

Factors of Structural Changes and Structural Shifts that Ensure the Economic Growth of the National Economy

Mukhammedova Zarina Murodovna

Associate Professor of the Department "Finance"

Murodov Shavkatjon Farkhodovich

Scientific Applicant Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Annotation: The article analyzes the most common theoretical approaches to the structural analysis of the economy, which ensure the economic growth of the national economy. Also, the exceptional importance of the state in the regulation of structural changes is given and structural changes at the level of macroeconomics are considered.

KEYWORD: structural shifts, structural elements, national economy, structural analysis of the economy, economic growth, international capital market, international trade, international technology market.

In the context of periodic global changes in the national economy and the world system, when these changes lead to the emergence of new structural elements, interconnections and economic problems, which the main conductor of economic policy, the national government, does not always deal with in time and effectively, structural analysis becomes even more important. ... In this regard, it is worth noting the practical importance of structural analysis, which can become a real basis for the development and formation of an effective economic policy of the state, both in general and for its individual areas.

Structural analysis is one of the most developed methods, "has become a kind of methodological core of economic analysis", and its further improvement and application are an objective necessity for assessing and managing the efficiency of any national economy.

Due to the fact that any economic system is a complex set of relationships between economic elements, various approaches to its structural analysis are possible. All these approaches are not mutually exclusive, they are closely interconnected and provide us with the opportunity to better understand and evaluate the mechanism of interaction of elements of the economic system from different points of view.

Having analyzed the most common theoretical approaches to the structural analysis of the economy, we can combine them into three main groups:

1. Depending on the processes in the economy: by types, types and methods of economic activity.
2. Depending on the reproductive structure.
3. Depending on the diversity of the economy.

77	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 3 Issue: 1 in January-2022 https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

In the first group of approaches to structural analysis, determined depending on the processes in the economy: by types, types and methods of economic activity, one can distinguish sectoral, sectoral and cluster approaches.

The approach, where the branch of the economy acts as a fundamental characteristic, is one of the most widespread and actively used approaches by economists and politicians. The structure of the economy from this point of view will represent many elements according to the sectoral classification: industry, trade, agriculture, services. Here, as in many systems, a deeper sectoral division is possible: heavy and light industry, wholesale and retail trade, animal husbandry, crop production, household services, intermediary services.

The main properties of the structure of the national economy are its proportionality between existing elements, heterogeneity, the presence of complex relationships and subordination relations. The development of the economic system is closely related to quantitative or qualitative changes in its structural elements.

Structural shift is always a change, and therefore dynamics, as one of the principles of structural analysis, plays a significant role. If we consider the structural shift as a result of a dynamic process, then we will see a shift expressed in the differences between the old and new structures. At the same time, the differences cannot affect only one element, they will inevitably affect the change in proportionality and the interconnections of the entire economic system.

Considering structural shifts at the level of macroeconomics, we can analyze them using each of the approaches of structural analysis, which will pay more attention to structural shifts in the reproductive structure, namely:

- shifts between the phases of the reproduction process, within the indicated
- phases;
- shifts between factors of production.

One of the central concepts of the theory of economic system development is the concept of "economic growth". Economic growth is a change in reproduction, which, as a result, leads to an increase in social wealth and is characterized by a change in the volume of goods and services created in the national economy over a certain period of time, and is measured in relative terms (most often in percent) compared to the previous period. The main indicator of economic growth is the growth rate of gross domestic product, calculated both in absolute terms and per capita.

Economic growth is indeed the target setting of practically all national economies, and the main reason here, in our opinion, is its interdependence with social needs and, in particular, the economic law of the rise of needs. The growth of social needs and interests makes its demands on the reproduction structure of the economy, which, in turn, in order to meet the increasing needs of society, must be an economy with an extended type of reproduction. Expanded national reproduction is a necessary condition for economic growth, because without renewed production, an increase in national wealth in itself is impossible.

Given the increasing role of globalization processes in the formation of the socio-economic structures of the national economy (globalization processes affect the transformation of the structure of the national economy), the analysis of the interaction of the national economy with the world economy was carried out in the four key points of interaction - the international capital market, international trade, international labor migration. strength, international market for technology and innovation. In general, it can be concluded that the overall low level of involvement of the national economy in

global world processes. In the international capital market, in terms of investments, our country is interesting to other countries only in a narrow segment of natural resources, because our country cannot yet lead neither in innovations and technologies, nor in the competitiveness and quality of certain types of production. The key point through which the national economy interacts with other national economies is the technology and innovation market, which determines the movement of world scientific and technological progress. The contribution of our economy to the world scientific and technological development is currently minimal, as evidenced by the statistics of international patent applications.

The exceptional importance of the state in regulating structural changes is achieved through the following functions, which cannot be provided by other participants in the market economy:

- solving global problems characterized by a significant level of complexity;
- ensuring the protection of national interests;
- social orientation of structural changes;
- coordination of goals and objectives of individual participants in the economic system.

Highlighting the functions of the state in a market economy, which can be carried out exclusively by it, the importance and necessity of state regulation of structural changes in any national economy was emphasized. At the same time, state regulation does not level the action of market mechanisms, but supports their work, eliminating negative imbalances and forming the optimal structure of the national economy.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 dated February 7 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan." //http://strategy.gov.uz
2. Murodovna M. Z., Farkhodovich M. S. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EFFICIENCY OF INVESTMENT RESOURCES IN TOURISM //ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 08. – C. 1-5.
3. Arkhipova M.Yu., Khavanskov V.A. Information and statistical monitoring of the inventive activity of the Russian Academy of Sciences based on patent information resources. // Economic science of modern Russia. - 2012, No. 2. - S. 119-120.
4. Mukhammedov M. M., Murodov S. M. State and Priority Directions of Development of the Tertiary Sector of the Economy in Uzbekistan //Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability. – 2021. – T. 7. – C. 44-56.
5. Bannov I.P. The role of economic and social development strategies region in achieving indicators of economic growth // Management consulting. 2016. no. 1. P. 85–91.
6. Муродов Ш. Ф. Усиление влияния инвестиций на инновационное развитие Узбекистана //Молодой ученый. – 2020. – №. 16. – С. 268-270.
7. Bukreev S.A. Strategic structural change in economy of the regions of Russia: new trends and directions of improvement // Vestnik VSU. Series: Economics and Management. 2015. No. 1. S. 91-98.
8. Akhmedova A. T. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 12. – C. 504-508.