OPEN ACCESS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
EIJMRMS
Next Scientists
European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies
SJIF 5.954 2022

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
ISSN: 2750-8587
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-02-04-36

https://eipublication.com/index.php/eijmrms
Volume: 02 Issue: 04 April 2022
Published Date:- 29-04-2022

Page No.-203-206

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM MACRO AND MICROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT: - In this article, the volume of production, services and their growth in the national economy is determined and analyzed at the macroeconomic level through a system of indicators. Macroeconomic indicators are used to analyze the state of the economy as a whole, its growth or decline, and draw conclusions. They help the state determine its economic policy. The system of macroeconomic indicators allows you to visualize the gross domestic product and all stages of its movement, ie the stages of production, distribution, redistribution and consequent use. One of the key macroeconomic indicators is GDP. Gross domestic product is the market value of all final

goods and services created in the territory of the country, regardless of who created them for a certain period (one year), on which these topics are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Macroeconomic indicator, gross domestic product, gross national income, net GDP, personal income, disposable income, individual tax.

INTRODUCTION

Macroeconomics is an economy at the level of the national economy that combines material production and intangible sectors throughout the country. is entered. Thus, if there is an additional increase in inventories as a result of production, then GDP will increase as if it were produced for direct sale. Macroeconomic indicators are used to analyze the state of the economy as a whole, its growth or decline, and draw conclusions. They help the state determine its economic policy[1].

The system of macroeconomic indicators allows you to visualize all stages of the movement of gross domestic product, ie the stages of production, distribution, redistribution and consequent use.

Indicators of a country's economic performance are called macroeconomic indicators. Macroeconomic indicators are grouped into quantitative and qualitative indicators. While macroeconomic quantitative indicators represent the economies of certain countries, qualitative indicators reflect the economies of these countries in relative terms. Macroeconomic quantitative indicators include the following indicators: Gross domestic product, net domestic product, national income, personal income, disposable income, etc. Macroeconomic quality indicators include[2]:

inflation rates, unemployment rate, employment rate, GDP per capita, etc. These indicators reflect the general state of the economic system and are determined by the activities of all participants in social production. They are used to assess the economic potential of the country, its socio-economic development prospects.

Gross domestic product can characterize the state of the economy because people prefer more to lower incomes. Similarly, the higher the volume of production of goods and services, the higher the level of satisfaction of personal, industrial and public needs. Gross domestic product measures both the income of the economy and the cost of production, because in the end these quantities are the same: for the whole economy, the amount of income must be equal to the amount of expenses. To make sure of this, we need to study the statistical system of measuring national accounting, Gross Domestic Product and a number of other related indicators[3].

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[1] Bakieva I., Nazarova G. “Makroiqtisodiyot” fanidan seminar darslari uchun uslubiy qo‘llanma. –T.: IQTISOD - MOLIYa, 2015.

[2] G‘ulomov S.S., Alimov R.X, Salimov B.T., Xodiev B.Yu., Ishnazarov A.I. Mikroiqtisodiyot: Darslik. –T.: Sharq, 2001.

[3] Maxmudov N., Asqarova M., Umarov I. Makroiqtisodiy tahlil va prognozlash. Darslik. –T., 2014. 9. Nazarova G.X. “Makroiqtisodiyot” fanidan

Gross domestic product represents cash flows in the economy. We can calculate it in two ways. Gross domestic product is the gross income from the production of bread, which is equal to the sum of wages and profits - the upper half of the circular flow chart. At the same time, the Gross Domestic Product is the total amount of expenditure incurred to purchase this bread — the lower half of the money circular flow chart. So we can either get cash flow from firms to households or cash flow from households to firms.

The equality of revenues and costs stems from the rules of accounting: all costs for the purchase of products are, of course, the income of the producers of these products. Under this rule, any transaction that changes the amount of expenses will result in a change in income, and any transaction that results in a change in the amount of expenses will result in a change in the amount of expenses. Suppose, for example, that a firm produces and sells more bread to households. This operation increases the total cost of bread, but also changes the total amount of revenue. If a firm is required to hire additional staff to produce extra bread, the total salary will increase. If a company produces extra bread without hiring additional staff (making the production process more efficient), profits will increase. In both cases there is a significant increase in costs and revenues.

Only in a hypothetical bread-producing economy can we simply calculate GDP by adding all the costs of buying bread. Calculating U.S. GDP is a daunting task. In such a large and complex economy, it is impossible to assume that the cost of goods and services is directly included in the calculation of GDP. Although we will not go into the full methodology of calculating GDP in this article, we need to know the basic principles of its formation in order to get a correct idea of the concept of GDP. Suppose that in an economy where only one commodity is produced, the firm hires extra workers to increase bread production, pays them, and then the firm cannot sell the extra bread. [4]

As a result, GDP will increase: higher wages will increase incomes, and savings will increase expenditures. The general rule is that when a firm increases its inventories, the amount of investment in inventories is included in both costs and revenues. Thus, if there is an additional increase in inventories as a result of production, then GDP will increase as if it were produced for direct sale.

- The interrelationships between macroeconomic quantitative indicators can be expressed through the system of national accounts as follows;
- Gross output of all industries - intermediate consumption = Gross domestic product;
- Gross domestic product - depreciation = net domestic product;
- Net domestic product - business indirect taxes = national income;
- National income - social security contributions - corporate income taxes - retained earnings of the corporation + transfer payments = personal income.
- Personal income - individual taxes = Disposable income.
- National income is the sum of all types of income from national production or social production.

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amaliy (seminar) mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazish bo‘yicha uslubiy qo‘llanma. –T.: Iqtisod - moliya, 2017.

[4] Egamberdiyev E. Mikroiqtisodiyot. –T.: ILM ZIYo, 2014.

Gross national income is calculated as follows: GDP = GDP + factor income from abroad - factor income received by foreigners from the territory of this country. The difference between personal income and national income is that part of the income received from labor in production (social security contributions, corporate profits tax, and retained earnings of the corporation) does not actually go directly to the household. Transfer payments - benefits paid by insurance companies, ie unemployment benefits based on old age and accidents, as well as social programs, various payments to the disabled, benefits paid to the unemployed and pensioners, interest and other charges paid by consumers and the state. [5]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a macro economy is an economy at the level of the national economy that combines material production and intangible sectors throughout the country. is entered. Thus, if there is an additional increase in inventories as a result of production, then GDP will increase as if it were produced for direct sale. Macroeconomic indicators are used to analyze the state of the economy as a whole, its growth or decline, and draw conclusions. They help the state determine its economic policy. The system of macroeconomic indicators allows you to visualize all stages of the movement of gross domestic product, ie the stages of production, distribution, redistribution and consequent use.

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