The Impact of Socio-Economic Development of Syrdarya Region on the Development of Services

Mukhayyo B. Altibayeva[1], Nasiba I. Safarova[2], Ikhtiyor Y. Zikirov[3]

[1.] Gulistan State University, Gulistan, Uzbekistan, altibayeva @ gmail.com
[2.] Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
[3] Gulistan State University, Gulistan, Uzbekistan ziyo0204@gmail.com

Abstract: The service sector plays an important role in today's global economy. Today, this area creates employment for a large part of the world's labor force and a significant part of the gross national product. The economic and social development of the region is of great importance. We see that a number of measures are being taken to improve the service infrastructure in the regions of the country. Based on the socio-economic potential of the Syrdarya region, the perfect creation of a social infrastructure system, the development of education, healthcare and consumer services will serve to improve the standard of living of the population..

1. Introduction

Although the service industries, which formed the basis for the formation and development of the post-industrial period in the world economy, are studied as a modern sphere of production, its emergence is associated with the primitive community system of the first historical period of human development. The first historical period in the Neolithic period was associated with the structure of society, the first division of labor in this period, the specialization of ancient man in various fields of development, the emergence of private property. Most importantly, the formation of commodity-money relations, the emergence of a network called the tertiary sector of the world economy, was the basis for the development of trade, which was the first service sector.

The analysis of the development of the service sector in the regions and countries of the world reveals regional differences. This is due to a number of factors.

The natural condition factor
The level of socio-economic development of the region
The level of economic development of the region
National and religious factors
Demographic factor
Condition of provision with transport networks

We all know that the natural conditions of each region are formed on the basis of its geographical location, relief, climate and natural resources. They play an important role in the regional location of many serving dishes. It is known that the social infrastructure consists of a complex that provides the general conditions for human activity. Among the types of services provided to the population, in particular, it is necessary to emphasize the elements of social infrastructure, such as health, general education, trade, utilities. In scientific sources, socio-economic development is studied as a factor that has a significant impact on the development of any industry. It also plays an important role in the regional location and development of the service sector. The level of economic development of the region also has an impact on the location of service networks, as a result of the existence of all forms of production, the accumulation of large numbers of people in the ancient developed areas, the development of intangible industries with many socio-cultural characteristics. It has many forms, especially in urban areas, which have a long history of development. At the same time, there are significant differences between urban and rural areas as a result of territorial differences in different countries depending on the state of economic development. This situation creates different requirements for services in these settlements.

The Syrdarya region of the republic is a region that has not had a long period of development, because the region was formed at the expense of the population of immigrants from other regions of the country and was formed in the last hundred years. The surface of the region consists mainly of plains and is poorly supplied with underground resources. These factors affect the socio-economic development of the region, and the economic and geographical location of the region is located between the more developed Tashkent and Samarkand economic geographical regions. That is why it is important to develop service infrastructure in the region.

2. Material and Methods

Syrdarya region occupies the north-eastern part of the Mirzachul economic region and has a favorable economic geographical position. Such convenience can be seen in the proximity of Tashkent region, Zarafshan and Fergana valleys, the passage of highways. It also borders South Kazakhstan to the north and the Republic of Tajikistan to the south, which means it has a special geopolitical significance.

Founded on February 16, 1963, the region covers an area of 4.28 thousand km^2, or only 0.95% of the country's territory. In this regard, it is the last in the country. The population is estimated to be 873.8 thousand in 2021, with a population density of 204 people. This is 2.5% of the total population of Uzbekistan and 39.0% of the Mirzachul economic region. Syrdarya region administratively consists of 8 rural districts, 5 subordinate cities and 25 towns. There are 69 rural assemblies, which unite a total of 257 rural settlements.

In the territorial division of labor of the country and the economic region, the region specializes mainly in the cultivation of agricultural products, including cotton, melons, grains and other products. The farm is mainly in the form of a regional agro-industrial complex. In 2020, the Syrdarya region accounted for 2.1% of Uzbekistan's GDP, with a share of 9.3% in industrial production. The regional concentration of agriculture is much higher at 3.3%, with exports accounting for 2.1% and investments for 3.6%.

