

# Analysis of Indicators of Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract-** Today Uzbekistan's economy is growing at a high rate and macroeconomic balance is ensured, structural changes and modernization of production, technical and technological updating are being continued consistently. In this paper has been analysed of indicators of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords-** Indicators, socio-economic development, GDP, economics, income, small business.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today, the achievement of a high level of economic security based on the market economy by developed countries is, without a doubt, realized with the help of a stable social structure - the middle class.

The debate about the middle class, that is, the debate about who enters the middle class and according to what criteria they are defined, has a long history. In the works of the thinkers of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece, it was said that there is a "high" and "low" class and some "middle" level.

Aristotle was one of the first to use the concept of "middle class" in relation to society. He mentioned some specific features of the "middle class". In particular, Aristotle spoke about the rationality of the middle class and its role in ensuring the stability of the state.[1]

Ideas close to today's modern interpretation of the middle class appeared in the United States in the 19th century, and in Europe a few decades later. It should be noted that the history of the study of the middle class has already become the subject of several special studies. A history of the middle class in the United States

and a detailed review of the factors influencing its emergence is given in the works of M.Archer and Dj.Blau.[2]

In particular, they studied the activities of certain professional groups - artisans, petty bourgeois or "white-collar workers" and emphasized that these groups were equal groups of the American middle class formed at that time. Archer and Blau cited the change in the nature of occupations as the main factor of the middle class, that is, the development of small businesses with the same lifestyle.

Assessing the middle class in France in 1939, Halbwachs listed three main groups of the population belonging to this class - artisans, officials, and servants. In addition, he included health workers, literary representatives, and small businessmen in the middle class.[3]

The uniqueness of his views at that time was that he studied not only the aspects of material security in assessing the middle class, but also paid attention to certain socio-professional groups.

Ensuring economic security means satisfying the needs of individuals, society, and the state, which enable their consistent development. [4]

## 2. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis of statistical data shows that in 2023, as in previous years, high growth rates are ensured in the socio-economic development of our republic. This can be seen by comparing the main macroeconomic indicators describing socio-economic development over the years.

The average annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP) in our country was equal to 4.1% in 2000-2003, and 7.8% in 2004-2007. During the world financial and economic crisis, economic growth in many foreign countries dropped significantly. Meanwhile, in Uzbekistan, this figure was 8.1% in 2009, 7.1% in 2010, and 4.4% in 2017. In general, in 2000 (3,255.6 billion soums), in 2017 (317,476.4 billion soums), in 2023 (1,066,569.0 billion soums), the volume of GDP in our country increased by almost 327.6 times in 2023 compared to 2000. Despite the regular increase in the population of our republic, these growth rates ensured an increase in GDP production per capita. If the population increased by 14.4% in 2010 compared to 2000, the GDP per capita in 2023 increased by 1.7 times compared to 2010.

As a result of the deepening of economic reforms aimed at creating a favorable business environment, modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, the economy of our country began to demonstrate

high and stable growth rates of 7-9 percent annually since 2004.

**Table 1 The composition of sectors of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan (at current prices, billion soums)**

