



## YALPI ICHKI MAHSULOT TENDENTSIYASINI EKONOMETRIK TADQIQ ETISH

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmining choraklar bo'yicha o'zgarishi vaqtli qatori modellashtirilgan. Multiplikativ model tuzish orqali YaIM hajmi kelgusi 3 yil uchun prognoz qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Vaqtli qator, multiplikativ model, trend, mavsumiylik.

## ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ ВАЛОВОГО ВНУТРЕННЕГО ПРОДУКТА

**Аннотация:** В статье моделируется временной ряд изменения объема валового внутреннего продукта Республики Узбекистан по кварталам. Путем создания мультипликативной модели был спрогнозирован объем ВВП на ближайшие 3 года.

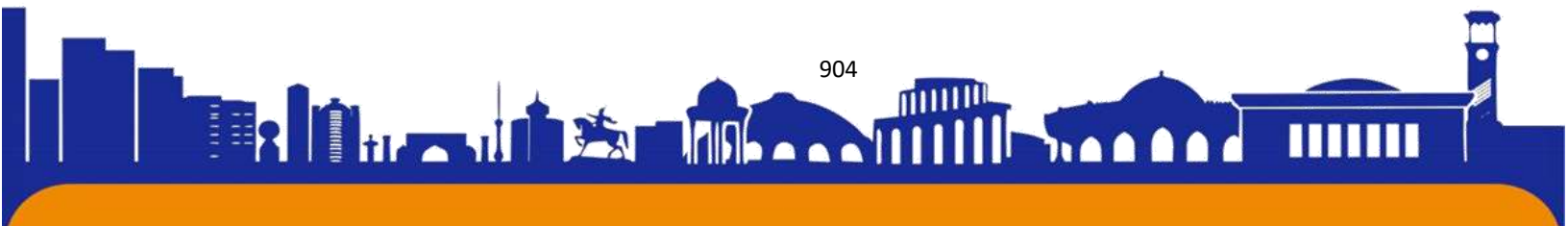
**Ключевые слова:** Временной ряд, мультипликативная модель, тренд, сезонность.

## AN ECONOMETRIC STUDY OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT TRENDS

**Abstract:** The article models the time series of changes in the volume of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan by quarters. By creating a multiplicative model, the volume of GDP was forecast for the next 3 years.

**Key words:** Time series, multiplicative model, trend, seasonality.

Ma'lumki, yalpi ichki mahsulot (YaIM) mamlakat iqtisodiyoti holatini belgilovchi eng muhim ko'rsatkichdir. Agar u barqaror o'sib borsa, bu mamlakat iqtisodiyoti rivojlanayotganini anglatadi. 2023 yil yakunlari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi YaIM hajmi 1 066 569 mlrd so'mni tashkil etgan. Aholi jon boshiga





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29291,4 ming so'm, YaHMning o'sish surati esa 106 foiz bo'lgan. Choraklar kesimida YaHM darajalari 1-jadvalda berilgan.

