

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR

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Annotation. In this article, the socio-economic is more vital issue of increasing the labor potential through the effective use of labor resources in service enterprises, the manifestations and components for the labor potential, the criterias and indicators of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources are classified, and the main directions of the increase of the labor potential are researched.

Keywords: development of the service sector, quality of service of enterprises, labor resources, labor potential, criteria, indicators, labor process, labor productivity, labor resources.

Enter. The initial sources of the analysis of economic potential can rightly be started from the research of economic categories such as national wealth and competitiveness, the study of which provides a lot of valuable information for understanding the essence of the concept of "economic potential". Economic relations are arising on the basis of the economic reforms carried out in our republic created opportunities for the development of the service sector. At the present stage of development of our economy, the requirements for the increasing of quality services.

The service sector, in essence and content, includes various manifestations and directions of human activity and it is associated with the creation of conditions for the development of human capital, which are associated with ensuring the quality of modern life, as well as ensuring the transition of the division of Labor to a relatively high level. In this process, increasing the

efficiency of the use of labor resources in the industry is a particular importance and also socio-economic importance.

Literature analysis. The first calculations of national wealth date back to the 17th century (V. Petty), and in the 18th century, the basic concepts were formulated in the classic works of A. Smith and A. Turgot. In the 19th century, many important topics related to economic potential were studied in the works of D. Mill, F. Keene, and A. Marshall, but the main researches of many economists were devoted to accurate calculations of the national wealth of developed capitalist countries.

The concept of competitiveness was also developed by the classics of political economy, and from the 18th century, A. Smith introduced the concept of absolute superiority of one of the countries participating in international exchange in the production of a certain type of product. D. Ricardo developed these ideas using the theory of comparative advantages. The theory of comparative costs actually determined the development of the theory of the international division of labor. In the 20th century, on the basis of the apparatus of production functions, E. Heksher and B. Olin showed in a mathematical form that the differences in the costs of production factors serve as a basis for calculating comparative costs. However, from a theoretical point of view, all these studies were used to analyze the international and domestic division of labor not by firms but by industries as a whole.

A broad understanding of competitive strategy can be obtained from the works of Harvard School professor Michael Porter, who is one of the most noteworthy authors of this concept. He developed a system of determinants of competitive advantage called the competitive rhombus. It follows from this system that the factors of production include material resources, information, legal system, as well as research and development tools, and it states that in order to increase productivity, the factors of production in certain areas should be improved in terms of their efficiency, quality, and level of specialization.

The main part. Unlike national wealth and competitiveness, economic potential allows not only to assess the level of economic development achieved, but also to reflect real opportunities for the future.

In the CIS countries, this category was established in the 70s, when the conditions for the socio-economic development of the country became complicated, the costs of production increased, the tension of the problem of increasing effective production became more and more intense, the profitability of production resources decreased, the amount of expenses and as a result of the increase in the difference between the obtained results. The need to change this negative situation required a comprehensive approach to the study of production resources. Economists were given the task of making a generalized assessment of the real potential of enterprises for economic growth. This assessment began to be expressed in scientific works, and then in practice through the concept of "economic potential".

The term "power" is derived from the Latin word "potentia" and is directly translated into Uzbek as "power". In the socio-economic system to which all types of enterprises belong, potential is "a set of resources that are united, properly organized and act as a whole to achieve a certain goal of an economic nature with the mandatory and managerial participation of the human factor." is used relatively. The possibility of developing the socio-economic system as a whole is expressed in the concept of "economic potential".

There are many interpretations of the concept of "economic potential" in scientific literature. In modern publications, the term "economic potential" is often used as a macroeconomic

category - a set of economic capabilities of the state or a complex that can be used to satisfy all its material needs (production, defense, level of satisfaction of personal needs of the population).

At the same time, economic potential cannot exist in isolation from other economic categories, on the contrary, economic potential works together with other types of potential.

At the same time, economic literature shows that it is more correct to understand resources as unexplored relational opportunities to reduce the current and future costs of material, labor and financial resources at a certain level of development of productive forces and production capacities. Therefore, the most complete and rational use of the economic essence of the concept of "resource" as an unexplored opportunity to increase production efficiency, from the point of view of increasing production efficiency, reducing operating costs and materializing labor per unit of product and can be considered as resource consumption.

