



INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

The existence of problems such as the use of modern methods of information collection, processing and rapid presentation, as well as the absence of an indicator system, the evaluation of the effectiveness of its use, indicates the need to improve information and analytical support for the development of small businesses in the field of household services, which predetermined the relevance of this research.

KEYWORDS

Small business, entrepreneurship, information, innovation, household service, cost.

INTRODUCTION

Regarding the evaluation of the innovative development of the household service sector, for this, indicators such as the growth rate of the number of new types of household services, the volume of innovative services provided in the household service sector, and the share of innovative services are required. The total volume of provision of household services, the volume and intensity of development costs, innovative activities in the field of household

services, etc., are currently not calculated by official statistics. It should be noted that the results of marketing research of the consumer market should be taken into account when evaluating innovative activities.

The following can be distinguished as the main types of service activities: for example, personal services provided in the fields of household service, health care, and education; relatively new types of services, which

include various business services: consulting in the field of accounting, production and marketing organization, advertising, in the field of law, providing copying and printing services, etc. The demand for business services is provided by both large companies and small companies, which connects this with a rational approach to planning organizational costs, which is reflected, in particular, in the item of salary costs. The scope of production services is also expanding, which allows small enterprises to improve the quality of services and reduce their costs. It should be taken into account that the role of the service sector has also increased due to its innovative activity, the increasing possibility of production of new goods and services. The introduction of innovations in the service sector, as a rule, determines the interaction of many components, which is manifested in the introduction of more advanced technologies, in the improvement of the organization of service provision, and in the use of new organizational and economic mechanisms.

THE MAIN PART

The development of the household service sector largely depends on the completeness and objectivity of the assessment of its situation. For this purpose, it is planned to calculate the following statistical indicators describing the activity of household service enterprises today:

- the volume of sales of household services to the population (with the distribution of the types of household services);
- volume of household services per capita, including types of household services;
- indices of physical volume of household services to the population (including by types of services);
- as well as the number of public service facilities that receive orders from citizens for the provision of services (indicated by the number of reception points).

At the same time, it is appropriate to start the assessment of the state of the modern business environment in the service sector with the analysis of the dynamics and structure of service provision.

Table 2.2

Analysis of the volume of services of Namangan region in 2018-2022 in the section of cities and districts

No	City, districts name	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	Ratio of 2022 to 2018 (%)
	Province according to	6,067 , 6	7 747 , 5	8 928 , 6	11 786 , 8	14 722 , 6	242.6
1	Namangan sh.	2959.2	2 803, 0	3 207 , 9	4 744 , 1	5 821 , 3	196.7
2	Mingbulok	183.3	318 , 8	373 , 3	480 , 6	592 , 6	323.3

3	Kosonsoy	260.8	453 , 5	522 , 2	613 , 8	804 , 9	308.6
4	Namangan	325.8	447 , 0	515 , 2	654 , 6	776 , 6	238.4
5	Noreen	210.3	351 , 0	407 , 6	535 , 0	648 , 2	308.2
6	Pop	298.3	525,1 _	592 , 8	781.8	931 , 9	312.4
7	Toraghon	358.9	552 , 7	614 , 4	752.1	960 , 1	267.5
8	Homey	261.4	462 , 8	535 , 5	647.5	873 , 1	334.0
9	Uchkurgan	235.6	431 , 4	495 , 6	621.5	722.6	306.7
10	Chortok	261.7	452 , 2	520 , 1	653 , 7	796 , 3	304.3
11	Quiet	305.1	530 , 7	613 , 4	737 , 4	1 057 , 3	346.5
12	Yangikurgan	363.3	418 , 9	483 , 1	563 , 1	737 , 1	202.9

The analysis of the data in Table 2.2 showed that in 2022, the volume of service in Namangan region will be 14,722.6 billion. amounting to 242.6% compared to 2018. Leaders in terms of growth in 2022 compared to 2018 in the region: in Chust district, 305.1 billion soums were provided in 2018, in 2022 it reached 1057.3 billion soums and the growth was 346.5%, in Uychi district in 2018 it was 261.7 billion soums. soums, 873.1 billion in 2022. reached 183.3 billion soums, an increase of 334%, in Mingbulok district in 2018, 183.3 billion soums, in 2022, 592.6 billion soums. reached 323.3%, in Pop district in 2018 it was 298.3 billion. soums, 931.9 billion

in 2022. soums, an increase of 312.4%, 260.8 billion soums in Kosonsoy district in 2018, 804.9 billion soums in 2022, an increase of 308.6%, 210.3 billion soums in 2018 in Norin district. soums, 648.2 billion soums in 2022, an increase of 308.2%, 235.6 billion soums in 2018 in Uchkurgan district. soums, 722.6 billion soums in 2022, an increase of 306.7%.

