

ECONOMIC-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

*Oltaev Sh.S - SamIES
associate professor, PhD.*

Abstract: this article presents an economic and statistical analysis of the role of the service sector in the country's economy, an analysis of entities that create volumes in the service sector and operate in this sector, and an analysis of the dynamics of the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan. The analysis conducted shows, as just one example, that the number of private medical institutions in Uzbekistan is increasing day by day. This, in turn, creates healthy competition in the medical sector, which allows improving the quality of medical services provided to the population and reducing their prices. The above trends are reflected in the fact that new types of services, especially those that are rapidly developing after the Covid-19 pandemic, are entering the Uzbekistan market, which requires special attention when making decisions on economic development strategies, targeted programs and the development of the service sector.

Keywords: national economy, economic-statistical analysis, digital economy, service sector, types of services, analysis of financial services, development of the service sector.

Introduction. Currently, the service sector is one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy. The range of activities related to it is quite wide, ranging from trade, transport, communications and informatization to financing, insurance, education and healthcare, as well as various types of intermediation. That is, the service sector is a general category that includes the reproduction of various types of services provided by enterprises and organizations, as well as individuals. In this regard, if we compare service activities with material production, it has a number of its own characteristics. Firstly, unlike goods, services are primarily produced and consumed simultaneously and cannot be stored. Secondly, despite the increasing role of services in industry, that is, they include equipment repair, after-sales service and other services related to the sale of goods, services are often contrasted with products.

The service sector is very multifaceted and includes various types of activities that help increase labor productivity and achieve production efficiency. The final result of such activities is not a finished product, but services that can be provided not only to enterprises, but also to individuals - final consumers.

An important factor influencing the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan is the modernization of the economy. Thus, the active introduction of new

technologies, the development of infrastructure and education will contribute to the rapid growth of the service sector in the country.

At the same time, the government of our country is actively attracting foreign investors to various sectors of the economy, in particular, the service sector, which is increasingly helping to introduce new technologies and acquire the necessary experience for the further development of service activities.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The economic-statistical analysis of the development of the role of the service sector in the national economy is reflected in the scientific research of a number of local and foreign scientists.

Based on the results of the analysis in the article “Special features of the service sector in the development of the regional economy” by one of our country's scientists I. Abdullaev, special attention was paid to the implementation of a number of works on the development of the service sector in the region, including the fact that, despite the expansion of communication and information services in the region, the level of Internet coverage and Internet speed in rural areas is very low. This leads to inconveniences in using the terminal during the trading process. In order to create convenience for the population and entrepreneurs, it is advisable to develop mechanisms to solve this problem. This article shows the role of the service sector in the production of gross domestic product and the increasing well-being of the population in the region. Also, an economic and statistical analysis of the achievements and shortcomings in the service sector in the region is carried out, and proposals and recommendations are made for the further development of the service sector. [6].

Russian scientist Bashmachnikova conducted an economic and statistical analysis of the service sector in the CIS countries and concluded that the service sector is a part of the economy that includes all types of commercial and non-commercial services [6].

The scope of services includes: first, health services; second, financial services; thirdly, transportation services; fourth, information and communication services; fifth, educational services; sixth, housing and communal services; seventh, household services; eighth, rental services; ninth, tourist services; tenth, legal services; eleventh, trade services, etc.

Research methodology. The results of scientific research by national and foreign scientists engaged in economic and statistical analysis of the role of the service sector in the national economy served as the theoretical and methodological basis of this study. Abstract and analytical observation, comparative and factor analysis, indicative, sample observation, comparison, economic and statistical and other methods were used in the preparation of the article.

Analysis and results. First, if we analyze the entities that create volume in the services sector and operate in this sector, the results show that the number of enterprises

and organizations operating in the service sector in Uzbekistan in 2019-2023 increased by 81.1 thousand as of January 1 (at the beginning of 2019 - 262.0 thousand, at the beginning of 2023 - 343.1 thousand).

By the beginning of 2023, compared to the beginning of 2019, there will be a decrease in the number of entities with legal status engaged in such types of services as finance (77.9% or -786), rental and leasing (86.9% or -287), repair of computers, personal goods and household goods (99.0% or -28). At the same time, it is possible to observe an increase in the number of entities in the field of trade (156.4% or +56984), personal services (146.6% or +2121), healthcare (139.2% or +3095), architecture, technical testing and analysis services (136.5% or +1118), and information and communication (133.5% or +2650), which indicates rapid development in these sectors.

It can also be observed that the number of small business entities operating in the sector increased by 108,500 (in 2019 - 217,300, in 2023 - 325,800).