1-jadval

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi (mlrd so'm)<sup>1</sup>**

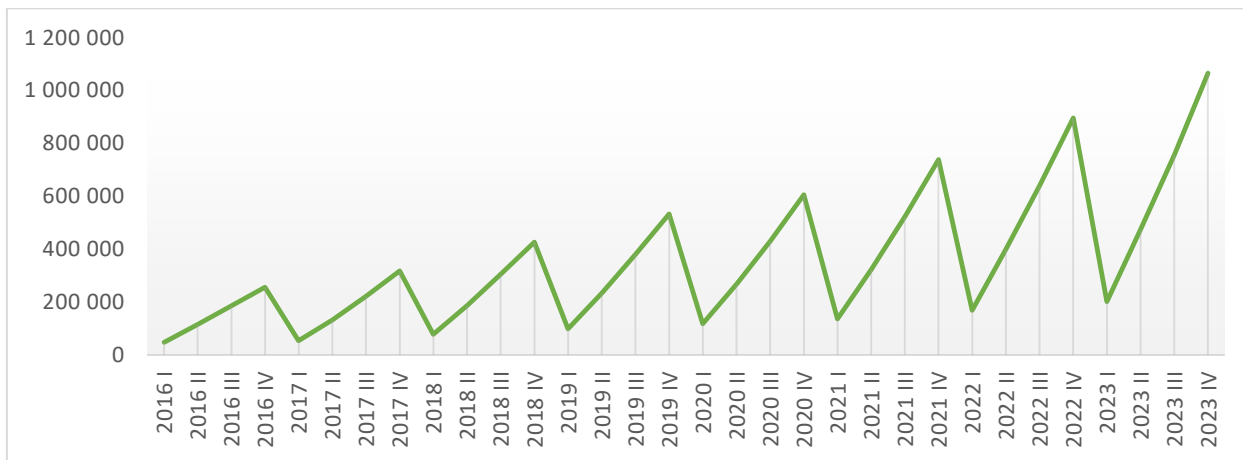
Yillar	Chorak	YaIM	Yillar	Chorak	YaIM
2016	I	47 816	2020	I	117 981
2016	II	114 568	2020	II	267 680
2016	III	185 110	2020	III	429 489
2016	IV	255 422	2020	IV	605 515
2017	I	53 985	2021	I	136 054
2017	II	131 713	2021	II	323 037
2017	III	221 431	2021	III	523 670
2017	IV	317 476	2021	IV	738 425
2018	I	77 923	2022	I	167 932
2018	II	187 168	2022	II	398 875
2018	III	305 271	2022	III	640 355
2018	IV	426 641	2022	IV	896 618
2019	I	98 744	2023	I	201 680
2019	II	233 452	2023	II	473 731
2019	III	380 930	2023	III	757 604
2019	IV	532 713	2023	IV	1 066 569

YaIM iqtisodiy faoliyatda eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan ko'rsatkichidir. U ma'lum bir mamlakatning iqtisodiy holatining o'sishi yoki pasayishini aniqlash, jahon iqtisodiyotini baholash va mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotini bir-biri bilan solishtirish uchun ham qo'llaniladi. Shu sababdan uning kelajakdagi qabul qilishi mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlarini prognozlash mamlakat iqtisodiyoti uchun muhim ma'lumotlarni olishga zamin yaratadi.

1-jadvalda keltirilgan vaqtli qator darajalari choraklik tendentsiyani tashkil etmoqda. Bunday vaqtli qatorlar additiv, multiplikativ, SAR, SMA, SARMA, SARIMA va boshqa turdagi regressiya tenglamalari bilan modellashtiriladi. Odatda model turini tanlashda vaqtli qator chizmasi ko'zdan kechiriladi (1-rasm).

<sup>1</sup> [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) - O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari





1-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi<sup>2</sup>

1-rasmda vaqtli qator tebranish amplitudasi kengayib borayotganligini ko'rish mumkin. Demak, ushbu holatda quyidagi ko'rinishdagi multiplikativ vaqtli qator tenglamasini baholash maqsadga muvofiq:

$$Y = T \cdot S \cdot E \tag{1}$$

bu yerda,  $T$  – trend;  $S$  – mavsumiylik tarkibiy qism;  $E$  – tasodifiy xatolik.

(1) modelni baholash uchun dastlab mavsumiylikni aniqlanishimiz talab etiladi (2-jadval).

