



DYNAMICS AND ANALYSIS OF THE GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT OF NAVOIY REGION

Hulkar Turakulova

Mohinur Zokirova

Farzona Tohirova

4th year students at Navoiy State University,
majoring in Geography and Economics.

mr.olimdjon@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17587632>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 09th November 2025

Accepted: 10th November 2025

Online: 11th November 2025

KEYWORDS

Navoiy region, Gross Domestic Product, industry, services, agriculture, construction, economic growth, sectoral share, investment, dynamics, development trends.

ABSTRACT

This article examines the history of Gross Domestic Product and the growth dynamics of the Gross Domestic Product of Navoiy region. In recent years, structural changes in the region's economy, specifically the share of industry, agriculture, services, and construction sectors in the GDP, have been studied. Furthermore, the impact of investment policy, infrastructure projects, and regional economic development programs on GDP growth rates is highlighted. Based on statistical data, the article analytically presents the economic potential of Navoiy region, its sustainable growth factors, and future development directions.

Introduction: GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the aggregate indicator of the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country's territory over a certain period (usually one year). GDP is used as one of the main indicators for analyzing the country's economic activity at a macro level. This indicator helps to assess the country's economic development and its position in the world economy. In calculating GDP, all factors of production within the country, new investments, expenditures, and exports are taken into account. The term Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was first proposed by Simon Kuznets in 1934. In economic literature, there are several main theoretical frameworks that explain the causes and mechanisms of GDP growth.

- **Classical and Neoclassical Growth Theories:** Based on ideas developed by classics like Adam Smith and David Ricardo. The neoclassical growth model, refined by Robert Solow (Solow, 1956), points to labor, capital accumulation, and technological progress as the main sources of GDP growth. According to the model, long-term growth depends on technological progress, while capital and labor only affect growth in the transition period (due to the law of diminishing productivity).

- **Keynesian Approach:** John Maynard Keynes (Keynes, 1936) focused on explaining short-term economic fluctuations. According to his theory, the level of GDP is determined by aggregate demand (consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports). Keynesians advocate for the active use of fiscal and monetary policies to combat economic crises and stimulate growth.

GDP represents the market value of all goods and services produced in all sectors of the national economy throughout the year. This indicator is used to measure the total size of the state's economy and to assess economic growth or decline. The reasons for the emergence of GDP are as follows:

- The need for the state and economists to accurately measure and analyze the size of the economy.
- To show the annual changes in economic activity and serve as a key indicator in financial policy and decision-making.
- As a statistical tool to identify economic crises and assess their impact.
- To create an opportunity to compare the economic potential of different countries.

GDP is a key macroeconomic indicator for measuring economic growth, inflation, production, and consumption volumes, and today it is accepted as an important element of economic policy in countries around the world. GDP represents the total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country's territory over a certain period, usually a year. It is the main macroeconomic indicator for measuring the size and growth rates of the country's economy. In its calculation, the value of final products—that is, products intended for consumption and not used as a component of other products—is taken into account. There are three methods for calculating GDP: the production method (sum of added values), the expenditure method (sum of consumer expenditures), and the income method. GDP is a measure of a country's economic activity, showing the results of goods and services produced within the country, and is important for assessing the economic situation.

The Industrial Revolution played a very important role in the development of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century represented the transition from a manufacturing industry based on manual labor to a mechanized, large-scale industry, which led to significant economic growth. The introduction of machines into production greatly increased the production volume, which in turn led to a significant increase in the total national product indicator. During the Industrial Revolution, countries like England became major industrial powers, which contributed to an increase in their economic indicators, including GDP. This process ensured the full formation of capitalist relations and the transition of the economy to an industry-based system, increased labor productivity, and allowed for a multiple increase in production efficiency. Furthermore, the Industrial Revolution spread to other countries by the late 19th century, becoming a catalyst for a sharp increase in GDP in the global economy. As a result, the Industrial Revolution was a major factor that influenced the steady growth of GDP by increasing the volume of production in national economies and developing new industrial sectors.

Uzbekistan's Gross Domestic Product in the first half of 2025 amounted to 807.9 trillion UZS (\$62.7 billion) at current prices, showing a real growth of 7.2% compared to the same period in 2024. In the dynamics of GDP, the service and industrial sectors served as the main drivers. The volume of GDP per capita also increased significantly. By the end of 2025, the GDP volume is expected to exceed \$130 billion. Industry, services, information technology, and the tourism sector are making major contributions to this growth. Industrial production grew by 6.6%, with the growth in the manufacturing industry reaching 7.1%. Balanced development in the service and industrial sectors, the establishment of modern industrial

complexes, the transition to a "green" and innovative economy, as well as financial technologies are having a significant impact on GDP growth. The inflation rate is also expected to decrease, projected to be around 7.4% in 2025.

On the Dynamics of GRP (Gross Regional Product) of Navoiy Region: The following data is taken from official sources and shows the change in GRP growth rates for the region over the years.

Key Points:

- The GRP volume of Navoiy region showed significant growth in 2023–2024. In 2024, the region's GRP volume was around 20–21 trillion UZS (at current prices), with annual growth estimated in the 7–8% range.

- The GRP deflator also showed high growth in the 2023–2024 period, reflecting the level of price increases.

