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MANAGEMENT OF THE SERVICES SECTOR AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

Abstract: Service is the conscious activity of a person, the economic entity, the state and society. In the article practices of classification jobs are shown and recommendations are created about development role of national system counts of it.

Key words: service, indicator, classification, criteria, models, typology, management, national economics.

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Introduction

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In understanding the essence of service activities, the importance of theoretical concepts of Service, Service. The concept of Service (Service in English – service, service), refers to the English-language meaning, that is, service, provision of various services. At the same time, the meaning of the word Service has given us a clear essence in our economic practice of the last decades.

In the 70-80 years, the service in our country was connected with the services provided by qualified workers in enterprises that meet modern requirements, provide services for technical innovations of famous firms and the life of their precious commodity. In addition to the concept of service, the concept of Service is also widely used, it means an action that helps to benefit the other person. Service is an activity, an action or the performance of some kind of work. Services this is a purposeful activity, which represents the profit that a person is able to meet a certain need for, which is the function of the object of supply and demand in the market.

In developing countries of the world through an economy based on market relations, the sphere of services is an integral and fundamental part of the

economy. Because, Service is the conscious activity of a person, the economic entity, the state and society in relation to the process of Service, which causes of those who are directed to induce a certain need for something.

Development of the economy sphere on the basis of a normtirib, dictates the classification of regulation. On the basis of classification, the collection of objects is divided into other small collections according to their mutual similar or different signs. Classification is carried out on the basis of the expressionalaydigan classifier of the account of indicators in different fields. In particular, there is a classifier of forms of ownership of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in which state, commercial and non-profit organizations in the territory of the Republic are classified and widely used for coding.

In general, when classifying services, in order to some extent regulate them, 160 types of services available by the United Nations are divided into 12 different groups [3]. That is, the employment service is classified into 46 rounds, 25 rounds of the communications service, 5 rounds of the engineering and construction service, 5 rounds of the distribution service, 5 rounds of general education services, 4 rounds of the Environmental Protection Service, 17 rounds of financial and insurance services, 4 rounds of

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Health and Social Services, 4 rounds of Tourism and tourism service, According to the International Monetary Fund, all services are divided into types that are traded and not traded [4].

In such classification, the types of services to which this process can be carried out and services that can not be traded are carried out only in the national states themselves. However, these services are sold and consumed within the state. This includes utilities and related services. So, on the recommendation of the fund, the following services are included in the sales services sold [4]:

- transport service;
- commute service;
- communication service;
- construction Service;
- Insurance Service;
- Financial Services;
- Computer and Information Service;
- service of royalties and license fees;
- other business services;
- personal, cultural and recreational services;
- government services. In general, on the basis of a variety of types of services, the criteria for classification of services and the classification of service activities are developed.

Classification criteria development is focused on the identification and selection of important typological signs of Service and service activities and this helps them to be components by direction, types and groups. These quality criteria may not be random or of little importance, reflect the important characteristics of the service and allow the formation of important typological units on the basis of a number of real services. First of all, the development of the criteria for classifying services is an important priority issue. Because there are so many approaches to drawing up classification or classification schemes that are complicated compared with each other. This complicates the analysis of service activities in each country as well.

The researcher will focus on solving the theoretical problems of classification criteria by scientists, it will be developed by adapting them to different situations and this will not take into account the practical requirements that facilitate the grouping of service activities. The practice of in-network relations of the services sector in the classification requires the use of generally accepted classification schemes and approaches, which are easy to use in the process of economic relations of public and public relations. Bunda distributes services according to the content and functional criteria, which are considered the most important signs of service activity related to the nature of Labor, areas of use of services, their design. As a result, new types of services are constantly increasing, and services are becoming more complicated by their nature and functional design.

Therefore, the use of non-uniform national classification models in different developing countries is distinguished by the following two aspects:

- fashion reflects different and closed descriptions of Service activitytiradi and fully demonstrates the possibilities of modern service adaptation to the changing world;

- makes it difficult to analyze the service sector at the international level on the basis of incomparable models. First of all, the model of the classification of services received in the territory of North America is structured on a meaningful and functional criterion and includes the following major areas of service activity:

-transport services (rail, aviation, cargo transportation and passenger transportation);

- communication service (telephone, telegraph and radio);

- useful services for society (electricity, water and gas supply);

- mass operating services (retail and wholesale trade);

- financing, insurance, including;

- direct service (hotels, services of personal description, advice on the organization of mass entrepreneurship;

- other types of Service. Shular however, in the practice of world countries, methods of overcoming the difficulties associated with the fact that the classification schemes adopted in different regions and countries can be interpreted differently and can not be compared among themselves are sought. In this regard, the services taken into account by the statistical bodies of developed countries are considered a very suitable issue for mutual comparison and study with comparable statistical data, and these services are divided into the following types:

-Business Services;

-Communication Services;

-Construction and engineering services;

-distributor Services;

-General Education Services;

-Financial Services;

-Health and sociological services;

-tourism and legalization services;

-transport services;

-other services. Based on these, the classification of developed countries based on two interrelated criteria is used in the practice of the state.

The classification of services in developed countries is based on a sectoral approach and is directly related to historical economic practices and public administration in the service sector. Exactly, a similar classification scheme is used in the economic practice of the Russian country, on the basis of which a classifier of services to morality was developed. As a result, the classification models of services of Russia and North American countries can be compared

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among themselves. That is, the Russian model is deeply classified by some types of services, and other types of services can not fully reflect it. At the same time, the additional section of the classification also provides detailed information about new services that are not allocated as a separate line, and in general they are fully reflected in the "other services" group. In this new services are grouped as follows:

- intermediary services in the real estate transaction;

- services for valuation of property;
- information and computer services;
- services in the field of advertising;
- activities and services of Game houses.

In fact, today, along with groups with generalities that are used by the state in the practice of accounting and statistics, areas of classification and groups of services that are favorable for Economic Analysis are being developed. Also, in the practice of classification of services, services are divided into material and non-material services. However, such a division of services is conditional, and neither one nor

these types of services can be carried out without the elements of material and spiritual service. There is also a classification variant, which is considered important for the production and economic practice of the service and is based on mutually agreed criteria, it is found that the same service belongs to different groups according to different qualities. In general, the classification, which covers the services provided by the central and local authorities in improving their classification practices and their position in the system of national accounts, is characterized by great importance.

It should be noted that the stable growth of the service sector, its own in turn, it has a significant impact on the level of employment of the population. Today the service sector covers 49.7 percent of those employed in the economy received. Structural analysis of those employed in the field of services education, culture, art and science, trade and public catering, health and other constitute the largest share of areas with high social importance showing progress.

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