



**INDICATORS OF THE FIELD OF SERVICES BY THE MAIN TYPES AND
ITS ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13989691>

Ernazarov Gulam Bekbaevich

*The head of the branch "Quality control of education",
Candidate of Economic Sciences (PhD).
"MPEI" National Research Institute
University " Federal State budget
higher educational institution in Tashkent*

ABSTRACT

This article describes the types of service industry, its meaning and essence. Economic and statistical analysis of the main indicators of the service sector by type of activity. Also, using statistical methods, the share of the service sector in GDP was studied and compared.

Keywords

service sector, service provision, social sector, consulting services, housing and communal services, living conditions of the population, social services, market services, international experience, private sector, small business.

Introduction. The scope of the services sector, like all sectors of the economy in Uzbekistan, is very large and relevant. Therefore, this is primarily due to the complication of production, the saturation of the market with goods, the development of Science and technology, which introduces innovations in the life of society. All this assumes the presence of information, financial, transport, consulting services and other types of services. In this regard, the adoption of the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-5113 dated May 11, 2021 "on measures for the rapid development of the services sector" shows the extremely important role of the industry in our national economy today[4].

According to the preliminary data of 2023, the share of the services sector in the GDP structure increased from 41.6% to 43.4%. At the same time, the share of rural, forest and Fisheries decreased from 24.9% to 24.3%, the share of industry decreased from 27.0% to 26.1%, and the share of the construction network decreased from 6.5% to 6.2%. The GDP per capita in 2023 was 29,291.4,000 (or equivalent to us \$ 2,495. 6) at current prices[15].



President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev in the "corrector of additional measures for the development of the services sector "in the Presidential Decree-Resolution No. 104 of may 27, 2022" as a result of the implementation of the program for the development of the services sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021-2023, the volume of services in 2021 increased by almost 20 percent. At the same time, he stressed that by introducing new approaches to the development of the services sector, the market will open up opportunities to increase the volume of services to 1.5 times in 2022, as well as create an additional 1.5 million new jobs" [3].

Hence, the main factors of the increase in the volume of services in the economy are scientific knowledge, sets of intangible forms, Information Technology and integration factors of entrepreneurial activity. This sector of the economy helps to increase production efficiency by incorporating different types of activities. The final result of this activity is not a finished product, but the services provided.

Review of thematic literature. On the topic, scientific research and research has been carried out by domestic and foreign scientists, who are contributing to the development of this field.

In Particular, N.A. To Barinov's definition, kura stated: "Service is an economic relationship that arises in terms of the beneficial action of a product or the results of Labor, which manifest themselves in the form of activities to meet the specific, rational needs of a person, creating use values." Therefore, the service process should be considered as the process of delivering services to consumers, that is, the process by which it meets the needs of individuals and legal entities of any form[5].

Yu.V. Meleshko's scientific paper states that " one of the most striking trends in the economy of the late 20th - early 21st centuries is the development of the service sector in high pictures. Industrial production-based the successful economic development of countries since the end of the 18th century has freed up its place in the service sector, so that in the world economy there has been a structural restructuring comparable to the Industrial Revolution. Today, the level of development of the service sector has become a criterion for the socio-economic development of the state" (yu.V. Meleshko P.: №4. 2016 g.), giving the definition[8].

M.Kastels is credited with focusing on the linkage characteristics of economics with information and informatization, and with having a new description of services and researching new manifestations of activity in the provision of services. In his opinion, the category of services includes activities that have historically been formed from various social structures and production systems. The only sign that combines colorful types of activities in the service sector is the absence of this single (common) sign. In identifying services based on the intrinsic properties attributed to them, it must be said that with the development of the information economy, the



difference in content between the "inadequacy" and the "moddness" of goods was lost (Kastels M. M. : GUVSHE, 2000 g.) comments[11].

The representative of the neoclassical school, Alfred Marshall, is much bolder about services and, alternatively, has thrown logically grounded thoughts into the field and made his worthy contribution to the formation of the theoretical foundations of the service sector. He interpreted services as the non-progressives of labor through the means of intangible, sensory organs. Exactly, A. Since Marshall divides all favors into material and intangible favors, he has all paid special attention to proving that they are equally important in shaping the social wealth in the country. He was the first to scientifically substantiate that, in addition to recognizing that material flirting is extremely important and necessary in a person's life activity and satisfaction of his needs, various intangible flirtations and services that do not advance with autumn are also of great importance (Alfred Marshall. M.: "Progress", 1993 g.) [9].

T.D. According to the definition given by Burmenko: "service is an economic relationship that arises according to the results of Labor, which manifests itself in the form of an activity to meet the beneficial action of a product or the specific, rational needs of a person, creating use values." Therefore, the service process should be considered the process of delivering services to consumers, that is, the process of meeting the needs of individuals and legal entities of any form (Burmenko T.D. 2007. - 328 P. - S. 64-65.) [6].