Therefore, it is acceptable to understand potential as a set of hidden unrealized reserves, tools, opportunities, abilities in the activity of an economic entity, which can change from potential opportunities to real opportunities when certain conditions change.

A broad interpretation of the semantic content of the term "authority" means "power", depending on whether we are talking about reserves, resources, and allows us to apply it to various fields of science and activity. Such a definition of the essence of competence allows it to be widely used by enterprises and organizations in various fields of economic activity, and it can be called economic potential. When studying and analyzing the concept of economic potential as an economic category, it should be noted that it has not only a theoretical value, but also a practical character. Let's take a closer look at the essence and content of the "Economic potential" category:

B. Ryan defines the potential of the enterprise as follows: "the potential of the enterprise represents its real or potential ability to perform targeted activities."

Production potential, in turn, consists of the potential of means of production, in particular, fixed and circulating funds and production capacities, as well as non-production potential. The scientists of our country describe the production potential as follows. For example, "production potential is the maximum level of products that can be produced during a certain period of time using advanced technologies, under advanced conditions of production and labor organization."

Also, another scientist of ours cited that "production capacity represents the production of the highest amount of products in the specified assortment (possible) during a certain period (year, shift, day) with full use of the means of labor at the enterprise's disposal." It can be seen that production potential has a much narrower meaning than economic potential.

The definition of economic potential given by A.I.Samoukin allows to study its features. According to him, the characteristics of economic potential include:

- economic potential is characterized by real (realized and for some reasons not realized) opportunities in a certain field of economic activity at the achieved level of productive forces;

- since these opportunities can be used when resources are available, economic potential is characterized by a certain amount of resources (involved in production or not);

- the economic potential should be considered in connection with the production relations inherent in each socio-economic formation, which inevitably arise in the process of resource use and reproduction;

- economic potential is determined not only by the real capabilities and size of existing resources (used and unused), but also by the real economic ability of the enterprise to use resources and create the maximum amount of material and immaterial benefits.

Thus, economic potential is a general indicator describing the development of productive forces. It combines the natural, production, scientific and technical, social and cultural capabilities

of the enterprise. The size of the economic potential is determined by the size, level of perfection and structural combination of productive forces (Fig. 1).

Economic potential is characterized by various private indicators, which determine the level of provision of one or another type of resources of the enterprise in relation to the total amount of its assets (the level of provision of certain resources), in certain changing working conditions performs a certain function to describe the behavior of resources (indicators of liquidity of inventory and object reserves, labor productivity, material availability, maneuverability of working capital, etc.) or to determine the level of efficiency for each amount of costs invested in production allows.

