

The Role and Importance of the Service Industry in the National Economy

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Annotation: This article discusses the role and importance of the service industry in the national economy. The development trends of the service sector are analyzed.

Keywords: National economy, independent, management system, socio-economic reconstruction, growth dynamics.

National economy is a set of industries historically formed on the territory of a certain state, whose purpose and division of labor are related to each other. As a single system, the national economy requires an independent state with its own relations, management system, general economic infrastructure and independent legislation.

Everyone receiving a bachelor's degree should know the economic policy of an independent state, its model of transition to a market economy, and the process of its formation.

In the study of the national economy, attention is paid to solving the following tasks:

- Studies socio-economic reconstruction of the country and specific ways and problems of development.
- Analyzes the economic potential of the republic, its composition, growth dynamics.
- Studies the tasks and main principles of economic management, as well as strategic planning in the market economy and the system of state regulation of the economy.
- He studies the organization of foreign economic activities of the country, forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, etc.

Economy is the main aspect of human activity, the foundation of society. That is why they say "first economy, then politics". Since a person is a living being, first of all, his material needs must be satisfied, because it can be achieved only through economic activity. People are always engaged in economics because that is how they create their fortunes. Economic activity is the activity of individuals, groups, and social strata of this or that country, the whole of humanity.

Economic activity is actions related to creation of material and spiritual benefits, provision of services, consumption. Due to the existence of such a situation, economic activity solves the problem of, firstly, the priority of satisfying this or that need, secondly, the relevance of the goal, and thirdly, the choice of the price paid for its achievement compared to other alternative goals. These three cases represent the essence of economic activity. The selection of national boundaries in the study of economic activity is important in the analysis of modern techniques, policy development, and national indicators. Each country creates one or another conditions for the successful development of a certain sector or economic activity in general. This, in turn, is a profession of great importance for the country to occupy a certain place in the world economy is enough.

Hundreds of types of products, which were previously imported, have been produced here. In the republic, which

is considered the main branch of industry, i.e. fuel energy, aviation and automobile construction, mechanical engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries, etc., to light industrial enterprises and a large number of agricultural products processing enterprises were built.

The largest industries in the republic are the light and fuel energy industry. In recent years, the share of the engineering industry has increased by 1.5 times, etc. The reason for this is to expand the production of the main part of domestic and foreign credit instruments in our country. Reconstruction of the structure of the economy is one of the main conditions for the successful solution of economic reforms. Reconstruction of the structure of the economy is one of the important conditions for achieving economic independence, establishing the national economy, and ensuring economic growth. The actual composition of the national economy of Uzbekistan was formed over decades based on the principles of division of labor and specialization in the former Union. Then to Uzbekistan:

- supply of cheap raw materials and semi-finished products and strategic mineral resources;
- a wide market position for the sale of finished goods produced in industrial centers was allocated.

The country's economy was based on the import of food products, energy resources and the export of agricultural raw materials and precious metals. In the conditions of such a colonial structure of the national economy, it could not provide an opportunity to compete in the world market, ensure economic growth and raise the standard of living of the population. At the same time, Uzbekistan had the opportunity to organize a competitive national economy. It was necessary to properly use the country's underground and surface wealth resources, eliminate imbalances and conflicts, and reconstruct the network and territorial structure of social production.

In this regard, the structural policy was determined in Uzbekistan. First of all, he meant the economic and political independence of the republic, as well as the creation of decent living conditions for the population. The structural policy is aimed at preparing the base for the deep processing of agricultural raw materials and mineral resources, increasing the level of completion of technological processes, ensuring the country's fuel-energy and food independence. This made it possible to build dozens of new and modernized enterprises of automobile and oil refineries, new roads and railways, light, textile and food industries. In 1997, a compressor station was launched at the Kokdumalak mine, an oil refinery in Bukhara, and a spinning factory in Fergana. It is known that the industrial power of Uzbekistan was mainly concentrated in a few large cities. In the years of independence, the geography of large-scale constructions has expanded considerably. This policy has significantly alleviated long-standing regional disparity and conflict in industrial development. Naturally, in improving the structure of the economy, corporatism cannot be allowed, it cannot be improved at once. These changes are a regular socio-economic process, and they continue uninterruptedly between sectors and within sectors based on the demand of the time and economic policy.

Now a system of household services to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been formed, which has its own traditions and history. More than 130,000 people or more than 8% of the total number of workers and employees employed in the economic sectors of the republic work in the field of household services. More than 60,000 fashion studios, salons, reception points are working in the republic. Public service is a relationship between consumers and providers. In order to regulate these relations, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic, the rules for providing household services to the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan were developed and approved.

