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**QASHQADARYO VILOYATI XIZMAT KO'RSATISH TARMOQLARI HUDUDYIY TARKIBINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA GEOGRAFIK YONDASHUVLAR****ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ
СТРУКТУРЫ СФЕРЫ УСЛУГ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ****GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF SER-
VICE SECTORS IN KASHKADARYA REGION****Xidirov Muhiddin Shermamatovich** 

Nizomiy nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy pedagogika universiteti (PhD)

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatining xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari, xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlarining imkoniyati, xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlarida aholining bandligi, xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlarning hududiy xususiyatlari va ularni ko'paytirish orqali aholi bandligini oshirish muammolari yoritilgan.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются сферы услуг Кашкадарьинской области, их потенциал, занятость населения в сфере услуг, территориальные особенности объектов обслуживания, а также проблемы повышения занятости населения за счёт увеличения количества объектов сферы услуг.

Abstract

This article explores the service sectors of the Kashkadarya region, examining the potential of these sectors, employment levels within them, the territorial characteristics of service facilities, and the challenges associated with increasing employment opportunities through the expansion of service networks.

Kalit so'zlar: xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari, xizmat ko'rsatish obyekti, mehmon uylari, turistik-rekreatsion salohiyat, turistik tashkilot, aholi, infratuzilma, ijtimoiy xizmat, aloqa, transport, tibbiy xizmat.

Ключевые слова: сфера услуг, объект обслуживания, гостевые дома, туристско-рекреационный потенциал, туристическая организация, население, инфраструктура, социальные услуги, связь, транспорт, медицинское обслуживание.

Key words: service sectors, service facilities, guest houses, tourism and recreation potential, tourism organization, population, infrastructure, social services, communication, transport, medical services.

INTRODUCTION

The development of service sectors is closely linked to the establishment of planning foundations for regional infrastructure elements. Organizing service infrastructure projects in accordance with the diverse natural and socio-economic characteristics of the population is one of the most pressing issues today. Regardless of population size, it is necessary to strategically locate service networks in each settlement to ensure comfortable living and working conditions for residents.

Improving the territorial structure of social infrastructure facilities under current market economy conditions requires consideration of several key trends: decentralization of governance at the city, district, and community levels; formation of a diversified economy; emergence of various forms of agricultural production; and the equitable organization of social facilities ensuring adequate living and working conditions for the population across different territories.

Effective utilization of service sectors is essential for ensuring employment in the regions, developing small businesses and entrepreneurship, and creating self-employment opportunities that expand the economic participation of local populations.

Analysis of Literature and Methods. In Uzbekistan, issues such as population employment, the territorial distribution of service sectors, and factors of their development have been analyzed in the scientific works of scholars such as M.Q. Qoraxonov, M.R. Mullajonov, A.A. Abduganiyev, Q.X. Abdurahmonov, A.R. Vakhobov, E.A. Akhmedov, B.X. Umurzakov, N. Khojayev, Sh.R.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Considering the demographic situation in Kashkadarya region, the development of modern service sectors is crucial to matching labor resources with available jobs, thereby enhancing employment levels. For this, both existing and newly created jobs, as well as the demographic foundation of labor resources, must be carefully analyzed.

Comprehensive measures are being implemented across Uzbekistan to promote employment, particularly in rural areas, where various incentives are provided. For instance, in districts with an agrarian character, young people are encouraged to establish small farming enterprises for self-employment. However, in densely populated districts, optimizing the use of labor resources and improving employment remain important challenges. In the region, a larger proportion of the workforce is still employed in agriculture compared to other sectors [11].

Changes in the number of labor resources, unemployment rates, employment levels, and the socio-economic conditions of territories are directly linked to the demographic development of the region. These relationships are reflected in:

- Rapid population growth in certain areas;
- Persistently high birth rates in the districts;
- A large and increasing share of labor resources;
- A limited number of jobs relative to the birth rate.

According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-104 of January 27, 2022, within the framework of the *"Family Entrepreneurship Development Program for 2022"*, a total of 40 billion soums was allocated for the Kashkadarya region. This funding served as a foundation for many families to start their own businesses. The same decree noted that, as a result of implementing the *"2021–2023 Service Sector Development Program,"* the volume of services in 2021 increased by approximately 20%, and new approaches to developing the service sector could increase the volume of market services by 1.5 times and create an additional 1.5 million jobs in 2022.

Due to the large territory of some districts in the region, residents of remote settlements (such as Dehqonobod, Chiroqchi, and Qamashi) face significant challenges in accessing service centers located in district capitals. For example, in Chiroqchi district, the distance from the district center to the most remote villages ranges from 65 to 100 km—specifically, *Toshli* (100 km), *Sarson* (93 km), and *Quruqsoy* (65 km). As a result, residents must use two or three means of transport to travel to the center, often losing an entire day. To address this, the Presidential Decree No. PQ-211 of September 14, 2022, established the new Ko'kdala district from part of Chiroqchi district, improving access to essential services and significantly enhancing local living conditions [95].

