

TYPES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF UZBEKISTAN.

Iskandarov Bekzod Abdujalilovich

Senior Lecturer, Department of Economic Theory, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: bekzodiskandarov1988@gmail.com

Tel: +99897911345

Uktamov Javohir Oybek ugli

Student of BI425 group, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: uktamovjavohir026@gmail.com

Tel: +998773821084

Musaqulov Umidjon Mustafa ugli

Student of BI425 group, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: musoqulovumid88@gmail.com

Tel: +998953200129

Rakhmatov Ozodbek Begali ugli

Student of BI425 group, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

E-mail: ozodbekrakhmatov0508@gmail.com

Tel: +998913171978

Annotation: This article explores the theoretical foundations of transitioning from traditional economic growth models to a 'green' and digital economy. It analyzes the drivers of Uzbekistan's economic growth beyond 2026, specifically focusing on the integration of human capital with technology transfer and the optimization of regional economic potential. Furthermore, the article puts forward new scientific recommendations for ensuring export-oriented intensive growth.

Keywords: Economic growth, extensive growth, intensive growth, economic potential, GDP, investment, innovation, economy of Uzbekistan.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada an'anaviy iqtisodiy o'sish modellaridan "yashil" va raqamli iqtisodiyotga o'tishning nazariy asoslari tadqiq etiladi. O'zbekistonning 2026-yildan keyingi iqtisodiy o'sish drayverlari, xususan, inson kapitalini texnologik transfer bilan integratsiyalashuvi hamda hududiy iqtisodiy salohiyatni optimallashtirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada eksportga yo'naltirilgan intensiv o'sishni ta'minlash bo'yicha yangi ilmiy tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy o'sish, ekstensiv o'sish, intensiv o'sish, iqtisodiy salohiyat, YaIM, investitsiya, innovatsiya, O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются теоретические основы перехода от традиционных моделей экономического роста к «зеленой» и цифровой экономике. Анализируются драйверы экономического роста Узбекистана после 2026 года, в частности, вопросы интеграции человеческого капитала с технологическим трансфером, а также оптимизации регионального экономического потенциала. В статье выдвинуты новые научные рекомендации по обеспечению экспортоориентированного интенсивного роста.

Ключевые слова: Экономический рост, экстенсивный рост, интенсивный рост, экономический потенциал, ВВП, инвестиции, инновации, экономика Узбекистана.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a steady increase in the volume of production and provision of services in a country compared to the previous period. This process is not just a change in numbers, but also reflects the technological and social development of society. There are 2 types of economic growth: the first is Extensive growth, that is, economic growth achieved only by increasing the amount of resources used, without changing the volume of production qualitatively. In other words, it can be defined as increasing the quantity, not the quality. Extensive growth also has several main factors. Labor, capital, land and raw materials, and investment are among them. For example, when we say labor, we mean creating new jobs, hiring many employees, but not improving their skills. In capital, the number of machines, tools, and devices is increased, but the technology does not change. Land and raw materials are considered simple natural resources, for example, extensive farming, raw material consumption and energy consumption. Investments, that is, increasing capital. In intensive growth, investment is considered to be the amount spent to simply duplicate existing production capacities. The second type of economic growth is intensive growth, which is an increase in the efficiency and quality of production without increasing the amount of resources. As in extensive growth, intensive growth is also influenced by several factors. For example, scientific and technological progress, the introduction of new, highly productive technologies, and the robotization of manual work in general. Increasing the number of personnel, increasing the skills and productivity of existing employees by training them without increasing the number of workers. Saving resources, efficient use of materials and energy, the installation of waste-free technologies and energy-saving equipment. One of the main factors of the latter is management efficiency. It is the increase in the volume and quality of output without spending additional resources, simply by organizing work properly. This is the most "smart" part of intensive growth. The main unit of measurement of economic growth is: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or the percentage increase in GDP per capita. GDP is the market value of all finished goods and services produced in a country during a year. If GDP grows by 5% only due to an increase in the number of workers or factories, this means that the economy has simply "expanded". It is calculated as a percentage of the previous year. GDP per capita is found by dividing total GDP by the country's population. This is a true qualitative indicator of economic growth.

