

THE IMPORTANCE OF SERVICE NETWORKS IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN TASHKENT REGION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article describes the importance of service industries in ensuring the employment of the population. Also, the article evaluates the role of service industries in reducing poverty in Tashkent region.

TOSHKENT VILOYATIDA KAMBAG‘ALLIKNI KAMAYTIRISHDA XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH SOHALARINING AHAMIYATI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada aholi bandligini ta'minlashda xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada Toshkent viloyatida kambag'allikni kamaytirishda xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarining o'rni baholangan.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОТРАСЛЕЙ СФЕРЫ УСЛУГ В СОКРАЩЕНИИ БЕДНОСТИ В ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Бедность, социальные сферы, сферы услуг, медицинское обслуживание, финансовые услуги, образовательные услуги, туристические услуги.

Аннотация: В данной статье описывается значение сферы услуг в обеспечении занятости населения. Также в статье оценивается роль сферы услуг в снижении уровня бедности в Ташкентской области.

Introduction. The economic and social development are interrelated and combined, and its essence cannot be interpreted separately. The ultimate goal of any economic development is social benefits. The direct and indirect connection of social sectors with the economy requires their development in a mutually coordinated manner, giving priority to social issues. Therefore, it is usually called "socio-economic development" and not "economic-social", that is, the strategic goal of economic development is directed to social issues.

One should not forget the differences between social networks (trade, education, healthcare, various services, etc.) and social infrastructure. Infrastructure, that is, internal structure, is the basis of development of social spheres and territorial organization, but it is not synonymous with social spheres. The reason is that infrastructure does not directly create material and spiritual wealth, but creates conditions for them.

The main part. The importance of service industries in reducing poverty in Tashkent region is great. Because with the development of the economy, the service sectors also develop. This will increase the employment of the population and increase their income.

In recent years, thousands of new service enterprises have started to operate in Tashkent region, and at the same time, thousands of new jobs have been created. Great progress is being made especially in the field of tourism.

Among the social spheres, trade and paid services occupy an important place. In turn, small business and private entrepreneurship are of great importance in these directions and these indicators are growing. However, the presented analyzes do not fully explain the real state of the geography of the considered areas, its essence and characteristics. In this regard, the per capita indicators and indices are of great importance.

If the economic and social life of the society is inextricably linked, on the one hand, the economic strength of the society leads to the acceleration of the development of the social sphere, on the other hand, it causes the development of economic relations in the improvement of the social conditions of people. In turn, both areas develop independently under the influence of many internal and external factors.

The external factors of the development of the service sector include the amount of financial resources, material and technical base, credit, planning and management, training of qualified personnel, socio-demographic situation, satisfaction of social demands and needs of the population. Internal factors include material incentives and economic accounting, methods of production and labor organization, forms of service to the population, and others. All these factors are aimed at fully meeting the social, spiritual, cultural and household needs of the population.

Sh. Qurbanov (2017) emphasizes that economic and social geographical studies in Uzbekistan have evolved in two directions, and includes the geography of labor resources and employment problems in social (social) geographical studies.

The development of the service sector is directly related to the growth of the population's needs. The needs of the population are primarily related to the customs and traditions of the local population. So, the socio-demographic features of the region are one of the factors determining the development of service networks. The population of each region differs from each other with its own national traditions, customs, and demographic characteristics.

All these together determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the population of the region. These features are characterized by such indicators as the increase in reproduction of labor resources, migration (emigration), density, population growth, its composition and age structure, labor resources and their employment.

Globally, surplus labor resources are increasing due to natural reproduction and migration. The main part of the problem is directly related to labor resources, and it is the question of effective use of surplus labor resources.

Today, all the countries of the world are trying to use different ways to effectively use surplus labor resources, that is, to increase population employment. For example, the global financial and economic crisis of 2007-2010 brought thousands of large enterprises in many countries into crisis. This put millions of people out of work. In today's world, the main heart of jobs is the private sector, and 9 out of 10 jobs are in this sector.

Therefore, today employment is one of the main and urgent problems of any developed and developing society. The only way to solve this so-called "number one" problem is to create new jobs and provide social protection to the population. According to the experts of the World Bank, more than 3 billion people are employed in the world. Currently (in 2022), 57.7% of the total working-age population in the countries of the world is working in certain production industries. Of these, 1.68 billion people are engaged in wage labor. 1.5 billion people work in seasonal work, agriculture and small family businesses. More than half of the population of developing countries is outside the labor market. In these countries, the population mainly works in unregistered firms and enterprises without social insurance and without signing an employment contract.

The level of employment of the population is an important condition for the socio-economic development of the society. It embodies the economic and social results of the economic system. The level of employment of the population is a generalized indicator of the labor activity of the society. Such an indicator is different in different countries and regions, and in turn determines the state of socio-economic development of this or that country. The level of employment of the population describes the quantity and quality of the use of labor resources, the current economic

situation in the country, the standard of living of the population and other indicators. Therefore, employment of the population is one of the main factors of improving the lifestyle and well-being of the population, and determines the amount of wages and income, as well as the level of social self-protection of the population.

It operates in a state that does not meet the requirements of social security of employment. That's why, representatives of international organizations oppose the "black market" that provides low-quality labor. Experts and analysts conducting research in this field are worried about the high unemployment among people aged 15 to 24. Currently, about 13.1% of the employable youth are unemployed. It is three times higher than unemployment among older adults. This problem is clearly visible in the countries of the Middle East, North Africa, Latin America, Southern Europe, the Caribbean, East and South Asia, where the number of young people who do not study or work is increasing.

According to forecasts of the International Labor Organization (ILO) this year, the number of unemployed people in the world will increase by 3 million to 208.2 million, and in 2024 it will increase to 210.9 million people. Last year, the unemployment rate in the world was 5.8 %. According to the IOM forecast, the unemployment rate will remain unchanged in 2023-2024 (5.8 percent). In terms of gender, there is no significant difference in the unemployment rate. Last year, unemployment was 5.8% among women and 5.7% among men. In 2023-2024, the unemployment rate among men will not change, and in 2024, unemployment among women will increase and will be 5.9 percent.

The lowest level of unemployment by region (5.2 percent) was observed in Asia-Pacific countries last year. In 2023-2024, the situation is expected to decrease to 5.1 percent. At the same time, in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, this figure was 7 percent, in the countries of North America (USA and Canada) 3.8 percent, in Europe and Central Asia 6.1 percent, in Africa 7.1 percent. The highest level of unemployment was observed in Arab countries. Last year, this figure was 9.3 percent.

UN experts say that the increase in the number of unemployed people in the world is caused by the low level of development in the economy. According to experts, as a result of the economic crisis, today, despite having a higher education, it is difficult to find not only a good, but also an ordinary job. One of the main problems in the world is the employment of specialists who have received a diploma of higher education. Such a process causes the development of "brain drain".

The analysis shows that Mauritania ranks first in the world in terms of the number of unemployed. It is reported that 30.9% of the working population in this country is unemployed. According to the National Institute of Statistics of the country, unemployment among teenagers is 42.3%. A similar situation can be seen in Cyprus and Greece. Unemployment in Europe in

February 2020 was equal to 11.9%. According to Western economists, unemployment is becoming one of the main problems of not only developing but also developed countries. Currently, almost all G20 member countries have problems with unemployment.

These problems cannot be solved without the participation of the state. That is, the government will have to conduct a macroeconomic policy taking into account the employment problem. The unemployment rate in these countries (a total of 93 million people are said to be unemployed) is radically different from each other. For example, in Japan, Korea, China and India unemployment is less than 5%, in the European Union, France and Italy it is 11-12%, in South Africa - 25.2%, in Spain - 26.8%. Youth unemployment in these countries is twice as high as that of adults.

According to the standards of the International Labor Organization, people between the ages of 14 and 72 who do not work, are looking for work and are ready to start work (more precisely, those who are registered with the labor exchange) are called unemployed. The problem of employment is a very urgent issue in countries where the majority of the population is elderly. In Europe, there is a lot of talk about the phrase "the lost new generation". Here we are talking about citizens between the ages of 15 and 25 who are looking for work and stay out of society by their own will.

The process of socio-historical development shows that as society progresses, the number of people employed in agriculture decreases, and the share of people employed in service industries increases. In particular, the share of the population employed in the service sector is 70% in Japan and 80% in France. As of January 1, 2022, the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan was 9.6%, which decreased by 0.9% compared to the same period last year, and increased by 0.2% compared to 2021.

In December 2021, another social survey was conducted in 108 cities and districts of the republic by the Labor Market Research Institute under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations. During the research, 500 self-governing bodies, 5,000 households and 26,500 citizens were covered. The number of people employed in economic sectors amounted to 13,538,900 people, which increased by 2.3% (by 299,300 people) compared to the same period last year. As of January 1, 2022, the number of people employed in the official sector amounted to 6,196,300 people, which increased by 6.3% or 314,800 people compared to the same period of 2020. The number of people employed in the informal sector amounted to 5,885,500 people, which decreased by 1.0% or 58,400 people compared to October 1, 2021. In 2022, the number of labor resources was 19,345,000 people, which increased by 101.1% or 202,600 people compared to the same period of 2020.

