



# DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR OF KASHKADARYA REGION

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**Abstract:** This scientific article provides an in-depth analysis and commentary on how the social sphere has developed in the Kashkadarya region since the years of independence. The article details the reforms implemented in the region in areas such as social infrastructure, education, healthcare, culture and sports and their impact on the lives of the population. It also examines the role of state policy in the development of the social sphere and the strategies used in this regard, as well as their results. The article analyzes how social policies have been implemented in the region and what achievements have been achieved through these policies.

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya region, years of independence, social development, educational reforms, healthcare system, state programs, social welfare.

**Introduction.** During the years of independence, Kashkadarya region has witnessed large-scale changes and developments in the social sphere. During this period, a number of important reforms were implemented in the region, mainly in areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and culture.

Kashkadarya region has achieved great success in the field of education. New schools have been built and existing educational institutions have been brought up to modern educational standards. Since independence, many new schools have been built in the region and existing schools have been renovated. The system of secondary specialized and vocational education has been strengthened, many vocational colleges and academic lyceums have been opened, which have been equipped with modern educational laboratories and technical equipment. These changes have expanded the opportunities for young people to receive quality education and improved their professional skills.

**The main part.** Despite the significant work carried out in the socio-economic development of the region, we can see that there are a number of problems here. The agro-industrial complex is also significant in the regional economy by the share of the employed population covered by this sector. However, the structural changes carried out in the regional agro-industrial complex did not have the intended effect on the sustainable development of the agricultural processing industry. The level of agricultural processing in the region remains quite low.

Major changes have also been made in the healthcare sector. New medical centers have been built, and old ones have been equipped with modern medical equipment. In order to improve the ability to provide quality medical services to the population, a number of modern hospitals and health centers have been built in the region. These centers have been equipped with the latest medical technologies, which has significantly improved the population's ability to treat various diseases.



In the field of culture, new cultural centers, theaters, and museums have been built in the region. Various cultural events, festivals, and competitions are held annually, which enrich the cultural life of the population and serve to preserve our national traditions.

In recent years, there have been serious problems with the sustainable growth of the region's agriculture. This can be explained, on the one hand, by the adverse weather conditions in recent years (drought, deterioration of land quality), and on the other hand, by the inability of agricultural production processes to quickly adapt to market mechanisms of economic management. Another important factor in the effective functioning of market economy mechanisms is the effective functioning of the construction complex. Although the construction complex of the Kashkadarya region has great potential and opportunities, this complex lags behind reforms and market demand and is currently unable to meet the needs of the region. This situation is primarily due to the situation in the building materials industry. Although the region has sufficient mineral raw materials resources, a significant part of the needs of the building materials industry are met at the expense of imported materials. The achievements and shortcomings recognized above have different impacts on the socio-economic development of the regions of the region.

The indicators of the level of development of economic sectors in the regions of Kashkadarya region and the city of Karshi for 2000-2006 are presented. It is clear that the economic potential and development of the regions and cities are different. Among the regions of the region, the cities of Mubarak and Karshi are distinguished by their rapid and stable development. While industrial production, investment attraction and retail turnover are recorded at high rates in these cities, the lowest results in these and other indicators belong to the Dehqanabad district of the region.

Despite the fact that the district has the highest reserves of mineral raw materials in the region, in 2006 only 0.03% of the region's industrial production, 0.02% of exports, 0.45% of consumer goods, and 1.0% of paid services were created here. Similar low indicators are observed in most sectors. This is also typical for a number of districts such as Chiragchi, Kamashi, Nishon, and Kitab. The socio-economic results achieved in the region do not correspond to its rich natural and economic potential. The existing structural structure of the economy cannot solve existing social (especially employment) problems. More than 90% of exported products are raw materials.

The level of stratification between districts in terms of industrial production increased from 18.2 times in 2000 to 28.6 times in 2006, and in terms of consumer goods production from 24.7 times to 34 times, respectively. The share of industry and service sectors in the economy of districts remains low. Ensuring the sustainable development of small-scale industrial and service enterprises without using local raw materials and labor resources in rural districts remains an acute problem. The development of the social sphere is slower than in other regions, and this is clearly reflected in the differences between districts in terms of the level of monetary income.

During 2000-2005, the share of the non-state sector in the economy of Kashkadarya region increased. In particular, the share of non-state organizations in GDP increased from 82.5% in 2000 to 97.0% in 2005. In addition, the share of non-state enterprises in industry, consumer goods production, agriculture, and trade amounted to more than 99%. Although the share of non-state enterprises in the service sector is increasing year by year, in 2005 the share of these enterprises amounted to 85.6%. It is known that the development of the service sector has a synergistic effect on the development of other sectors of the economy, or in other words,



it is a chain reaction. The development of this sector is carried out by offering high-quality, affordable and convenient household services that can quickly adapt to consumer demand.

In a market economy, small and medium-sized enterprises conducting private entrepreneurship activities can quickly adapt to the above requirements. Thus, by increasing the possibility of transforming the service sector into a non-state sector in the region, it is possible to strengthen the development of socio-economic infrastructure and economic sectors. During the analyzed period, we can see that small entrepreneurship in the region has developed at a high pace. In 2006, the number of small enterprises increased by approximately 5.4 times compared to 2000: in 2000, 13,044 small enterprises operated, while by 2006 their number reached 69,845. Accordingly, the number of micro-firms increased by 4.9 times during 2000-2005.

The gross revenue of small businesses from sales of products has also increased. If this indicator increased from 19.7 million soums in 2000 to 193.5 million soums in 2005, then it increased by 9.8 times. As can be seen, the share of small businesses in GDP increased from 25.8% to 38.4% in 2000-2005. The participation of the regional small business sector in the development of foreign trade turnover is significant. For example, in 2005, the share of small businesses in the region's exports was 2.5%, and their share in imports was about 70%. In the future, in order to strengthen the export potential of small businesses, it is necessary to apply measures to encourage them to produce competitive, export-oriented goods that meet the requirements of world standards. The results of such incentives are reflected not only in the production and financial performance of small businesses, but also have a positive impact on solving the current important social issue for the region - the problem of employment. Our opinion can be confirmed by the data in the table.

During 2000-2006, the number of new jobs created by small businesses increased approximately threefold. In 2006, 28.1 million tons of cargo were transported by public transport, and the volume of cargo turnover amounted to 2,524.4 million ton-km, or an increase of 12.6 percent.

**Conclusion:** In the context of economic liberalization and deepening economic reforms, the socio-economic development of our country's regions, including the Kashkadarya region, and the rational and effective use of natural resource potential will serve as an important source of development of the region in the future. After all, every country transitioning to a market economy seeks to implement a regional policy for the development of its regions. Despite the existence of certain problems and imbalances in the conditions of Uzbekistan, a number of positive works are being carried out to develop the socio-economic development of the regions of the republic and reduce the level of territorial stratification. In the future, identifying the directions of economic development of our country's regions, developing and implementing their development strategies, studying the experience of foreign countries, and creating mechanisms for state regulation of regional development will help increase the effectiveness of work in this area.

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