	2000y.	2005 y.	2010 y.	2017 y.	2023 y.	of 2023 Change compared to 2000, (+,-)
I. GDP, total	<b>3 255,6</b>	<b>15 923,4</b>	<b>78 936,6</b>	<b>317 476,4</b>	<b>1 066 569,0</b>	<b>1 063 313,4</b>
gross value added	2 848,0	14 233,3	69 473,0	282 684,4	1 008 423,1	1 005 575,1
net taxes on products	407,6	1 690,1	9 463,6	34 792,0	58 145,9	57 738,3
II. Gross value added	<b>2 848,0</b>	<b>14 233,3</b>	<b>69 473,0</b>	<b>282 684,4</b>	<b>1 008 423,1</b>	<b>1 005 575,1</b>
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	<b>978,5</b>	<b>4 192,8</b>	<b>21 251,3</b>	<b>90 983,9</b>	<b>245 222,5</b>	<b>244 244,0</b>
industry (including construction)	<b>658,6</b>	<b>4 142,0</b>	<b>16 757,9</b>	<b>74 799,0</b>	<b>325 378,4</b>	<b>324 719,8</b>
industry	462,4	3 370,9	12 997,3	59 570,4	262 824,2	262 361,8
construction	196,2	771,1	3 760,6	15 228,6	62 554,2	62 358,0
services	<b>1 210,9</b>	<b>5 898,5</b>	<b>31 463,8</b>	<b>116 901,5</b>	<b>437 822,2</b>	<b>436 611,3</b>
shopping, living and dining services	351,6	1 400,2	5 982,7	21 540,6	72 382,4	72 030,8
transportation and storage, information and communication	250,6	1 676,7	7 337,8	25 305,5	77 833,1	77 582,5
other service industries	608,7	2 821,6	18 143,3	70 055,4	<b>287 606,7</b>	<b>286 998,0</b>

As can be seen from the table, the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023 compared to 2000 will be 1,063,313.4 billion. increased to 1,066,569.0 billion soums. amounted to soum. The volume of gross added value is 1,005,575.1 billion, respectively. increased to 1,008,423.1 billion soums. amounted to soum. In order to achieve such positive results, it is necessary to take into account the activities of networks. In this regard, in 2023 compared to 2000, 262,361.8 bln. soums, agriculture 244 244.0 bln. 62,358.0 billion soums in construction. 436,611.3 billion soums and in the service sector. increased to 262,824.2 billion soums, respectively. 262,824.5 billion soums. 62,554.2 billion soums. soums and 437,822.2 bln. was equal to soum.

The analysis of the main factors and sources of economic growth shows that over the last 10 years, the high growth rate of the economy has been 1.4 times in agriculture (average annual growth for 2013-2023 - 3.7 times), in industry - 1.7 times (5.7 %), in construction - 3.0 times (11.6%), in services - 1.9 times (6.5%), provided due to growth.

The creation of a favorable business environment, the wide attraction of investments ensured not only an increase in the rate of economic growth, but also important qualitative changes in the structure of the economy. As a result of the consistent implementation of the policy on structural changes, the composition of the country's economy has been diversified.

During the years of independence, as a result of the further expansion of the development potential of the industrial sector and the service sector, the share of agriculture in the GDP (from 32.4 percent in 1995 to 24.3 percent in 2023) gradually decreased. At the same time, the decrease in the share of agriculture in GDP occurred against the background of positive average annual growth rates of agricultural products.

As a result of the adoption of measures on diversification, modernization, technical and technological renewal of the industrial network, the increase in the total volume of industrial production and the increase of the share of industry (including construction) in GDP from 27.8 percent in 1995 to 32.3 percent in 2023 were ensured.

At the same time, the development of the service sector is one of the important factors of the growth of the country's economy, employment and income of the population. As a result of the consistent implementation of measures to reform the service sector, this sector has become the fastest growing sector of the economy in a short period of time.

The development of the economy of our country, first of all, consists in increasing the well-being of the population, improving the living conditions, and a number of positive activities are currently being carried out in this regard. As a clear example of this, measures to increase the income of the population, improve the quality of education and healthcare services, and provide housing should be cited. This leads to the improvement of the material condition of the population and an increase in the quality of life.

In this regard, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states:

- ensuring comprehensive and effective use of natural, mineral and raw materials, industry, agriculture, tourism and labor potential of each region for rapid socio-economic development, increase of people's living standards and incomes;

- modernization and diversification of the regional economy at the expense of expanding the scale, reducing the difference in the level of socio-economic development of the regions, first of all, by increasing the industrial and export potential, determined the priority tasks for the rapid development of the compared districts and cities.

