

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP: TRANSFORMATION AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

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Abstract

The current situation in the field of economic development has put forward new challenges for adaptation to climate change. Analysis and assessment of the impact of climate change on the economic development of the country involves the development and implementation of programs and management of economic development based on the extensive use of social capital. In this regard, the most optimal is the use of the SIRD program, developed by the author and designed to improve the life of the local community. The content of this program includes assessments of the value of human and material resources for the development of all aspects of society, in order to avoid imbalance or neglect in any area of life, as well as to achieve self-expression, breakthrough of production opportunities by stimulating changes in human behavior of the people. On the other hand, economic development can be viewed as a method by which development plans should initiate the process of transforming social and economic life in a country. In this case, a rational institutional framework will be necessary for decision-making in the framework of the implementation of organizational measures. In addition, strengthening with social capital and collective action should help local people to benefit from the collective action process

Keywords: climate change, adaptation to climate change, economic development management, social capital.

Introduction

The uniqueness of the country's natural and geographical position was only partially reflected in the conduct of economic policy, the central place in which was assigned to trade and re-export of goods from neighboring countries. The process of economic development has formed a model of a barter economy in our country and a gradual transformation of the system of economic development, in

which almost half of the GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic is created by its agricultural sector. A country with significant reserves of energy resources, a favorable transport and geographical position, traditions in the production of livestock products, due to the lack of fundamental research on economic development, taking into account the impact of climate change on the

management and economic security of the Kyrgyz Republic, approached the need for a systemic transformation in the management of economic development. Ultimately, the decline in the quality of the environment, against the backdrop of climate change, has significantly worsened the use of natural resources and the availability of the local population to their use, especially in rural areas [1].

Purpose of the Study

Taking into account the fact that the majority of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic (66%) lives in rural areas, the Strategy of Integrated Rural Development (SIRD) program proposed [2] can form the basis for transforming and strengthening social capital in the sustainable development of local communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Material and Research Methods

It is known that the economic development of a country means a process of social action in which the citizens of a country must organize themselves to identify their needs, plan and act to meet these needs with maximum reliance on their own initiatives and available resources. Development of local communities in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as in the Central Asian region as a whole, coordination of various activities for the development of rural areas is necessary to expand and support the efforts of rural residents in the field of developing the potential of local communities. Population participation in economic development, particularly in rural areas, is an integral component of such a research program. That's why

the role of local governments, rural cooperatives and other organizations in the

countryside are becoming an increasingly important tool for sustainable development of rural areas and the implementation of efforts to integrate different groups of people, organizations and institutions. This approach allows for comparative analysis of the role of local communities to identify innovative approaches in efforts to develop future research directions. In practice, in the development of social partnership in society between its various components, the problem of distrust of the population in the implemented projects of state and social development often arises, which is usually generated by the discrepancy between the content of social activity and the political and legal management scheme implemented in practice. In this regard, the SIRD program developed and proposed by the author can be used to improve life in the local community. On the other hand, economic development can be thought of as a method by which development plans can initiate the transformation of socio-economic life in a country. Above all, however, there must be a solving to one of the major problems of rural development. Among them the recognition of the fact that the village, in contrast to the city, was often not considered and is still not considered as an effective administrative unit of management. That is, local authorities cannot independently cope in most cases with the poor and weak organized population in rural development activities. The existence of the practice of a top-down approach, which, as before, presupposes not a desire to receive an answer from people, but contributes to the development of paternalism in the countryside [3].

One of the tasks in developing the potential of local communities is also the creation of an internal and sustainable

mechanism for the self-organization of the people in the local social system. This means the creation of public organizations of rural residents. It must be admitted that the efforts of local communities to organize the villagers are not always successful: some organizations fail over time and disintegrate within a certain short period of time. However, this does not mean that the villagers were disorganized. Most likely, they crateded traditional mutual aid organizations and associations for their economic survival. Such organizations cannot always cope with changes in economic development. However, over time, when the scale of economic activity increases, we observe changes in the social behavior of citizens of local communities. The people are becoming more conscious of the costs and benefits of their participation in the organization [4]. In connection with the study of the processes of creating rural organizations, especially for the development of an internal and sustainable system of self-organization of the rural population, theoretical and expeditionary studies were conducted, as a result of which the political consequences of the creation of such organizations were formulated [2].

Research Results and Discussion

It must be said that the existing beliefs in our society that the social and cultural aspects of development should be viewed as subordinate to economic development have led to many failures in development innovation, since they do not guarantee the cohesion of population groups and respect for their history and beliefs. The noted, unfortunately, leaves little hope for successful survival, especially in mountainous areas. From here we see a

large number of unfinished construction projects, poor quality roads, lack of local markets, hospitals, etc. In view of the above, the SIRD program can be used as a method or process for solving the problems of organizing rural communities in order to achieve success in the economic development of rural areas. The implementation of this program implies a change in the approaches that will be used in advancing towards the goals, and which will focus on the achievement in the development of local rural communities. The main efforts and strategy of integrated rural development will be aimed primarily at institutionalization of rural communities in order to be sufficiently independent in making decisions on rural development within the framework of the program of decentralization of public administration. Critical areas for enhancing rural action could be social security, adult education, and the promotion of self-help and self-reliance. In this regard, the main goal of the development of local communities should be to build the capacity of rural communities in economic development. The ultimate goal of the actions of local communities will be to minimize the level of poverty and unemployment in villages, to study and use assistance to communities from the outside, to cooperate with public and private companies in the framework of state development programs.

To enhance economic activity in the countryside, it is necessary to create commodity cooperatives and associations, develop a system of training and advice on modern methods of agribusiness, provide access to information on local and international markets, hold annual exhibitions and fairs of agricultural and industrial products, improve management, security and rational use of land, soil, water and pasture resources.

Conclusion

In the past, the interactive participation of people in local communities was limited and the mobilization of social capital was largely absent. At present, the conditions for a multitude of inconsistent decisions arise in the activities of local communities. Therefore, it is necessary to create, above all, institutional mechanisms to coordinate such decisions. The participation of local communities in governance should be viewed as an evolutionary process, which implies the use of new differentiated management models. In this regard, in order to effectively implement the SIRD program, local communities must and can take over the management of support services [6]. In this case, a rational institutional framework will be necessary for decision-making in the framework of the implementation of organizational measures. In doing so, the strengthening of social capital and collective action should help local people to benefit from the collective action process.

Reducing the harmful impact and minimizing the negative environmental consequences of economic activity, while providing access to reliable and high-quality information on the state of the environment, will allow the preservation and restoration of natural and natural-social ecosystems. However, the observed limitations access and lack of natural resources often pose a threat to the health and safety of the country's citizens and, above all, rural residents. In this regard, the introduction of a system of environmental indicators into the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of local communities can be useful in finding solutions to issues of environmental sustainability and climate change from sectoral planning to

integrated rural development and their current activities.

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