The number of newly established enterprises and organizations in the services sector during 2019-2023 increased from 19.7 thousand in 2019 to 60.6 thousand by the beginning of 2023. In 2022, 94.4% (57.2 thousand) of newly established small business entities were in the services sector.

As a result of state support for the sector, the number of entities is increasing, and the volume of services is also increasing. In particular, if we look at the dynamics of the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan in 2000-2023, according to the Statistics Agency, the figures show that in 2010, services worth 27.1 trillion soums were provided across the republic, while in 2019 this figure reached 193.7 trillion soums, and in 2023 it reached 470.3 trillion soums. At the same time, if we look at the growth rates, the time series show a high growth rate, that is, +10 p.p. (percentage points). In 2020 alone, the growth rate of the volume of services was 103.0%, which can be explained by the force majeure situation caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

We can see this in the decline in some types of services due to the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as in the increase in some types of services due to the current quarantine situation. Because the current situation during the pandemic, on the one hand, led to the use of new methods of providing services, namely electronic services, delivery services and a number of other types of services, and on the other hand, it gave impetus to the entry and development of new types of services into our lives.

As just one example, in 2020 alone, nearly 25,000 new entities providing trade services entered our economy, which is 44.0% of all newly established entities providing trade services in the last 5 years (2019-2023).

As a result, it led to growth in information and communication services, financial services, accommodation and food services, educational services, health care services, personal and other services.

The dynamics of the development of the service sector in 2019-2023 indicate positive trends in the development of the main types of services. In general, as a result of the implementation of targeted programs aimed at the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan in 2019-2023, the volume of market services increased by 1.9 times, reaching 470.3 trillion soums, and the volume of services provided per capita increased by 1.8 times, reaching 12.9 million soums.

In recent years, the information technology (ICT) sector in Uzbekistan has been developing rapidly. The republic is attracting large investments in the development of ICT infrastructure, including the expansion of broadband Internet access services and the construction of new data processing centers. The government supports the development of the ICT sector by providing tax incentives and creating favorable conditions for those who launch new activities in this area. This, in particular, has helped create a vibrant, modern ICT ecosystem in Uzbekistan, rich in many young entrepreneurs and innovative startups.

If we look at the figures, the total volume of communication and information services in 2019-2023 increased 3 times, reaching 22.9 trillion soums in 2023, an increase of 14.7 trillion soums compared to 2019.

Mobile communication services in the Uzbek market are provided by such companies as Unitel LLC (trademark Beeline), Universal Mobile Systems LLC (trademark UMS), PWC joint venture (trademark Perfectum Mobile), individual entrepreneur Coscom LLC (trademark Ucell), and UzMobile, a branch of Uzbektelecom JSC.

Since 2020, another mobile operator has started operating in the republic, namely Humans LLC, which is part of the Humans international group of companies, founded in 2016. The activities of this group are aimed at developing technological projects in the financial sector, telecommunications, information exchange, and medicine.

Another important link in the service sector in Uzbekistan is the financial sector. The country is developing the banking sector by introducing new financial products and services, as well as improving financing opportunities and conditions. The government of the republic is working to attract foreign investment to the financial sector, which has made it possible to introduce new technologies and accumulated experience, contributing to the modernization of the financial sector.

Thus, in 2019-2023, the volume of financial services increased by 2.6 times. That is, in 2023, the volume of financial services amounted to 106.4 trillion soums, an increase in volume by 72.3 trillion soums compared to 2019 (34.1 trillion soums).

During this period, a young, rapidly developing joint-stock commercial bank "UzAgroEksport Bank" began to operate, which pays special attention to the expansion and strengthening of the fruit and vegetable export potential of our country.

In addition, commercial digital banks such as ANOR BANK OJSC, TBC BANK OJSC (a branch of TBC BANK of Georgia) and Tenge Bank OJSC (a branch of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan) have entered the Uzbek financial market. These are universal banks that provide financial services to all categories of corporate and individual clients using modern banking technologies, as well as introduce innovative approaches to the sector, which is in an active stage of reform.

At the same time, the "Humo" payment system - "HumoCard", based on bank payment cards, which allows for transactions not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad, has become one of the main participants in the republic's financial market.

Another important service sector in Uzbekistan is transport services. Large amounts of money are being invested in this sector to develop transport infrastructure, including the construction of new roads and railways. In addition, work is underway to modernize the country's transport sector by introducing new technologies and improving logistics, which, in turn, is significantly helping to increase the efficiency and reliability of transport services in the republic.

In 2019-2023, the volume of transport services increased by 1.3 times. Thus, in 2023, their volume increased by 54.0 trillion soums compared to 2019 (54.2 trillion soums) and amounted to 108.5 trillion soums, which is 23.1% of the total volume of market services provided.