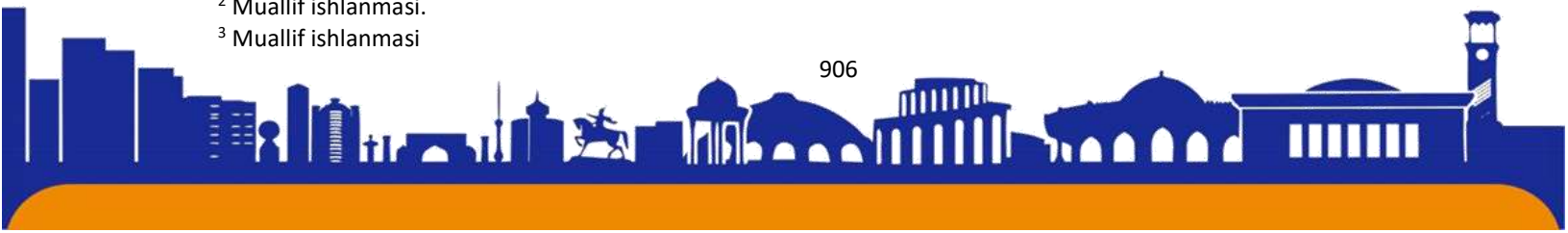
2-jadval

Mavsumiylik bahosini aniqlash bo'yicha hisob-kitoblar<sup>3</sup>

Yillar	Chorak	YaIM (Y)	Sirg'aluvchi o'rtacha	Markazlashgan sirg'aluvchi o'rtacha	Mavsumiylik bahosi
2016	I	47816,2	-	-	-
2016	II	114568,0	150729,0	-	-
2016	III	185109,8	152271,2	151500,1	1,2
2016	IV	255421,9	156557,3	154414,3	1,7
2017	I	53985,2	165637,6	161097,5	0,3
2017	II	131712,5	181151,2	173394,4	0,8
2017	III	221430,7	187135,7	184143,5	1,2
2017	IV	317476,4	200999,7	194067,7	1,6

<sup>2</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi.

<sup>3</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi





2018	I	77923,4	221959,8	211479,8	0,4
2018	II	187168,2	249251,0	235605,4	0,8
2018	III	305271,3	254456,2	251853,6	1,2
2018	IV	426641,0	266027,1	260241,6	1,6
2019	I	98744,4	284941,8	275484,4	0,4
2019	II	233451,5	311459,7	298200,7	0,8
2019	III	380930,2	316268,8	313864,2	1,2
2019	IV	532712,5	324825,9	320547,3	1,7
2020	I	117981,0	336965,6	330895,7	0,4
2020	II	267679,7	355166,2	346065,9	0,8
2020	III	429489,1	359684,4	357425,3	1,2
2020	IV	605514,9	373523,6	366604,0	1,7
2021	I	136053,8	397068,7	385296,2	0,4
2021	II	323036,6	430296,3	413682,5	0,8
2021	III	523669,6	438265,9	434281,1	1,2
2021	IV	738425,2	457225,6	447745,8	1,6
2022	I	167932,1	486396,9	471811,3	0,4
2022	II	398875,5	525945,1	506171,0	0,8
2022	III	640354,9	534382,1	530163,6	1,2
2022	IV	896617,9	553096,0	543739,0	1,6
2023	I	201680,0	582408,2	567752,1	0,4
2023	II	473731,1	624896,0	603652,1	0,8
2023	III	757604,0	-	-	-
2023	IV	1066569,0	-	-	-

2-jadvalda keltirilgan mavsumiylik baholari o'rtacha qiymatlarini to'g'rilovchi koeffitsiyentga bo'lish orqali mavsumiylikni aniqlash mumkin (3-jadval)

3-jadval

**Choraklar bo'yicha mavsumiylik tarkibiy qismi darajalari<sup>4</sup>**

Choraklar	I	II	III	IV
<b>JAMI</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>11,5</b>

<sup>4</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi







<b>O'rtachasi</b>	0,354691	0,780581	1,209344	1,648744
<b>To'g'rilovchi koeffitsiyent</b>	0,99834			
<b>Mavsumiylik (S)</b>	0,355281	0,781879	1,211355	1,651485

Y natijaviy belgini (yoki (1) modelni) S ga bo'lish orqali T · E bahosi aniqlanadi:

$$\frac{Y}{S} = \frac{T \cdot S \cdot E}{S} = T \cdot E \tag{1}$$

Natijalar 4-jadvalda keltirilgan (4-jadval).

