

# Structural Reforms and Their Problems In Providing Sustainable Economic Growth

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## Abstract:

In this article the role of implementing structural changes in ensuring sustainable economic growth is revealed. In addition, the stages of the development of Uzbekistan's industry were analyzed. In addition, the role and place of the industry in the development of the national economy is based. Industrial network structure and structural shifts are explained.

**Key words:** economy, economic growth, stable, unstable, reforms, problems, GDP, national economy, growth rates.

## Introduction

High-speed economic growth or slowdown in some cases is related to the implementation of state policy rather than cyclical nature. Usually, high economic growth coincides with the period of structural changes in the economy. The importance of the composition of the country's economy is

seen in ensuring the balance between economic sectors, increasing their efficiency and achieving sustainable economic growth. The structural structure of the economy changes depending on the characteristics of the country's development. Structural changes in the economy are one of the important factors in ensuring the stable growth of the country's economy. We consider it expedient to make a comparative analysis of these categories in terms of both the content and the theoretical basis in terms of research goals and objectives.<sup>1</sup> Most of the developed countries of Western Europe and the newly industrialized countries of the Southeast have achieved high levels of economic growth due to major structural shifts in their economies and other qualitative changes. It is known that fundamental structural changes can be made as a result of structural changes in the economy. Today, a lot of attention is being paid to rapid and balanced economic growth, implementation of deep structural changes and diversification of the economy in our country. To further increase the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in the Decree "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to create conditions for comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, our country In order to implement priority directions for modernization and liberalization of all spheres of life, the Strategy of Actions on five priority directions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was approved. The priority areas of economic development and liberalization occupy a particularly important place in the Strategy of these Actions. Development and liberalization of the economy is based on the deepening of structural changes, modernization and diversification of leading sectors of the national economy, increasing its competitiveness. The priority areas of increasing the competitiveness of the national economy due to the deepening of structural changes, modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy :

and stability of the national economy , increasing the share of industry, service sector, small business and private entrepreneurship in its structure;

Carrying out an active investment policy aimed at the modernization of production, technical and technological upgrading, implementation of production, transport-communication and social infrastructure projects;

3. Further modernization and diversification of the industry by moving high-tech processing industries to a qualitatively new stage aimed at rapid development of production of finished products with high added value based on deep processing of local raw materials; When a person experiences these feelings, he evaluates other people's behavior or mental characteristics and his own behavior based on a certain morality, that is, a set of social morals and norms.<sup>2</sup>

4. Formation of an effective competitive environment for economic sectors and gradual reduction of monopoly in the market of products and services;

and technology in principle , ensuring competitiveness of national goods in domestic and foreign markets on this basis;

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<sup>1</sup> Usmonjon o'g, A. U. B., & Nodirjonovich, S. S. (2021). THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(05), 427-431.

<sup>2</sup> Baxodir o'g, G. I. F., & Abdullo o'g'li, M. I. (2022). SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONALITY EMOTION. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, 1(3), 1-12.

6. To continue the policy of promoting the localization of production and, first of all, to replace the import of consumer goods and components, to expand inter-sectoral industrial cooperation; Team mood-a complex of emotions that arise in team members in relation to this or that phenomenon, team mood has a huge power of influence, which is the motive for the behavior and activity of military personnel. While some types of Team mood (passion, confidence in success, high spirits) are factors in its success, others (bad mood, distrust of one's own strength, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the capabilities of the team.<sup>3</sup>

7. Reducing the consumption of energy and resources in the economy, widely introducing energy-saving technologies in production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing labor productivity in economic sectors;

8. Increasing the efficiency of operating free economic zones, technological parks and small industrial zones, establishing new ones;

9. Rapid development of the service sector, increasing the role and share of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, fundamentally changing the composition of the provided services, first of all, due to their modern high-tech types ;

10. Rapid development of the tourism industry, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversifying and improving the quality of tourist services, expanding tourism infrastructure;

