

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: The article examines the improvement of the structural structure of the national economy and its characteristics in the context of economic modernization.

Key words: innovation, structural changes, modernization, diversification, integration, ownership relations, social needs, globalization.

Uzbekistan Republic national of the economy structural structure improvement hisher of development main from the factors one is considered One economic from the system completely other economic to the system passage during exists economic in relationships and this with together national economy structural in the structure both noticeable structural shifts face gives. CIS countries, that including our republic in the economy such structural shifts known to the extent globalization during correct arrival with both explained.

Uzbekistan Republic further development according to Actions in the strategy the economy development and of liberalization based on of course structural changes deepening, national of the economy leader networks modernization and diversification to do on account of hasher competitiveness increase issue It stands.

Today's on the day economic in literature national in the economy structural structure improvement factors to study enough to the extent attention not directed . Economist scientists by of the economy structural structure of transformation various factors if shown, one factor himself various authors by right now while both main significant and both second graded factor as is being considered. A. V. Wahabov as they say: "Uzbekistan economy composition following factors under the influence is formed; social labor distribution, science and technology development, population needs growth and complication, primary work to release resources scale and limited, external economic factors" [2].

First, Uzbekistan economy innovative development on the way transfer world of the economy development trends, long fixed-term in the future national innovation of the system stable development providing factors to account received in case work developed "Innovation is that future means. We great our future building to do from today starting if so, then exactly innovative ideas, innovative approach based on our beginning" need [1] says Our President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev. Innovative development, new technological basic innovative - investments increase on account of work to release factors adjective in terms of improvement with is determined. Ours to our research according to today globalization during in the economy structural of shifts following factors one bath significant is (picture 1).

Secondly, their to the composition scientific - technical development, scientific research and experience - construction works, technique and in technology advanced changes enters Scientific - technical development society material - technical some, technique and of technologies hisher appearance again change sent, accumulation and consumption between of the ratios to change

take will come of the economy network composition in the structure to changes scientific - technical of development the impact of the economy various sector and networks between work to release resources with together social - necessary labor expenses again division in appearance happened is happening.

For example high technician preparation to the level owner was products work to take out intended industries (engineering and to metal processing to give food industry) promoter growth pace inter-sectoral of the ratios to change positive impact shows. Of this as a result again working networks industry work output general in size share from 38.5 percent in 2005 to 57.1 percent in 2017 grew up. of the economy technician innovative development provision doer industries (electric power, mechanical engineering, chemistry industry) from 29.5% in 2005 to 32.5 % in 2017 growth industry in the composition face giving positive structural shifts about testimony gives.

Third, structural of shifts again one factor, ownership in relations changes is considered Ownership relations whole of the economy structural structure internal to the system complete enter goes "Property relations economic blessings work to release and society their wealth mastery in the processes into existence comes" [3].

It is known that it is political and economic in terms of ownership relations work to release tools and labor products mastery and alienation relations as participation what did in case, the main work to release attitude - employee and employees work to release to the means connection method point from the point of view of the economy structural structure reflection will give and own next social the product work release, distribution, exchange and consumption to do composition by designating gives .

National of the economy structural structure improvement approach to learning from the point of view approach, one property from the form second one property in the form of side movement with both is described. After all, every one next property shape from himself previous property in the form of characteristic all aspects in itself embodies, like with him together from the beginning exists as it is. In this sense structural of shifts private property from the form collective property shape side, ownership relations about isolated from organizations one bath organized to organizations looking at that it is changing our observation possible. Today on the day Uzbekistan in the economy any one property of the form clearly advantage didn't do without, different ownership of shapes the existence we see possible.

Composition of shifts fourth factor to be, to work distribution and hisher in specialization changes is considered Employment provision issue actually many edged is, it is all to the population own ability to work construction, worker strength productive and effective work to fill with, necessary in cases worker strength economy networks and sectors between again division like issues both includes Social labor distribution processes directly work to release forces and work to release relations with mutual depends. It is known that work to release forces structural of shifts material the base organization works, works to release relations and hisher social shape by designating gives.

Social labor distribution work to release factors of the economy various sectors and networks between division processes through, then to do increasing structural of shifts general material the basics forms. Of the economy to the material and technical base impact verb with one in line, labor in the distribution changes whole one socio-economic to the mechanism both own the effect spends.

Scientific and technical development, ownership of relations development, social labor in the distribution changes social needs of the system development demand will, will next present of needs transformation both in the economy structural of shifts factor as is considered Needs in the composition changes, own next consumption in the composition changes into existence brings, of this as a result and now at the moment work of release structural in the structure to changes take will come As you know, a person needs system many material and social needs encompassed. Social needs to the composition social (in communication to be, respect to do, to be acquisition, self-expression), spiritual needs (the need for harmonious development, social justice, etc.).

