

INTEGRATION BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY

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Article is devoted a sustainable development of social-economic interaction in a society on the basis of the integration approach on carrying out of sociological survey of sphere for the purpose of definition of a real condition of a life of the population.

The market economy has made essential changes as to social structure (society stratification, occurrence numerous margin layers, growth of level of professionalism of workers), and in socially-psychological relations between participants of production. It, in its turn, demands formation of social partnership and it institution registration. The important place is occupied with development of labour relations, prevention of social conflicts, achievement of positive social results on the basis of increase of rates of economic growth, employment and other economic indicators, that is characterize the integration approach: economic growth, social support and high spirituality (civilization).

The sufficiently considered strategy and tactics in economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are to the important components in realization of measures on neutralization and prevention in the country of world financial-economic crisis. Given that in the country the high aspiration of maintenance of steady stability of macroeconomic indicators is conducted; qualitative shift at the expense of progressive structural updatings; to take advantage of the investment; to spend balanced budgetary-tax and a monetary and credit policy.

Social work is operation which helps people, to the organizations to realize difficulties (personal, social, situational) and to overcome them thanks to support, protection, corrections. This decision of social problems of persons, layers and groups, on creation of the conditions favoring to restoration or improvement of abilities of people to functioning in their ability to live. Social management represents constant, purposeful influence on public system, characterizing its functioning, perfection and development. It represents the integrated, universal kind of activity, i.e. the interdisciplinary synthesis, which purpose - to satisfy socially guaranteed both personal interests and requirements various, first of all, socially vulnerable levels of population. The area of interdisciplinary synthesis, in its turn, opens its social determinacy (definiteness); provides guidance on those problems which remain the most actual in the conditions of intensive public transformation; defines optimization of methods and technologies of the decision of social problems.

The important indicator is high civilization which is reflected in activity of the person, the reference to spirituality, to universal values, achievements to high levels of social development and riches of world culture. The life shows the account to each expert and demands from it not to become isolated only in the area, within the limits of professional sphere. The humanization, high spirituality in a society becomes a necessary, urgent problem of today. High spirituality of the person has the major social value. But it is necessary to note, inefficient use of potential of the person - one of squandering kinds. It is especially necessary to consider influencing society development creative potential which distinguish on three stages:

1 - the stage is characterized by the big expense of creative energy in relation to results;

2 - the stage is most effective and at this stage all major results are accepted;

3 - the stage is characteristic fall of efficiency of expenses of creative energy which is connected with mental exhaustion.

High spirituality can be effectively realized through education, spiritually-moral development, accumulation of theoretical potential and acquisition of practical skills.

Aspects of the integrated interrelation of economic and socially-spiritual development make the central problematic and consideration of requirement for the analysis of the actual demographic and social-economic data, for preparation of practical recommendations about formation of steady sources of social-economic indexes as the income, consumer ability of the population, carrying out of regular sociological survey of level and quality of a life of the population is necessary.

Living Standards is defined by the economic category reflecting the reached consumption level and degree of satisfaction of material and cultural requirements of the population, provided with the concrete blessings and characterized mainly the quantity indicators abstracted from their qualitative value. Achievement of a new qualitative condition of a public life and the decision of the basic economic problems, creation of an effective market mechanism will allow to pass to the decision of problems of improvement of quality and a population standard of living as material and financial conditions for such decision should be accordingly created.

Quality of a life covers representations about life expectancy, level of physical and mental health, formation, cultural and a mental potential etc., and also comfort of vital conditions, an inhabitancy condition.

Investigation on consumption of needy families as a whole on the country and in a cut of regions has been carried. In a course the decision of the given problem the program of carrying out of the sociological survey, including the short review of available information base on a studied problem

has been developed; the interrogation questionnaire (7 blocks, 26 sections), a package of instructive-methodological documents on the survey organization (6 instructions and 3 methodical recommendations) is prepared; the organization of educational seminars in regions, selection of professional experts, supervisor and interviewers (10 supervisor and 82 interviewers); carrying out on places (in the Republic of Karakalpakistan, 12 regions, 14 cities, 47 districts, 253 clusters) qualitative and quantitative survey; data input and information processing. A conceptual survey of the population of the given direction - reception of the information on a condition of the families, getting social support from the state.

The main factors concerning lower-income of families:

- geographical finding of a residence;
- demographic situation - a possession of many children of a family and a low share of participation in a labour of family;
- occupation level on a labour market - low wages;
- access to formation and public health services - low level of vocational training;
- state of environment - strong negative influence of ecological influences.

In survey data of respondents are analyzing: a sex, age, the marital status, an educational level, total number of members of a household, related relations in a household. In this case the family is the group of persons, living together on one floor space, conducting a joint economy and relationship being in the relation, marriage, the household problems, getting social support from the state in a kind: grants on care of children till 2 years, the grant for children till 18 years and material aid. For the characteristic of lower-income strata it is necessary to reveal an economic-social situation of the housekeeping standing at rather low level of maintenance by monetary, property and other resources, and, hence, and on a low level satisfactions is natural-physiological, material and spiritual needs.

By survey it is studied a real condition of households and organizational function in planning of the integration approach in interaction of social groups in a society is shown.

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