4-jadval

**T · E qiymatlari<sup>5</sup>**

Yil	Chorak	T · E	Yil	Chorak	T · E
2016	I	134 586,96	2020	I	332 078,29
2016	II	146 529,11	2020	II	342 354,38
2016	III	152 812,17	2020	III	354 552,64
2016	IV	154 661,91	2020	IV	366 648,68
2017	I	151 950,83	2021	I	382 947,09
2017	II	168 456,36	2021	II	413 154,18
2017	III	182 795,89	2021	III	432 300,78
2017	IV	192 236,88	2021	IV	447 127,97
2018	I	219 329,10	2022	I	472 674,24
2018	II	239 382,58	2022	II	510 149,78
2018	III	252 008,20	2022	III	528 627,02
2018	IV	258 337,73	2022	IV	542 916,08
2019	I	277 933,37	2023	I	567 663,55
2019	II	298 577,54	2023	II	605 887,92
2019	III	314 466,24	2023	III	625 418,74
2019	IV	322 565,71	2023	IV	645 824,13

T · E bu trend va tasodifiy xatoliklardan iborat qator hisoblanadi. Odatda bunday qatordan trendni ajratish uchun eng kichik kvadratlar usulini qo'llash etarli hisoblanadi. Shu maqsadda  $T = a + bt$  ko'rinishidagi chiziqli model tuzamiz (5-jadval).

<sup>5</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi



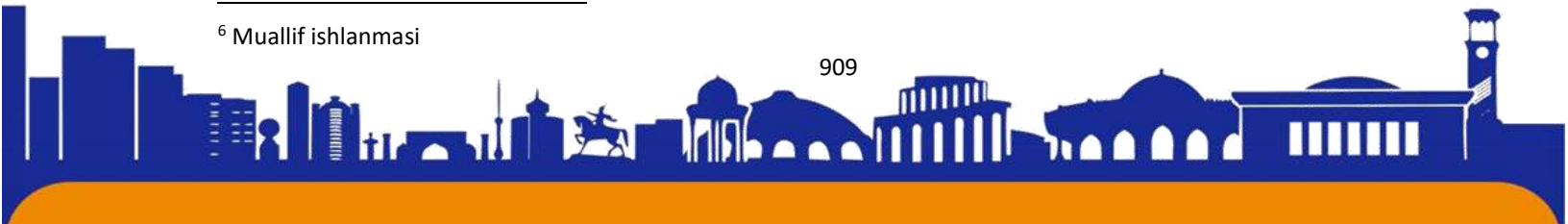


5-jadval

**Regression tahlil natijalari<sup>6</sup>**

ВЫВОД ИТОГОВ					
<i>Регрессионная статистика</i>					
Множественный R	0,988				
R-квадрат	0,977				
Нормированный R-квадрат	0,976				
Стандартная ошибка	24 268,285				
Наблюдения	32				
<i>Дисперсионный анализ</i>					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Значимость F</i>
Регрессия	1	7,3654E+11	7,3654E+11	1 250,606	5,131E-26
Остаток	30	1,7668E+10	588949659		
Итого	31	7,5421E+11			
	<i>Коэффициенты</i>	<i>Стандартная ошибка</i>	<i>t-статистика</i>	<i>P-Значение</i>	<i>Нижние 95%</i>
Y-пересечение	73 785,166	8 785,266	8,399	0,000	55 843,259

