
FACTORS AFFECTING THE TERRITORIAL LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE NETWORKS (EXAMPLE OF TOG AND TOGOLDI DISTRICTS OF KASHKADARYA REGION)

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ABSTRACT: Factors affecting the territorial location and development of service networks in Kashkadarya region: including the rapid growth of the population in the region in recent years, the establishment of new settlements, for the quality of life of residents in settlements far from the district centers the practical work on the development of service networks, ensuring the employment of the population has been highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Service provision, population settlement, guest houses, tourism and recreation potential, factors, population, infrastructure, social service.

INTRODUCTION

The experience of developed countries shows that the way of development of society is directly based on market relations, which has been tested in practice. As market relations are rapidly forming in our republic, it means that there will be fundamental changes in all aspects of the economy, including the service sector.

The main goal of the service sector is to create all the comforts for the population, provide modern, high-quality services, organize their leisure in a fun and meaningful way, and save time and distance. It can be seen that although these issues have a social nature in their essence, they are directly and indirectly related to the economy.

The main results and findings

The rapid development of service industries, the emergence of competition in the world market, has influenced the activity of service infrastructure and determines their further specialization, and taking into account the existence of sufficient conditions for the development of the sector, service it is possible to improve the economic and social condition of the population by establishing all types of networks.

When analyzing the development of service networks in the regions and countries of the world, different territorial differences are noticeable, and they write that such a situation is caused by a

number of factors and cite the following factors (N.I. Safarova, 2020): natural conditions, the region the level of socio-economic development, the level of economic development of the region, national, religious, demographic, and the state of provision of transport networks, etc. [N.I. Safarova, 2020].

Territorial organization of service sectors, which consists primarily of the location and territorial ranking of service facilities, centers and complexes depending on certain conditions. Service facilities together with their sphere of influence constitute territorial systems of service. They include all settlements of the population that regularly consume a certain type of service and small objects of this type of service. According to A. Soliyev (2007), the following principles play an important role in the placement of public service facilities: convenience for the population, the presence of consumers and service providers, population settlements and their size, the population's access to services needs, complex and specialization of service facilities, periodicity of service, development prospects of population settlements, etc. He also noted that the improvement of service delivery is closely related to the functions of large and small settlements of the population, as the size of the settlements increases, the types of services and objects in them also increase, and thus, these settlements are included in the regional service system. writes that the position he holds is increasing [A. Soliyev, 2007].

Territorial organization of services to the population is different in urban and rural areas. The location of service facilities and enterprises in cities depends primarily on the size and shape of the city, the density of buildings and the location of enterprises. Territorial organization of service provision in rural areas depends on the location of the population, the level of development of the transport system, and the proximity of cities as major service centers, etc.

Among the population service sectors and their territorial organization factors, especially the features of the population and its location are important. Because on the one hand, the population is both a service provider and a consumer, and on the other hand, service networks are located directly in the residential areas of the population.

In the Kashkadarya region, in recent years, practical work has been carried out on the rapid growth of the population, the establishment of new settlements, the development of service networks for the quality of life of the population, and the provision of employment for the population. Due to the size of the area of some districts in the province, there are problems in service networks due to the distance connecting the people living in remote settlements with the center of the district (in Dehkhanaabad, Chirakchi, Qamashi districts). They have a direct impact on the formation of settlements and we can divide them into the following groups (Fig. 1).

Natural factors have long been the basis for the development of services. Natural factors are important, such as relief, climate, water resources, landscape diversity. Service networks should not lose convenience for the population at the specified time, regardless of the weather, climatic and geographical conditions. In the organization of service, climatic elements, including comfortable temperature, duration of sunlight, relative air humidity, etc., are taken into account for human health and its recovery.

If we analyze the factors affecting service industries in Kashkadarya region, natural factors are in primary place in both natural geography and economic geography. Based on the natural

conditions of the region, the geographical location of the districts, depending on the natural, socio-economic factors, causes problems in the quality organization of service networks. Below, we will consider the analysis of service networks and employment of the population in settlements located far from the center, located in the mountain and mountain districts of Dehqonabad, Qamashi, Yakkabog, Shahrisabz, Kitab and Chirakchi.