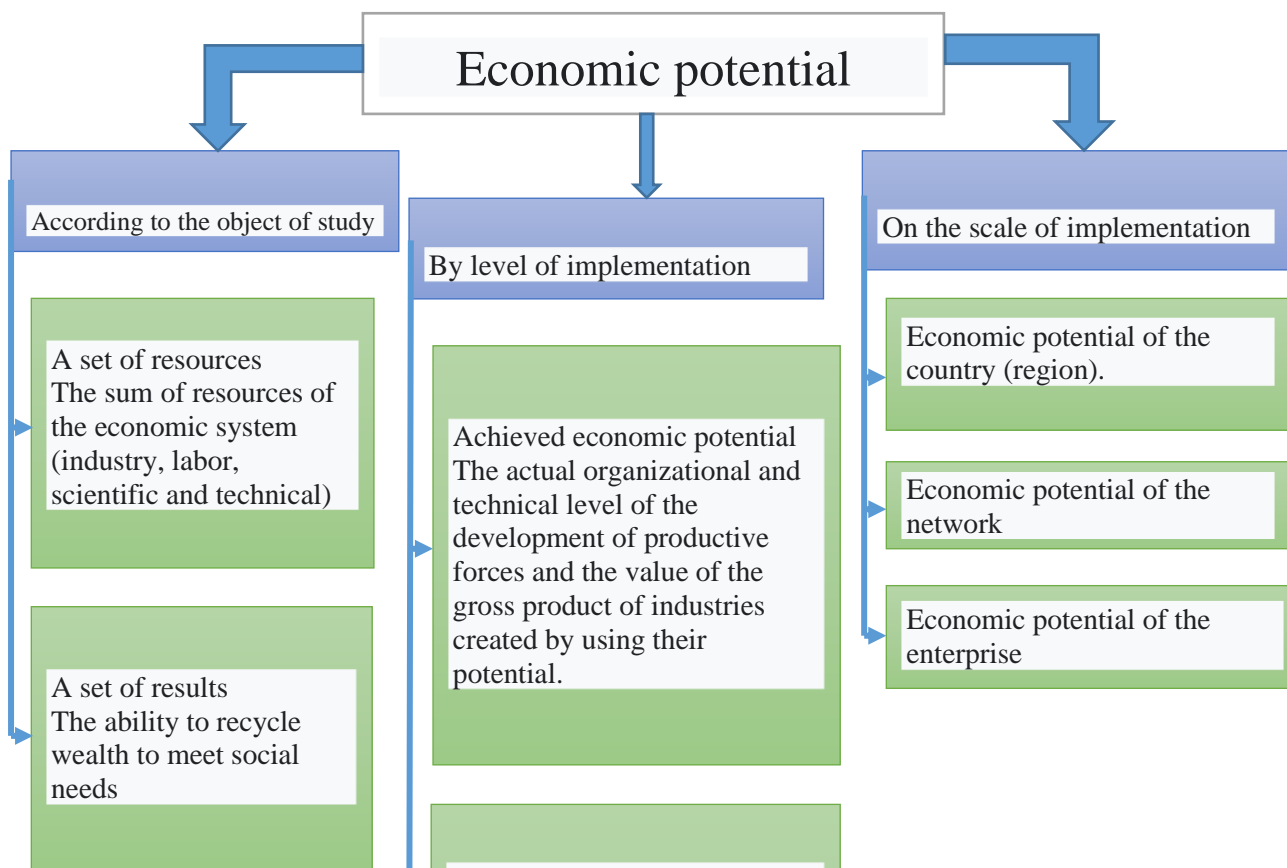


Fig. 1. Economic potential.

The potential of a... by financial capabilities can be used... Consequently, the stability indicators... of the enterprise are determined... external resource potential under certain... external conditions. The exte... the needs and demands of consumers... for the products and services... (works, services), the conditions for the... formation of the internal co... of the enterprise for the operation of... enterprises, the variable used to implement the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. Allows to create economic resources.

In the scientific literature, the process of development of science and technology is cited as one of the main and driving forces of the development of economic potential, and their importance is recognized by the constantly increasing scientific and technical potential.

However, the current state of production, achievements in the practice of enterprise management, increasing market demand for new goods and products, the expansion of the interaction of the manufacturing sector with science, and a wider use of innovative potential as part of the economic potential of the enterprise in solving existing problems consideration is appropriate.

Theoretical understanding of the nature of resources as the basis of economic development, identification of their sources, development of forms and methods of their use allows to form principles of activation of economic policy to activate economic processes. In the conditions of ever-increasing competition in our country, determining economic opportunities should become the priority of any business entity's strategy. The tendency of economic growth to depend on the state of economic potential is clearly manifested, it was always noted by the creators of the theory of economic growth and proved in practice.

According to the level of use of economic opportunities, economic potential is divided into real (current) and prospective. Such a differentiation makes it possible to assess the level of economic potential utilization by comparing the prospective level of economic potential with its actual value. The main goal is to determine the capabilities of the economic system.

At the same time, economic potential can be classified according to other important characteristics: territorial, network, organizational, management, reproductive, energy and power, access to information.

Conclusion Summarizing the above gives the conclusion that it is necessary to study the economic potential during the period of establishment of the economy of New Uzbekistan. Economic potential means a set of available types of resources that are interrelated, their use allows to achieve economic efficiency. It is the basis of economic activity of enterprises and organizations. The level of use of economic potential affects the successful business activity of a trade organization.

So, the resource potential is the basis of the economic potential of the economic entity and reflects the potential of the enterprise. At the same time, economic potential implies the realization of potential opportunities expressed in the achievement of economic efficiency. Based on this statement, we give the following definition of economic potential.

The economic potential of an economic entity is an integral assessment of potential opportunities in the resource capacity and their implementation to achieve economic efficiency.

Therefore, the economic potential of the organization is characterized not only by the availability of resources, but also by the efficiency of their use, because some organizations with the same potential capabilities differ in the efficiency of their use, and the potential higher economic result for the enterprise that uses its capabilities more efficiently.

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