

Creation of an Additional Product in the Service Process in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation

In this article, the creation of an additional product in the process of service provision, that is, the theoretical aspects of the product of the service sector as part of the gross domestic product, the two-sided nature of the product - "service", the three components of the product created in the service sector parts and the contribution of the service sector to GDP growth in our country.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается создание дополнительного продукта в процессе предоставления услуг, то есть теоретические аспекты продукта сферы услуг как части валового внутреннего продукта, двусторонний характер продукта - "услуги", три составляющие продукта, создаваемого в сфере услуг. составляющие сектора услуг и вклад сектора услуг в рост ВВП нашей страны.

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The service process production is an integral part and important direction of the process. Therefore, in many countries of the world, at the expense of the rapid development of service sectors, it is achieved to increase the volume of gross domestic and additional products, improve its composition, and increase the standard of living of the population.

Table 1

Key performance indicators

By type of economic activity key performance indicators (January 2021)	Size, billion amount	Change, in%
Total services	20504,6	104,6
Communication and information services	1170,4	113,4

Financial services	4300,3	119,0
Transportation services	4567,5	90,1
including: motor transport services	2438,3	101,0
Accommodation and meals	696,4	102,7
Trading services	5507,1	102,4
Real estate services	576,1	103,2
Educational services	705,9	117,9
Medical services	379,5	99,5
Rental services	547,3	146,3
Repair of computers and household appliances	325,7	102,1
Services	481,6	101,6
Personal services	448,1	104,1
Architecture, engineering surveys, technical	798,7	107,5

By types of economic activity, trade services account for the largest share of market services. In January 2021, their share was 26,9%. The volume of computer and household appliance repair services increased slightly, their share reached only 1.6%. In January 2020, trading services accounted for 26.4% of the total volume. In the same period in 2020, the share of computer and household appliance repair services was also the smallest - 1.6%.

In January 2021, high growth was recorded in the rental sector (46.3%), financial services (19.0%), educational services (17.9%), communication and information services (13.4%). The volume of services in the field of transport (9.9%) and healthcare (0.5%) decreased. In January 2020, the highest growth rates were recorded in the financial services sector (136.9%).

Slightly increased services in the field of architecture, engineering surveys, technical tests and analysis (0.2%). Despite the significant decline of the services market in the transport sector, their share in the total volume of services remains high - 22.3%. In total, there are 14,971 enterprises and organizations operating in the service sector. Compared to the same period in 2019, their growth increased by 28.4%. As of December 1, 2020, the share of enterprises and organizations in the service sector amounted to 64.5%. For comparison: in the period under review, the share of enterprises and organizations working in industry increased to 15.4%, in construction - to 10.6% and only 9.5% - in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

As of December 1, 2020, the largest share of enterprises and organizations engaged in trading activities in the structure of enterprises and organizations operating in the service sector (37.7%). The number of enterprises and organizations providing accommodation and catering services amounted to 12,1%.

Currently, more than 70% of the workforce in the developed countries of the world is engaged in this sector. The share of the services sector in the US GDP is 81 %, in Japan 76 %, in Germany 69% and in Russia 62% [1]. It is important to thoroughly study the impact of these service sectors on the socio – economic development of our country and look for specific ways to develop it intensively.

In this regard, the president of our country “Significant achievements have been made in the fields of industry, agriculture, capital construction, transport – communion, services and services” was noted by Mirziyoyev Sh.M. [2].

In addition, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 “on the birth of the development stratification for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” also sets out priorities for the development of service areas in our country [3].

Our president has set the task of bringing the volume of gross domestic product to \$ 100 billion over the next five years, in the same period, 120 billion dollars will be brought to the economy of our country, including 70 billion dollars of foreign capital and annual exports to \$ 30 billion, increasing industrial production by 1.4 times, poverty is at least to be reduced [4].

It is considered important to pay attention to its theoretical aspects in understanding the correct and necessary consideration of the product of the service sector in the structure of the gross domestic product. It is especially important to study the double nature of the product of the services provided. The product created in the service sector does not manifest itself in the same material form as other goods that have been molded. However, the services provided have the same dual nature as other goods that have been bullied: elegance (consumerism) and value (exchange value).

The fact that the product of the service sector has two such characteristics arises from the two-way character of Labor spent on it in the service process, that is, from the fact that Labor has a clear and abstract description. The consumer value of the product of services (elegance) is the product of precisely refined Labor spent on it.

In order to achieve a certain effective result, specific labor aimed at a specific goal and, accordingly, the means of production, that is, the means of production, energy, fuel, raw materials, etc., are sorted out. It can be seen from this that all spending on each type of Service is carried out in a clear Labor and clearly materialized form.

However, services do not have a materialized form as a product of Labor, and in most cases they are consumed as early as the production process itself. For example, the doctor's challenge to the patient, the teacher's teaching, the services provided by the hairdresser and other professions, the services in the process of social nutrition are consumed as early as that time of Service and satisfy the needs of people. Here, the time of production and consumption of services takes place at some point. In addition, the consumption of decoctions is a certain benefit after itself leaves results. For example, a patient is cured, an illiterate person is educated, a passageway or cargo reaches its destination, a house or apartment is repaired, etc.

Thus, in the process of meeting the needs of the population for their services in different ways, specific means of Labor and production in different forms are spent, and in return, different forms of effective naflism are supplied. Services the value of the product becomes the effective elegance of the service provided.

The value of the services provided is determined by the cost of the additional product created by live and improvised Labor spent on it, just like the value of materially goods, that is, by the costs of production (wages paid to the labor force, means of production) and the additional labor of workers and servants operating in the service sectors.

The value of services consists of the cost of labor costs and the value of additional products on the tools being applied, just as the value of the goods that have been material goods is formed, acquires its nature and is subject to general economic laws in the process of its movement. A commodity – service, like other goods, exchanges for money on its equivalent, that is, for the same value in the form of money. The bi –lateral nature of commodity - “service ” can be quickly and easily understood.

The correct understanding of the content and essence of the nature of commodity –“service” two –way is of great scientific, methodological and practical importance. The feature of commodity-service

elegance is that it is consumed as early as the time it was created, it does not walk, store and accumulate in motion for such a long time as other material-enriched goods. Its value in the form of money, on the other hand, will continue its movement, and it will be reproduced and saved, just like the value of goods that have become material.

This value of goods and services is exchanged for other goods, that is, all enterprises and organizations engaged in the provision of services acquire the basic and working tools necessary for their needs, as well as the labor force at the expense of money from the sale of their goods and services. In addition, from year to year, their money and other funds increase and increase.

The importance of understanding the bi-lateral nature of goods and services is such that services are of great importance in the increase in the volume of gross domestic product created during the year, in the expansion of production forces and in satisfying the need of the population for services of various types. In addition, umamlakat is considered to be very important in the forecasting of the statistical system and the economy. The product created in the field of provision of services also has three components, such as material production products: depreciation of the main means of consumption (A), essential product (Z.M) and by-product (Q.M) will consist of [5-6].

Contribution of the services sector in GDP growth in January-September 2018-2022. The diagram shows that, due to the implementation of the program for the development of the services sector, the contribution of the services sector in GDP growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-September 2018-2022 (in % of the total) was 2.1% in 2018, 2.0% in 2019, 0.0% in 2020, 3.4% in 2021 and 2.8% in 2022 [7].

Taking into account the significant position of the services sector in economic development, in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, especially, in the following years, systematic work on the diversification of the economy and deepening structural changes, increasing the employment, income and quality of life of the country's population, as one of the important directions and factors for meeting needs, the rapid development of the services sector and service were taken into account.

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