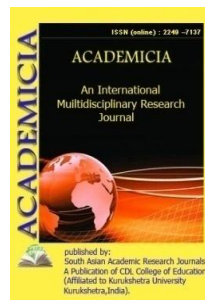


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**TYPES OF SERVICES TO THE POPULATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The article analyzes the types of services provided to the population. The article examines the directions and types of services to the population, as well as directions in various spheres of public life in the study of geography. A population is an association of conscious beings who live in a certain area and are fully involved in all spheres of activity. The population participates in production and is a consumer of manufactured products. Therefore, special attention should be paid to public services. It is important to study the structure of their networks. The geography of public services is part of all manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. This will improve the state of services and expand their network. Areas of services in the literature are divided into tangible and intangible. All this is aimed at meeting the needs of the population. Improving the social status of the population, such as the formation of medical culture, increasing demand for life expectancy, increasing family income, increasing demand for a better life, the development of recreation, tourism and other cultural consciousness as a product of human needs formed. The services sector, which is the third sector of the economy, includes sectors that are not part of the material production sector. They are divided into areas as follows. These include financial services, insurance, stock exchange, business and professional services, wholesale and retail trade, catering, hotel business, housing and communal services, cultural institutions and public services, etc. lim, health, recreation services.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Geodemography, Geography of material services, Trade, housing and communal services, Transport and communications, Services, consumer services.*

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## INTRODUCTION

A population is an association of conscious beings who live in a certain area and are fully involved in all spheres of activity. The population participates in production and is a consumer of manufactured products. Therefore, special attention should be paid to public services. It is important to study the structure of their networks.

## THE MAIN PART

The geography of public services is part of all manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. This will improve the state of services and expand their network. Areas of services in the literature are divided into tangible and intangible. All this is aimed at meeting the needs of the population. Improving the social status of the population, such as the formation of medical culture, increasing demand for life expectancy, increasing family income, increasing demand for a better life, the development of recreation, tourism and other cultural consciousness as a product of human needs formed.

Areas of public services are divided into economic and social groups. If the services in the economic, ie industrial spheres are focused on technical devices and their management, social services will be focused on the needs of the population. In the process of social production, the service sector is of particular importance, as well as the satisfaction of human needs is the most important task and is directly changing in terms of quality and quantity. Consequently, the service sector covers a number of areas. Their territorial organization is characterized primarily by the location of the population, its socio-demographic characteristics. Local authorities are directly responsible for the fact that the service sector is located in a convenient area of the population. This is due to the fact that it is expedient to solve each service area and its problems not in the center, but in the region, which will contribute to the further development of the industry and the convenience of the population. However, today everyone can create a personal service area in their home. For example, it can accommodate hairdressers, beauty salons, markets and other areas.

The issue of territorial organization of public services aroused interest in the field in the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century. In particular, the famous "Central Places" theory was developed by German scientists Walter Kristaller (1893-1969) and August Losch (1906-1945). According to him, the territorial organization of services is determined on the basis of supply and demand, and services are organized in a hierarchical manner. The role of service centers is very important, because the main link for any industry is the center. They, in turn, are divided into network (medical, commercial, etc.) and complex services.

Beginning in the 1970s, the social sphere, especially the service sector, began to be studied geographically. Thus, the development of this industry began to take shape in the 90s of the twentieth century. The first advanced concepts in this field The role of the first meeting of the Geographical Society of the former Soviet Union, held in Moscow in 1974 on the geography of public services, is invaluable. First of all, at the meeting, the results were determined by direct contact with the representatives of various fields, that is, according to the classification of disciplines, it was noted that the geographical responsibility for the regional characteristics and regional organization of the service sector.

The geography of public services began to develop after the 60s of the twentieth century. The contribution of VV Pokshishevsky and SA Kovalev to the formation of this industry is invaluable. This field appeared in the 70's, and its role in the system of sciences and the subject has contributed to the views of several scientists. According to AIAlekseyev, the geography of public services is a unique branch of socio-economic geography, where the needs for services and regional differences in the level of their satisfaction, as well as the natural social, economic, studies issues such as demographic and territorial organization in different forms of population distribution. The essence of the concept of territorial organization of services was first revealed by VV Pokshishevsky, SA Kovalev, YG Saushkin. The territorial organization of YG Saushkin service areas, first of all, their "points" in relation to each other and to the settlements, the location of people in accordance with the direction of daily routine, etc., is the sum of these "points" studied in the sense of fully meeting the needs of the population. At the same time in the scientific study of the social sphere and in particular the sphere of services Abramov MA, Alekseyev AI, Tkachenko AA, Merkusheva L.A., Belenikiy VR, Manak B.A. and other studies.

In Uzbekistan, the study of this field began with the scientific school of A. Soliev. For the first time MI Nazarov conducted a scientific study on the provision of medical services to the population. Later it can be observed in researches of Z.N.Tajiyeva, N.K.Kamilova.

World and Uzbek scientists working in the field of public services: although less work has been done by Uzbek scientists in this field, A. Soliev and M. Nazarov, Z. Tojjeva . M. Bo`rieva, R. Maxamadaliyev, M. Atajonov, L.A. Merkusheva, M.A.Abramov, E.A. Ahmedov, O.A. Saydaminova, R.B. There is research conducted by Kodirov.

According to M. Nazarov and Z. Tojjeva, the service sector is divided into two major sectors. These are: material and spiritual services. At the same time, these services have their own structure.

