STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE KASHKADARYA REGIONAL POPULATION AND THEIR SERVICES

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Abstract

For the improvement and well-being of the life of the population, the sphere of service has a big role. In addition, they came to the conclusion that densely populated, the existence of enterprises, a high level of the service sector, the availability of cultivation of agricultural products with water and land resources also has a great influence on the improvement of the life of the population. These play a huge role in increasing the income of the population.

Key words: Standard of living, Quality of life, Well-being, Tangible and intangible wealth, Social equality, Level of employment and Services.

1. Introduction

Under current economic conditions, it was necessary to create a concept that would meet the new socio-economic conditions in Uzbekistan. The concept of "quality of life", which is widely used in recent years, can be used to formulate this concept. The concept of "quality of life" shapes conditions that determine the physical, mental and social well-being of a person. This is not only about objective factors that assess the quality of life (nutrition, housing, employment, education), but also subjective perceptions of people such as "self-esteem", "happiness", "satisfaction", "enjoyment" is also ongoing. For example, health is an important component of satisfaction, such as family relationships, employment, financial standing, and creativity. Consequently, the concept of "quality of life" also includes the interaction of the person with the environment. These relationships represent the degree to which the needs are met and whether the existing capacity meets the expected capacities.

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Population and living conditions are taken into account in the living conditions of the population, with a particular place in the living standards of the population. Here are three main factors (Abdurakhmanov and Abduramanov, 2010).

2. Analysis and Results

The first is natural climatic conditions. As a result of the analysis of the living conditions of the population of Kashkadarya region, we have learned it into three regions. These are:

1) Highland areas include the Book, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag, Dehkanabad districts, as well as part of Chirakchi and Kamashi districts. Drinking water in these areas is naturally absorbed by spring water. The level of gas supply is very low, so they solve the problem of fuel by cutting off trees. This has a great impact on the environment. Due to high rainfall in these areas, the roads are not at the required level. Electricity deficit is now evident, and electricity needs to be built to address these problems.

2) Middle Territories. It includes the Chirakchy, Kamashi, Karshi, Koson and Guzar districts. The peculiarity of these

regions is that transport and gas supply levels are much higher than in other districts.

3) Question zones. It includes areas such as Kasbi, Nishan, Mubarak. In Mubarek and Nishan districts, the level of public utility services is much higher than in other areas, as there are many industrial enterprises, so employment is high.

The second is the availability of land and water and natural resources. This is a great way to improve the living conditions of the population. For example, such important facilities as Shurtan oil and gas enterprise in Guzar District, Potash Plant in Dehkanabad, and Chemical Complex in Mubarak District play an important role in employment. Land-water resources of the region, which occupies a leading place in the production of grain and cotton, are sufficiently high (Statistics of the Kashkadarya Region Statistical Department, 2004 - 2018).

Third, the peculiarities of agricultural production. This means that the region has high indicators for livestock and crop production. Nevertheless, the living conditions of the rural population are significantly lower than in other provinces (Djumanova, 2007).

The development of the public services sector, of course, depends on the needs and needs of the population, but the proposal process is not at the required level. The extent to which services are provided to the public are seen as a key factor in increasing or decreasing labor productivity. In improving the living conditions of the population, first of all, it is necessary to build small-scale enterprises processing agricultural products in the villages, as well as self-propelled power generating units. These, in turn, have a significant impact on the employment of the population, the development of service industries, the employment of the population, and the increased incentive for work (Vysegorodsky, 2009).

As can be seen from Table - 1, when analyzing the service sector in the region, the difference in per capita services in the districts is considerably different.In the region, family structure is characterized by high levels of dependency, as a single working member of the family has an average of 2.8 in urban areas and 3.4 in rural areas. The highest levels of CVD are recorded in low-income families with one member working on average of 4 members (3.5 of whom are children). 55.1 % of the population belong to the working age group, 39 % are from the working age group, and 5.9 % are over the age of majority.The distribution of the population across Kashkadarya is disproportionate. The largest part of the population lives in the relatively populous eastern Kashkadarya. The smallest, but relatively small part of it, resides in the less-protected central Kashkadarya region than any other region. The lowest population lives in the western Qashqadarya region and most of the people living in this part of the province are concentrated in Mubarek District.