11. Liberalization and simplification of export activities, diversification of export composition and geography, expansion and mobilization of export potential of economic sectors and regions; There are a number of effective ways to manage conflict situations. They can be divided into the following large group.<sup>4</sup>

12. Further development of road transport infrastructure, introduction of information and communication technologies to the economy, social sphere, management system. In the assessment of structural shifts in the economy, the structure of the economy is considered mainly in terms of industry, reproduction, regional and foreign trade. Structural shifts in the economy are determined by the share of the three main sectors: industry, agriculture and services in the total production or the number of people employed in these sectors. In the initial stages of the country's economic growth, agriculture dominates in terms of the share of these three sectors in the economy, and in the later stages of economic growth, industry and the service sector lead in the period of high economic growth . Some types of psychotherapy can help a person learn what defense mechanisms they are using, how effective they are, and how to use less primitive and more effective mechanisms in the future.<sup>5</sup>

Many types of crafts , namely pottery, carpentry, stonework, building, carving, embroidery, tanning, weaving and tailoring, blacksmithing, coppersmithing and jewelry, woodworking, carpentry, goldsmithing, painting, tinsmithing, etc. are common.

The emergence and development of industry leads to an increase in the number of workers and an increase in their status in society. Industry is the material basis of the country's defense capability,

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<sup>3</sup> Said o'g'li, S. S., & Abdurasul o'g'li, R. S. (2022). Psychological View of the Military Community. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, 1(2), 5-12.

<sup>4</sup> Dilmurod o'g'li, Q. B., & Usmon o'g'li, M. R. (2022). Conflict and Stress Management. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 1(3), 10-15.

<sup>5</sup> Furqat o'g'li, M. T. (2022). THE MECHANISM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION IN A PERSON. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, 1(3), 13-19.

an important factor in maintaining peace and stability in the country , and an important sector that ensures the independence, cooperation and solidarity of neighboring countries. The role of industry in guaranteeing the defense of Uzbekistan is invaluable. Industry is such a branch that the political, economic and organizational aspirations of all countries , their economic unification, that is, economic integration, is expressed in the description. As a result, opportunities for rational use of natural, labor and financial resources of all countries , as well as all achievements of science and technology will arise. The great driving force that ensures the acceleration of socio-economic development is competition, that is, competition, the struggle of rivals is also industrial 1 Author's development Craft ("home industry") was separated from farming in the Bronze Age. In the early centuries AD, many craft centers were established in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. In the 9th-10th centuries , Khiva and Shosh were known for thread , fabric, carpets, copper and iron weapons, Fergana for making knives, Bukhara for making silk fabrics and glass products. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the development slowed down and with the emergence of the Timurid state, handicrafts developed again . Handicrafts have gained special importance in the production relations of cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent, Shakhrisabz. In the first situation, the psychological properties of the subject's behavior appear as the initial and final conditions of the explanation, and in the second - external and operational conditions. In the first situation, we talk about motives, needs, goals, wishes, interests, etc., and in the second - about incentives arising from the situation. Sometimes all factors that determine human behavior from the inside are called personality dispositions. Accordingly, dispositional and situational motivations are spoken of as internal and external analogs of behavior determination. That is why the desired action of a person is considered as twofold: dispositional and situational determination.<sup>6</sup> After the industrial revolution that took place in England in the 60s and 70s of the 18th century, a gradual transition from manufacturing to mechanized industry began in Uzbekistan. Industrial sectors for primary processing of raw materials (cotton ginning, silk weaving, wine, canning, oil factories) were created. In the 19th century , great changes took place in the industry of Uzbekistan. If at the beginning of the century , 5-10 types of the most important types of industrial products (cotton fiber, raw silk, vegetable oil, grape wine, brick, ganch, etc.) were produced, by the end of the century, hundreds and thousands of types were produced. By the end of the 19th century, about 30 types of crafts were developed in Uzbekistan. At the beginning of the 20th century, the main part of handicrafts was transformed into artels, and later into factories and factories, and art products enterprises. 8 will develop in the field. Efforts to increase the efficiency of production based on the use of advanced techniques and technologies, the creation of new types of materials, increase labor productivity, increase the competitiveness of manufactured products to a higher level, and improve a number of other technical and economic indicators of production and other work traditions have been and continue to exist, first of all, in the industrial sector.