P. Bottirova in his scientific work, bottirova expressed his thoughts on the growth rates of the service sector, the emerging types of services, adaptation to the needs of the market and consumers, the importance of the population in improving the well-being of life (Bottirova P., Ikromov I. T.: TMI, 2017. -66 P.) [13].

M.Muhammedov points out that the service sector has a direct and significant impact on the health, mood, attitude to labor, labor productivity of workers and employees, the level and joy of consent from their own life, and the life and development of the productive forces in general[12].

G.B.Ernazarov in his article "the role and importance of the service sector in the economic development of New Uzbekistan, its economic-statistical analysis and prospects", Ernazarov said that services in our country are the development of the industry, which also has a multiplicative effect on other sectors of the economy. For example, an increase in demand for Finance, Insurance Services by 1 million will create an additional value of 3.2 million in the economy. Areas with similar large multiplicative effects include consulting services, living and catering, tourism, education, health and utilities, (TDIU: Journal of Economics and education issue # 1 of 2024), he points out[14].



Relevance of the topic. The successful solution of the priorities set out in the development strategy "Uzbekistan-2030" requires the development of specific measures for the provision of quality services to the population of our republic, improvement of the system of statistical indicators and statistical forecasting of prospects due to improving the economic efficiency of the service sector. The development of scientific-based proposals and practical recommendations aimed at economic-statistical analysis of the service sector in our republic, comprehensive statistical assessment of the factors affecting the activities of the sector and improving its economic efficiency are some of the pressing issues of today.

Research methodology. In the coverage of this article, methods of statistical observation, logical approach, economic-statistical analysis, analytical analysis and comparative statistical analysis were used in detail. With a comparative analysis of the data, the prospects of the service sector, economic indicators, the development of the service sector and problems in the field were studied, which theoretically tried to illuminate. In our research work, a statistical analysis of the service sector and its indicators on the main types was carried out. The field of service as an object of research was studied.

Main part (analysis and results). We know that the service sector is a generalizing category that involves the repeated provision of various types of services provided by enterprises, organizations, as well as individuals. It is the economic sector of the country that specializes in the provision of commercial, professional and consumer services.

Therefore, in the conditions of today's modern digital economy, the services sector covers all segments of the population extensively and affects almost all socio-economic processes taking place in society, showing how important and significant this issue is.

In 2022-2026, the new Uzbekistan development strategy established specific measures for the development of the services sector, in which "...implementation of targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, development of road transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure, and modernization ... "[2] important tasks were set out.

According to the preliminary data of 2023 of the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the volume of services is 470 286.5 mlrd. so 'mga, and the share of small entrepreneurship in this area - 47.7%, the volume of services per capita - 12,915.6 thousand rubles, and the share of enterprises and organizations - 70.7%.

As of the end of 2023, the share of the services sector in GDP has increased from 41.6% to 43.4%. At the same time, the share of rural, forest and Fisheries decreased from 24.9% to 24.3%, the share of industry decreased from 27.0% to

26.1%, and the share of the construction network decreased from 6.5% to 6.2%. The GDP per capita in 2023 was 29,291.4,000 (or US \$ 2,495. 6 equivalent) at current prices.

Analyzing the contribution of types of services to the increase in the total volume of market services provided during 2019-2023, it can be seen that financial services – increased by 4.5%, trade services – by 2.5%, transport services – by 1.8%, other services – by 1.8%, communication and informatization services – by 1.6%, services in education – by 1.0%, and living and catering services – by 0.5%, that in the same period this figure increased by 13.7%.

Comparing these indicators, i.e. the growth of market services provided (Table-1), with the initial data of 2023 compared to the same period last 2022, the growth of trade services – 23.5%, transport services – 23.1%, financial services – 22.6%, communication and informatization services – 6.9%, educational services – 4.3%, living and catering services – 3.9%, as well as real estate – related services-2.6%, health services-1.8%, rental services – It can be seen that by 1.6%, services in the field of Architecture, Engineering Research, technical testing and analysis – by 1.7%, and other services – by 4.2%.

Analysis shows that according to the preliminary data of 2023, when we statistically study the composition of market services provided by types of economic activities, the largest share in the structure of market services provided by types of economic activities is occupied by trade (23.5 %) and transport services (23.1%).