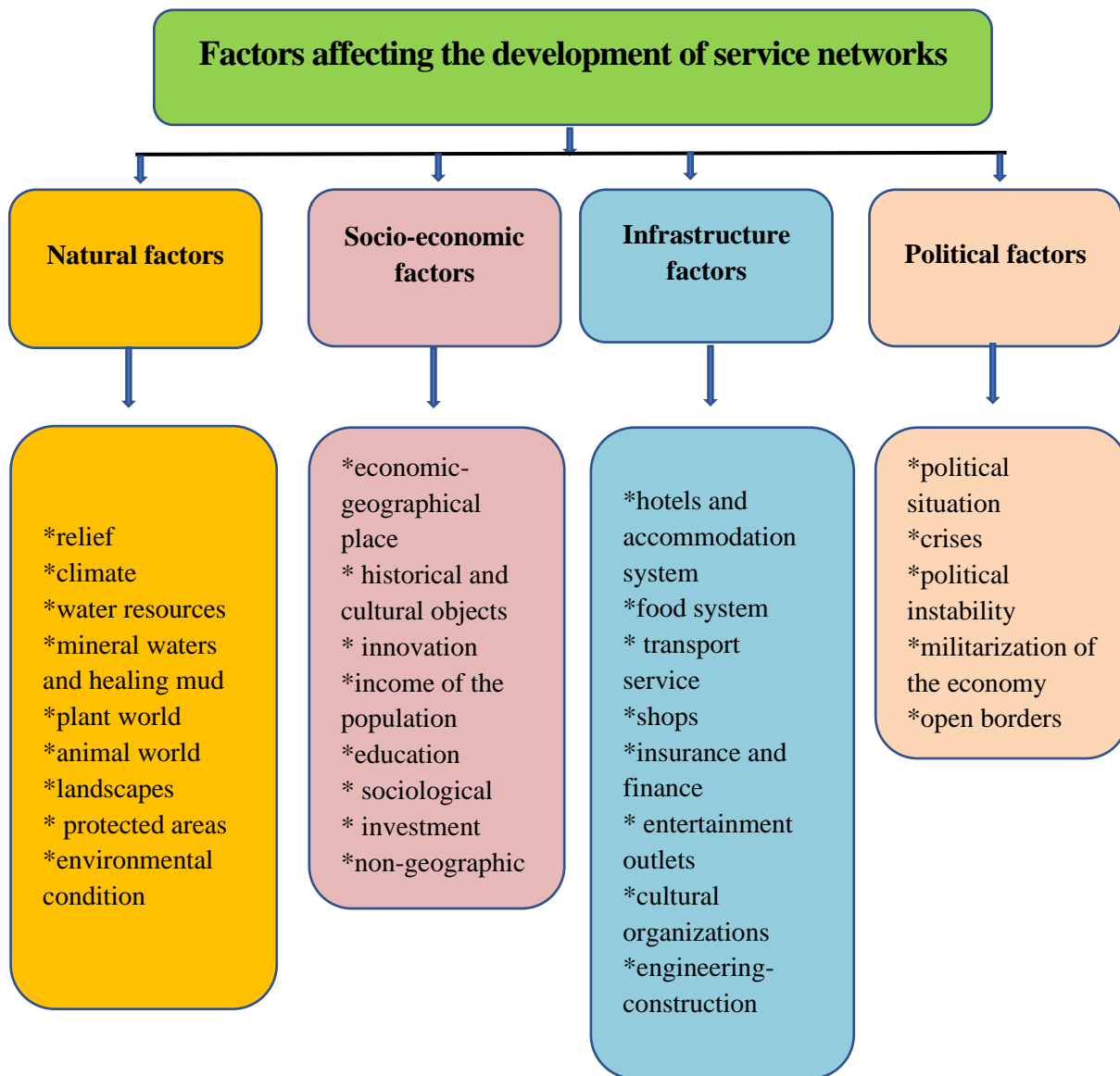


Figure 1. Factors affecting the development of service networks

Dehkhonabad district - the relief consists of medium-high mountains, the western branches of the Hisar range - Bobosurkhan, Karasirt, and somewhat lower mountains - Aktash, Sayfi, Kesik, Usmontov, Tepakurgan, and mountainous slopes. In terms of area, it is the largest district in the region (4.0 thousand km²), the population of the district is very unevenly distributed throughout the territory, we can see the densest population in the mountainous and inter-mountain valleys. It takes several hours to get to the settlements of Polvonsuv, Dokonkhana, Boztepa, Ulugdara in

