



METHODS OF INCREASING EMPLOYMENT EFFICIENCY IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

* Sharifov Sh.S.

* Doctorate student, Samarkand state *Uzbekistan*,
E-mai: sharifov_sh@umail.uz

ABSTRACT

In this article are researched the formatiyon of service economy and appreciating methodi and types developing the efficiency of the activity of service enterprises and also approaches on direcnted definition to the resource-expenses and goal.

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1. Introduction

In the process of diversification of the economy and modernization of the most important sectors of the economy, it is essential for the domestic service providers to achieve sustained economic development in the conditions of ever-changing market relations, improve their economic efficiency, and improve the employment mechanism. This is due to the fact that maintenance of service intensiveness, which serves as a component of the mechanism of service provision of enterprises of the sphere of the service sector, achievement of efficiency in the use of all resources in the industry, organization and exploitation of the workers (employees), increase of service quality and efficiency, The issues of satisfaction are the actual problems of this sphere, and their solution is the modern way of life of the population, level and quality.

K. Hackerson, B. Render, R. S. Russell, R. G. Meredith, the system of organization and management of labor in the field of science, its methods and tools, factors and resources to increase productivity and efficiency of service enterprises methods of measurements, factors of increasing the efficiency of labor resources use at enterprises, socio-economic aspects of remuneration, forms and methods of remuneration of labor, its main functions and functions. [3]

Q.H.Abduraxmonov's Labor Economics textbook focuses on factors and resources for increasing productivity and productivity in enterprises and methods of their measurement, factors that increase the efficiency of labor resources use at enterprises, socio-economic aspects of wages, forms and methods of paying wages, its main functions and functions investigated. Also, theoretical aspects of the human well-being of man in the organization and its organization, its means of control, methods, legal norms and the management of staff are justified. [1]

Research background.

In the process of diversification of the economy, it is essential for the economic growth of the region, to improve their economic performance, and to improve employment mechanism. This is due to the fact that maintenance of service intensiveness, which serves as a component of the industry the workers (employees), the quality of the service, the quality of their services, and their solution.

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the organization and its organization, its means of control, methods, and the staff are justified. [1]

Economics is based on the theory of productivity of productivity indicators in the productivity concepts concept. Based on this theory, the main task of productivity is to achieve maximum results based on minimal expenditure. According to this, the general formula for productivity is as follows.

$$\text{Productivity} = \text{production} / \text{expenditure}, (1);$$

In the calculation of the high performance we can distinguish three types of productivity: productivity, overall productivity, multiplicity and gross productivity of production factors.

It is possible to admit that the gross, general and specific productivity indicators can be used at all levels of production, ie in the sector, sector, region or individual enterprise.

The market economy has started to focus on the effective organization of its operations in developed countries since the 20th century. In developed countries, a system of national accounts has been developed, allowing for a more accurate assessment of the effectiveness of doing business, and the criteria for its evaluation have been sought. Today, many prominent companies are keen to increase their effectiveness and use the same approach to determine the organization's inner qualities.

Economic efficiency is defined by the following formula:

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \text{effect} - K \cdot X_{EH} - \text{Ж.Нс}$$

here:

- X_{EH} – capital expenses
- EH – the normative coefficient of economic efficiency
- Жорний – current expenses

Main part

In the 20 years of the 20th century, American economists analyzed productivity and efficiency as the same indicator and did not deny the goal-oriented approach, but offered the organization of production to achieve a predetermined purpose using better resources. Based on the goal-oriented approach, productivity is measured as a result of a process that results in the production process and achieves a targeted result. Another method of calculation of efficiency is the ratio of the minimum necessary resources (necessary for the preparation of the intended product) to the amount of resources required to use them [9]. According to the above tariff, the general formula for the calculation of efficiency is as follows:

$$E = \frac{Et}{Ep}, (2);$$

here: Et – predicted result

Ep – purposed result

The main criterion for adding a particular country to the developed countries is the fact that the share of services in the gross domestic product is more than 65 per cent. For example, the share of services in the structure of GDP of the US economy is 78.0%, which accounts for 40.0% of production funds. In the EU countries, 65.0-70.0% of the GDP, and 62.0% in Japan account for the services sector. At the same time, 40.0 percent of total direct investment worldwide is focused on service sector [4].

The peculiarity of the housing and communal services system is its diversity and its diversity of services. Housing and communal services system, consisting of many sectors and sectors, serves enterprises and organizations of various production and non-production sectors, which are important for organizing their activities.

Depending on the type of services rendered by the enterprises and the organizations included in the housing and communal services system, they are mainly divided into the following groups:

- Construction and renovation of residential housing estate;
- heat energy supply;
- gas supply;
- Electricity supply and street lighting;
- Water supply and waste management;
- Engineering systems and facilities maintenance facilities. [2].

Depending on the content of the services rendered directly to the population, the system of communal services is mainly divided into eight groups (Figure 1).

Major communal services



2. Result

According to the International Monetary Fund, at the beginning of the 21st century, the volume of all types of services amounted to 1500.0 trillion soums. US dollars (70 percent of the global GDP). International trade is a sustainable development of the global economy [4].

Scientific-technological revolution of the 50-s of the 20th century has led to a qualitative change in production capabilities, a radical renovation of production and deepening of international division of labor. As a result, from the 70's of the 20th century, the number of jobs in the service sector of the economies based on a developed market economy has grown. Knowledge and information are important factors in the service economy as the key to production.

Diversification of the economy and the modernization of the modern sectors of the economy depend on the development of the material basis of the economic activity of its constituent entities, because the effective use of material resources is the precondition and the key to any economic growth. Development of the service sector is one of the main directions of socio-economic development. Because the development of the service sector is an important factor in solving the problems of welfare and employment. According to the Program for the Development of the Service Sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2012-2016, by 2016, rapidly developing the sphere of services, increasing its share in the GDP by 54-56%, introduction of new, modern types of services, primarily in rural areas, to increase the role of people in solving employment problems.

Conclusion

The following data shows that the volume of all types of services in the region is growing. In 2017, the volume of paid services will be 2663 billion soums. soums, which is 27.4% more than in 2010. Also, we can see that the retail turnover (in 2017 - 6078.2 billion soums) and the volume of personal services (in 2017 - 345.7 billion soums) have been continuously increasing in the analyzed years.

E-mail address: info@researchparks.org

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