

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND THE PROBLEMS OFF INCREASING IT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of Gross National Product (GNP) in the economy, its impact on national development, and the challenges related to increasing GNP in Uzbekistan. The article also analyzes the importance of economic reforms, entrepreneurship development, export growth, and the introduction of innovative technologies in achieving economic growth.

Keywords: Gross National Product, economy, national income, export, entrepreneurship, investment, industry, economic growth, innovation, production.

In today's era of globalization, the economic power of every country is determined by its production capacity, national income, and the welfare of its population. Therefore, Gross National Product (GNP) is considered one of the most important indicators of a country's economy. GNP refers to the total value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country within a certain period of time. This indicator plays a significant role in determining the level of economic development, the living standards of the population, and the country's position in the global economy. Today, Uzbekistan pays great attention to developing its economy and increasing the volume of GNP. As a result of ongoing economic reforms, sectors such as industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, tourism, and services are developing steadily. In particular, the establishment of new enterprises, the introduction of modern technologies, and the creation of broad opportunities for entrepreneurship have a positive impact on economic growth. In recent years, special attention has also been paid to supporting small businesses and private entrepreneurship, which has become an important factor in increasing GNP. Entrepreneurship creates new jobs, increases household income, and supplies the domestic market with quality products. In addition, attracting foreign investments, expanding export volumes, and establishing modern manufacturing enterprises are considered essential factors of economic development. However, there are several problems in

further increasing GNP. One of the main issues is unemployment and the shortage of qualified specialists. The lack of knowledgeable and experienced professionals who meet modern requirements negatively affects production efficiency in certain sectors. Moreover, insufficient infrastructure development in some regions, as well as problems related to electricity and transportation systems, limit economic activity. Another important issue is the low share of finished products in exports. If the country exports not only raw materials but also processed, high-quality, and competitive products, national income will increase significantly. Therefore, introducing innovative technologies into production, improving product quality, and establishing production that meets international standards are among the most important tasks. Furthermore, corruption, excessive bureaucratic barriers, and certain economic difficulties may negatively affect GNP growth. For this reason, liberalizing the economy, creating favorable conditions for investors, and ensuring the rule of law are of great importance. In order to increase GNP, it is necessary to improve the education system, train young people in modern professions, and develop science and innovation. Skilled and educated personnel are the main driving force of any country's development. In addition, applying modern technologies in agriculture, modernizing industry, and developing

environmentally friendly production can greatly contribute to economic growth. In conclusion, Gross National Product is one of the most important indicators determining the economic strength of a country. In Uzbekistan, it is essential to gradually eliminate existing problems, continue economic reforms consistently, and increase production efficiency in order to raise GNP. Only through a strong economy can public welfare and national development be achieved.

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