Industry is the largest and leading branch of material production. The majority of labor tools (tools), labor goods and consumer goods are created in it; all types of machines and mechanisms, structural elements of buildings and structures are produced; mining of underground resources is carried out; mineral, vegetable and animal raw materials are processed, consumer goods are made,

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<sup>6</sup> Diyorbek O'tkir o'g, A. (2022). Personal Activity and Motivation. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, 1(2), 13-22.

etc. Industry provides all sectors of the economy with means of production, labor tools. The development of the national economy, science, education, culture, health, sports, tourism and other areas depends on the level of development of the industry. The historical role of industry in the development of productive forces and relations is incomparable. Therefore, the higher its development and efficiency, the stronger the position of the state and the better the standard of living of the population. Industry unites the working class, the leading force of society. Due to the development of the industry, the number of employees employed in it will increase, their knowledge and skills will increase, and the potential of personnel will rise to a higher level. A high level of concentration, which is the highest type of social organization of labor in the industrial sector, and on this basis, advanced methods of organizing social production - localization, specialization and diversification, cooperatization and combining prevail in the field. There is a specific basis for the division of group members with "conflict-of-regulation relations" related to the hierarchy within an unregulated group. These are, for example, the time spent in a group, age, gender, place of residence before entering a social organization, etc. In this case, the object of —relations contrary to the charter” is a person who does not accept the existing hierarchy or does not achieve informal status in the group, allowing him to take an equal position with the rest of the group.<sup>7</sup> Only the large machine industry can incorporate all the achievements of science and technology and innovation, equip labor with technology and raise its productivity to a high level. Industry, and especially its most important sector, heavy industry, is the basis of expanded reproduction in the country. It reproduces the material and technical means for itself and other sectors, while improving the socio-production relations between the members of the society.

Industry is the basis of restructuring of agricultural production. By providing it with new equipment, farmers, companies, farms and entities operating in other forms will be economically and culturally raised to a higher level, the important differences between the city and the countryside will be eliminated, and peasant labor will be reduced. helps to turn it into industrial work. Industry is a material source of the country's defense capability, an important factor in maintaining peace in the world, and an important sector that ensures the independence and unity of countries. For example, the role and importance of industry in strengthening the defense capabilities of our country is incomparable. Political, economic and organizational aspirations of all countries, economic cooperation is also reflected in the industrial sector. Industry is of great importance in the expansion of opportunities to use natural and labor resources, scientific and technical achievements. Industry is characterized by the continuous development of science and technology and the increase in the level of armament with the achievements of production. It makes extensive use of advanced 16 achievements in electrification and electronicization, computerization and chemicalization, production modernization, technical and technological restructuring. Strict stratification within the group is associated with the conditions for the existence of closed communities: firstly, the group is faced with the need to solve most of the problems that arise with its resources, and secondly, the group is deprived of the opportunity to redirect. negative emotional stress accumulated from the outside.<sup>8</sup> It uses them only for peaceful purposes. Industry is the main branch of material production,

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<sup>7</sup> Olimjon o'g'li, O. O., & Shuxrat o'g'li, Z. I. (2022). The Main Features and Signs of “Relations Contrary to the Charter”(On the Example of Russian Experience). *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(5), 17-21.

<sup>8</sup> Ravshanjon o'g'li, J. R. M., & Rustam o'g'li, S. U. (2022). Socio-Psychological Reasons for the Origin of “Relations Contrary to the Charter”. *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(5), 22-28.

the foundation of the economy. Only a large-scale mechanized industry, capable of restructuring all branches of the national economy, can be the only material basis of independence.

