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PRIORITIES FOR DEEPENING STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY

Annotation: Our Republic is dedicated to the priorities of deepening structural changes in the economy. Based on the study, scientific research on the sectoral, technological and production structures of the national economy has studied the impact of changes in them on economic growth. In the summary part of the work performed, the results obtained in a generalized way across all chapters and scientific proposals and practical recommendations were developed.

Keywords: economic change, structural change, economic system, economic growth.

Annotatsiya: Respublikamiz iqtisodiyotda tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni chuqurlashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot asosida milliy iqtisodiyotning tarmoq, texnologik va ishlab chiqarish tarkiblari ustida ilmiy izlanishlar, ulardagi o'zgarishlarning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirini o'rganib chiqqan. Bajarilgan ishning xulosa qismida barcha boblar bo'yicha umumlashtirilgan holda olingan natijalar hamda ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, tarkibiy o'zgarish, iqtisodiy tizim, iqtisodiy o'sish.

By structural change in the economy, one can see changes in various documents of the economy or in the functioning of the economy. These changes included changes in the economy or R & D Generation of industries, farms, banks, trade and other enterprises. Structural changes are seen with broad bias because they affect the independent movement of the economy.

Our President Sh.M. Structural changes in our economy are being implemented by Mirziyoyev in accordance with the decision of the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the efficiency of reforms aimed at the transition to a green economy until 2030[decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-436 of December 3, 2022 <https://lex.uz/docs/-6303230>].

Structural changes in the economy are considered one of the main indicators of the economy. Its economic essence is related to the impact of changes on economic processes and their theoretical and methodological foundations. Structural changes can typically consist of long-term or short-term and externalized or internalized changes. Structural changes in the economy represent, first of all, changes in the amount, characteristics, methods of organization and forms of their use of structural elements in the economy (for example, products, services, goods, financing tools, production methods, etc.).

And the economic essence of economic change reflects the general results of practice in the economy or interaction. These changes may affect further expansion or construction of the economy. For example, in a structural change property, carrying out changes in one domain can change its essence and properties. And the theoretical and methodological basis for assessing economic change is based on theoretical concepts, skills and other methodologies that exist in the economy. Various methods of analysis, methods of data collection and analysis, statistical analyzes, economics model building, research and other methodologies are used to assess changes based on these foundations.

It is used to assess structural changes in the economy through methodologies, to evaluate indicators such as the resulting efficiency of changes, the level of economic development, the distribution and use of resources, independence, economic stability, inflation, production, the quality of services provided to customers. These methodologies help to study the scientific and analytical foundations of

Economics and are used in solving practical and political problems of Economics. In this case, most factors (social, political, environmental, demographic, legal, etc.

The complex economic processes taking place in the world economy further exacerbated the need to deeply improve its structural structure in order to sustainably develop the economy and increase competitiveness. The composition of the economy consists of the reciprocal Equalities and ratios between its different parts and fragments. The national economy is a complex system consisting of many large economic factors that are inextricably linked with one another. The proportions between these factors are called economic composition.

Structural changes in the economy can be viewed with theoretical-methodological foundations for changing the essence of the economy and its assessment. The following important basics can help explain this process:

1.Fixed variables that are indicated in place of structural changes are: this can be, in the economic system, development, prices, monetary political, production, and other important indicators. These variables help to understand and assess changes in the economy.

2.Critical indicators: when assessing economic activity, indicators such as income, prices, and investments are ten of the most important. The correct analysis of them and the determination of volatility in comparison with them is important in the assessment of the economic essence.

3.Determination of theoretical and practical changes: the consolidation of theoretical concepts in practice and the formation of structural changes using the experiences of other countries leads to the subsequent implementation of changes in practice.

4.Economics modeling: in the analysis of volatility, the implementation of short-term model tests and long-term projections helps. Through these models, the economy can be theoretically explained and the future of the economy can be predicted.

5.Health strengthening: aspects of health strengthening, ensuring cultural and economic Mass rights, reducing social differences and meeting human spirituality needs should be shown in the assessment of structural changes.

6.The rate of origin from movement: a comparison of the rate of origin from movement is important in determining how changes develop and how they are perceived. Measuring and estimating the rate of action origin helps to explain structural changes at acceptable levels.

Qualitative and quantitative methods of assessing structural changes can be carried out with many methods. Some of these techniques include:

Qualitative method:

a. Detailed distribution: involves the detailed analysis of structural changes, the evaluation of detailed information about the influencers arising from them, the lesions, the ease of implementation that they transfer to consumption, etc.

b. Expert assessment: assessment of structural changes by a team of experts or a panel of experts. Based on their experience and knowledge, an assessment is carried out. When using this method, it is important for experts to have objectivity and high levels of information.

Quantitative method:

a. Statistical analysis: the quantitative analysis of structural changes will be related to the use of certain statistical methods, formulas and algorithms. There is a set of data such as references, ordered lists, ordered counts, etc., and statistical methods are used to analyze them, compare them and explain the results.

b. Sociological survey: a sociological survey (survey) can be applied to assess quantitative structural changes. It is used to collect information from humans by directly or selecting a particular set of questions. Accounting and analysis of survey results is accompanied by the use of statistical methods.

Qualitative and quantitative methods for assessing structural changes have many guidelines and methodologies in economics. These techniques help to understand changes, forecast their opposition to them, and apply the step required to health the economy in detail. The following methods are widely used in the evaluation of structural changes:

1.Ideas and modeling: explaining volatility through economic models and simulation models, their impact on the economy, and evaluating challenges to them.

2.Statistical analysis: explaining volatility and identifying opposition to it through analysis of economic data and statistics.

3.Emotional assessment: assessment of the emotional impact of structural changes on people, enterprises, and states.

4.Financial assessment: measurement and assessment of the financial impact of volatility. Under this analysis, changes in monetary Financial Policy, Prices and other indicators in the field of finance include assessment on volatility.

5.Strict (sanctioned) assessment: strict economic assessment methods - assessment of the financial, health strengthening, social, and political effects of volatility. For example, the possibilities of accepting variables, the costs of accepting, and deciding their social implications.

6.Consequential assessment: an assessment of the practical results of structural changes and their opposition to them. The resultant assessment process includes practical calculation time, resource measurement time, and other information needed to assess variability.

7.Status assessment: by measuring studies on structural changes, market progress studies, the impact of foreign and domestic policy, and other information, status assessment. In this way, the practical effects of volatility in the economy are studied. These methods are widely used in assessing structural changes in various sectors of the economy. Each method has its own advantages and limitations, so it is important to specialize and combine them.

The complex economic processes taking place in the world economy further exacerbated the need to deeply improve its structural structure in order to sustainably develop the economy and increase competitiveness. In this regard, in the current economic situation, issues such as further improvement of the network and technological structures of the national economy, continuous technical and technological renewal of production are becoming more and more important in our economic policy.

The composition of the economy is of enormous importance in ensuring the proportionality of the national economy, its efficiency and sustainable growth. The economic success of developed countries is largely explained by deep structural changes that have ensured the overall dynamics and other qualitative changes in production.

Today, there are a huge number of methods for assessing structural changes, the most common of which are index methods. Most Index methods provide an opportunity to summarize and evaluate the variations of each element in the structure over a specific period.

A. The basis of Lewis's research is the idea of redistributing part of labor resources from agriculture to industry, thereby achieving an acceleration of the pace of economic growth.

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