System enterprises provide more than 800 types of services to the population. They are individual sewing, knitting and repair of shoes, clothes, knitwear, radio and television equipment, household appliances, repair and manufacture of metal products, maintenance and repair of personal vehicles, furniture repair, chemical cleaning and dyeing of clothes, laundry, photography, bathhouse, hairdressing services, rental of household goods,

transportation services, house construction and repair service, garden and police agricultural work service and other similar works.

Enterprises providing household services to the population consist of enterprises based on various forms of ownership, such as state, collective, cooperative, private, joint-stock.

More than 150 types and methods of providing services to the population were introduced annually in household service enterprises. The number of all types of services has reached almost 800. But the provision of household services to the population could not sufficiently satisfy the growing demand of the population. In many villages of the republic, the provision of household services was far from the level of demand.

A market economy is a business-based economy. Business is the economic relationship of businessmen about a business. Those who are engaged in business are called businessmen.

Business as a relationship has a number of characteristics: businessmen are self-interested, seek profit, are ready to take risks, take initiative, know the secrets of work, have a culture of mutual economic relations, their relations bring benefits to all participants. Business means earning money and income by engaging in activities that are permitted and beneficial to members of society.

Business in the broadest sense is an activity aimed at earning income in a legal way. A civilized market economy does not recognize illegal ways of making money.

That's why fraud, extortion, bribery, theft, prostitution, begging, extortion, making money by dealing in drugs cannot be called a real business. Earning by prohibited means is denied by the business relationship. But in social life there is an illegal way of making money, but it is not related to the laws of market relations. Business as a business relationship has its participants. They include:

- individuals engaged in business, community and association of entrepreneurs;
- individual consumers, consumer associations; - includes state economic agencies.

The most important aspect of business is entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is an activity aimed at earning income by producing products or providing services. Accordingly, it includes production, service, commercial work and commercial mediation.

Business also includes activities that satisfy demand through the market. Consumers' (buyers') interest in participating in business is to purchase goods and services. Unlike entrepreneurial business, all citizens participate in consumer business, the need to satisfy their needs through the market requires active entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs themselves: first, enter into consumer business to make a living as human beings; secondly, they purchase and use resources as producers, and sell their goods. Entrepreneurship is a part of business, which is earning income by producing goods and providing services. In addition to entrepreneurship, business also includes earning income by depositing money or valuables in a bank, or earning money by renting land, but there is no creativity in these areas of activity, that is, without creating anything, it consists only of extracting wealth from wealth.

There are two main requirements for business relations: First, business participants must have sovereignty, independence, and freedom. But this is not limited to the independence of business entities, but the interests of each entity to another entity, that is, the entity with which it communicates.

Entrepreneurship is the basis of the market economy. Entrepreneurship is the driving force of the economy. Entrepreneurship is an economic activity intended to generate income by bringing material and monetary resources into economic circulation. Entrepreneurship does not mean making money at all, but earning income through creative activity. Earning money can be done by working for hire, renting land and getting rent,

depositing money in the bank and getting interest. But they do not enter into entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is not an abstract thing, but activity aimed at a specific goal is manifested in the behavior of specific individuals. Persons engaged in entrepreneurial work are called entrepreneurs or businessmen. According to the Law "On Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" "Entrepreneurship is the economic activity of the ownership subjects taking risks and taking ownership of the property, taking initiative within the framework of the laws." The entrepreneurial class is the middle class in a democratic society based on a free market economy. They are an economically active group. The middle class is growing at the expense of the two extremes - the rich and the poor. This category has an average position, its representatives also have their own business and property, but at the same time they also work. They are a self-centered group, therefore they do not create social tension in society, they are not prone to class struggle and revolution. They are a hybrid social class by nature. The class of entrepreneurs consists of different categories of businessmen. .

During the transition to the market economy, the following groups of businessmen appear:

1. Businessmen engaged in small production; they are usually considered sole proprietors.
2. Owners of intellectual property are people engaged in intellectual and creative work.
3. Farmers, farm owners, farmyard owners.
4. Joint owners of the property of the team and shareholders.
5. Property owners who have their own enterprise and employ others.

These categories are the subject of business activity, they interact. Entrepreneurship takes place within the framework of property relations. Since ownership is different, entrepreneurship is not the same. It cannot be limited to private activities. In addition to private entrepreneurship, there are collective, individual-family, state, mixed (joint) enterprises. A business can rely on a diverse mix of assets. For example, a shareholder can participate in entrepreneurship within society, in particular, collective, state and foreign capital. In an entrepreneurial society, it is economically beneficial for everyone to preserve and increase wealth rather than plundering it as property owners multiply.

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