nowadays we can see labor offers much all over the world such as in our Republic, that's why in our Republic we should create free work places in labour market to reach balance and improve labour requirement.

For this reason, in our Republic government pay great attention to increase small and private businesses in the service sector, to support unemployees with the job and give them extra advantages.

Social infrastructure sectors are incomparably to equal rural life with city life, to be the same level among the various social levels. These sectors influence to the work staff actively to have a good time in their free time.

Social infrastructure objects help to improve women's support 1,4 times and decrease their unemployment to 35%. It is important to support employment in this sphere for women's organism and sex go with manufacturing and labour character in social infrastructure sectors. In a turn it belongs to specializing to this sector. Because these sectors work is done in seasonal time, demands manual work in some hours of the day and some days of the week, in the result it creates well-qualified labour resources needs. That's why, social infrastructure sectors use specific salary (payment) to substitute, and partial working day from horology workers such as retired people, women and housewives.

Among the employment problems in Uzbekistan, the main is to supply the usage of women's work to the rural and in rural manufacturing sectors, especially to reprocess rural products sectors.

Rural-social infrastructure is one of the important elements of regional economy, it pays attention to solve the people's social problems which belong to create good conditions and it influences to the productivity of material manufacturing activity. Its developing level is related to social manufacturing productivity and rising rate.

That's why, we should approach the forming problems of social infrastructure systematically in up-to-date economic developing step. Looking rural-social infrastructure as the whole ruling object gives to develop all rural sector together and ratable and complete unratability in social-economic development of a region.

In the result of complex programs, according to the supporting employment, rising their incomes and improving their living standard problems, we can see 2006-2015 year's analyses in Uzbekistan that organized work places go with more to small and private businesses, service and handcraft sectors. 62.2% organized places of the work belong to women and their places are rising from year to year (yearly). In 2015 it has been organized more than 980 thousand new work places and more than 60% of them were done in rural sector.

For the sake of developing small and private businesses 570,5 thousand of people and broadening all forms of handcrafting 200,4 thousand of

people applied for the job. 62.5% of the people who applied for the job are women and girls.

Foundation of employment people with social needs belong to natural adaptation with the industrial enterprises and other economic sectors which worked past times. To open new work places especially in the reprocess industrial enterprises, high technologic service sectors (programming, medicine, consulting, travelling and others) and employment system of social needs give opportunities to rise industry segment and improve labour productivity.

The decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the decree of the President of Uzbekistan, P.D-3434 as of 25 May 2004, "On Measures on Supporting women's committee activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.[3]

According to the decree, there we should pay attention to women's committee activity, especially solving problem of applying women for the job, in addition to that, to open short-term workplaces, organize handcrafting and find other ways to apply women for job. Systematical deeds are being done according to the decree in our Republic.

For instance the financial capacity of the Trade banks in Republic, was increased 30 times past 10 years. From adapting decree to now, more than 2.6 billion credit soums were given women to develop their businesses. [4.116]

But we think the measures which using now aren't enough to influence to decrease rival women unemployment.

Demographic situation of the region influences to the development level of the social infrastructure very much. This influential factor should be in the social reconstruct program. According to the Measures on Labour migration process, government should do regional economic-demographic policy.

In addition to that, develop social infrastructure creates condition for improving people's life and it appears as a means of the forming, structure and ordering demographic situation. This issue was noted on the Measure of against the crisis; "The Previous the most important tasks are modernize the country, rise employment as the main factor of producing, and also develop social infrastructure. Evaluating the infrastructure again negatively in rural areas, we need extra pecuniary and opportunities to widen it.

Regardless of financial sources, according to the development tasks of powerful infrastructure all over the state with its advantages and disadvantages are important role. Especially, it is a completely decidable measure on developing social employment sphere and working steady on unemployment.

In our opinion, we know that amount of population (more than 60%) live in rural areas, from the of forming women productive social employment in the future it will be better to decrease rural-social employment level step by step. That's why, rural infrastructure development must be considered as the main task in social employment policy. Because in this sector

people's social employment opportunities rise around the laws of society civilization.

One of the important thing that our president I.A. Karimov noted, "At the present time, infrastructural sectors in rural areas are to build new apartments, supply with natural gas, drinkable water, energy, auto road condition and transport and communication services – we should pay more attention to all these sectors, especially in rural areas".

Our state is carrying fair policy in improving rural development, rebuild them with modern architectural demands, to build social infrastructure and communication sectors widely and to improve prosperous of rural life.

The following measures give opportunities to develop service sector of our republic:

- to develop youth sport, health care, education, supplying with computer technologies and information-communication technologies, communal services, to build apartments, to develop rural infrastructure, regional employment programs, to develop small business, to reform bank sector and others.

- to found such law and organizing bases of market institutes accounting, leasing, advertising, insurance activity, advocating, micro financial and credit community measures;

- to implement measures of offering foreign investments to the development of transport communication systems, mobile service centers and service lines, improve hotel sectors, organize to supplement of drinkable water and gas in rural populated areas.

In our opinion, the development strategy of the social infrastructure and decreasing its influence to the women employment condition influence to the following covered ways of improving women employment condition:

- by developing social infrastructure organize well-educated cadres system according to the specialized economy spheres;

- to strength integration of rural and city infrastructure;

- to analyze the infrastructure fields of forming structure in women employment;

- to increase social infrastructure element in balance by validating the social needs of women with the job and to analyze improvement and to achieve the certain success in this field;

- to educate rural women in secondary and vocational education and found the perfect retraining system.

One of the important ways of the types of rural and urban economy, especially in reprocess products of the rural economy is to supply women labour. In this field it is too necessary to work in practice of development program of the social infrastructure taking into account offers and demands to women labour force in the labour market of rural areas.

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