Vocational training based on the requirements of the labor market has become a priority task of the ministry. Under the authority of the Ministry, 16 "Welcome to the job" "Monocenter" serving the unemployed population, 59 district and city vocational training centers, vocational training centers in 136 neighborhoods have been launched. In 2021 year, 115,400 unemployed people were recruited for vocational training in 54 types of professions, entrepreneurial skills and foreign languages that are in high demand in the labor market. Women (68.4 percent) and young people (54.4 percent) accounted for the majority of those involved in vocational training. 69.9 thousand (60.6%) of those involved in vocational training are in industry and service, 23 thousand (19.9%) in construction, 2.4 thousand (2.1%)) agro-technologies, 9.2 thousand people (8.0%) were directed to professions in the IT field, and 10.9 thousand people (9.4%) were directed to craft professions based on the tradition of "Master-Apprentice".

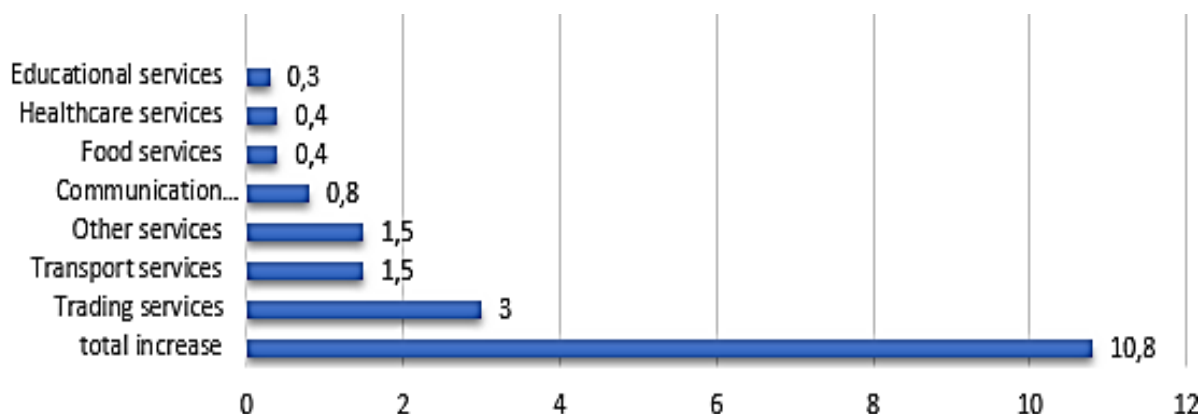
In order to increase the share of the service sector in the country's economy, fully use the available opportunities in the field of services, expand the types of services and improve their quality and further support business entities, PD-5113 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 11, 2021 "Target parameters for the development of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan" were approved by the decision and their monitoring was introduced. On the basis of this document, development of service sectors is being carried out in Tashkent region.

The total volume of services in Tashkent region in 2023 will be 31,934.8 billion sum organized. In the field of services, the share of the volume of services in small businesses is 69.4%, the volume of services per capita is 10,565,300 sums, the share of enterprises and organizations in the service sector was 68.3%.

The number of enterprises and organizations operating in the service sector was 35,168.

The contribution of types of services to the growth of the total volume of market services provided in Tashkent region is given in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The contribution of types of services to the growth of the total volume of market services provided in Tashkent region



The share of districts in the volume of services provided in the Tashkent region is as follows: Regions with more than 6.0% include Angren city, Chirchik city, Bostonliq district, Zangiota district, Tashkent district, Up to 4.1-5.9% Bekobod city, Yangiyol city, Yuqori Chirchik district, Yangiyol district, by 3.0-4.0% Almalik city, Parkent district, Urta Chirchiq district, Chinoz district, Less than 2.9% was contributed by Ohangaron city, Akkurgan district, Ohangaron district, Bekobod district, Boka district, Kuyi Chirchik district, Piskent district (1-Table).