In the context of economic modernization, the satisfaction of needs is increasing the relevance of social and spiritual needs, which can only be sustainably renewed on the basis of the full satisfaction of material or primary needs. Along with the development of society, a fairly large part of interests and aspirations loses their material orientation, which, in turn, is reflected in the corresponding changes in the structural structure of the economy. The state program for the implementation of the Action Strategy in the “Year of Supporting Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies” pays special attention to the development of the tourism sector, encouraging the development of inbound and domestic tourism, and simplifying administrative and visa procedures for tourists as corresponding changes in the structural structure of the national economy.

The modern structure of social needs is characterized by its diversity, complex stratification, and the fact that its constituent elements often have an international character. At the stage of transition to a post-industrial society, the role and importance of social and spiritual needs, in particular the need to engage in creative activities, intellectual and cultural development, communication, active recreation and leisure, and self-development, are increasing. Modern social needs are naturally interconnected with the development of information technologies, global networks, and the communication sphere. “Social needs are needs for a certain lifestyle, the nature of labor, and certain conditions. For example, the need to communicate with people, develop intellectual potential, and express oneself. A person’s spiritual needs are expressed in the aesthetic perception of the surrounding world, creativity, and spiritual development” [4].

The current transformation of the system of social needs is expressed in the fact that the accumulation of material wealth is no longer the main and only goal for a person. Social interests that create the corresponding needs are becoming one of the main factors. Traditional resources (land, materialized capital, low-skilled labor) are giving way to scientific knowledge and information, the role of which in the creation and use of the social product is growing significantly. As a result, along with the development of society, there is a transition from the predominance of external motivating factors of activity to internal motives. If until now, the development of production, during which the formation of a new person took place, was considered more a cause than a consequence of the process of social exchange, today the situation has begun to change radically. He continues his opinion as follows: “... the development of information production and the description of the post-industrial economic system are becoming dependent on the need of a person to express himself in production and consumption processes” [5].

Based on the primacy of the transformation of the system of social needs as factors causing structural changes in the economy, a number of economists show the existence of internal

conflicts of structural changes and distinguish among them initial, basic and derivative conflicts. The initial conflict of structural shifts in the economy is the dynamics of material and social needs; primary, secondary, tertiary, etc. needs; work and leisure needs; manifests itself in the form of conflicts between material wealth and the creative development of a person.

The main contradiction of structural shifts in the economy is the uneven dynamics of the development of individual structural elements, which implies that the quantitative characteristics of structural elements change at different speeds (acceleration or stagnation), that these changes occur at different times (time intervals), and that the above-mentioned dynamic processes have different directions, which, as a result, leads to a qualitative change in the relationships between the structural elements and a change in the basic ratios of the economic system.

In terms of the factors of structural shifts in the economy, denying the unity of the transformation of social needs, the main contradiction of structural shifts is the uneven dynamics of the elements of the structural structure of the economic system. In themselves, the contradictions between the elements of the structural structure are a source of improvement and development of the structure: a change in one of the elements of the structural structure is immediately balanced by its opposite. Thus, a step-by-step evolutionary process of development occurs. At a certain stage of development, a situation arises in which the actively initiated changes are not covered by corresponding changes that have a reverse effect due to the presence of breaks within the framework of the structural structure itself.