In Uzbekistan, 13% of the working population is employed in industrial production. At this point, it should be noted that the supply of the republic's industry will improve rapidly, and the working population will be engaged in socially useful work, that is, the level of employment will increase significantly. More rapid development of the network leads to further increase in the number of industrial personnel and their position in society. The development of our country's industry has expanded the ranks of highly qualified workers, engineers and technicians. Currently, about 1.6 million employees are working in the industry of Uzbekistan. 650,000 of them are employees with higher education, more than 950,000 with secondary and secondary specialized education. The laws of development ensure that the cultural and technical level of employees increases, production skills and experience continue to grow. This is also reflected in the industry of Uzbekistan. Competition, the force that ensures the acceleration of social and economic development, first of all arose and began to develop in the industry of the republic. These are just a few advantages of the digital economy. The development of the digital economy has a positive effect on our daily life, provides many additional opportunities for the average user, and can also ensure the growth and development of the market.<sup>9</sup> Entrepreneurs, businessmen came to the field as the main active part of the competition. Even in the republic's industry, the competition is rising from its simple stage to the highest stage, and it is becoming a truly common lever. The advantages of independence increase the leading role of the state's economic policy. Laws of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, presidential decrees, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers are being implemented, first of all, in the industrial sector and are having a significant effect. Industry includes the extraction and preparation of natural resources, processing them and agricultural products. Industry is considered as one of the main elements of production forces for all economic sectors, and it is a field that somewhat increases the domination of society over nature, determines the development of technology, and creates labor and production tools that allow to increase the productivity of human labor. Industrial development puts an end to the one-sided development of production forces, creates the possibility of wider and comprehensive use of natural resources, raw materials and labor resources in the country and its integral regions. As we know, the role of industrial production in the national economy is increasing year by year.

When talking about the historical development of industrial production and its main results, it should be noted that the development of "Home industry" in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan began 12-15 thousand years ago - in the Mesolithic period. During this period, very simple work tools and items were made. During the New Stone Age (Neolithic, the beginning of the 5th millennium BC), shipbuilding and textiles appeared. At the end of the Neolithic period, metal weapons began to be made. According to archeological findings, the people living in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan knew how to make copper weapons at the end of the 3rd millennium BC. 21 During the period of the slave system (the middle of the 1st millennium BC, the 5th century), the development of the process of making work tools, the improvement of metalworking led to the rise of crafts, exchange and trade. At the beginning of the feudal system (VI-VIII centuries), gold, copper, iron were mined in Fergana and Sokh, lead, silver, gold in Ilok, rock salt in Shahrisabz. Upon completion of the search work, the author analyzed selective publications that touch upon both the problems of

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<sup>9</sup> Usmonjon o'g, A. U. B., & Obidjon o'g'li, A. O. (2023). Content, Positive and Negative Characteristics of the Digital Economy. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMY, 2(5), 230-235.



