

PURPOSEFUL FORMATION OF THE HIGH QUALITY OF PROVIDING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE COUNTRY

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Abstract:

In this article, the problem of the purposeful formation of a high quality of ensuring economic growth, in order to reveal its full description, taking into account the circumstances that, in our opinion, require general methods for the development of the economy, firstly, a systematic approach to its definition, and secondly, a special abstraction with a clear depth in the research of economic growth approach is required. At the same time, the article provides an analysis of economic growth indicators, a detailed study of problems in the field, and scientifically based proposals.

Keywords: economic growth, economic potential, abstraction, development concept, random factors, efficiency, population welfare, GDP, modernization, stability, resident, cost, budget.

Introduction

The indicator of economic growth is accepted as one of the criteria for evaluating the development of the country's economy. This indicator means an increase in the volume of real GDP during a certain period compared to the previous period, a long-term tendency to increase the level of potential production corresponding to the conditions of full employment.

In economic theory, economic growth is considered to depend on the ratio of income to consumption and investment. If the dynamics of the volume of consumption indicates the ultimate goal of the economy and the increase in the standard of living of the population, the change in the volume of investments means the growth of resource possibilities and the materialization of technical innovations. There is sufficient substitutability between consumption and investment, because an increase in the amount of current consumption reduces the share of investment in income. As a result, it reduces the opportunities for economic growth. Economic growth is measured in real terms and in relative terms. Whether economic growth is measured by an increase in absolute GDP or by an increase in real GDP per capita depends on the purpose of the assessment. Usually, the economic growth of a country is measured by the increase in the absolute volume of GDP, in the assessment of its economic potential, and the measurement by the increase in the amount of real GDP per capita is used to compare the standard of living in the country.

Sh.M. Mirziyoev on January 15, 2022, regarding the creation of a new system to ensure economic growth, create jobs and increase the income of families, "the need to pay special



attention to providing families with the necessary equipment and work tools for the development of entrepreneurship and farming in the neighborhood"1 they emphasized.

These indicators describing the rate of economic growth of the country, i.e. real GDP and growth of real GDP per capita, are quantitative indicators, which, firstly, do not fully take into account the increase in the quality of products, and therefore cannot fully describe the real increase in the standard of living of the population; secondly, the growth of real GDP and GDP per capita does not reflect a significant increase in free time and leads to a decrease in the real standard of living of the population; thirdly, quantification of economic growth on the other hand does not take into account its negative impact on the environment and human life.

The main goal of ensuring, stabilizing and developing economic growth is the economic development of the country and the improvement of the standard of living of the population.

Analysis of literature on the topic

According to the scientists of this field, A. Olmasov and A. Vahobov, "Economic growth is the development of the economy, that is, the increase in the production of goods and services that are life benefits. Economic growth is usually measured by GDP growth or GDP growth per capita. There is a concept of the efficiency of economic growth, which is the final result of economic growth and represents the extent to which the gross domestic product has grown. The efficiency of economic growth is the achievement of economic costs and is determined by the ratio of GDP growth to expenditure growth" [2].

It is important to study the relationship of the main factors affecting it in the methodological study of the change in the volume of the gross domestic product. Labor and capital were taken as the main factors involved in the creation of the gross domestic product. In order to further accelerate the sustainable growth of the gross domestic product in Uzbekistan, the following measures should be implemented:

firstly, improving the processes of structural transformation of the economy;

secondly, further development of private property and private entrepreneurship in the country;

thirdly, more effective use of labor force in the country;

fourthly, development of new production enterprises based on high technologies and increase of investments;

fifth, modernization of operating capacities and technical and technological renewal of production;

sixth, to fully mobilize all available reserves and opportunities to ensure sustainable economic growth, etc. [3].

According to H. Abdulkasimov, "Economic growth" is an increase in the production volume of the national economy during a certain period (usually one year) in relation to the population or the total economy. Many economists have conducted scientific and practical research on economic growth. Mechanisms of economic growth were studied by them and models of economic growth were created. According to economic theory, economic growth models are currently divided into 3 main groups: Keynesian and neo-Keynesian economic growth models, neoclassical economic growth models, current modern economic growth models[4].

A. Nabiho'jaev, Yu. Sherov and P. According to the Sultanovs, "Economic growth is represented by an increase in the volume of GDP created per capita in the country compared



to the previous year. According to them, the following can be specified as conditions of economic growth:

firstly, the gross domestic product (GDP) produced in the current year should be more than the previous year;

secondly, the rate of GDP growth is higher than the population growth rate, that is, the increase of GDP produced per person" [5].