The productive forces in the Syrdarya region, in contrast to other regions, have been formed mainly in the last hundred years. Today, it is a more agricultural area. Agriculture accounts for more than 60% of the region's gross regional product.

The province's industry, more specifically the region's specialized sector, is closely linked to agriculture, mainly cotton. In particular, the production of construction materials and grain products, cotton ginning, oil production, etc., together

with this leading industry will form a separate production complex. Syrdarya TPP, located in the largest city of the region Shirin, is well developed in the geography of the largest power industry in the country. The "PENG SHENG" joint venture, which is being built in cooperation with the People's Republic of China, is of great importance here. The share of Sayhunabad district is 12.7%, Akaltin, Gulistan and Boyovut districts. Relatively low rates are observed in Khavas and Mirzaabad districts. Territorial differences in the production of consumer goods are almost the same, of which 45.6% are provided by Syrdarya district and 16.4% by Gulistan. The position of Sayhunabad district is also slightly higher. In the territorial organization of industry in the region, the city of Gulistan can be distinguished as an industrial center. The cities of Syrdarya and Yangiyer also have a similar status. These cities are home to some of the largest industrial enterprises in the region: oil and construction materials. Shirin and Bakht are some of the smallest industrial centers in terms of population. In addition to the above, it is worth mentioning the dairy plant and construction materials enterprises in Syrdarya, enterprises producing cotton, gauze, bandages and medicines for the medical sector. Syrdarya region is an administrative territory of the republic, specializing mainly in agriculture. In this context, first of all, there are serious tasks, such as diversification of the region's economy, the elimination of cotton monopoly, the organization of high-tech stages of production.

Social infrastructure is a system of a set of conditions and networks that serve the individual daily social needs of the population. In a desert environment, the development of social infrastructure, education, health care and other public services are particularly important. The people living in the area have once migrated from other districts and provinces, so it is important to create appropriate conditions for their stable residence and development, which is effective in improving the living standards of the population and the development of small businesses. Gulistan and Syrdarya districts lead in the share of retail trade, while Yangier and Sardoba and Boyovut districts have the highest share. The distribution of paid services also differs by rural districts and cities, with Gulistan leading the way with 58.6%. We can see that this area is very centralized in the region. In addition to the regional center, the volume of paid services in Syrdarya district is slightly higher (10.6%). But it is possible to come to a completely different conclusion when calculating the population per capita. At the same time, in Sardoba district this indicator is the lowest, but in Gulistan it is the highest (Table 1).

Table 1. **Macroeconomic indicators of Syrdarya region**

Macroeconomic indicators	Unit of measurement	2010	2018	2019
Gross regional product	billion soums	1 688,1	8 594,2	11 949,2
	growth rate, in%	108,3	103,4	109,5
Industrial product	billion soums	926,8	5 163,1	7 293,0
	growth rate, in%	108,2	104,2	103,2
Consumer goods	billion soums	252,9	1 895,2	2 840,3
	growth rate, in%	107,7	104,4	101,8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	billion soums	1 233,5	6 183,7	7 984,8
	growth rate, in%	105,1	97,5	107,9
By investing in fixed capital	billion soums	406,2	2 699,3	5 869,1
	growth rate, in%	153,9	131,0	186,0
Construction works	billion soums	134,9	1 001,1	1 926,2
	growth rate, in%	154,7	149,0	158,2
Retail turnover	billion soums	411,1	2 295,5	2 872,6
	growth rate, in%	121,2	104,5	110,4
Services, total	billion soums	347,1	2 031,4	2 726,8
	growth rate, in%	122,2	112,1	121,5
Foreign trade turnover	million. U.S. Dollar	250,3	291,4	570,8
	growth rate, in%	222,7	100,8	195,9
Export	million. U.S. Dollar	149,1	119,1	131,8
	growth rate, in%	223,2	82,4	110,7
Import	million. U.S. Dollar	101,2	172,3	439,0
	growth rate, in%	221,9	119,2	254,8