Table 1. The main indicators of the service sector in the cross-section of regions. It was compiled based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Region	Volume, billion in sums	Share, in %	Growth rate, in %
Toshkent region	31 934,8	100,0	110,8
Olmalik city	1 097,7	3,4	111,5
Angren city	2 229,7	7,0	111,3
Bekobod city	1 495,4	4,7	111,4
Ohangaron city	640,1	2,0	111,3
Chirchiq city	2 760,1	8,6	111,0
Yangiyo'l city	1 391,1	4,4	110,5
Oqqo'rg'on district	868,0	2,7	112,5
Ohangaron district	474,0	1,5	111,2
Bekobod district	938,8	2,9	110,9
Bostonliq district	2 047,7	6,4	110,8
Boka district	899,0	2,8	110,3
Quy Chirchiq district	720,0	2,3	110,3
Zangiota district	3 032,7	9,5	110,2
Yuqori Chirchiq district	1 319,4	4,1	112,6
Qibray district	2 625,4	8,2	110,0
Parkent district	1 194,1	3,7	110,7
Piskent district	510,1	1,6	110,0
Urta Chirchiq district	1 064,8	3,3	110,9
Chinoz district	1 066,1	3,3	110,4
Yangiyol district	1 526,0	4,9	110,5
Toshkent district	1 880,9	6,0	110,9

In the current development of the economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the need for rational use of labor resources in the regions requires comprehensive development of small business and private entrepreneurship. It is possible to solve the problem of providing employment to the population by creating new jobs while taking into account the local capabilities of the regions, or by increasing the variety of service industries. Because today 23% of the total industrial products produced, almost all market services provided, 18% of product exports, and 75% of the population employed in economic sectors belong to small businesses.

Tourism is one of the crucial parts of Tashkent's economics. The importance of the tourism network in reducing poverty in Tashkent region is great. Because tourism competence is highly

valued in the region. In recent years, Tashkent region has consistently implemented comprehensive strategies of developing tourism as one of the strategic sectors of the regional economy, which ensures its diversification and accelerated development, the creation of new jobs, an increase in income and the quality of life of the population, as well as an improvements in investment attractiveness.

With its stunning scenery, including as the Chimgan Mountains, Kumushkan mountains, Khodzhikent and Charvak Reservoir, as well as its abundance of historical sites, the Tashkent region presents a huge opportunity for tourism-driven economic growth. The region has potential for developing different types of tourism, such as: Agrotourism in Parkent, where tourists can taste vine; glacial tourism in mountains near Charbag, eco-tourism in Khodzhikent. As tourism grows, it can provide a lot of jobs in a lot of different industries, like transportation, hotels, local crafts, and tourism services. A rise in the demand for lodging, dining establishments, tour guides, and leisure centers will lead to job growth, particularly in the surrounding areas, and promote economic diversification. Additionally, the growth of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) associated with the tourism industry, like gift shops, eco-tourist endeavors, and regional food markets, can help to boost revenue creation even more. By fostering community-based tourist efforts and generating steady jobs, this growth can especially help rural populations. By involving more individuals in the tourist supply chain—from farmers supplying fresh vegetables to craftspeople offering custom.

By engaging more people in the tourism supply chain, from farmers providing fresh products to artisans selling traditional crafts, the sector can play a vital role in poverty reduction. Overall, tourism in the Tashkent region can contribute to raising living standards and promoting sustainable, inclusive economic development.

The main goal of all the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is human well-being and ensuring a decent standard of living. This, in turn, requires the state to create all the conditions for effective employment of the population, to ensure the employment of the population, to develop and increase the role of small business and private entrepreneurship, especially household labor. Every year, the government of Uzbekistan develops programs to create new jobs and ensure employment of the population.

The goal of such programs is to use the potential of regions and economic sectors, taking into account demographic factors and structural reforms in the economy, to ensure the employment of the population through the rational use of labor resources, comprehensive support for the development of effective forms of employment and entrepreneurship. It consists of implementation of large-scale and interrelated measures.

The development of service networks allows to ensure the employment of the growing working-age population of the regions. In the current development of the economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the need for rational use of labor resources in the regions requires comprehensive development of small business and private entrepreneurship. It is possible to solve the problem of providing employment to the population by creating new jobs while taking into account the local capabilities of the regions, or by increasing the variety of service industries. Because today 23% of the total industrial products produced, almost all market services provided, 18% of product exports, and 75% of the population employed in economic sectors belong to small businesses.

The development of service networks allows to ensure the employment of the growing working-age population of the regions.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that scientific research on the geography of service industries first appeared in Western (European) countries. During this period, the development of the scientific theoretical foundations of the science, the essence of service networks and their role in their development were analyzed.

Similar and different aspects of the concepts of service networks and social infrastructure were analyzed, features such as the location of the population, the size of settlements, their function and the level of transportation are the main factors in the territorial placement of service networks.

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