It shows that these tasks are relevant not only in urban areas, but also in remote regions, and it is one of the urgent problems of theoretically and methodologically in-depth study of issues related to raising the standard of living of the population in order to effectively use the country's opportunities, as well as the development of scientifically based proposals in this regard.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the country, it can be observed that along with the increase in the number of the population, the possibilities of improving the well-being of the population are also increasing year by year. In this regard, it is worth noting that the structure of the income of the population in our country, especially the income from small business and private entrepreneurship, is increasing, and the policy aimed at encouraging labor, increasing wages, and increasing the income of the population, as well as socially oriented policy, is of great importance.

As a result of the implementation of the above-mentioned projects created by the state and which should be implemented, thousands of specialists got new jobs in all regions of our country only in preschool educational institutions. First of all, this shows that the state protects human interests in every way.

In addition to this, the state carries out a policy of gradually increasing the income of the population. In 2017-2021, the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the issue of improving the social protection and health care system of the population, increasing the social and political activity of women as a priority direction of the development of the social sphere. In particular, special emphasis has been placed on providing mandatory social guarantees to the population, social protection of the needy stratum of the population, strengthening state support for the elderly and disabled persons, improving social services, and developing public-private partnerships in providing social services to the population.

As a result of the implementation of targeted measures aimed at supporting small business and entrepreneurial entities in our country, the share of the population's income from small business is increasing year by year (Figure 2.2).

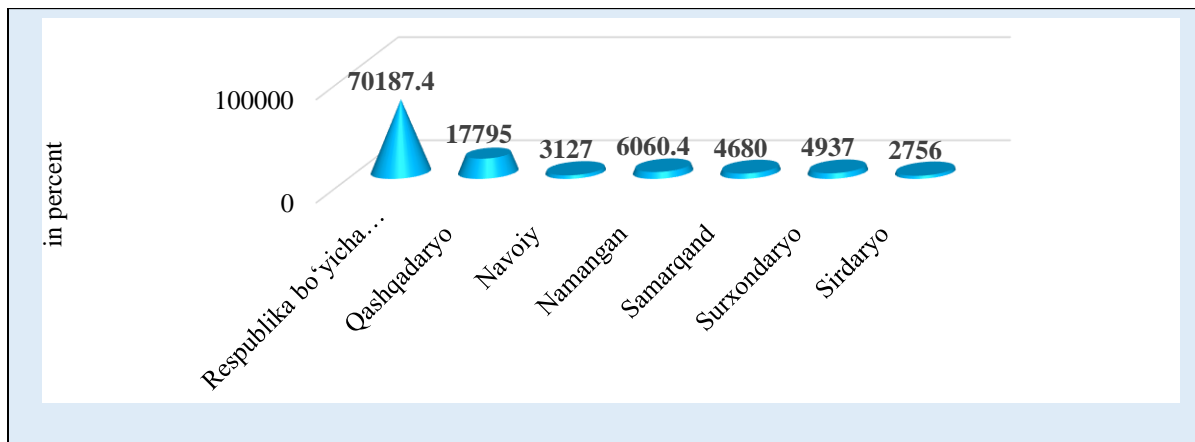


Figure 1. The share of income from small business in the total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Based on the data in the picture, it can be seen that the share of income from small business in the total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 55.2 percent in 2016, and it increased by 8.1 percent compared to 2010. This, in turn, shows that special attention is being paid to guaranteeing the development of the private sector, which plays an important role in improving the employment and well-being of the population, preventing unreasonable interference in the activities of business entities, and creating all-round convenience for free and effective business.