Although this sector plays an important role in the employment of the population and the creation of gross domestic product, the share of investments in agriculture is still small (about 5%) in total investment. Insufficient level of investment in irrigation and drainage systems seriously hinders further growth in agriculture. The region focuses primarily on the production of industrial products. In general, the region attaches great importance not only to the gas industry and cotton-related industries, but also to the comprehensive development of the entire economy and to the consumer goods industry for the domestic market.

This area can play an important role in raising the socio-economic indicators of other parts of the region and the well-being of the population. Indeed, in other parts of the region, there are opportunities to employ additional migrants who can work in the local industry and service areas. It also serves as a donor to the state budget, as 97 per cent of the rent for gas and 50 per cent of income tax (ie large amounts of money) paid by those employed in the gas industry are transferred to the state budget. It will be possible to liberate a large number of resources through a slight increase in the number of these taxes in the region. It will be possible to redirect these resources to implement special programs in the poorest regions of the region or to improve employment in other parts of the region.

Table – 1: Indicators of the services provided in Kashkadarya region in 2018 and 2017 (Materials of the Statistical Department of the Kashkadarya Region)

S. No	City and district	Total services rendered		Growth rate %	Services rendered by small entrepreneurships		Growth Rates %	Per capita
		2018 (in billion soums)	2017 (in billion soums)		2018 (in billion soums)	2017 (in billion soums)		2018 (in billion soums)
	Byregion	**6975,9**	**5859,3**	**119,1**	**4897,9**	**4228,0**	**115,8**	**2193,1**
1	The city of Karshi	3724,3	3026,5	123,1	1852,3	1579,0	117,3	13824,5
2	Shakhrisabz city	210,3	178,2	118,0	191,0	164,2	116,3	1547,4
3	Guzor	238,6	212,3	112,4	217,0	185,9	116,7	1208,1
4	Dehqonobod	142,1	124,9	113,8	140,0	122,6	114,2	999,5
5	Kamashi	224,1	194,4	115,3	220,0	193,2	113,9	854,8
6	Karshi	237,1	209,9	112,9	229,8	201,6	114,0	991,5
7	Koson	371,4	324,7	114,4	364,4	320,4	113,7	1348,9
8	Kasbi	132,6	118,2	112,2	130,1	112,7	115,4	698,5
9	Kitob	303,3	257,4	117,8	289,3	251,3	115,1	1182,1
10	Mirishkor	111,9	97,0	115,4	108,0	96,0	112,5	967,4
11	Muborak	276,7	238,4	116,1	175,2	151,7	115,5	3297,7
12	Nishon	169,8	148,1	114,7	166,8	146,4	113,9	1156,4
13	Chiroqchi	266,6	230,9	115,5	265,7	230,0	115,5	675,2
14	Shahrisabz	316,2	278,8	113,4	302,9	256,8	118,0	1460,7
15	Yakkabog	250,9	220,1	114,0	245,2	216,3	113,4	983,6

Table – 2: The volume of services and services in the Kashkadarya region is UZS billion (Materials of the Statistical Department of the Kashkadarya Region)

Rates	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year
Total services	**3066,4**	**3645,6**	**4556,2**	**5859,3**	**6975,9**
including major types:					
Communication and information services	241,2	274,8	328,7	370,6	426,1
Financial services	254,2	312,9	412,8	566,9	787,4
Transport services	652,2	792,8	910,1	1491,5	1608,9
Living and nutrition services	20,9	25,4	146,9	185,1	220,8
Trade services	1133,8	1290,6	1646,3	1935,8	2337,0
Real Estate Services	108,3	136,9	170,2	191,3	226,9
Education services	89,8	106,5	131,1	163,9	227,8
Health Services	28,2	39,5	45,8	54,4	75,0
Rental Services	88,1	109,1	135,9	158,0	197,7
Repair of household goods and	135,4	185,3	216,4	226,5	256,5

computers					
Individual Services	150,8	158,3	209,2	234,5	262,9
Technical testing and architectural services	21,2	33,3	30,0	50,3	76,7
Other services	142,3	180,2	172,8	212,2	272,2