- According to the results of 2022, GRP growth in Navoiy region was around 5.5%. Sectors such as industry, construction, agriculture, and services showed corresponding changes in the GRP structure.

- According to data for January–June 2025, the GRP volume of Navoiy region shows steady growth over the years: for January–June 2025, the volume was around 60+ trillion UZS, with a growth of 7–8% considered compared to the same period in 2024. Additionally, GRP per capita increased significantly.

- In the regional ranking by GDP, Navoiy region has been among the regions with high growth for many years. For 2024–2025, indicators such as the region's GRP volume and contribution, and the population's living standards are constantly reviewed.

- In 2024–2025, according to international and local sources, the structure of Navoiy region's GRP changes in accordance with the growth rates in sectors such as the industrial sector (the largest share), construction, and services. It is typical for the industrial sector to have the largest share in added value.

- In 2024, the total GRP volume in Uzbekistan also showed comprehensive growth; our region has been an important contributor to this growth. The region's contribution to the national GDP has been fluctuating in the range of approximately 7–8%.

Recommendations for Analysis:

- By GRP, we mean Gross Regional Product, an indicator that measures the value of all goods and services included in the local economy.

- The deflator index for the region is also high, meaning price changes affect GRP.

- In the period 2022–2024, GRP growth in Navoiy region was stable, with the high share of industry being maintained.

- The growth rate is expected to remain high in 2025 as well.

Table 1: Dynamics of Gross Regional Product (GRP) of Navoiy Region

Period	GRP Volume (billion UZS)	Growth Rate (%) compared to the previous period)	Note
2022 (year-end)	Data not provided	-5.5%	-
2024 (year-end)	20,000 - 21,000	-7.0 - 8.0%	Approximate indicator

2025, Q1 (January-March)	29,963.6	10.5%	-
2025, H1 (January-June)	67,892.1	7.9%	-
Contribution to Uzbekistan's GDP	-	-9.0%	Based on 2025 data

Table 2: GRP per Capita in Navoiy Region

Year	GRP per Capita (thousand UZS)	Growth (compared to the previous year)
2023	35,045.7	-
2024	48,472.8	-38.3%
2025	61,777.4	-27.4%

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Contextual Information

Indicator	Period	Volume	Growth Rate (%)
GDP (at current prices)	2025, H1	807.9 trillion UZS (\$62.7 billion)	7.2% (real growth)
GDP (forecast)	2025 year-end	>130 billion USD	-
Growth in Industrial Production	2025	-	6.6%
Growth in Manufacturing Industry	2025	-	7.1%
Inflation (forecast)	2025	-	-7.4%

The dynamics of Navoiy region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years have been characterized by a positive growth rate. In January–June 2025, the GDP volume for Navoiy region amounted to 67,892.1 billion UZS, which is an increase of 7.9% compared to the same period in 2024. The volume of GDP per capita maintained growth, reaching 35,045.7 thousand UZS in 2023, 48,472.8 thousand UZS in 2024, and 61,777.4 thousand UZS in 2025. Furthermore, in January–March 2025, the GDP produced in Navoiy region amounted to 29,963.6 billion UZS, an increase of 10.5% compared to the same period in 2024. Navoiy region's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the Republic of Uzbekistan reaches approximately 9%. This data indicates that the economic activity and production volume in Navoiy region continue to show steady growth, which serves as an important foundation for socio-economic development.

Conclusion: The dynamics of Navoiy region's Gross Domestic Product in recent years have shown a trend of stable growth. The diversification of industrial sectors in the region, the implementation of new investment projects, and the development of infrastructure and the service sector have had a significant impact on economic growth. In particular, growth in the

mining, chemical, energy, and building materials production sectors has been a key factor in increasing the total volume of the region's GDP.

References:

1. Keynes, J. M. (1936). The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. London: Macmillan & Co.
2. Bodie, Z., Kane, A., & Marcus, A. J. (2022). Investments (12th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Education.
3. Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2010). Economics (19th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Irwin.
4. Fisher, I. (1930). The Theory of Interest. New York: Macmillan
5. Elov, O. K., Kholboyeva, M., & Pirmamatova, N. (2024). Consumer behavior and marketing strategy. World of Scientific news in Science, 2(2), 722-726.
6. Элов, О., Касимов, А., & Холбоева, М. (2024). ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ И БОРЬБА С ТЕНЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКОЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. "Science Shine" International scientific journal, 14(1).
7. Элов, О. К., & Исмоилов, У. Б. (2023). Цифровизация потребления. Экономика и социум, (6-1 (109)), 1202-1206.
8. Elov, O. K., Xolboyeva, M. A., & qizi Pirmamatova, N. K. (2023). MAKROMARKETING VA MIKROMARKETING O'RTASIDAGI FARQLAR. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(12), 112-116.
9. Elov, O. K., Berdialiyeva, S., & Ortiqova, S. (2023). B2B MARKETING VA SANOATDAGI O 'RNI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(18 SPECIAL), 130-133.
10. Komilovich, E. O., Xolboyeva, M., & Pirmamatova, N. (2023). MIJOZLARNING ONLAYN XARID QILISHDAN QONIQISHI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(17), 485-487