



Implementation of Investment Policy In the Service Sector

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Abstract: *This article talks about the fact that investments are considered one of the main factors affecting the socio-economic development of the entire macro-economic system .*

Key words: *investment, investment resources, innovative investments, long-term financial investments, information resources, intellectual resources, money, income, modernization of the economy.*

In the conditions of modernization of the economy, the process of forming a practical mechanism of investment development is complicated not only by the fact that there is no possibility to comprehensively assess the activities of individual regions, sectors and industries, but also by existing imbalances in the process of forming an effective investment policy. In this way, it is possible to maintain the development of regions at a relatively equal level by using different methods. At the same time, it is considered important to implement the territorial policy of the state in practice, and it should allow the formation of national social standards in order to facilitate the implementation of investment processes, especially within one network, but between different territorial structures.

In our opinion, the measures adopted in various territorial structures, networks and spheres of activity can be divided into three main directions: control of financial flows; controlling the market through price management (regulation) ; development of various programs and organization of funds. Under these conditions, the improvement of the investment policy conducted at the state level is complicated due to the existence of differences in the approaches to territorial development and the improvement of the efficiency of the activity of individual service sectors.

In our opinion, improvement of investment policy in the service sector should be based on:

- regulating the activities of organizations of various organizational and legal forms;
- regularly taking into account the current market situation;
- improving the forms and methods of state regulation of economic activity by forming new forms of market economy institutions and social relations;
- a new system of mutual relations between economic entities should go through the natural stages of development.

Therefore, in the current conditions, the socio-economic development of the economic sectors and sectors of our country should be carried out based on a qualitatively new system, and this system should be characterized by specific laws of implementation and regulation. The formation of a special institutional system of regulation of the service delivery process and new approaches allows to achieve the set strategic indicators of development in all sectors and areas of activity.



The new economic relations that are emerging on the basis of the economic reforms implemented in our republic during the years of independence have created favorable opportunities for the development of the service sector. That is, economic reforms created an opportunity to improve the activities of service enterprises and organizations, to create new forms and methods of service provision. The total volume of services in 2010 was 27126.8 billion. amounted to 219,978.5 billion soums by 2020. amounted to soums and during the past period, at current prices, this indicator increased by 8.1 times.

The highest growth rates for our country during the period under review are accommodation and catering services (18.6 times), services in the field of architecture, engineering research, technical testing and analysis (16.4 times) and services in the field of health (13.1 times) contributed (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1

Growth rates of service and service sectors in Uzbekistan ¹, billion. in sum

Service types	2010	2013	2016	2018	2020	in 2009-2020 change in %
Total - services *	27 126.8	55,872.8	97,050.0	150,889.8	219,978.5	8.1 times
information and services in the field of health care	2 080.2	3 749.8	6 306.8	10 332.6	13,852.3	6.7 times
finance services	2 643.7	5 546.5	9 898.4	21 296.3	45,783.0	17.3 times
transport services	10,524.4	20,562.0	30,617.8	44 159.4	53 662.9	5,,1 times
that's it including : auto transport service	5 124.0	10 313.9	19 216.7	21 786.8	28 474.1	5.6 times
to live and nutrition _ services	292.7	590.1	3 038.7	4 673.3	5 431.7	18.6 times
trade services	6 620.8	14,807.9	27 368.2	39,743.4	57 572.7	8.7 times
immovable property with related services _	809.3	1 755.3	3 405.1	4 949.2	6 016.9	7.4 times
educational services _	763.1	1 793.0	3 263.0	5 416.5	8 539.4	11.2 times
health care services	258.0	671.9	1 416.3	2 220.0	3 386.7	13.1 times
rent and under lease b services	548.0	1 177.2	2 270.1	3 297.4	4 149.0	7.8 times
computers , personal use items and household goods repair according to services	624.2	1 122.8	2 187.8	2 630.7	3 347.8	5.4 times
personal services	756.5	1 558.0	2 915.5	3 700.6	5 032.2	6.7 times

¹ Source : Uzbekistan _ Republic State Statistics Committee _ _ information based on calculated . * Formed according to the main types of services specified in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1754 of May 10, 2012.



architecture , engineering research , technical tests and analytical services _	299.2	661.1	1 132.6	2 953.6	4 907.5	16.4 times
other services _	906.7	1 877.2	3 229.7	5 516.8	8 296.4	9.2 times

Accounting of the service industry as a separate sector in statistical reports in our country began to be formed in the 2007 reports on the main types of services defined by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 640 of May 21, 2007, and 10 types of services were reflected in these report forms. This form of reporting was used until 2011, and the new form of accounting of statistical reports on the main types of services specified in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 10, 2012 No. 1754 began to be used in 2012. 14 types of services are reflected in these report forms, and the changes made in accounting statistical reports of the service industry led to certain difficulties in the process of statistical analysis in our research. In particular, the inclusion of computer programming services, educational services, health services and agricultural services in the new reporting form indicates that these services were part of other services in the previous period.