Table – 3: Increase of service level of the population of the region

Years	Population (thousand people)	The volume of personal services (UZS bn)	Volume of paid services (billions soums)
2004	2378,2	13,7	46,92
2005	2419,8	19,92	69,29
2006	2462,2	25,42	100,1
2007	2506,2	28,69	152,6
2008	2565,9	35,25	223,32
2009	2615,5	38,14	286,19
2010	2671	48,34	377,11
2011	2713,2	63,73	524,64
2012	2762,3	70,8	719,6
2013	2895,5	123,48	1027,1
2014	2958,9	147,38	1286,9
2015	3025,6	181,4	1566,9
2016	3089,4	224,6	1928,2
2017	3148,1	261,3	2270,4
2018	3186,8	307,3	2668,7

If we analyze the share of services provided to the population of the Kashkadarya region, we can see growth of each sector in 2018. The share of trade and transportation services in the region is much higher than in other services. The nature of the services sector can be seen in the example of Kashkadarya region by analyzing the level of affordability and affordability of services to the population, as we consider the per capita level of service to the city or rural population. Similarly, in Kashkadarya, the level of public services is sharply increasing (Table - 3).

From the table it was seen that the level of household services to the population in 2004 was 13.7 billion sums. In 2018, 307.3 billion soums were issued. In 2004, the volume of paid services was 46.92 billion sums, in 2018 - 2668.7 billion sums. soums. The level of household services provided to the population in 2004 amounted to 5760.7 soums per capita, in 2018 the average per capita is 96429 soums. The level of paid services to the population in the region in 2004 amounted to 19729 soums per capita, in 2018 the average per capita is 837.4 thousand sums.

3. Conclusions

The following areas are remarkable in the region's strategies: agriculture, manufacturing and modern services. The region can be divided into three different socioeconomic zones:

1) The upper central part (Shakhrisabz, Kitab and Karshi) is the region where the majority of the population lives and has the highest economic potential and best social indicators in the region. The region is rich in fertile land, gardens, water resources, historical monuments, beautiful ornamental hills, high and medium-skilled labor resources, advanced agriculture, and large amounts of money transfers. Therefore, this region can benefit from the implementation of policies aimed at creating effective

incentives and opportunities for efficient use of available resources.

2) The central part (in Karshi, Dehkanabad, Guzar, Kamashi and other districts) has both lower and lower social development indicators. Many regions in the central part of the Kashdarya region (western majority) are irrigated and meliorative land. There is a high level of agricultural drought in these areas, which leads to serious erosion of pastures, poor service of the old infrastructure and lack of new investments in the irrigation system lead to the decline in the main crops and the decline in the production of livestock.

3) The western (Mubarek district) Mubarak city, with a population of about 70,000, comprises 32 villages and 21 mahallas. This region is characterized by rare number of population, but it is characterized by high labor productivity, per capita income, employment indicators, high water availability (97 %) and gas (86 %), and positive social development indicators. Of course, some families are also part of low-income families in the area, but the district administration is actively implementing measures to increase income generation through creating conditions for their participation in the production (sewing machines, cattle, etc.). The largest wealth of Mubarek district is gas fields, which are being developed by Mubarekneftegaz. It produces about 36-38 billion cubic meters of gas per year, both directly and indirectly, by expanding the capacities of enterprises and firms to expand their production and service capacities. It is also planned to build a new plant, which specializes in the processing of raw materials for the gas industry. In addition to the large oil and gas production enterprise, there are a number of enterprises in the fuel and energy sector.

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