Another important indicator in the service sector is the volume of services per capita. This indicator also increased in the following years in Namangan region (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3

Volume of services per capita in Namangan region in 2018-2022 thousand soums

No	City, districts name	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	Ratio of 2022 to 2018 (%)
	Province according to	2 231.8	2 675.5	3 128.4	4 065.4	4966.6	222.5

1	Namangan sh.	5148.8	6327.8	5067.1	7265.2	8693.7	168.8
2	Mingbulok	1196.8	1408.0	2937.5	3702.7	4 469.4	373.4
3	Kosonsoy	1074.4	1247.9	2479.9	2851.2	3 655.5	340.2
4	Namangan	1839.2	2132.2	2853.0	3601.0	4 175.5	227.0
5	Noreen	978.1	1136.7	2475.1	3190.3	3793.4	387.8
6	Pop	1621.8	1903.8	2685.0	3479.4	4 067.9	250.8
7	Toraghon	1753.5	2038.3	2698.5	3261.5	4 059.9	231.5
8	Homey	1078.6	1257.3	2496.8	2951.7	3 885.9	360.3
9	Uchkurgan	1486.1	1708.2	2863.6	3525.7	4 017.0	270.3
10	Chortok	1484.0	1802.3	2597.0	3201.6	3 822.9	257.6
11	Quiet	1673.3	1964.0	2297.5	2712.3	3 815.9	228.0
12	Yangikurgan	929.6	1119.1	2200.3	2510.7	3 213.1	345.6

As shown in Table 2.3, the volume of services per capita in Namangan region in 2022 increased by 222.5% compared to 2018. In 2018, the total amount for the region was 2231.8 thousand soms, and by 2022 this indicator reached 4966.6 thousand soms. This indicator is achieved in 2022 compared to 2018 in all districts of the region. In particular, in 2022, Yangikurgan district will be 345.6%, in Chust district, 228.0%, in Chortoq district, 257.6%, in Uychi district, 360.3%, in Toraqorgan district, 231.5%, in Norin district,

387.8%, in Pop district, 250.8%, in Mingbulok district it was 373.4%.

According to our research on the sustainable development and regulation of small business in regions and economic sectors, a specific country or region, region, based on specific socio-economic development, geodemographic, socio-cultural, natural-climatic and other factors and characteristics of small business it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of development. For those who have firmly established themselves in the market,

issues such as the possibility of obtaining state and local orders, assistance in entering the foreign market, facilitating participation in various international and national exhibitions and contests come to the fore.

Thus, when we evaluate the state of the service industry within the framework of the accepted system of statistical indicators, we can conclude that the volume of services is growing, as well as the composition of their consumption has changed. At the same time, information about the needs and problems of the studied business environment is needed to plan the development of this field of activity. In particular, the socialization of economic processes and the transition of the economy to the path of innovative development provide information about the territorial convenience of household objects, the emergence of new types of household services, the quality and culture of service, and the volume of services. In addition, the assessment of the development of business activities in everyday life according to indicators such as the number of employees in the industry, income, profit, profitability, balanced financial result, solvency, financial stability; the number of unprofitable and profitable enterprises, investments in fixed capital, etc. are not possible. As a result, the used statistical accounting system creates a problem of information supply that does not correspond to the previously established goals of socio-economic, innovative regulation of the business environment in everyday life.

At the same time, for the analysis and planning of the socio-economic development of the regions, the field of household services is not only based on the consumer value characteristics of the produced products, but also such social indicators are expressed by the standard of living and quality of the population, health and economic activity, and social tension. Therefore, it is necessary to study the composition of needs according to the criteria of price, quality, service culture, to determine the missing types of household services and the level of consumer dissatisfaction. In other words, it was necessary to form a primary database for the development of the system of service offers in the consumer market of household services.

We also note the problem of objectivity in considering the activity of household service enterprises, which is connected with the development of underground business. Currently, statistical approaches to determining the boundaries of the hidden economy do not have standard universal assessment methods, as most of them are probabilistic in nature, depending on the nature of the phenomenon itself. As a result, the identified problem has acquired an actual, systematic nature and has a direct impact on the volumes of filling the regional and local budgets of the respective region.

CONCLUSION

It should also be noted that the modern approach to innovations in the service sector is based on considering them as a specific process, where the main thing is the result of the activity, that is, a service

product, technology or its individual elements, a new organization of innovations, a service that is able to more effectively meet the needs of consumers display activities and others. This peculiarity of service activities for Uzbekistan has a non-systematic character and lags far behind in development compared to countries with high innovation activity (Great Britain, Germany, Finland, etc.), thus creating the need to implement targeted activities. It is necessary to develop competencies in the field of research and development, as well as motivation for innovation in the educational institutions of Uzbekistan and their encouragement in the entrepreneurial environment with the help of the necessary infrastructure (funds, chambers of crafts, associations, business incubators, credit organizations and the banking system).

Thus, summarizing the identified problems of household activity accounting, it can be noted that today there is a need to collect additional data. Its analysis allows for a more objective formation of budget costs to support the creation and introduction of new products, services and technologies, production facilities, the necessary competencies in the service system, as well as the system of specialized personnel training.

In the development and regulation of the social sphere, it is necessary to take into account the inadequacy of the statistical accounting system, excluding additional innovative components. It is

important to form a regulatory legal framework that allows business entities to objectively determine their rights and obligations, to encourage entrepreneurial activity, and to create an effective mechanism for combining resources across the entire vertical of government in the activities of state authorities and management bodies. In this regard, it is necessary to evaluate the information and legal resources used in the field of household services.

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