the district. The condition of the medical service, which is the most necessary for the population in the settlements located far from the district center, cannot be considered good. Residents living there face a number of difficulties before arriving in the district center, where services to residents are least developed. Terrain and climatic features become a real problem in the winter season of the year. The population is mainly engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Qamashi district - one part of the district is attached to the Karshi desert, and another part to the Hisar ridges. There are settlements such as Kaltaqol (74 km), Vori (78), Zarmas (70 km) far from the district center. To get to these settlements, it is necessary to climb many roads, the road (transport) infrastructure does not meet the demand. It would not be wrong to say that there is almost no service to the population here, except for a school and a small village doctor's office. The main part of the population is engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Kyziltom village, Qamashi district.

Yakkabog district is located in the eastern part of the region. In the eastern edge of the district, there are Chakchar, Beshnov, and Khontakhta ridges, the southwestern branches of the Hisar range, with a height of up to 2500 m. These mountains descend to the west and merge with the plains of Kashkadarya. In the Yakkabog district, there are settlements far from the center, and we can see that there is a need for facilities that serve the population living in busy areas such as Nov, Tatar (44 km), and Zomit.

Shahrisabz district - district territory is located in the northeastern part of Kashkadarya region, at the foot of the Hisar mountains. The west of the district consists of an open oasis - a plain adjoining the Karshi desert. Population settlements such as Sarchashma, Yakkabulok, Kol and Gelon are located farthest from the district center. Although these villages are located far from the center of the district, it is a good thing that tourists come even from abroad to see the wonderful nature of the village. About 7,000 people live in the village, there are 3 schools, a mosque, home hotels, and home museums in the village of Gelon. The transport infrastructure is used by local residents to go to the city through the Neva and Uaz cars, which are designed for mountain roads, the roads do not meet the level of demand. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The employment rate of women here is very low, they are only engaged in household work.

Kitab district - a large part of the territory of the district is occupied by the high Hisar and Zarafshan mountains (4000 m) stretching along the northern and eastern borders. The climate of the district is the most temperate in the region, as high mountains block the territory of the district from the flow of cold air. The territory of the district has many river valleys, waterfalls, gorges and similar beautiful and peaceful places that have the potential to develop tourism. However, since the service provided to the residents visiting the district from the neighboring districts is not well developed, the guests arrive and leave on the same day. We can see that the district is not able to take full advantage of its tourism and recreational opportunities. It can be used for tourism and recreational purposes, especially in settlements such as Denovbola, Kavzakhana and Matmon, which are far from the district center. However, service networks are not well developed in these settlements. Most of the population is engaged in mountain farming and cattle breeding.

Chirakchi district - the territory of the district rises from the south-west to the north-east (Qoratepa mountain). 1200-1500 m in Karatepa mountain, a continuation of the Zarafshan range. enough. Here, too, the settlements of the population living in the mountainous area are located 40-50 km from the district center. These include the villages of Taragai, Langar and Kuruksoy. It is not wrong to say that this place is the tourist center of the district, most of the local population visit this area for cultural recreation. Serving small home hotels, shopping malls and residents. However, as in other districts, there are problems with service networks here. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is important to promote service industries to the leading positions in the development of the regional economy. Because the effective use of the natural geographical, socio-economic and infrastructural opportunities of the regions for various purposes, in turn, serves as one of the important factors in increasing the employment level of the population and improving living conditions. For this reason, the scientific research of service networks, which is one of the rapidly developing directions of modern economic and social geography, the study of scientific and methodological issues of using the potential of service networks of the region is of significant scientific and practical importance.

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