As is known, 2023 has been declared the “Year of Attention to Humanity and Quality Education” in our republic. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the session of the Oliy Majlis, it was emphasized that “the only correct path to the development of a new Uzbekistan is to improve the quality of education” [3].

Analysis shows that in 2019-2023, services related to education increased by 1.9 times. That is, in 2023, the volume of services in the field of education increased by 13.3 trillion soums compared to 2019 (7.1 trillion soums), reaching a total volume of 20.4 trillion soums and accounting for 4.3% of the total volume of market services provided.

Continuing our analysis, trade services (110.7 trillion soums) account for a significant portion of the total volume of services provided in the economy, increasing by a total of 61.9 trillion soums, or 1.4 times, during 2019-2023.

Currently, 191 higher education institutions, including 28 foreign ones, operate in Uzbekistan. A total of 1,040.4 thousand students study there. It is noteworthy that the majority of them, namely 71.4% (742.7 thousand people), increased in 2019-2023.

Because, at the same time, branches of Bucheon University, Yeosu Technical Institute, AMITI University, WEBSTER University, AKFA Private University of British Management University, Warsaw “COLLEGIUM HUMANUM” Management University, MEPhI National Research Nuclear University, Astrakhan State Technical

University, St. Petersburg Mining University, Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy, Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys National Research Technological University, Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow University of Architecture, Russian University of Technology, and Gerasimov All-Russian State Institute of Cinematography (VGIK) were opened.

Another important area is health services. Compared to 2019, the volume of healthcare services in 2023 will be 5.3 trillion. increased to 8.4 trillion soums. amounted to soum. This served to increase their share in the total volume of services to 1.8 percent.

Currently, more than 1.3 thousand hospitals are operating across the republic. At the same time, rural family clinics have been established in the regions, social pharmacies and round-the-clock emergency medical services, perinatal and women's health clinics have been established. The rural population is provided with specialized outpatient care in five narrow specialties (obstetrician-gynecologist, surgeon, dentist, therapist, pediatrician), and ultrasound and laboratory examinations have also been organized. As a result, it has been achieved to provide qualified specialized outpatient care to the rural population.

In addition, analyses show that the number of private medical institutions in Uzbekistan is increasing day by day. This, in turn, creates healthy competition in the medical sector, which allows for improving the quality of medical services provided to the population and reducing their costs.

For example, in 2018, the AKFA Medline multidisciplinary medical center was opened, becoming the first medical organization in the republic to be certified by the local body CERT International. The authority and impartiality of this body's activities have been confirmed by the Slovak National Accreditation Service (SNAS), and CERT International certificates of conformity are recognized in more than 120 countries around the world.

During this period, dozens of other institutions, in particular, oncology, neurosurgery, traumatology and orthopedics, allergology, nephrology and kidney transplantation, neurology, narcology, pediatric surgery, and other specialized scientific and practical medical centers were established in the republic. For example, in order to increase the quality and volume of medical care for women of reproductive age, pregnant women, and children, the second perinatal center was commissioned. It is equipped with the most modern equipment based on the experience of leading clinics. The first floor houses a multidisciplinary clinic, and the upper floors house patient rooms and general practice rooms, including a neonatal intensive care unit. In addition, the National Children's Medical Center, equipped with modern medical equipment, was built and commissioned in Tashkent. This modern medical center, worth more than 130 million dollars, was established with the support of the Economic

Development and Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of the Republic of Korea. The center's clinic is designed to receive 250 patients per day. The center is equipped with magnetic resonance imaging, multispiral computed tomography, a modern laboratory, and modern diagnostic equipment for early detection of cancer.

Small businesses play an important role in the service sector. In particular, at the beginning of 2024, the number of small businesses operating in the service sector amounted to almost 277.1 thousand. In 2023, the volume of services provided by small businesses amounted to 224.4 trillion soums (in 2019 - 103.1 trillion soums), and their share in the total volume of market services produced was 47.7%.

An important organizational link in the macroeconomics of countries is undoubtedly the regions. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZUR-635 dated August 28, 2020 “On the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “The Republic of Uzbekistan consists of regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls, as well as the Republic of Karakalpakstan” (Article 5, paragraph one)

Each administrative-territorial unit, the cities and districts within them, are organized on the basis of certain objective laws and differ from each other in their geographical and territorial location, economic structure, level of development of industry and agriculture, demographic situation, as well as climate, water and natural resource potential.

This situation is observed in the service sector, as in other sectors. As can be seen from Figure 4 below, the role of each region in the formation of the country's services is different. In particular, the highest share falls on the city of Tashkent (share in the total volume of services is 41.1%), Tashkent region (6.8%), Samarkand region (6.2%), Fergana region (5.7%). Also, among the regions with a medium level of development, we can cite Andijan region (4.6%), Kashkadarya region (4.2%), Bukhara region (4.1%), Namangan region (3.8%) and Surkhandarya region (3.3%). The regions with the lowest share in the formation of the republic's services are Khorezm region (2.8%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.7%), Navoi region (2.4%), Jizzakh region (2.2%) and Syrdarya regions (1.3%).