Russian economist T.A. Agapova, S.F. In the textbooks written by Seregina, "Regardless of nationality and citizenship, all economic units (enterprises, households) engaged in production activities with a center of economic interest in the economic territory of this country, or living in the territory of the country for more than one year, are considered residents"[6] . That is, they are also entities that have a clear role in the economic growth of the country.

Economists of our republic D.K. Akhmedov, A.E. Ishmukhamedov defined in their educational literature that "resources used in the production of gross domestic product are the aggregate of market prices of final goods and services created in the geographical area of the country, regardless of which country they belong to"[9].

According to the author's definition, the main direction of ensuring the country's economic growth is to help the population to be self-employed, it is necessary to further develop the service sector [13].

The experience of foreign countries and the views of scientists show that in order to ensure the economic growth of the country, it is necessary to provide services, develop goods, reform the private property system, and open a wide path to entrepreneurship.

The reason why GDP is called "domestic" is that it is created by the residents of the country. The term "resident" does not mean only legal and natural persons of the country. Because a legal entity of a country is considered a resident of that country if it operates in the territory of another country for more than one year. "Regardless of nationality and citizenship, all economic units (enterprises, households) that have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of this country (engage in production activities or live in the territory of the country for more than one year) are considered residents." Embassies and military bases remain the economic space of the countries to which they belong. It is this aspect that is considered the difference between economic and geographical area in the calculation of GDP.

GDP is calculated in three different ways:

- 1) production method;
- 2) cost method;
- 3) income method.

The size of the GDP indicator calculated by all three methods should be equal to each other, excluding statistical errors. At the same time, all three methods require specific requirements to be followed when calculating the GDP indicator [7].

Research methodology

Statistical, comparison, grouping, analysis and synthesis, economic analysis, abstract logical analysis, analytical analysis, economic mathematical methods were used in the coverage of this article. The data were comparatively analyzed and an attempt was made to clarify the concept of economic growth in a wider and more precise manner. As a result, problems were quickly



identified and scientifically based proposals were made, and scientific conclusions were reached based on observations. As an object of research, the volume of GDP of our country, the main indicators of ensuring economic growth were analyzed.

Analysis and results. In the modern economic theory, the basis of economic growth is usually understood as a long-term increase in the natural level of the real volume of production, which depends on the development of productive forces over a long period of time, and not the short-term development and real increase of the volume of production, which is of natural importance.

Economic growth, in turn, is the main goal, serves to realize basic human interests, improves the standard of living, quality and well-being of the population, and is its economic base.

Based on the limited time frame of the analysis of the economic growth process, it is necessary to distinguish two levels of the goal of economic growth: the change of the main macroeconomic indicators and the change of the standard of living of the population. An important condition for the realization of the long-term goal of economic growth is the integrated development of all economic entities, ensuring that each of them achieves certain strategic goals.

The main indicators of macroeconomic stability of the country are as follows:

1. Economic growth.
2. Full employment.
3. Stability of the price level (inflation).
4. Strong balance of payments.
5. Stability of foreign currency exchange rate.
6. State budget deficit should not exceed three percent of GDP.
7. The problem of income distribution [8].

Increasing the well-being of the population, reducing poverty, comprehensive human development, humanizing the process of work and social life are among the goals of sustainable development of the United Nations until 2030. In recent years, the world economy has achieved an average annual economic growth of 2-2.4 percent[9].

Measures for the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development in the period until 2030 have been developed in the new Uzbekistan, and on this basis, the concept of development of the national economy until 2030 has been adopted in the country. According to it, during this period, the gross domestic product will double and the amount of GDP per capita will increase three times [9]. In order to fulfill the tasks defined in it, it is necessary to develop the theoretical and methodological basis of the analysis of the conditions and factors of the process of intellectualization of economic activity, which leads the economy to long-term sustainable development in the center of attention of scientists and the public, and to improve the system of motivations for the effective use of digital and innovative technologies.

In the current conditions of the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of an effective system of factors for ensuring economic growth not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, is an important condition for achieving sustainable economic growth. In determining such a system, along with the theoretical foundations and



general laws of the development of the world economy, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of the national economy that take into account the current state of development, opportunities and limitations of economic growth.

In the conditions of the pandemic, great attention is being paid to researching the processes of ensuring and stabilizing economic growth, purposeful formation of high quality of development, modernization of production factors and capital structures.