In particular, giving wide freedom to small business and private entrepreneurship, radically reducing the intervention of state bodies in their activities, ensuring the early prevention of violations, increasing the effectiveness of their prevention, and preventing violations as an important priority of state policy in the field of further development of business activities and the first-level task of state bodies not for nothing. In conclusion, it should be noted that in assessing the standard of living of the population, their living conditions, standards, the provision of the population with prosperous and modern housing, the development and beautification of the environment in which people live, the presence of the necessary infrastructure and its effectiveness, the provision of quality consumer goods to the population are also determined. Also, taking into account important indicators such as the supply of goods produced in the country, education based on modern requirements and enjoying the health care system, gives the opportunity to more fully summarize the living standards of the population.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the monetary income of the current period, which remains after the deduction of mandatory payments and contributions, as the monetary income at disposal. Incomes from private households (in monetary and natural forms) play an important role in the formation of income, their volume is calculated according to the following principle generally accepted in the system of national accounts: the value of goods and services used in its production is subtracted from the cost of production.

A large part of the sectors of housing and communal economy, passenger transport, road industry, healthcare and cultural institutions depends on the state, republican, local and city budgets and the quality of work of the relevant local authorities. Therefore, the large volume of this part is a social transfer in a natural form, and it is correct to include it in the gross income of the population.

As a result of the measures implemented by our government to further increase the incomes and living standards of the population, and to provide social support to the citizens, it is evident that the per capita incomes, wages and pensions have consistently increased in recent years.

According to the data presented below, it is possible to observe the year-on-year growth trends of per capita income, wages and pensions in 2000-2017. But in recent years, the growth rates of wages and pensions, which are the main sources of income, have decreased, which has also affected the general income of the population.

Table 2: Information on the income, wages and pensions of the population of the republic in 2000-2017

Indicator name	2000 y.	2005 y.	2010 y.	2016 y.	2017 y.	2023 y.	Change in 2017 compared to 2000, (+,-)
I. Total income per capita, in thousand soums	96,4	371,8	1668,1	4565,2	5800,0		5703,6
II. Annual average nominal salary, thousand soums	13,5	81,5	504,8	1293,8	1457,8	4561,9	1444,3
III. The specified average amount of pension (at the end of the year), in thousand soums	7,4	31,7	171,9	494,2	567,3		559,9

Source: author's development based on data from the Statistics Agency

Over the past period, per capita incomes have steadily increased, and according to 2017 data, incomes have increased 60.2 times in real terms compared to their 2000 level. Also, during this period, the average wages and pensions amount to 1469.2 bln. soums and 559.9 billion it was observed that it increased to soum.

In turn, according to the data of 2017, the share of income from labor activity in the composition of income is about 70.0 percent (69.9 percent in 2010), the share of income received in the form of transfer is 24.8 percent (19.5 percent in 2016), from property the share of revenues was 4.2 percent (2.4 percent in 2010), and the share of revenues from self-produced services for personal consumption was 2.4 percent (1.8 percent in 2010). The implementation of targeted

measures aimed at increasing the employment of the population by creating new jobs appears as the main factor for the increase in the share of income from work.

Also, as a result of the implementation of targeted measures aimed at supporting small business and entrepreneurial entities, the share of the population's income from small business increased year by year and reached 68.8 percent in 2017. In general, any changes implemented in our country, implemented reforms, adopted decisions and decrees are important because they are primarily aimed at increasing the well-being of the population and improving living conditions.

Although the nominal growth rate of total income per capita was not less than 10 percent in all regions, structurally, the highest per capita income corresponds to Tashkent city and Navoi region.

Positive changes are observed in the distribution of incomes during the period under study. The Gini coefficient, which reflects the equal distribution of income among population groups, decreased from 0.39 in 2000 to 0.26 in 2016. This, in turn, indicates a significant reduction in population stratification in terms of per capita income.

At the same time as the income of the population is increasing, conditions are being created for the effective use of these incomes due to the localization of consumer goods and the increase in their production, expanding the types of services to the population. Also, the structure of consumer spending of the population is being optimized year by year, spending on food products is stabilizing, and the share of spending on non-food and services is increasing. This can also be seen in the graph below.