A large portion of the rural population remains underemployed, despite sufficient labor resources, leading to labor migration. Currently, as in other regions, small business and private entrepreneurship play a major role in employment generation, accounting for 77.3% of total employed persons. In general, the region has significant potential for developing this sector to reduce unemployment and ensure broader employment.

In accordance with Presidential Decree No. PQ-5113 of May 11, 2021, a list of 18 types of service activities to be introduced at the district (city) and community levels was approved. These include barbershops, retail stores, pharmacies, preschools, educational centers, beauty salons, appliance repair services, vehicle repair services, event organization, shoemaking and repair, tailoring (ateliers), internet cafés, copying centers, car washes, household goods rental, veterinary services, catering facilities, and sports grounds [1].

Based on the above, the minimum required set of service facilities for settlements in the region was developed (Table 1). One of the most important service areas is the recreation and tourism geography sector, which provides opportunities for leisure, health improvement, exploration, and cultural enrichment.

With the proper and rational use of its natural resources, Kashkadarya region has great potential for expanding its service sectors. Developing these industries can significantly reduce unemployment and increase employment. In particular, the mountainous and foothill districts—

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Dehqonobod, Qamashi, Yakkabog', Shahrisabz, Kitob, and Chiroqchi—offer abundant opportunities to establish tourism, children's camps, recreation, and health centers in scenic locations such as river valleys, waterfalls, and gorges, surpassing many other regions in potential.

Service facilities required for the settlements of Qashqadaryo region**Table 1**

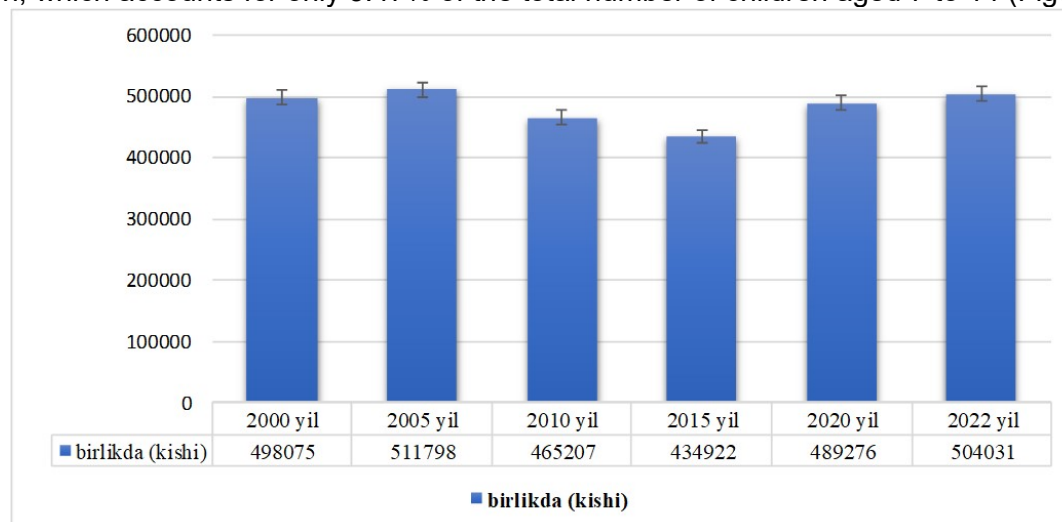
No	Settlement and population	Service facilities required for the population*	Existing service Facilities in the settlements	Proposed service facilities	Projected jobs
Villages					
1.	Small (up to 500 people)	Grocery store, medical container, preschool and school education institution, barbershop, shoe making and repair.	Qo'g'a village (Qamashi district): grocery store, medical container, school branch.	Preschool, barbershop, shoe making and repair	10
2.	Minor (500–1000 people)	Grocery store, medical container, preschool and school education institution, barbershop, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point.	Kaltaqo'l village (Yakkabog' district): grocery store, medical container, school, barbershop, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point.	Preschool, barbershop, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point.	12
3.	Medium (1000–3000 people)	Grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), preschool and school education institution, barbershop, beauty salon, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point, household appliance repair, car wash, catering, celebration and family event organization services.	Yashil Tepa MFY (Ko'kdala district): school, grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), car wash, car repair, barbershop, shoe repair.	Preschool, beauty salon, atelier, veterinary point, household appliance repair, catering, celebration and family event organization services.	35
4.	Large (3000–5000 people)	Grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), preschool and school education institution, barbershop, beauty salon, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point, household appliance repair, car wash, catering, celebration and family event organization services, pharmacy, sports ground, education center.	Ravot village (Chiroqchi district): grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), preschool and school education institution, barbershop, shoe repair, veterinary point, car wash, celebration and family event organization services, pharmacy, sports ground.	Beauty salon, atelier, household appliance repair, catering, education center.	45
5.	Major (over 5000 people)	Grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), preschool and school education institution, barbershop, beauty salon, shoe making and repair, atelier, veterinary point, household appliance repair, car wash, catering, celebration and family event	Xalqobod village (G'uzor district): grocery store, rural medical center (QVP), preschool and school education institution, barbershop, shoe repair, household appliance repair, car wash, catering, celebration	Beauty salon, atelier, veterinary point, education center, computer services, rental of household and domestic items.	58

