



Sustainable Development and Growth of the National Economy

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Abstract: In this article, the national economy, some definitions given to it, and the development of the economy of Uzbekistan along with the economy of the world countries in the current period of development, stable growth and the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and some literature are studied. All the given opinions and information are aimed at stabilization and liberalization of the economy.

Key words: National economy, social economy, country's economy, macroeconomic stability, economic growth, sustainable economic growth.

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Introduction:

National economy is a form of existence of social economy; the historically formed or fundamentally renewed, changing and developing property and other socio-economic relations of the country, the nation (peoples) living in the state territory, the system of economic activity fields, industries, organizations, enterprises, territories and regions conditioned by them and having local characteristics. A national economic system that is as free from external market influences as possible. The national economy is an integrated economy that includes all industries and sectors, micro- and macro-level economies, functional economy, and many infrastructures. The structure of the national economy is the result of the development of the social division of labor.

The main goal of the development of the national economy is to ensure optimal living conditions for all members of society in the process of economic growth. Realization of this goal is the rational use of limited economic resources, elimination of inflation and unemployment, solving social problems. Currently, there are countries not only in Europe, but also in East Asia with developed national economies and able to join the world community. It should not be a secret or news to anyone that a unique democratic, market-based national economy is being formed in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. Implementation of the state policy that can ensure the innovative development of the national economy at the time of its development is quite complex and at the same time among the tasks that are urgent and inevitable for Uzbekistan. In the current era of innovative

technologies and digitization, scientists and businessmen in the field of industry are distinguished by the fact that their views on managing and determining the business activities of enterprises are not developed enough, or they are not developed enough, because they distinguish only two main aspects of it: socio-economic management and economic activity. performance management.

In particular, it is said that the priority task of the Development Strategy for 2022-2026 is to increase GDP per capita by developing the real sector of the economy¹. It is the third direction of this strategy - "Development of the national economy, its growth rates at the level of the requirements of the times" - the priorities set in the "Strategy of Actions" for 2017-2021. it can be said that it is the successor of the reforms started within the priority lines of economic development and liberalization. Further development of the economy aimed at rapidly increasing the share of highly processed, high value-added finished products in the structure of the country's economy and exports is an important factor in ensuring long-term stable economic growth in Uzbekistan.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, in his report at the extended meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on January 14, 2017, stated that "Further strengthening of macroeconomic stability and maintaining high rates of economic growth, including ensuring that the State budget is balanced at all levels, the national currency and the price level in the domestic market are stable "providing is our most important priority".135 A.SH. According to Bekmurodov and UV Gafurov, "Economic growth is directly expressed in the increase of the amount of the gross domestic 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." According to the economist A. Mominov: Economic growth means an increase in direct gross domestic product (GDP) and its value per capita. If the goal is to assess the economic potential of the country, then the figures of GDP growth are used. The main goal of the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is to include various sectors of the economy. In entrepreneurship, it can be done through industrial development.

In the process of sustainable economic development, small business and private entrepreneurship are of particular importance, because it ensures the creation of new jobs and bringing additional income to the budget. Nowadays, the entire world economy cannot be imagined without small business. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, small business and private entrepreneurship have a great role in the development of the economy. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship is related to the characteristics of the local region. Social, demographic and availability of resources in the region have an impact on determining the regional characteristics of business. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan has gone through certain stages from the years of independence to the present day. In this regard, several normative documents and legal bases have been created. In the 29th goal of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, it is determined to create conditions for the establishment of business activities and the formation of a permanent source of income, to increase the share of entrepreneurship in GDP to 80% and the share of exports to 60%. Opening of 200 new industrial zones in the regions and development of the business incubator system, support of entrepreneurship in the regions, reduction of unemployment and poverty are separately defined. In all countries of the world, small business and private entrepreneurship is the foundation of the national economy. One of the economic importance of small business development is to ensure quantitative increase of the country's GDP.

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. M. 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "YANGI O'ZBEKISTONNING TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYASI" to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 28.01.2022 yildagi PF-60-son

Indeed, small business and private entrepreneurship is becoming an industry that fills the domestic market with local goods and services, supplies large enterprises with details and parts, and increases the country's export potential. This can be seen from the fact that the country is increasing its position in the export potential. The role of small business in foreign economic activity is gradually increasing. Small business is becoming the most important sector in the country's economy. The importance of small business in agriculture, trade, household services, catering, hotel and tourism activities is very large. In recent times, as a result of modernization of industrial sectors, technical and technological changes in production, structural changes and diversification in industry, industrial sectors are also developing in rural areas. The role of small business in industrial production is growing year by year. The share of small businesses in the food industry, processing industry, and light industry is high.