Analyzing the services sector by type of activity, in January-December 2023, the total volume of transport services is dominated by road transport services 47.3 percent. The volume of transport services in Tashkent is 19,804.4 billion. som. The growth rate of the volume of transport services in this region was 119.1%, the volume of market services provided by road transport was 51,272. 7 mlrd.so ' mga has reached. The share of the indicated market services in the total volume was 10.9 percent. In January-December 2023, it can be seen that the share of retail sales amounted to almost three-quarters of the total volume of sales services, that is, 61.9 percent.

Table-1

Market services provided by types of economic activity

T/p	Name of service types	Capacity of services, mlrd. in m		Share, in %	Growth in %
		2022 йил	2023 йил		
1.	Services-total	357 554,5	470 286,5	100,0	113,7



	including the main types on:				
2.	communication and informatization services	22 917,6	32 226,6	6,9	124,6
3.	financial services	80 431,0	106 363,8	22,6	120,6
4.	transport services	81 006,6	108 477,7	23,1	108,0
5.	including: motor transport services	41 318,3	51 272,7	10,9	108,4
6.	living and eating services	11 322,8	18 327,3	3,9	112,6
7.	trading services	88 847,9	110 662,4	23,5	110,2
8.	related to Real Estate services	9 674,3	12 064,3	2,6	113,3
9.	services in education	15 395,7	20 418,4	4,3	122,8
10.	health care services	6 384,2	8 441,2	1,8	111,6
11.	rental services	6 444,3	7 542,6	1,6	105,2
12.	computers and household goods services	5 842,3	7 021,5	1,5	106,6
13.	personal services	8 713,9	10 916,0	2,3	106,3
14.	architecture, engineering research, technical tests and services in the analysis	7 338,2	7 959,7	1,7	100,2
15.	other services		19 865,0	4,2	120,6

The largest volume in the total volume of communication and informatization services is occupied by telecommunications services. In January-December 2023, their share was 54.7%. Services in higher education predominate in the total volume of services in education, with a share of 56.5 percent in January-December 2023.

In the total volume of health services in January-December 2023, the services of hospital institutions occupy a significant part. Their share was 43.1%.

In conclusion, by the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5113 of May 11, 2021, the "target parameters for the development of the services sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan" were approved and their monitoring was introduced. Many goals and objectives were set by our president in the development strategy of Uzbekistan-2030 in order to continue the continuity of these reforms, in particular, to systematically develop the service sector in the future and to further improve its quality.



Based on these goals and objectives, it is necessary to support and accelerate the penetration of qualified personnel into the service sector by expanding the educational services market for the further development of the industry, expand the scope of services in the regions, create a positive environment in the field by introducing new types of services, and dramatically increase its share in the country's economy. To do this, it is necessary to further increase the efficiency of the services sector and turn the services sector into a driver of the economy.

LIST OF SOURCES AND LITERATURE:

1. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Decree of Mirziyoev "on the strategy" Uzbekistan – 2030"of September 11, 2023" № PF-158. // www.lex.uz
2. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "on the development strategy of new Uzbekistan in 2022-2026". // www.lex.uz
3. PD-104 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 27, 2022 "on additional measures for the development of the services sector". // [https:// lex.uz/docs/5840284](https://lex.uz/docs/5840284)
4. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 11, 2021 "on measures for the rapid development of the services sector"PQ-5113. // [https:// lex.uz/ru/docs/5421233](https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5421233)
5. Barinov N. A. Decree. Soc. - P. 17.
6. Burmenko T.D. Service sector: economics: textbook / T.D. Burmenko, N.N. Danilenko, T.A. Turenko; edited by T.D. Burmenko. Moscow: KNORUS, 2007. – 328 p. – pp. 64-65.
7. Razomasova E.A. Sphere of services: theory, state and development: monograph // NOU VPO of the Centrosoyuz of the Russian Federation "Siberian University of Consumer Cooperation". – Novosibirsk, 2011. – 136 p.
8. Yu.V. Meleshko "Transformation of the definition of the concept of "services" in the context of the concept of post-industrial society" // Russia: Online magazine "Economic Science today" no.4. 2016
9. Alfred Marshall. Principles of economic science. - M.: "Progress", 1993.
10. Kotler F. Fundamentals of marketing. - M.: Progress, 1993. – p 63
11. Kastels M. The Information age: Economics, society and culture: Translated from English by O.I. Shkaratan - M. : GUVSHE, 2000.
12. Muhammedov M.M. "Development of the service sector is a priority issue." Kind of shuttle. №1, 2009.- 47-56 b.
13. Batarova R., Ikromov I. Current Directions for the development of the service sector in the regions. №11(119)-2017. <http://www.biznesdaily.uz>



14. Ernazarov G.B. "The place and importance of the service sector in the period of economic development of New Uzbekistan, its economic-statistical analysis and prospects" article TDIU: Journal of Economics and education No. 1 of 2024
15. Official website of the statistical agency under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan.