

SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE SERVICE SECTOR

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Abstract

The article presents some notes that today in our republic "there is a rapid development of the service sector, an increase in the role and share of services in the formation of the domestic product, a radical change in the composition of services provided, primarily due to their modern high-tech types." "this is considered an urgent matter.

Keywords: innovative development, service, infrastructure, service market, production.

Introduction

In the context of innovative economic development, it is important to correctly form the service sector organizationally and economically. Because the more organizationally optimal the development of this industry and the more flexible the service market is in relation to the market situation, the higher the quality and efficiency of service provision. Proper organization of work in the service sector will lead to the elimination of a number of social and economic problems in the national economy. Today in our republic there is an urgent issue of "accelerated development of the service sector, increasing the role and share of services in the formation of the domestic product, radically changing the composition of services provided, primarily due to their modern high-tech types."

In the service sector, the complexity and diversity of the components of the production and service process, the possibility of self-selection, calculation, design and coordination of measures for their implementation make significant changes to the content of work. In order to ensure the most productive work activity of employees at service enterprises, it is necessary to study, improve service processes and determine the possibility of increasing labor productivity based on the development of comprehensively justified service standards and effective use of working time.

However, the factors that slow down and stop the growth of labor productivity are also present in modern conditions of development of market relations. This is because service enterprises receive the planned amount of income by constantly reducing their costs, but not by increasing production and maintenance, but by taking advantage of the scarcity of the products they produce or the services they provide. This situation, in turn, not only contributes to the further development of the uncontrolled inflationary process, but also makes it completely impossible to reduce the cost of organizing and managing the service process, and the widespread introduction of comprehensive scientifically based service standards.



V.H. Abdurakhmonov in his textbook "Labor Economics" [1]. The most important criterion of the qualitative nature of the labor market is that it is the level of development of its infrastructure, the socio-economic essence of the labor market infrastructure, the elements of its components, some aspects of its main function and functions have been studied. Also, the addition of special bodies to the system of relations in the labor market is due to the need to ensure the absence of conflicts between them, the organization and regulation of employment processes and policies using various economic means and methods, and legal norms.

In the work of T.D. Burmenko "Services of the economic sphere (introductory course)" [2], the methods of formation and use of labor resources at enterprises, factors and reserves for increasing productivity and labor efficiency, methods of their measurement, factors for increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources at enterprises, socio-economic aspects are investigated - the economic essence of wages, forms and methods of payment of wages, its main functions.

Also, to date, the formation and development of the service economy in the economy, a scientifically based system of organization and management of labor in the service sector, its methods and means, factors and reserves for increasing productivity and labor efficiency at service enterprises and methods of their measurement, factors for increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources at enterprises, the socio-economic essence of wages have been studied the forms and methods of remuneration of labor, its main tasks and functions are investigated [3].

Sh.O. Kuvandikov in Kuvandikov's research paper "problems of the development of family entrepreneurship in the service sectors" [4] the theoretical and scientific and methodological aspects of the development of family entrepreneurship in the service sectors are studied. At the same time, the development of family entrepreneurship in the industry is considered as a priority task, the features and forms of its development are highlighted.

The study used a dialectical and systematic approach to the study of economic systems and relationships, comprehensive assessment, comparative and comparative analysis, statistical and dynamic approach, as well as grouping methods to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of the development of the service sector. In modern conditions, it becomes necessary not only to establish the relationship of workers' activities with objectified elements in work, but also to solve such tasks as the formation of labor relations between "man-technique", participants in joint activities, and improving the efficiency of live labor. The organizational and economic mechanism that has formed today in the service sector in our republic is not able to organize full-fledged control and management of their activities in the service market. That is why it is important to optimize the organizational structure of the service sector. The structure of the service sector in the context of the development of market relations is a complex organizational and economic structure, the main elements of which are logistics support for the industry, lending, insurance, marketing and legal services.

The organizational structure of the service sector of foreign countries through the study of the organizational structure of the service market, the organizational structure of the service market in our republic can be classified as follows: – by mechanisms of action (intermediary financial, information technology, legal, marketing); – by form of ownership (private, cooperative (collective), state, social, foreign); - according to the scale of services provided (international,



national, interregional, territorial, local); - by types and areas of services provided: business services (financial, insurance, credit), distribution services (trade, insurance, credit), social services (education, healthcare, physical education, legal services).

Many foreign economic scientists propose to classify the structure of the service sector in terms of its sectoral characteristics and development. In our opinion, it is advisable to classify this area from an organizational and economic point of view. At the same time, it is necessary to highlight separately: - information and commercial infrastructure (marketing centers, advertising agencies, information collection and processing centers, etc.); - economic and legal infrastructure (courts, legal consulting centers, law and notary offices, etc.); - financial and credit infrastructure (commercial banks, credit, insurance and guarantee organizations); - trade and intermediary infrastructure (trade fair malls, stock exchanges, trading houses, etc.). The above-mentioned classifications are becoming important to ensure the effectiveness of the service sector. However, the reforms of our country's economic policy aimed at increasing the weight of services require further development of these areas of services. For example, as a type of service, trading houses, organizations, fairs have a positive impact on the sale of food and non-food products, as well as on the effective activities of their producers.

However, services as a special product require the fulfillment of specific requirements for its suppliers. As a confirmation of this point of view, an example of the role and role of fairs can be given. Subsequently, their role as a trade intermediary structure of the service sector has been somewhat reduced in the global experience. The leading place in the structure of the services market is occupied by the collection and redistribution of information about the state of this market between producers and consumers of services. In our republic, as in all types of economic activity, structural changes are taking place in the service sector. Thus, when analyzing statistical data for 2009-2015. The largest share in the structure of total services in 2009 was accounted for by transport services (31.9%), over the years this indicator decreased and in 2015 amounted to 26.6%, or the share of transport services in the total structure of services for 2009-2015 decreased by 5.3%. It was also found that in the general structure of services for the analyzed period, construction services (7.4%) tend to decrease, communications and information services (1.3%) - to decrease. The share of trade and catering services in the total structure of services amounted to 17.4% in 2009, in 2015 this figure was 23.8%, or the contribution of trade and catering services to the total structure of services increased by 6.4%. In addition, in the total structure of services during the analyzed period, there was an increase in financial services (1.2%), educational services (2.9%), household services (2.4%), medical services (1.2%), agricultural sector services (0.5%) and computer programming services (0.2%). According to data for 2015, transport services (including logistics) (26.6%), as well as trade and catering services (23.8%) are priorities in the service sector, and more than half of the total volume of services falls on these services.

International trade is not only trade between economic entities of countries in finished products, semi-finished products, raw materials, food, but also includes the movement of services in its structure. Services are not only a separate type of product, but also a means of carrying out the process of trading in material goods. That is why there is a need to structurally analyze the maintenance process, identify its achievements and problems, and make efforts to troubleshoot



problems. This process is complex and involves attracting foreign investment and is funded by international financial institutions.

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