<sup>6</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi





Переменная X 1	16	431,498	464,640	35,364	0,000	15 482,575
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5-jadvalga ko'ra, Fisherning F mezoni hisoblangan qiymati  $F_{his} = 1250,606$  ga teng. Bu esa  $df_1 = m = 1$  va  $df_2 = n - 1 - 1 = 30$  erkinlik darajasida hamda,  $\alpha = 0,05$  ahamiyatlilik darajasidagi Fisherning jadval qiymati  $F_{jad} = 4.17$  dan katta. Shuningdek (3) modelning parametrlari bo'yicha Styudentning t mezoni qiymatlari  $t_a = 8,399$  va  $t_b = 35,364$  ga teng. Bu esa  $\alpha = 0,05$  ahamiyatlilik darajasi hamda  $df = n - 1 = 31$  erkinlik darajasida Styudentning t mezoni jadval qiymati  $t_{jad} = 2,04$  dan katta. Shu sababli model statistik ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, trend tenglamasini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$T = 73785,166 + 16431,498t \tag{2}$$

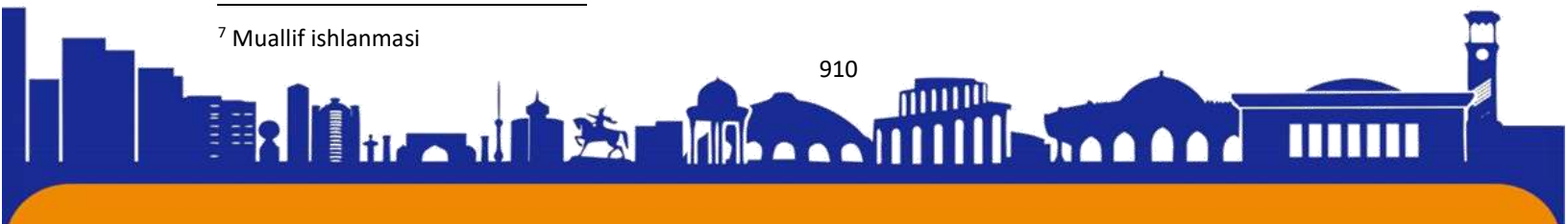
Shunday qilib, S mavsumiylik tarkibiy qism darajalari hamda T trend tarkibiy qismi modeli baholandi. Ulardan foydalanib, kelgusi 3 yil uchun prognoz qiymatlar ishlab chiqildi (6-jadval). Shuni aytib o'tish kerakki, vaqtli qatorning haqiqiy darajalari hamada tekislangan darajalari o'rtasidagi approksimatsiya hatoligi 6,61 foizni tashkil etdi.

6-jadval

Yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmining 2024-2026 yillar uchun prognoz qiymatlari<sup>7</sup>

T/r	Yillar	Chorak	Mavsumiylik tarkibiy qismi, S	Trend tarkibiy qismi, T	Yalpi ichki mahsulot, $\hat{Y}$
1	2024	I	0,355281	616 024,6	218 862
2	2024	II	0,781879	632 456,1	494 504
3	2024	III	1,211355	648 887,6	786 033
4	2024	IV	1,651485	665 319,1	1 098 765
5	2025	I	0,355281	681 750,6	242 213
6	2025	II	0,781879	698 182,1	545 894
7	2025	III	1,211355	714 613,6	865 651
8	2025	IV	1,651485	731 045,1	1 207 310
9	2026	I	0,355281	747 476,6	265 564
10	2026	II	0,781879	763 908,1	597 284