Currently, new types of services are actively developing in Uzbekistan, and their importance for the regional economy, primarily urban agglomerations, has increased significantly.

In particular, electronic banking and online shopping are an integral part of our lives today.

In the modern information world, as a result of the emergence and widespread use of the Internet, logistics, electronic payment systems, and electronic document circulation, a new form of activity - electronic commerce - is actively developing. According to the new edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZURQ-

792 dated September 29, 2022, electronic commerce is the purchase and sale of goods (works, services) in accordance with a contract concluded through an electronic trading platform using information systems as part of entrepreneurial activity.

According to the United Nations Global Compact “Covid-19 and e-commerce. Ground rules. Geneva, 2021”⁷, the digital economy and e-commerce are playing an increasingly important role in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), creating new opportunities and new challenges. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are increasingly influencing the way we produce, consume, and exchange goods and services. For example, the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 has accelerated digital transformation. Digital solutions have become a means for people and businesses to continue some of their economic and social activities remotely. This has led to an increase in the use of remote working, video conferencing, digital entertainment, and other applications. This has also led to a sharp increase in e-commerce.

As a result, the share of e-commerce in gross value added increased from 0.05 percent in 2019 to 1.16 percent in 2023, according to preliminary estimates.

With the emergence of new types of services on the market, there is a need for effective monitoring to more fully and qualitatively account for them.

So, according to preliminary estimates, in 2023, the volume of dispatching services, taking into account the services of placing orders for drivers (for example, providing transport orders), will be 174.1 billion soums, and their share in the total volume of warehouse and auxiliary transport services (8830.3 billion soums) was recorded at the level of 2.0%.

The volume of catering services (complex services for organizing catering in remote locations) amounted to 105.1 billion soums in 2023, or 1.0% of the total volume of market services for the provision of food and beverages (10,860.9 billion soums).

According to preliminary estimates, the following types of services (2516.0 billion soums) in the field of information made up the total volume of market services provided in 2023:

first, copywriter, rewriter, SEO copywriter, SEO rewriter, content manager, speechwriter, transcriber services - 14.4 billion. sum or 0.6%;

secondly, services for organizing electronic trading platforms, including for e-commerce - 77.7 billion soums or 3.1%;

thirdly, electronic document circulation services provided by legal entities - 63.3 billion soums or 2.5%;

fourthly, the volume of services provided by such specialties as PR manager, Internet marketer for advertising goods (works, services) on social networks, administrator of pages on social networks, account manager, marketer, link manager, targetologist, specialist in contextual advertising, directorologist, media planner, SMO

specialist, according to preliminary estimates, in 2023 reached 67.4 billion soums, or 4.6% of the total volume of market services provided in the field of advertising and market research (1472.2 billion soums);

Fifth, the volume of services provided in the profiler market amounts to 0.3 billion soums, or 0.03% of the total volume of professional, scientific, and technical services (1,000.9 billion soums), and so on.

Of the total volume of veterinary services in the indicated market (63.3 billion soums), animal euthanasia services accounted for 2.4 billion soums, or 3.7%.

The volume of the specified carsharing market services amounted to 25.7 billion soums, or 0.8% of the total volume of rental and leasing services for passenger cars and light motor vehicles (3424.1 billion soums).

Internet project manager, freelance team leader, human resources manager (HR) and recruiter services amounted to 76.0 billion soums, or 14.0% of the total volume of employment services (543.8 billion soums).

Of the total volume of market services provided in the field of administrative, management, economic and other auxiliary services (3092.0 billion soums), services for organizing electronic conferences, seminars (webinars), including online ones, amounted to 7.2 billion soums or 0.2%.

The volume of market services provided by electronic language schools, including online, amounts to 1.3 billion soums, or 0.01% of the total volume of services in the educational sector (15,858.4 billion soums).

Traditional medicine services (under license) amounted to 15.0 billion soums, or 0.2% of the total volume of healthcare services (6613.1 billion soums).

In the total volume of the individual services market not included in other groups (2075.1 billion soums):

- pet boarding services - 1.5 billion soums or 0.1%;
- services for delivering a car to a place specified by the client (valet parking) - amounted to 0.6 billion soums or 0.03%.

Conclusions and suggestions. The above trends indicate that new types of services, which are rapidly developing, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic, are entering the Uzbek market, which requires special attention when making decisions on economic development strategies, targeted programs, and the development of the service sector.

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