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ECONOMIC MODELS OF INCREASING EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE IN REGIONS

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Abstract:

This article scientifically analyzes economic models for increasing employment through the development of service infrastructure in the regions. The study identifies the relationship between the territorial development of the service sector, the level of infrastructure provision and employment indicators. The role of the expansion of service infrastructure in creating new jobs, effective use of labor resources, and reducing interregional socio-economic disparities is revealed. The article examines economic models based on clustering, digital infrastructure, public-private partnerships, and the service economy on the basis of a systematic approach and substantiates the possibilities of their application in the conditions of the regions of Uzbekistan. The results of the study serve to develop scientific and practical proposals aimed at improving regional employment policy and ensuring the sustainable development of the service sector.

Keywords : service infrastructure, regional development, employment, economic models, service economy, new jobs, public-private partnership, digital infrastructure, regional employment policy.



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Annotation:

In this state, a scientific analysis of economic models of professional development for the development of service infrastructure in the region was carried out. Issledovanie vyyavlyaet vzaimosvyaz mejdu territorialnym razvitiem sektor uslug, irovnem infrastruktornogo obespecheniya i pokasetyami zanyatosti. The role of the expansion of service infrastructure and the creation of new workplaces, the effective use of labor resources and the reduction of interregional socio-economic disproportionality have been revealed. In the state and system level reviews of the economic model, the establishment of clustering, digital infrastructure, public-private partnership and service economy, and the establishment of opportunities for applications and conditions in the regions of Uzbekistan. The results of the investigation are based on the development of scientific and practical proposals, the implementation of the regional policy of the industry and the sustainable development of the sector.

Keywords: service infrastructure, regional development, employment, economic model, service economy, new workplaces, public-private partnership, digital infrastructure, regional policy employment.

Annotation:

This article scientifically analyzes economic models for increasing employment through the development of service infrastructure in the regions. The study identifies the relationship between the territorial development of the service sector, the level of infrastructure provision, and employment indicators. The role of the expansion of service infrastructure in creating new jobs, the effective use of labor resources, and reducing interregional socio-economic disparities is revealed. The article examines economic models based on clustering, digital infrastructure,



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Today, in the context of structural changes taking place in the world economy, the service sector is becoming an important driver of sustainable economic growth, employment, and socio-economic development of regions. The experience of developed and developing countries shows that the rapid development of the service sector is closely related, first of all, to the level of its infrastructure provision, and it is this factor that is one of the main sources of new job creation in the regions.

In the economy of Uzbekistan, in recent years, special attention has been paid to the issues of comprehensive development of regions, expansion of the service sector and increase in employment. Within the framework of the socio-economic reforms being implemented in the country, expanding employment opportunities in the regions through the development of transport and logistics, trade, tourism, finance, information and communication and household services infrastructure has been identified as a priority task. However, the uneven level of development of service infrastructure and its impact on employment across regions, and the insufficient efficiency of using existing resources require in-depth scientific research in this area.



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In this regard, the development of economic models for increasing employment through the development of service infrastructure in the regions and the substantiation of mechanisms for their practical application are of significant scientific and practical importance. Approaches such as a model based on clustering of service infrastructure, a model for expanding employment through digital services, an infrastructure model based on public-private partnership mechanisms, and a regional service economy model can serve as an effective tool for increasing employment.

This diagram reflects the growth dynamics of investments in service infrastructure during 2020–2024, which clearly demonstrates the increasing strategic importance of the services sector in the regional economy.

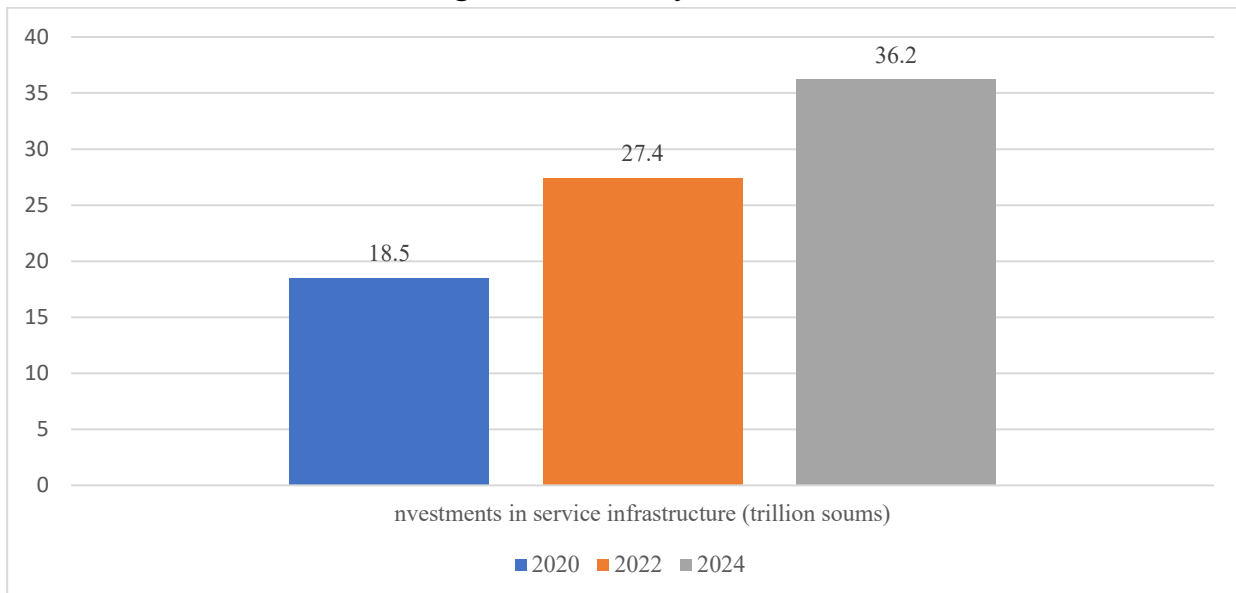


Figure 1. In the regions services to the infrastructure investments volume, (trln . soums)