Despite the fact that the average number of the permanent population of the republic increased by 29.2 percent in 2000-2016, the regular growth of the income of the population during the last 16 years ensured the strengthening of financial capabilities and the increase in the volume of consumption of basic food products by the population. In particular, by the end of 2016, vegetables - 277.2 kilograms, fruits - 148.8 kilograms, eggs - 213.6, meat and meat products - 44.4 kilograms, milk and milk products - 279.6 liters, potatoes - 56 .4 kilograms, sugar - 32.4 kilograms, vegetable oil - 24.0 kilograms.

It should be noted that in the early years of our independence, grain, meat and meat products, dairy products, potatoes and other products needed for consumption were imported, but today, as a result of the rapid development of the production of these products, they not only meet the needs of our people, but are exported to many foreign countries. .

In 2000–2016, meat and meat products from the main food products in the volume of consumption per capita 1.3 times, dairy products 1.7 times, eggs 4.5 times, vegetables and fruits 2.2 times, potatoes 1.6 times, sugar and confectionery 2 times, fruits and berries 3.5 times, and vegetable oil increased by 2 times.

It is also worth noting that there are qualitative changes in the level and composition of the supply of durable goods to the population, the most important aspect is that during the years 2000-2017, most of such consumer goods are produced in our republic today.

In particular, by the end of 2017, the level of provision of personal cars to every 100 households reached 43. Also, the number of television sets per 100 households is 153, which is 1.7 times higher than in 2000. Also, refrigerators and freezers - 102 units (1.2-fold increase), air conditioners - 34 units (3.0-fold increase), electric vacuum cleaners - 54 units (1.8-fold increase), washing machines - 80 units (1.8-fold increase).

In addition, personal computers, i.e. desktop computers, portable computers (laptops, netbooks), tablets and other portable computers, as well as mobile phones, are rapidly entering the lives of the population, and the capabilities of these tools are expanding day by day, and communication for the population, has created an opportunity to actively participate in social life, as well as to exchange information and quickly learn about the news of the world.

According to the final data of 2016, there were 49 personal computers per 100 households (in 2000, this figure was 0.2 pcs.

By the end of 2017, there were 246 mobile phones per 100 households, that is, 2.5 per household, increasing by 13.6 times.

According to the obtained data, based on the level of the population's well-being, it can be concluded that there is still a need for electric vacuum cleaners, washing machines, computers, and air conditioners among the goods needed in the daily life of the population. On the other hand, the data indicate that there is a large unoccupied consumer market for enterprises producing such goods and organizations importing goods from foreign countries in our republic.

In short, in the assessment of the standard of living of the population, the per capita income, the structural change of expenses, the consumption of basic food products and the supply of long-term goods, as well as the living conditions and standards, the provision of the population with prosperous and modern housing, the population's residence important indicators such as development and beautification of the environment, availability of the necessary

infrastructure and its effectiveness, education based on modern requirements and satisfaction with the health care system are used.

### **3. CONCLUSIONS**

As a result of the reforms implemented in the country, it can be observed that along with the increase in the number of the population, the possibilities of improving its well-being are also increasing year by year. In this regard, it is worth noting that the structure of the population's income in our country, especially the income from small business and private entrepreneurship, is increasing, and the policy aimed at encouraging labor, increasing wages and increasing the income of the population, and socially oriented policy is of great importance.

The development of the economy of our country, first of all, consists in increasing the well-being of the population, and a number of positive activities are currently being carried out in this regard. In particular, measures to increase population income, improve the quality of education and healthcare services, and provide housing should be mentioned. This leads to the improvement of the material condition of the population and an increase in the quality of life.

Based on the results of the research, it should be noted that according to the data of 2017, the share of income from labor activity in the structure of income is about 70.0 percent (69.9 percent in 2010), the share of income received in the form of transfer is 24.8 percent (19.5 percent in 2016), The share of income from property is 4.2 percent (in 2010

2.4 percent), and the share of income from self-produced services for personal consumption was 2.4 percent (1.8 percent in 2010). It is appropriate to consider the implementation of targeted measures aimed at increasing the employment of the population by creating new jobs as the main factor for the increase in the share of income from work.

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