PF-4947 of the President of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PF-5621 of January 10, 2019 "On the Measures of Fundamental Improvement of the State Policy Implementation System in the Field of Economic Development", 2020 Decree No. PF-5953 dated March 2, 2017-2021 on the implementation of the action strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the framework of the state program "Year of development of science, enlightenment and digital economy" serves at a high level in the implementation of these tasks [10].

Finding a solution to the above problems requires consideration of the following tasks[11]:

first, sustainable economic growth, development and revealing their essence;

assessment of the impact of innovations on the economy to eliminate the negative consequences of the global crisis and pandemic and to ensure sustainable economic growth;

secondly, modeling the process of transformation of business entities and enterprises to the digital economy and researching the proportionality of networks;

thirdly, to determine the optimal criteria and sources and gross efficiency of factors of sustainable economic development;

fourthly, proportionality, which ensures more complete satisfaction of the needs of broad sections of the population and more efficient use of resources, provides an optimal ratio between economic sectors;

fifth, taking into account the state of the environment, social problems and the state of international relations;

sixthly, sustainable economic growth comes from the grounds of its provision, on the one hand, and from restrictions in this area, on the other hand.

The level of achievement of the set goal is determined by the effectiveness of quantitative and qualitative criteria of the system of economic growth factors. As a quantitative criterion of the effectiveness of the system of economic growth factors, the provision of stable growth rates of GDP can be used.

In order to give a complete description of the concept of economic growth, in our opinion, it is necessary to take into account a number of situations that are required by the general methods of economic theory.

First, since economic growth is related to many important concepts of economic theory, a systematic approach to defining it is necessary.

Secondly, determining the essence of economic growth should be consistent with the requirements of scientific abstraction. Because here, some complications arise related to the categorization of economic growth arising from the situation of general and private problems.



Therefore, in the study of economic growth, a special abstraction approach with a certain depth is required.

The fact is that, for the reasons stated above, economic growth cannot be abstracted to the level of categories that do not have the same meaningful quantification. Since economic growth is a phenomenon characteristic of all economic systems, it is necessary to first of all take a content approach in its study. For this reason, giving only a purely quantitative description of the content of economic growth is an obvious shortcoming. Based on this situation, it can be said that the use of the abstraction method here is very appropriate and appropriate.

In the context of the implementation of the Strategy of Actions adopted in 2017 in our republic, increasing the competitiveness of the country, increasing its economic potential, wide introduction of innovations and rational use of resources based on these are the factors of forming the digital economy. Because the problem of wide application of digital technologies in management, introduction of electronic government system in our country is based on the recognition of multiple options and alternatives of social development.

When analyzing the rate of economic growth, it is important to pay more attention to its criteria and, above all, to quality indicators. Such growth should serve the structural changes in our economy, its consistent and stable development, raise the standard of living of our people, in a word, improve our practical life. Therefore, economic growth is expressed directly in the increase of the amount of the gross regional product in absolute terms and per capita and at the expense of the unit of economic resource costs, as well as in the improvement of its quality and composition.

The concept of development until 2030 is the main program that determines the important long-term goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the region, directions for ensuring sustainable growth rates of the economy, the main sources and factors of development, competitive opportunities and advantages. It shows ways to develop current and medium-term programs and forecasts for comprehensive development of the regions, deep structural change and diversification of the region's economy.

It is appropriate to use recursive and exogenous multinational econometric growth models in forecasting the dynamics of sustainable economic development. Macroeconomic exogenous models allow determining the role of investment and innovation in ensuring economic growth in the region, modeling the proportional and stable development of the gross regional product composition based on sectors and expanded reproduction indicators, taking into account that the analyzed economic process is free from the influence of random factors.

Conclusions and suggestions

In conclusion, it can be said that it is recommended to consider the following as important factors of sustainable economic growth in our country:

first, creating an institutional environment and state support conducive to sustainable economic growth;

secondly, to improve the institutional mechanisms of attracting domestic and foreign investments for further deepening of structural reforms in economic sectors;

thirdly, to activate the processes of further liberalization and modernization of the economy;

fourth, expansion of localization processes in economic sectors;



fifth, by supporting small business and private entrepreneurship and by expanding the privileges and incentives given to them, to attract the main layer of the population to economic activity;

sixth, liberalization of the system of sale and purchase of material and technical resources and finished products;

seventh, to further reduce the intervention of state control bodies in the financial activities of enterprises, and other.

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