3. Results

Great attention is paid to the provision of clean drinking water to the population in the region. The regional average is 80.6%. In Gulistan it is 92%, and in Boyovut and Mirzaabad districts the situation is much better. However, in other regions, especially in Shirin, Akaltin and Sayhunabad districts, it is not satisfactory. Natural gas supply - 78.8%, the cities of Gulistan, Yangier and Shirin, as well as households in Syrdarya district are 90-100% supplied with gas. The lowest rates are in Khavas and Boyovut (71.7%) and Sayhunabad (71.2%) districts.

Improving the system of medical services to the population, proper organization of medical institutions, attention to issues such as public health are of great importance in the structure of social infrastructure. The number of operating hospitals in Syrdarya region in 2010 was 38, and in 2020 - 42. The number of outpatient clinics operating this year is 157, the number of beds in existing hospitals is 4.0 thousand, the number of medical staff is 14.4 thousand. As of 2020, in terms of districts and cities: 4.3 thousand people in Gulistan, the number of nurses was 9.0 thousand people, and in 2020 - 24.9 thousand people. In 2010, the number of medical doctors was 1.4 thousand, and in 2020 it will be 1.8 thousand.

The number of existing preschools increased from 163 in 2010 to 217 in 2020. We can see that the number of pupils in preschool educational institutions has increased from 13,745 to 28,739, and the number of pedagogical staff has increased from 1,339 to 2,837. The number of general education institutions has increased from 304 to 316, the number of students has increased from 13,745 to 15,862, and the number of active teachers has increased from 9,706 to 13,517.

4. Discussions

Currently, there are 6 professional colleges, 2 academic lyceums and 2 higher education institutions in the region. The number of professors and teachers working in the Higher Education Institution is 496, and the number of students is 9597.

The geographical location of the region is convenient; a number of international and national railways and highways pass through its territory. Gulistan, Khavas are important transport hubs. In general, Tashkent-Khavas (Yangier) - Bekabad is of great importance as an important transport "triangle" of the Syrdarya and the capital regions. The highway, which bypasses Gulistan and connects the Zarafshan region, southern Uzbekistan and the Lower Amudarya economic region with the Fergana Valley, will also strengthen the region's geographical location, transit and centrality. Almost all cargo is transported by road. The city of Gulistan, as well as Mirzaabad, Akaltin

and Khavas districts is distinguished in terms of transportation and cargo turnover. The share of private car owners in freight and passenger transportation is 73-74%. In general, the level of socio-economic development of the region is insufficient. In this regard, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed. First of all, it is necessary to create a perfect regional production of the region's economy and to develop social infrastructure, strong industrial centers and nodes, growth poles. There are also unresolved issues in the development of social services, such as health, education, and transportation.

In increasing the socio-economic potential of the region, first of all, it is necessary to give priority to Boyovut, Gulistan, Mirzaabad districts. The regional center also lags far behind other cities in terms of its legal status. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the socio-economic development of Gulistan and increase its demographic potential. Today, the city is home to more than 10 percent of the province's population.

Perfect development of regional services and social infrastructure is required. There are many problems in the service infrastructure of the region.
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These are as follows:

- *Systematic and correct placement of medical facilities;*
- *Analysis of the plan of placement of educational and cultural institutions;*
- *Development of transport and transport services;*
- *Improving housing and communal services based on natural conditions;*
- *placement in the organization of shopping malls, taking into account the demographic factor;*
- *Development of a plan for the establishment of hotels and recreation facilities in the region;*
- *It is necessary to create a service infrastructure map of Syrdarya region.*

Corresponding Author:
Mukhayyo B. Altibayeva
Department of Botany
Gulistan State University
Guylistan, Uzbekistan
Telephone: +998998828299
E-mail: s.science@internet.ru

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