

## EXPRESSION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN THROUGH MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

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### Abstract

This article describes the sustainable growth of the economy and macroeconomic indicators through the economic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan. An analysis of the factors affecting economic growth, that is, the structure of the added shares and their contribution to the growth of GDP, was considered.

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### Introduction.

The main way to solve social, economic and other problems in society is to achieve sustainable development and economic growth of the national economy. It is appropriate to analyze the factors that have influenced its growth, i.e., the composition of the added shares and the contribution to the growth of GDP. is being provided, macroeconomic and financial stability is being strengthened, the balance between the economy and some of its sectors has increased, the components of the market mechanism have been decided, and its infrastructures are being created and developed.

In order to ensure high rates of economic growth in our country, great attention was paid to the implementation of the following processes:

- consistent implementation of large-scale systematic market reforms;
- to strengthen measures to attract foreign investments;
- implementation of deep structural changes in the economy;
- modernization and renewal of production;
- establishment of new branches and enterprises specializing in export;
- implementation of a well-thought-out policy aimed at the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

In our country, not only the quantitative growth of the GDP, but also the qualitative improvement of its structural structure is of particular importance.

It is appropriate to analyze the factors that influenced its growth, that is, to consider the composition of the added shares and its contribution to the growth of GDP.

It can be seen from the table that in terms of the share added to the GDP in 2023, service sectors (41.5%), industry (26.7%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (25.1 %), construction (6.7%), sectors are leading.

**Table 1. Analysis of factors affecting the growth of the gross domestic product**

№	Networks	Composition of added shares, %		Contribution to GDP growth, %	
		2022	2023	2022	2023
1	Gross domestic product	100	100	107.4	105.7
2	Industry	27.3	26.7	2.2	1.3
3	In agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26.5	25.7%	1.0	0.9%
4	Construction	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.4
5	Services:	39.6	41.5	3.5	3.2
6	Trade, accommodation and catering services	6.8	7.0	0.8	0.6
7	Transport and storage, information and communication	7.0	7.0	1.1	1.0
8	Other service networks	25.8	27.5	1.6	1.6
9	Net taxes on products	7	6.8	0.3	-0.1

As a result of the structural changes and modernization processes aimed at these goals, we can see growth rates in industry, construction, services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. It is worth noting that the growth rate of the gross domestic product is not due to the traditional raw material sectors, favorable conditions in the world market and the high prices of some types of raw materials and materials, but primarily the production of competitive finished products and can be provided in exchange for serious structural changes and increase in production efficiency, which determine the rapid development of modern service industries.

**Table 1. Gross domestic product per capita in 2019-2023**

№	Years	GDP per capita (in current prices, thousand soums)	Growth rates of GDP per capita (in % compared to last year)
1	2019	12945.7	103.7
2	2020	15863.8	104.0
3	2021	17688.5	100.1
4	2022	21149.2	105.3
5	2023	241919.7	103.5

## Conclusions

To rapidly develop, encourage and support small business and private entrepreneurship, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the employment problem, and increasing the income and well-being of the population in our country. special attention was paid.

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