

Structural Changes and Problems of Economic Growth of the National Economy

Mukhammedova Zarina Murodovna

Associate Professor of the Department "Finance"
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article outlines the structural shifts and problems of economic growth, which are characterized by the presence of significant disparities between the most important structural elements and the predominance of regressive development trends in strategically promising basic sectors of the corresponding infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: structural shift, structural change, structural policy, economic growth, dynamic mechanism

How to cite this paper: Mukhammedova Zarina Murodovna "Structural Changes and Problems of Economic Growth of the National Economy" Published in International

Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-5, August 2021, pp.1940-1941,

URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd46254.pdf



Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



The current state of the state economy is characterized by the presence of significant disparities between the most important structural elements and the predominance of regressive development trends in strategically promising basic industries and related infrastructure. The attempts of the last decade to stimulate the reproduction process and ensure stable rates of economic growth on the basis of liberal principles of state policy have not led to the desired results. Structural analysis in the development of the national economy has not yet found proper application in the mechanism for stimulating the expanded reproduction of our economy.

Taking into account the dynamic nature of the structural shift and its special place in the economic system, it was determined that the structural shift is a dynamic mechanism formed due to qualitative changes in factors of various types and directions, and has an accumulating effect on reproduction processes, the rate and quality of economic growth of the national economy. ... When defining the essence of a structural shift, the emphasis is placed precisely on its

effective and qualitative change, because this moment is extremely important in order to distinguish between two closely related concepts - "structural shift" and "structural change". The relationship between structural shifts and economic cycles is revealed. The economic cycle is a set of a variety of structural shifts, but at the same time, it must be admitted that cyclical fluctuations also have an impact on structural shifts. Thus, the dual nature of structural shifts is manifested - they are both a cause and a consequence of cyclic fluctuations.

Expanded national reproduction is a necessary condition for economic growth, because without renewed production on an increasing scale, an increase in national wealth in itself is impossible[1].

Structural shifts are a dynamic mechanism that transmits the impact of various factors on the processes of expanded reproduction, and, as a consequence, forms economic growth. Economic growth, as a more general phenomenon that characterizes the nature of economic development

and at the same time its goal, is a combination of several multidirectional structural shifts that determine its presence (direction), quality and level. The most important factor influencing economic growth through structural shifts is social needs, which invariably grow in accordance with the laws of increasing needs.

Despite the relevance of the issue and the presence of a significant number of theoretical developments and practical experience, at present there is no unambiguous universal structural policy developed in the world that will suit absolutely all national economies as a ready-made "recipe".

The experience of most developed countries (the "Japanese economic miracle", the German policy of L. Erhard, the French "dirigism") shows that the principles of market economy should be combined with a purposeful state structural policy.

Undoubtedly, our government has something to take from the positive experience of countries where the state has played a significant role in the formation of the optimal structure of the economy and the increase in economic growth. However, blind copying of any public administration standards, in our opinion, will not bring significant positive results. While the development of the economy is proceeding according to neoliberal principles, our country is actually ignoring the global experience of the formation and effective functioning of a mixed economy. The need to move away from the neoliberal principles of state regulation and increase state intervention in the economy is currently understood by many politicians, but, unfortunately, is not put forward as the main guideline for the structural restructuring of our economy. In our opinion, in the modern national economy, there should be no contradiction between the state and market elements - there should be their symbiosis, meeting the goals of balancing the structure of the economy and sustainable growth[2].

The state has a wide range of mechanisms to influence the reproduction model in the national economy. The main mechanisms of state structural policy are: tax, monetary and budgetary. In addition, to stimulate the reproduction process, the following recommendations are offered:

- it is necessary to create a comprehensive solution for the structural regulation of our economy, taking into account the existing imbalances and the need to maintain stable rates of economic growth;
- an increase in the state's share in strategically important industries (certain types of production

are technically complex, science-intensive), capable of creating vertically integrated chains and becoming a locomotive for further changes in the structure of the economy, which will correct negative structural shifts in production;

- a change in the situation with innovations and the level of scientific and technological progress in order to increase the competitiveness of the products of the Russian economy (increase in tax incentives (expansion and specification of the characteristics of organizations);
- budgetary regulators - both in terms of increasing the efficiency of state funding for science and applied research, and in the form of subsidies;
- a mechanism for stimulating investments - it is necessary to legislatively consolidate the system of regulation of bank interest rates in the context of industries, in order to stimulate the basic and strategically important sectors of the Russian economy;
- a set of measures to reduce energy costs in production processes and to introduce the latest energy-saving systems, the issue of curbing unreasonable growth in energy prices;
- a significant change in statistical support - its reliability and availability;
- structural change in the foreign trade balance - especially the structure of exports;
- the issue of state participation in the economy in the form of state corporations or joint stock companies with partial state participation, changes in the privatization policy.

Thus, our country has already accumulated some experience and has the potential for further movement forward, however, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the state in regulating structural changes in order to realize all the advantages of the national economy.

References:

- [1] Sustainable development: methodology and measurement techniques / S. N. Bobylev, N. V. Zubarevich, S. V. Solovyova, Yu. S. Vlasov; Under. ed. S.N. Bobylev. - M.: Economics, 2011. -- P. 16.
- [2] Kuzbozhev E. N. Shugaeva O. V. Structural transformation and sustainability of production systems: Monograph. - M.: INFRA-M, 2012. -- P. 9.