The size of the main indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship in economic sectors

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Industry (billion soums)	61367.8	87962.0	83344.2	103020.8	121719.2	142611.7
Construction (billion soums)	22469.4	37451.7	53960.9	63866.6	77762.0	93620.8
Employment (thousand people)	10541.5	10128.8	19318.9	9865.7	10070.7	10222.9
Exports (million US dollars)	2759.3	3810.8	4714.8	3100.9	3711.2	5696.2
Imports (million US dollars)	7511.9	10916.2	14972.2	10943.3	12389.0	15154.1
Trade (billion soums)	92973.0	114896.4	138920.7	164106.1	204787.4	253573.4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (billion soums)	152010.5	191759.2	219466.9	253238.2	307280.2	347222.0
Services (billion soums)	69212.7	84433.4	103106.6	114052.7	144812.7	173157.7
Shipping (million tons)	548.8	611.7	641.0	638.9	678.9	588.1
Freight turnover (million ton km)	10444.4	11657.7	12152.3	12304.6	13108.1	14394.9
Passenger traffic (million passengers)	5037.5	5242.6	5345.0	4904.8	5237.6	5606.0
Passenger turnover (mln pass km)	111435.0	115335.2	117412.7	107766.7	114681.5	123882.5

We can see that there has been a 5-10-fold increase in some indicators, and a 200-300-fold increase in others. Especially in industry, construction, trade, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, there have been significant positive changes and the activation of entrepreneurs. An important factor in assessing the "health" of the country's economy is the efficient operation of small business entities, which is an indicator of its flexibility and ability to adapt to constantly changing economic situations. In January-March 2022, the number of newly established small business entities decreased by 2,835 compared to the corresponding period of 2021. It can be seen that this indicator decreased by 1367 in industry, 693 in trade, 517 in construction, and 178 in accommodation and catering services.

Regionally, the largest number of small business entities are located in the city of Tashkent (20.3%), Tashkent (9.5%), Samarkand (9.0%), Fergana (8.6%) and Andijan (7.7%) operate in the regions. More than 50 percent of the total number of small business entities are operating in these regions. In the regions, the largest share of small business in GDP was observed in Surkhandarya

(75.8%), Jizzakh (75.5%) and Bukhara (72%) regions, and the lowest share in Navoi (23.5%) region. The number of small business entities operating in January-March 2022 was 13.4 units per 1000 inhabitants. Factors affecting the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship include:

- Decrease in the tendency of enterprises to expand;
- Reduction of employees in large-scale production;
- Increase in the pace of opening new enterprises, etc.

Support of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country is carried out mainly in the following directions:

- to create a more favorable business environment in our country and its regions, to strengthen the priority of private ownership;
- to further simplify the procedures for establishing small enterprises and registering small enterprises and entrepreneurs;
- creation of more favorable conditions for tax and other payments for small business and private entrepreneurship and providing benefits;
- further improvement of the mechanism of granting loans to small business and private business entities, increasing their volume;
- attraction of foreign investments in small business development.

On the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, necessary decisions, laws, decrees and similar legal-regulatory documents have been adopted to support small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and they are being implemented. At the same time, two funds were established for the purpose of encouraging entrepreneurial activities: funds for the development of entrepreneurship, and funds for the development of small businesses. From January 1, 2023, the rate of value added tax for entrepreneurs will be reduced from the current 15 percent to 12 percent, and from July 1, 2022, the application of increased tax rates to empty buildings and unused land will be canceled, and entrepreneurs In this way, it was announced that the previously overestimated debts of 2 trillion soums will be waived.

In short, every country strives for sustainable economic growth. So, we can know based on the above discussed and expressed opinions and researches that what we saw above, the "Strategy of Actions" and its logical successor, the "Strategy of Development" are also aimed at the development and further improvement of the national economy, like other areas. . It should be noted that achieving economic growth and ensuring its pace is stable and at an acceptable level is one of the priority tasks not only for Uzbekistan, but for all countries of the world. Because the indicator of economic growth is one of the main indicators that determine the strength of the country and the well-being of the population. In a word, all economic reforms implemented are aimed at only one goal - to increase the welfare of the population, improve the way of life and please our people.

Many favorable opportunities are being created in our country for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and it can be said that both material and moral support is provided to those who have just started entrepreneurship. At the same time, the allocation of financial resources aimed at creating a convenient financing system for entrepreneurs, for example, 20 trillion soums will be directed to small business projects, and in addition, attracting funds from international financial institutions to commercial banks is a clear example.

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