	organization services, pharmacy, sports ground, education center, computer services, vehicle repair, rental of household and domestic items.	and family event organization services, pharmacy, sports ground, vehicle repair.		
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According to the Presidential Decree of November 18, 2022, "On Additional Measures to Further Improve the Organization of Children's Recreation and Health Improvement," the Children's Recreation and Public Health Support Fund and the Department for the Organization of Children's Recreation and Health Improvement were established within the system of the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan. The readiness of recreation camps in the regions for the season was thoroughly studied, and the identified shortcomings were eliminated. Schedules for children's recreation and health improvement have been developed [2].

As of 2022, there are 15 recreation camps operating under various organizations in Kashkadarya region. These camps receive children in four shifts (per season) and serve about 17,500 children per year.

In the region, there are more than 504,000 children aged 7 to 14 (and 714,417 children aged 7 to 18). Currently, the total capacity of the region's recreation camps is designed for 17,500 children, which accounts for only 3.47% of the total number of children aged 7 to 14 (Figure 1).



Source: Developed by the author based on statistical data. **Figure 1.** Periodic changes in the number of children aged 7 to 14.

In the mountainous area of Kitob district, in the most picturesque and pleasant corner of the Taxi Qoracha pass, in the Mingchinor area within the Qaynar recreational zone, children's recreation and health camps such as "Kimyogarlar" (Chemists), "Do'stlik" (Friendship), "Aloqachi" (Communicator), and "Yosh alangachi" (Young Flame) are currently operating.

The "Yosh alangachi" Children's Recreation and Health Camp is one of the largest camps in the region. It features dormitories with a total capacity of 700 beds for children, rooms accommodating 100 tutors and leaders, a comfortable and well-equipped dining hall, a library with a collection of 3,720 books, a fully equipped medical center, and several club rooms for activities such as foreign languages, art, music, and handicrafts. In addition, there is a swimming pool with a special water purification facility and a sports complex that allows children to engage in more than 10 different types of sports.

The total area of the "Yosh alangachi" camp is 5 hectares. The camp has 10 permanent staff members, but during the summer season, additional workers are hired. According to the camp administration, up to 90 teachers, tutors, and youth leaders are invited to work during each shift.

If 90 seasonal jobs are created during one shift, then during 4 shifts, the camp provides 360 temporary employment opportunities. The camps in the region operate in 4 shifts per year, with each shift lasting 12 days, making a total of 48 days per season. Considering that school holidays

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last approximately three months (90 days), there is actually a possibility to organize 7 shifts per season. However, due to various reasons, camps usually end their operations after the fourth shift and resume the following year.

If the operation of the "Yosh alangachi" camp were expanded to 7 shifts, it could provide enjoyable holidays for about 49,000 children and create up to 630 seasonal jobs.

As illustrated by the example of "Yosh alangachi," there are 15 children's recreation and health camps in total across Kashkadarya region. These camps employ around 150 permanent staff, and if they operate in 4 shifts, about 2,300 seasonal jobs can be created. If extended to 7 shifts, this number could exceed 4,000 seasonal jobs.

These figures, of course, reveal a concerning situation for the region. By making more efficient use of the existing potential, it would be possible not only to raise healthy and well-rounded children — the future of our nation — but also to reduce the unemployment rate in the region. Therefore, expanding the number and capacity of recreation and health camps would be a highly appropriate and beneficial measure.

Moreover, the repair of the 30-kilometer highway connecting Shahrisabz and Samarqand through Chiroqchi will not only link two major tourist centers but also create numerous opportunities for the local population. The development of various service facilities along this route will help improve the socio-economic conditions of the population and, in turn, increase employment levels in the area.

CONCLUSION

In Kashkadarya region, improving the territorial organization of social infrastructure facilities and assessing their impact on the population's living conditions and social mobility require the development of proposals and recommendations. These should determine the minimum necessary level of service facilities for settlements based on population size in areas with diverse natural, social, and economic characteristics, while also increasing employment opportunities. The outcomes could then be implemented in other regions of the republic.

-The most essential service network facilities for the population of Kashkadarya region have been identified and proposed for distribution across settlements — villages of various sizes (small, medium, large, and major) — to improve population employment and access to services.

-The activities of recreation and health camps operating under various organizations in Kashkadarya region, their capacity to accommodate children, and the potential to increase the number and quality of such camps — thereby creating seasonal and permanent jobs — have been analyzed and highlighted.

-Priority directions for the development of the service sector in Kashkadarya region and recommendations for increasing employment within the sector have been proposed.

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