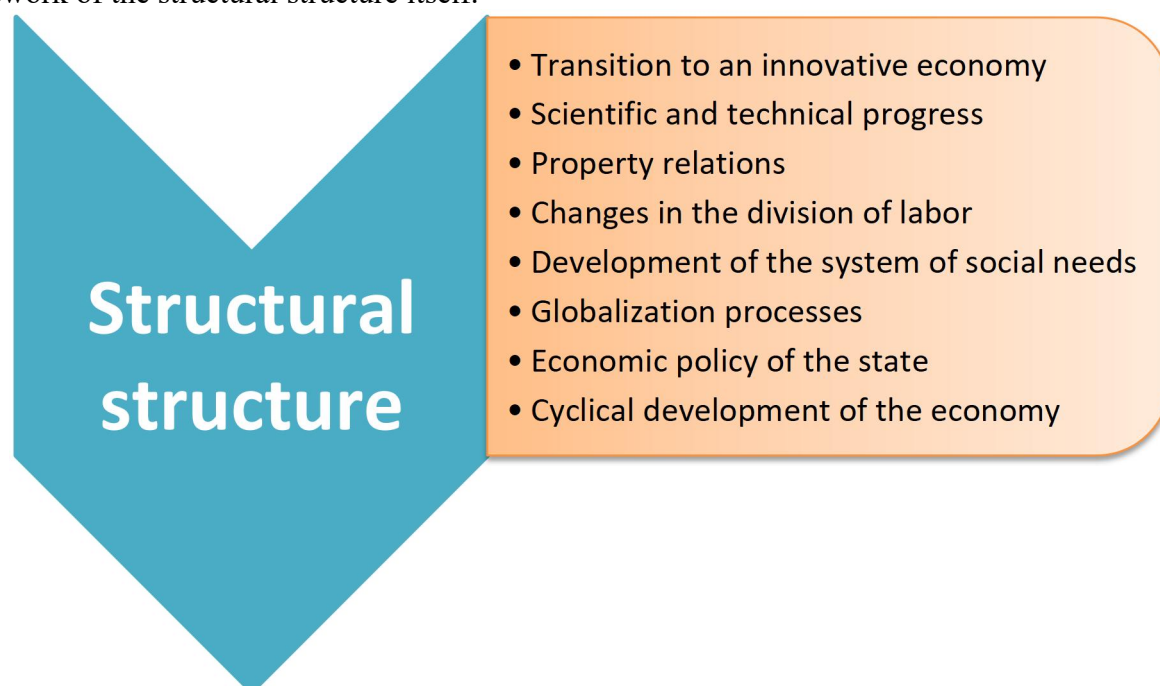


Figure 1. Factors to improve the structural structure of the economy.

At this time, a shift occurs that qualitatively changes the face of the economic system as a whole and the structural structure of the economy; a new period of equilibrium begins. “Today we are moving towards the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and social life. This is not without reason, of course. Because in the current era, when time

is developing rapidly, who will win? The state that relies on new thinking, new ideas, and innovation will win” [1].

The resolution of the main contradiction of structural shifts in the economy implies the negation of the previously existing relations between the opposing sides. This process is continuous, since the emergence of a new structural structure means the negation of the old one. One of the specific factors in improving the structural structure of the economy is the cyclical processes in the economy. “The cyclical nature of a market economy is that it develops through ups and downs, that is, its growth is in a wave-like form” [6].

In the economic literature, cyclical fluctuations are distinguished by their factors, duration and socio-economic consequences. Each of the economic cycles has a significant impact on the pace and nature of structural changes. Economic cycles and crises are characteristic of all socio-economic systems, including the national and world economy. N.D. Kondratyev made a significant contribution to the study of economic cycles in practical terms. Among modern studies on the cyclical development of the economy, it is worth noting S.Yu. Glazyev's “Theory of Long-Term Technical and Economic Development”.

According to him, the development of the economy occurs through a gradual and gradual replacement of technological structures. At each stage of development, the main core of the technological structure is distinguished separately. In the initial period of the technological structure's establishment, each of them uses the old infrastructure, and the formation of its own infrastructure occurs as the new structure establishes its dominance in the basic sectors of the economy and, in turn, displaces the previous one.

Today, the fifth technological order, which has reached the last stages of its development, is being replaced by the sixth. This process is manifested in the form of a structural and financial crisis that has engulfed the leading countries of the world, accompanied by a sharp increase and subsequent decline in prices for energy and other raw materials. In addition, the current crisis in the world economy is also taking place in the context of the collapse of the financial pyramid of debt obligations of world currency issuers and the liquidation of “financial bubbles” from derivatives on stock markets, one of the various manifestations of which is oil contracts.

Another factor that is no less significant in terms of structural shifts in the economy, associated with the increasing openness of the economy, the development of information and communication technologies, etc., is the globalization processes, the scope of which is explained by international specialization in the world market and reflected in changes in exports and imports, balance of payments and foreign trade, etc. Modern globalization processes have a significant impact on the structural structure of the national economy, and this impact is growing day by day.

Another factor in improving the structural structure of the economy is state economic policy, which is reflected in legislation, as well as in other forms and methods of government influence. The main goal of state regulation of the economy is to prevent stagnation on the basis of achieving economic balance, ensure sustainable growth of social production, create opportunities for the development of the national economy, and also achieve social balance between different segments of the population [4].

If the economic policy of the state encourages progressive structural changes in the economy, then it is considered effective, if it is an obstacle to objective economic development, it is naturally considered ineffective.

Thus, in our opinion, the factors for improving the structural structure of the national economy include the transition to an innovative economy, scientific and technical progress, changes in ownership relations and division of labor, development of the system of social needs, cyclical processes in the economy, globalization processes, and state economic policy.

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