The structure of public services varies, and the material and spiritual network covers a wide range of areas.

Material services: The system of material services includes financial services (finance, credit, insurance), trade (wholesale, retail), housing and communal services, education, culture, tourism, sports, trade, catering, etc. . . .

Trade (grocery stores, supermarkets, industrial and construction goods stores, various markets), catering (kitchens, cafes, bars, restaurants). Household services (tailoring shoes; shoe repair; tailoring and repair of leather, fur, sewing and hats; tailoring and sewing of knitwear; Repair and maintenance of televisions, radios, tape recorders and radios; repair of refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and sewing machines; repair of watches; production and repair of metal products; repair and maintenance of vehicles belonging to citizens; service; repair and maintenance of cars; furniture making and repair; dry cleaning and painting; laundry service; performance of housing and other construction works on the order of the population, etc. construction of houses and repair of houses; construction of general and individual garages; construction works on a contract basis at the expense of citizens; ati; barber shops; photography and film laboratory services; rental accommodation service; gasification, filling, delivery and repair of gas cylinders; transportation of population cargo; delivery of tickets home; cargo

storage services; conducting wedding ceremonies; agricultural processing services; ritual services).

**Housing and Communal Services:** This includes the provision of electricity, natural gas, drinking water and sewerage, which are the most important needs of the population, at the level of everyday life. Medical care is provided to the population in preventive and practical polyclinics.

Transport and communication: communication services include the following services (mail, telegraph, envelope, remittances, money transfer, telegram); telephone service (international and long-distance calls, telephone service in hotels and apartments, telephone exchanges); Transport services include the following services (urban electric transport; road transport; paid transport services to the population), etc.

The services sector, which is the third sector of the economy, includes sectors that are not part of the material production sector. They are divided into areas as follows. These include financial services, insurance, stock exchange, business and professional services, wholesale and retail trade, catering, hotel business, housing and communal services, cultural institutions and public services, etc. lim, health, recreation services. It is also studied in the field of services in accordance with the principles of territoriality and periodicity. The service sector differs from other industries by its geography.

Service is the activity of meeting the needs of customers. The geography of public services is a unique branch of economic and social geography, which differs from the needs for services and regional differences in the level of their satisfaction, as well as the natural social, economic, demographic and studies the issues of territorial organization in different forms of population distribution (Table 1).

**THE SHARE OF THE SERVICES SECTOR IN GDP TABLE-1**

No	Years	GDP (in bln soums)	Total services, (in bln soums)	To GDP In %	Change tendencies than previous years
1	<b>2011</b>	78764.2	40951.5	51.9	125.0
2	<b>2012</b>	97929.3	51121.1	52.2	124.8
3	<b>2013</b>	120861.5	65524.2	54.2	128.1
4	<b>2014к</b>	144867.9	81901.0	56.5	125.0
5	<b>2015</b>	171369.0	89326.3	52.1	109.1
6	<b>2016</b>	199993.4	92536.0	55.3	109.3
7	<b>2017</b>	254043.1	118811.0	56.5	110.7
8	<b>2018</b>	277056.3	134813.4	57.8	113.9
9	<b>2019</b>	301047.2	157725.1	59.8	115.7

Source Social development and living standards in Uzbekistan T.2020 B-21; 203

According to the table, the dynamics of the share of services in GDP is growing. This is the share of GDP by regions (billion soums) (Table 2)

**SHARE IN THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY REGIONS (BILLION SOUMS)****TABLE-2.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
1	Uzbekistan	145846.4	171808.3	199993.4	254043.1
2	Qorakalpoqiston Respublikasi	4157.3	5046.2	6287.6	8234.9
3	Andijan	8728.5	10172.4	11244.6	14584.9
4	Bukhara	7701.6	9115.3	10514.0	12296.2
5	Jizzakh	3500.3	4180.5	4760.5	5761.04
6	Qashqadaryo	11470.7	13632.9	14808.0	17332.4
7	Navoi	7931.3	9105.3	10198.7	12358.6
8	Namangan	6340.7	7447.0	8777.4	10655.1
9	Samarkand	10278.8	12218.5	14999.9	18133.5
10	Surkhandaryo	6616.8	7802.4	8529.5	10630.6
11	Sirdaryo	3012.2	3648.6	4348.8	4999.4
12	Tashkent	14946.2	17616.8	18728.3	23200.9
13	Fargona	10706.6	12583.5	13929.5	16659.8
14	Xorazm	5061.0	6167.7	6778.8	8155.2
15	Tashkent city	21812.1	26894.5	33087.8	39278.7

Source Social development and living standards in Uzbekistan T.2020 B-21

Service area is the area affected by a particular type of service, the condition of which depends on the quality of service.

Tasks of service geography;

- Identify differences between security and usability;
- Regulation, planning the deployment of new service facilities to meet their needs.

The current tasks are to assess the level of development of the service sector in the regions and cities;

- Analysis of consumer behavior and development of a network of market services;
- Optimization of the network of institutions providing budget services at the local level.
- grouping of public services

Based on the above considerations, we can say that the placement of services to the population is primarily influenced by demographic factors. However, the role of natural, socio-economic factors is important. Also, the characteristics of natural conditions are important for recreation, recreation, development of farms. Historical sites are the most important for tourism. However, in the regional location of public services, the transport factor is in the center of attention.

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