

**STATISTICAL METHODS OF DISCRIMINATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS**

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Annotation

This article examines the factors influencing the sustainable economic growth of our country. The share of the regions in the country's GDP was analyzed and appropriate conclusions were made. Also, based on the opinions of economists, authorship of some economic terms is given. It was recommended to use some economic terms in determining the macroeconomic stability of our country.

Keywords: gross domestic product, economic growth, macroeconomic stability, gross regional product, gross national product.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been ensuring stable economic growth, and the government has set new priorities to strengthen it. As the President noted, "The main tasks are to ensure macroeconomic stability, curb inflation, de-monopolize the industry, abolish state pricing and eliminate the 'shadow economy'" [1].

Today, the implementation of economic reforms in the country is one of the priorities of socio-economic policy. is important. One of the five priorities of the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan is "Institutional and structural reforms aimed at further development and liberalization of the economy, strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, modernization and accelerated development of agriculture, reducing state participation in the economy. Actively attract foreign investment in sectors and regions of the economy through the protection of private property rights and strengthening its priority position, stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, integrated and balanced socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, improving the investment climate attraction "[2].

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

In developed economies, large-scale research is being conducted to assess the size of the shadow economy. These studies mainly examine the negative aspects of the shadow economy, its impact on economic development, the increase in crime and trafficking in goods, as well as the factors that create it.

H. According to Abdulkasimov, "The shadow economy exists in any economic system. Traditionally, the scientific electronic journal "Statistical Bulletin of Uzbekistan" of the Institute for Advanced Training and Statistical Research under the State Statistics Committee of the shadow economy without surveillance. In 2021, No. 4 is part of the economy, which

represents all economic activities that do not comply with the current system of statistical observations or other information resources of the state and society”[3].

Russian economists T.A. Agapova, S.F. In the textbooks written by Seregina, "all economic units (enterprises, households), regardless of nationality and citizenship, which have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of the country (engaged in production activities or residing in the country for more than a year) are residents" [4].

Economists of the Republic DK Akhmedov, AE Ishmukhamedov in their textbooks wrote that an indicator is the part that is not reflected in the gross domestic product (formal economy) ”[5].

Hidden economic activity is mainly latent, that is, it has a hidden nature, and the methods of its implementation are characterized by constant variability, complexity, and the fact that it is carried out through different schemes. This means that they are difficult to identify and expose.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the scientific and practical study of the factors influencing the economic growth of the country, scientific conclusions were formed on the basis of statistical data, selective determination, theoretical, philosophical, objective approach, the use of methods of economic analysis. Based on the data collected, methods such as a systematic and logical approach were used effectively.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The shadow economy is not only a complex socio-economic reality, which includes economic and social structures, economic mynocabatlap in society, but also, above all, to satisfy the individual and group interests of those who make up part of the country's population, ie to obtain large amounts of additional income. criminal use of state and non-state property, as well as economic wealth, entrepreneurial ability, concealing from the management and control of state bodies. It is inextricably linked to the formal economy and is an integral part of it. Every covert activity is radically different. Therefore, in order to solve the problems of the shadow economy, it is necessary to specify its main areas and segments [6].

Three criteria are used to distinguish between the types of clandestine activities: their connection with the "white" ("first", official) economy, and the subjects and objects of economic activity. In this context, the shadow economy can be divided into three sectors (Table 1):

- "Second" ("white collar"),
- “Gray” (“informal”);
- “Black” (“secret”) hidden economy.

Although the study and analysis of the shadow economy has been going on for about half a century, scientists and analysts still do not have a single approach to its analysis. For example, in English sources, terms such as "informal economy", "underground economy", "shadow economy", "black economy" can be found, and these terms have different meanings in different researchers [7].

Table 1 Criteria for differentiation of the shadow economy

The main characters	The "second" hidden economy	The "gray" hidden economy	The "black" shadow economy
Subjects	Official ("white") economic sector managers	Informal bands	Professional criminals
Objects	Redistribution of income without production	Production of ordinary goods and services	Production of prohibited and deficient goods and services
Relation to the "white" economy	It is inseparable from the "white" economy	Relatively free	The "white" economy is autonomous

But in general, the impact of the shadow economy on society is more negative than positive. The 'second' and 'black' types of the shadow economy do the most damage. On the one hand, the social income is redistributed in favor of a relatively small number of privileged groups (bureaucrats, mafia). On the other hand, the centralized management system of the economy is disrupted: the additions create a false sense of well-being in the government, when in fact deep reforms are needed; 'Hidden' employment means that the government's efforts to create new jobs will not lead to a reduction in unemployment, but will increase the budget deficit. The development of any form of the shadow economy undermines economic ethics. If these trends deepen too much, people will begin to lose sight of the generally accepted 'rules of the game' (general order), living under the slogan 'anything is possible', resulting in a society of chaos and instability [8].

A "road map" for the implementation of measures to reduce the share of the "shadow economy" has been developed, according to which the tasks are:

- Implementation of structural changes in the economy aimed at reducing clandestine turnover;
- Wide introduction and marking of digital technologies in industries and sectors of the economy;
- Increase the volume of cashless payments in the economy; increase the popularity of banking services;
- Improving the mechanisms for identifying "hidden economy" entities; introduction of an effective system to reduce the share of the "shadow economy" in foreign trade;
- Organize large-scale advocacy work to reduce the share of the "shadow economy".

In relation to formal economic activity, the internal hidden economy, that is, the avoidance of taxes and fees within the activity and the symmetrical conduct of an activity: it is possible to observe a parallel shadow economy, the calculation of the statistical value of which involves certain studies.

According to the stages of production, we can divide the shadow economy into clandestine production, clandestine distribution, clandestine exchange, clandestine consumption. It should be noted that the interaction of large business entities in the implementation of covert distribution is often observed. Nowadays, according to market types, the scale of the shadow economy in the financial market is increasing. The main reason for this is the decentralization of the control system in the financial markets.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Achieving macroeconomic stability is in many respects related to the effective use of factors contributing to GDP growth, improving its network structure, ensuring the optimal ratio of GDP components, selecting the most appropriate models of economic growth, macroeconomic analysis and methodological improvement, the implementation of practical measures in this direction will accelerate the growth of the country's economy.

In-depth analysis of foreign methods of statistical assessment of the size of the shadow economy and their implementation in the context of our country is of great importance. Indeed, the development of a market infrastructure based on pure competition and the rule of law in increasing the welfare of the population and their incomes in the country is a necessity today. The need to optimize the factors affecting the level of the shadow economy in the country is currently relevant.

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