
The Significance of Service and Urbanization Trends in the Modern World

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Abstract: This article explores the importance of the development of urbanization, the socio-economic process associated with the growth of cities and the spread of urban lifestyle in the countryside and infrastructure development.

Keywords: urbanization, economic development, politics of government, growth of population, level of unemployment.

When examining the range of functions carried out by the city, radical shifts are revealed, caused by a change in the type of economy. The industrial revolution led to the gradual replacement of traditional industries, and primarily agriculture, by industries that developed mainly in cities. They grew by reducing the population of rural areas. Craft and trade, once the main activities in the cities, began to form a smaller part of the total spectrum of functions in many large cities that turned into industrial centers. However, in the 20th century, industry began to give way to the service sector. In the second half of the century, the transition of the active population from the secondary sector to the tertiary began, which is called "deindustrialization". This became possible largely due to the organization of mass production and the mechanization of technological processes. All this has allowed firms to significantly increase the efficiency of resource use and saturate the market. Further, in the post-war period, the process of industrialization began in housing and industrial construction, similar processes took place in the field of agriculture, and at the same time, radical shifts were observed in the liberalization of foreign trade. All this contributed to the overall saturation of the consumer market.

Thus, by the end of the 1960s, a situation had developed in developed countries where even low earnings could provide the consumer with the satisfaction of daily primary needs. The producer of the final product has sharply aggravated sales problems, a "consumer society" has arisen, in which the course of economic life is determined by fierce competition for sales markets, and the production of goods is focused on their maximum compliance with the tastes of the consumer. Fashion fluctuations structure the consumer market. The highest segment of this market stands out, where very wealthy segments of the population are actively oriented towards current changes in culture. In the struggle for this segment, the leading firms that set the tone in fashion divide it into seasons and sub-seasons, seeking to achieve at least a temporary monopoly advantage.

A profound transformation of social and social life took place, as a result of which new values were formed and new needs arose. It was the desire of people to consume material and non-material goods that became the decisive factor in the development of the economy, which largely determined the dominance of services in the structure of consumption. In the conditions of such a saturated market, the role of services and goods manufactured to individual orders began to increase in the system of consumer preferences.

Such work to order by type of activity approaches service. Accordingly, in some countries, the work of such workshops and ateliers in the system of national statistics is classified as a service sector.

Tough competition, including on an international scale, forced the largest manufacturers to complicate the organizational schemes of production, increasing the specialization of production and marketing operations, which stimulated the development of the business services sector. In parallel, there was an increase in the role of financial activities, which constitute the most important component of the tertiary sector. It is these services that are often singled out as a separate quaternary sector, the problems of which are discussed below.

Taken together, all these changes have led to such a rapid growth of the service sector and its role in the modern economy in recent decades that this period can be considered as a kind of “service revolution” by analogy with the industrial revolution of the 18th-19th centuries. This growth is ubiquitous, confirmed by numerous statistical studies, it is most clearly seen when considering the dynamics of the employment structure.

On the whole, the process of the growing role of the tertiary sector against the backdrop of deindustrialization has noticeably accelerated since the 1960s. This is noted not only in the phases of economic recovery, but also during periods of stagnation. The comprehension of these tendencies led to the general concept of a post-industrial society. In recent decades, these processes have also invaded the sphere of foreign economic relations. The intensity of the manifestation of tertiarization depends on a specific country and city; differences in the dynamics of individual types of services are very significant. Deindustrialization processes also differ significantly in these aspects.

That is why the dreams and plans of many social strata of Uzbekistan for a full-scale restoration of industrial production in the country seem unrealistic. The hypertrophied development of industry and the archaic underestimation of the service sector were characteristic of the entire post-war policy of economic development in the countries of the planned economy. The structure of types of economic activity became more and more deformed.

The very existence of such a structure was possible only thanks to the state order system, which made it possible to finance artificially created unviable enterprises of the military-industrial complex. The lack of necessary investment in light industry prevented the ever-widening gap between Soviet enterprises and similar firms in the dynamically developing third world countries and in China from being bridged. However, the light industry survived within the very protectionist policy of the Soviet Union. In today's conditions of intense international competition, most of the enterprises of Uzbekistan cannot independently get out of the crisis, which has revealed all the artificiality of the production structure. It was subordinated to the general political course of the leadership. The burden of responsibility for overcoming the production crisis, for saving the stagnating monofunctional cities lies, first of all, on the authorities at the national level. Without their support for individual enterprises and local authorities, this task seems unsolvable to us. A large-scale shift in the system of jobs in Uzbekistan is inevitable, with the replacement of industry by enterprises in the service sector.

At the same time, the following paradox can be noted: very modern industrial sectors “leave” the main business centers of the world, but traditional types of industry remain there. Many of them, precisely because of their traditional nature, are largely based on manual labor of a semi-handicraft nature, which requires a fairly high qualification. These features are very typical for non-mass, almost individual types of production, which significantly brings them closer to services. The sharp growth of the service sector and its dominant role in most large cities requires a fairly detailed study of the activities related to it.

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