



THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN

Isxakova S. A.

SamISI "Digital Economy"

Acting Associate Professor (PhD),

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st December 2021 Accepted: 5 th January 2022 Published: 15 th February 2022	The article emphasizes the importance of increasing the volume of services, optimizing its structural structure in the further development of the service sector, and developed scientifically based proposals and recommendations in this regard.
Keywords: postindustrial society, economy, material production sector, services, service sector, service sector structure	

In recent years, the service sector as an important sector of the economy is characterized by a specific dynamism of development and qualitative changes. Accelerated development of the service sector is one of the priorities of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that as a result of the successful implementation of the State Program for the Development of the Service Sector for 2016-2020, the quantitative growth of the industry has accelerated, the network structure of services has improved, the range of services has expanded. Information and communication, banking, insurance, leasing, tourism and other services in line with modern high-tech and market economies are developing rapidly. For example, communication and information services grew 4.9 times between 2010 and 2018, with an average annual growth rate of 20-21 percent. The development of telecommunications networks, computerization and information technology has led to an increase in services such as mobile communications, high-speed Internet, cable television.

The development of modern services such as remote banking services, credit card payments, Internet trade led to a 9.2-fold increase in the volume of financial services in 2010-2018. Also, modern high-tech services such as repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery, automobiles and process equipment are becoming increasingly popular among the population. Special mention should be made of the new shopping centers, catering establishments, the increase in the number of hotels, the increase in the range of educational services, the expansion of competitions in the field of recreation, and more.

We have justified the need to rapidly increase the volume of services in Uzbekistan in the near and long term as follows:

First, in terms of the use of efficient resources in the formation of GDP, the service sector is quite significant. This is due to the fact that the gross value added in the

production of goods is currently 42%, while in the services sector it is 63%. It follows that goods and services are mass-produced at uniform volumes of output, 1.5 times in the service area many added value is created. Thus, the development of the service sector at a faster pace than in the field of material production will inevitably have a great positive effect on solving the problem of ensuring sustainable high GDP growth in Uzbekistan, provided for in the Action Strategy.

Second, it is necessary to develop the service sector in terms of increasing the income of the population. When assessing the demand for services, it should also be noted that it is somewhat limited. This is due to the fact that the volume of services per capita is currently very low. A comparative analysis of official statistics shows that in developed countries this figure is 30-45 thousand US dollars, and in our country it is just over \$ 700. In particular, there are sharp differences in the volume of services per capita in the field of education. For example, in 2017, the volume of these services in Uzbekistan amounted to 4226.2 billion soums, which is 3.6% of total services.

Third, the share of GDP in the services sector in Uzbekistan (47.3% in 2017) is much lower than in developed countries (75-80% in 2017). According to modern scientific views (e.g., according to the theory of post-industrial society of U. Rostow, D. Bell, R. Aron, E. Toffler, J. Galbraith, etc.), the share of services in the country's GDP should prevail. In order to bring this indicator to the level of the average of developed countries, it is necessary to sharply increase its growth rate. Because increasing the share of services in the country's GDP is of great importance for Uzbekistan, which in the future seeks to become one of the developed countries.

Fourth, the uneven development of the service sector in the regions of the Republic. In 2017, the most territorially developed regions are Fergana, Andijan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand regions and the city of Tashkent. The lowest level of development of the



service sector was observed in Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Navoi regions.

In the future, based on the elimination of shortcomings and obstacles in the organization of services in these regions, it is necessary to take measures to bring their performance closer to the national average.

Fifth, the very weak development of the service sector in rural areas of the republic. In 2017, only 21.7% of the total market services fell to the rural population, while the share of consumer services accounted for 41.6%. If we take into account that about half of the population of the republic (49.3%) live in rural areas, then this figure is very low. At the same time, the Action Strategy sets the task of closing the existing gaps between the living conditions of urban and rural residents, and the fulfillment of this task requires the rapid development of services in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Sixth, the share of services in the structure of consumer spending in the country is very low. In 2017, only 20 percent of consumer spending fell on services. This figure is much lower than in developed countries.

Seventh, the average monthly wage in the industry is also significantly lower than in developed countries. In developed countries, the average salary in the industry is \$ 4,500-4,600, while in Uzbekistan it is \$ 220 (Table 5).

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 6, 2017.
2. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. December 28, 2018. uza.uz.
3. Izvekov K.V. Post-industrialist typology of history: in search of new approaches. // Journal of Basic Research, 2014. No. 8-5. – S. 1247-1250
4. Mikhailova E.M. Founder of the theory of industrial society. Political thought of modern times. Personalities, Ideas, Concepts: A Quick Reference Guide. - Cheboksary: CHKI RUK, 2010.- P.28.5. Maxkamov B.Sh. Effective development of mobile services in the context of globalization and modernization of the economy. Doctoral dissertation abstract.//– Samarkand .: 2016.-31 p.

5. Uzbekistan in numbers 2018. Statistical collection of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2018. -44-46 p .;
6. Mukhammedov M. M., Murodov S. M. State and Priority Directions of Development of the Tertiary Sector of the Economy in Uzbekistan //Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability. – 2021. – T. 7. – C. 44-56.
7. Murodovna M. Z., Farkhodovich M. S. TRANSACTION COSTS AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY //YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA MILLIY TARAQQIYOT VA INNOVASIYALAR. – 2022. – C. 221-224.
8. Исхакова С. А. Анализ эффективности механизма формирования доходов работников сферы образовательных услуг //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2018. – №. 2. – С. 199-204.
9. Murodovna M. Z., Farkhodovich M. S. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EFFICIENCY OF INVESTMENT RESOURCES IN TOURISM //ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 08. – С. 1-5.
10. Ayubovna I. S. POSSIBILITIES OF USE FROM THE POWER OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES //Berlin Studies
11. Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. – 2021. – T. 1. – №. 1.1 Economical sciences.