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The analysis shows that while the volume of investments in service infrastructure in 2020 amounted to 18.5 trillion soums, by 2022 this figure had reached 27.4 trillion soums. The increase in investment volume by almost 48% during this period indicates that priority attention was paid to the services sector in the post-pandemic recovery process. In particular, investment projects aimed at expanding the infrastructure of trade, transport, communications, finance and household services played an important role in this growth.

By 2024, the volume of investments in service infrastructure will amount to 36.2 trillion soums, almost 2 times more than in 2020. Such rapid growth indicates the consistent implementation of state policy aimed at transforming the service sector into the main driver of employment in the economy. As a result of the increase in investment, new service facilities, logistics centers, digital service platforms, and regional service centers are being established, which directly creates new jobs.

From a scientific perspective, this dynamic can be explained by the mechanism of the multiplier effect. That is, each investment in the infrastructure of services simultaneously leads to an increase in employment, an expansion of the offer of services, an increase in the level of use of services by the population, and an increase in regional economic activity. As a result, the possibilities for sustainable growth of employment in the service sector and the reduction of socio-economic disparities between regions are expanding.

The data in Table 1 show that there is a stable and positive relationship between the increase in the volume of investments in service infrastructure in the regions and employment indicators . During 2020–2024, investments in service



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infrastructure almost doubled, which led to an increase in the number of service entities by more than 68 percent.

Table 1 The relationship between the development of service infrastructure in the regions and employment growth (2020–2024)

Indicators	2020	2022	2024	Growth pace
Services in the field active enterprises number (thousands)	215	287	362	+68.4%
Services employed population (thousand) person)	4 120	4 860	5 740	+39.3%
Regional busy services share (%)	46.2	51.8	56.4	+10.2 pp .

As a result of this growth, the number of people employed in the services sector increased by about 1.6 million people. In particular, the increase in the share of services in the structure of regional employment from 46.2 percent to 56.4 percent confirms the leading role of the services sector in the regional labor market. This fact scientifically substantiates the fact that the development of service infrastructure is one of the most effective mechanisms for increasing employment.

Table 2 Service show to the infrastructure based economic models and their to employment impact

Economic model type	Home infrastructure element	To employment impact	Advantage
Service cluster model	Trade , logistics , tourism objects	High	Local employment fast expands
Digital service model	Online platforms , IT infrastructure	Very high	Remote and flexible work places
Public-private partnership (PPP) model	Transport, utilities and service networks	Average – high	Private investments attraction does
Regional service centers model	Household and social services	Average	Village busyness supports



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Table 2 compares the main economic models used to develop service infrastructure in the regions in terms of their impact on employment. The analysis shows that the digital service model has the highest efficiency in increasing employment, expanding innovative forms of employment such as remote work, freelancing, and platform labor.

The service cluster model allows for rapid employment creation in the regional economy, ensuring high efficiency, especially in the tourism, trade, and transport and logistics sectors. The public-private partnership model, while accelerating infrastructure development, plays an important role in creating long-term sustainable jobs. The regional service center model, mainly in rural areas, serves to provide employment to the population in their own areas of residence.

Table 3 Service infrastructure development socio-economic efficiency (2020-2024)

Indicators	2020	2024	Change
Labor productivity index (2020=100)	100	146	+46 %
Average service price tag	100	78	-22 %
Regional unemployment rate (%)	9.1	6.8	-2.3 pp .
Population from services use rate (%)	41	63	+22 pp .
New work of places stability index	100	152	+52 %

The third table provides a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic impact of service infrastructure development on the regional economy and employment. It shows that the 46 percent increase in labor productivity in the services sector is due to automation, digital management, and optimization of service processes. Service cost of living decrease and infrastructure expansion and competition environment increase with As a result , the regional unemployment rate 2.3 percent to the point population is decreasing busyness in providing services sector



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important role Also , from the services use level noticeable increase population marriage quality improving evidence gives . New work of places stability in the index high growth and service to the infrastructure based of employment far term and stable to the character has that it is shows .

The results of the study show that the development of service infrastructure is one of the most important and sustainable mechanisms for increasing employment in the regional economy. The consistent increase in the volume of investments directed to the service sector contributes to the creation of new jobs, increased flexibility of the labor market, and increased economic activity of the population. In particular, modern services based on digital technologies are creating new forms of employment and expanding opportunities for increasing incomes of the population.

Also, the development of service infrastructure across regions plays an important role in reducing socio-economic disparities, balancing employment opportunities between rural and urban populations, and reducing internal labor migration. The trends identified in the study indicate that investments in the development of the service sector not only increase economic efficiency, but also become a strategic factor in sustainable regional development and improving the living standards of the population. Therefore, in the future, it will be an urgent task to improve economic models aimed at developing service infrastructure and implement them taking into account regional characteristics.

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