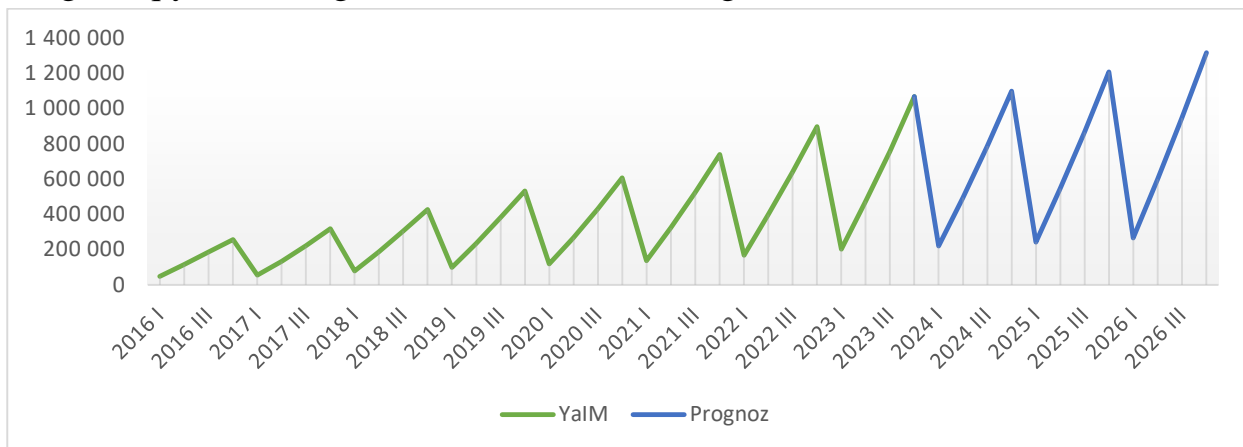
<sup>7</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi





11	2026	III	1,211355	780 339,6	945 268
12	2026	IV	1,651485	796 771,1	1 315 856

Prognoz qiymatlarning chizmasi 2-rasmda berilgan:



2-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi (mlrd so'm)<sup>8</sup>

Shunday qilib, 2027 yilga kelib, O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi 1 315 856 mlrd so'mni, o'sish esa 123% ni tashkil etishi taxmin qilinmoqda.

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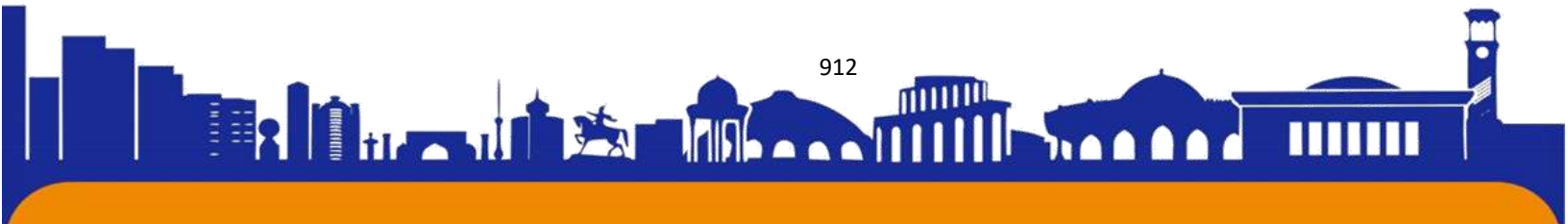
<sup>8</sup> Muallif ishlanmasi





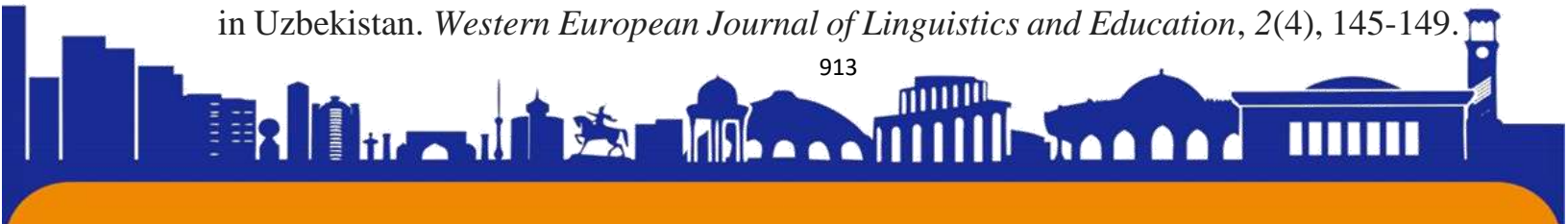


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