$$\text{GDP per capita} = \frac{\text{Total GDP}}{\text{Number of population}}^1$$

Why is this important? The country's GDP grew by 7% (extensive), but the population also grew by 8% during the same period. The result shows that while the overall economy appears to be growing, each citizen is actually getting poorer instead of richer. From this we can draw the

¹ D.Tojiboyeva. "Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi"

following conclusion: for real prosperity, the growth of GDP per capita should be higher than the growth of population. Social results of economic growth: well-being and standard of living of the population. The primary social result of economic growth is the full satisfaction of people's needs. An increase in real incomes means that an increase in GDP per capita increases the purchasing power of the population. Quality consumption: Economic growth allows the population to use more and better goods and services. If we talk about services in more detail, people can use quality types of services such as healthcare, education, and recreation. And while we are on this topic, social protection is not left out. When economic activity increases, tax revenues to the state budget (as a share of GDP) increase. These funds are directed to the following social sectors: Social benefits, scholarships and pensions. The amount and scope of social benefits for low-income families, persons with disabilities and persons in need of social protection are expanding. Pensions: Due to the increase in revenues to the Pension Fund, the standard of living of retired citizens can be indexed at a rate higher than the inflation rate. An increase in the amount of scholarships for students is not only social assistance, but also an investment in human capital. In the transition to a qualitative stage of economic growth, investment and innovation are not just additional funds, but also become the "engine" of the economy. Investment is a transition from quantity to quality. In the traditional economy, investment is simply considered as building a factory or purchasing equipment, but in the new economic model it takes the form of "smart capital". In economic growth, there are technological transfer investments, which are not just bets, but the import of the most modern knowledge and technologies from abroad. This type of investment reduces the consumption of existing resources and increases the volume of production. Innovations serve as the intensive core of economic growth. From the point of view of economic growth, innovation is not just the creation of new things, but the process of raising the efficient use of existing resources to a qualitatively new level. There are 2 main types of innovations: digital twins and eco-innovations. Digital twins are a new type of innovation in production, in which a digital copy of a factory or process is created. This allows you to optimize the process and reduce errors to zero without spending real resources. Eco-innovations are considered the pinnacle of resource saving. The goal is to achieve 100% utilization of raw materials through waste-free technologies - this is a form of pure intensive growth.

Economic growth and key indicators (2025-2026). At the end of 2025, the economy of Uzbekistan demonstrated a much higher growth rate than expected. A period of "moderation" (normalization) is forecast for 2026. Poverty reduction According to the 2025 reports, the national poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 8.9% to 5.8%. This indicates that economic growth is "inclusive" (beneficial for all).

Energy reforms and inflation According to the 2025 reports, the national poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 8.9% to 5.8%. This indicates that economic growth is "inclusive" (beneficial for all).

Table 1

Indicator	2025 (real/assessment)	2026 (Prognoz)	Definition
GDP growth	7.7%	6.4% – 7.2%	Industry and services will be the main drivers.

Indicator	2025 (real/assessment)	2026 (Prognoz)	Definition
Inflation	7.3%	< 8.0%	The decline will continue amid energy reforms.
Budget deficit	2.1%	3.0%	It is held constant relative to GDP.
Public debt	~33%	32.9%	The debt-to-GDP ratio is decreasing.

Conclusion: Economic growth is not just a sum of macroeconomic figures, but a process of technological and social qualitative renewal of society. Today's economic potential of Uzbekistan requires a transition from the era of "quantitative accumulation" to the era of "qualitative growth". The analysis shows that the sustainable development of the country is directly related to the complete transition from an extensive model based on resources to an intensive model based on science and innovation. The future power of Uzbekistan is determined not only by natural resources, but also by human capital and "smart" technologies that can transform them into high-value-added products. The main criterion for real economic success is that per capita GDP growth exceeds population growth rates. This guarantees real positive changes in the life of every citizen. To achieve the strategic goals set by 2030, completely abandoning extensive methods, modernizing the economy and implementing innovative drivers is not only an economic choice for Uzbekistan, but also the only way to be competitive in the international arena.