conceptualizing the digital economy as a complex socio-economic phenomenon and its differences from other concepts and categories, and applied aspects of the digital economy, including the introduction of appropriate technologies.<sup>10</sup> In the 9th century, Samarkand was famous for its quality paper and lamp glass, Shosh region was famous for its products. At that time, leather, fabric, silk, wool, clothes were exported from Central Asia to Eastern Europe, China and other countries through the Great Silk Road. In X-XIII centuries, due to the feudal disintegration, the escalation of conflicts between tribes and peoples, there were no major changes in handicrafts. In the second half of the 14th century, Amir Temur gained power in Samarkand, founded a centralized state, and as a result paved the way for the economic and social development of the state. By the end of the 15th century, the economic foundation of the Timurid state was undermined due to the conflicts that arose in Movaraunnahr, and the development stopped. In the 16th-18th centuries, the emergence of the khanates of Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokan had a positive effect on the development of the economy, including industrial production. printing, artistic decoration of weapons developed. In the second half of this century, development accelerated in the territory of Uzbekistan, and the industry, especially the spinning industry, developed. At the beginning of the 20th century, many cotton ginning and oil factories were built and put into operation. In 1925-1926, power stations were built. The first Bozsuv hydroelectric power station built near Tashkent was put into operation on May 1, 1926. The construction of thermal power plants has started in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Ko'kan, Termiz and Asaka. The number of such power plants reached 30 in 1930. The growing energy base has created an opportunity to build a number of new industrial enterprises. Before the Second World War, more than 500 industrial enterprises were built here, including "Tashselmash", Tashkent Textile Combine, Chirchik Electrochemical Combine, Kattakorgan Oil Plant, Bekobod and Kuvasoy cement enterprises. Mining of oil and non-ferrous rare metals, production of construction industry products has developed. Implementation of industrial sector reform, structural change and diversification programs, strengthening of the material and technical base, created the ground for the development of the republic's industrial production. In January-December 2018, industrial products worth 228.9 trillion soums were produced by the enterprises of the republic, and the growth rate compared to the corresponding period of the previous year was 114.4%. The main factor in the growth of total industrial production is 13.2% of production in the manufacturing (processing) industry, 25.4% in mining and open-pit mining, electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning by 4.1% and water supply, sewage system, waste disposal - by 22.6%. Figure 2.3. The main economic activity in January-December 2018. In the light of all these trends, the concepts of "digital economy" and "knowledge economy" are becoming inseparable. Science and the new knowledge it produces are the central core on which almost all aspects of the modern economy are "strung", based on the scientific and technological paradigm - general principles and standards of development based on innovative sources of growth associated primarily with the use of breakthrough results of fundamental and applied research. This paradigm includes the widespread use of the most modern methods and technologies for research and development, including on a digital basis.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21-27.

<sup>11</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Дистанционное обучение: мировая практика, достижения, риски, перспективы. in Library, 20(4), 231-235.

Fuel industry. The fuel industry of the republic was formed and is developing on the basis of coal, oil and gas deposits found and mined underground. More than 160 oil and gas fields have been opened in the republic, 115 of them are located in Bukhara and Khiva geological provinces, 27 in Fergana Valley, 10 in Surkhandarya, and 7 in Ustyurt. Now 71 oil, gas and gas condensate, 3 coal fields are used. More than 50 oil, gas and gas condensate fields are prepared for future operation. The fuel industry is the main branch of the republic's fuel and energy complex and consists of all types of fuel extraction, natural gas purification and delivery, and oil product processing enterprises. They provide services in all sectors of the economy. Large enterprises of fuel industry are located in Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions. Another important branch of the fuel industry is the coal industry. 1900 mln. of coal found in Uzbekistan. has reserves in the amount of tons, including lignite reserves - 1853 mln. tons, coal reserves - 47 mln. is a ton. Forecast resources are 5.7 billion. more than a ton. Large reserves of Tashkomir are concentrated in the southern regions of the republic - Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. Currently, coal is being mined in 3 mines: Angren, Shargun and Boisun. 26 Coal mining in Uzbekistan is carried out by JSC "Uzbekkomir", JSC "Shargunkomir" and JSC "Apartak". "Angren" coal section in the Angren mine mines coal reserves in an open-pit method, in addition, gas is produced from lignite by underground gasification by JSC "Yerostigaz". "Uzbekkomir" JSC produces about 3 million tons of coal every year. The main consumer of coal fuel is the electric power sector, which accounts for 85 percent of the total coal consumption. Industrial, social and utility enterprises also shape the demand for coal fuel. Among the terminological predilections that have developed in science, despite all the imagery of concepts: hidden, underground, informal, illegal economy, the term "shadow economy" still remains popular, which is one of the most significant and relevant topics of our time.<sup>12</sup>

Modern enterprises according to the form of ownership, state and non-state, according to 34 signs of industry, mechanical engineering, energy, metallurgy, oil and gas industry, construction complex, food, light industry, trade, etc., production scale and number of employees according to it, it is divided into large, micro-firm and small, according to the period of operation, continuous, seasonal and long-term enterprises. Industrial enterprises can be characterized according to different characteristics:

- in terms of production and technical relations, an enterprise is a machine system that is compatible with the volume and types of products, their production technology in terms of quantity and quality;
- in social relations, an enterprise is a relationship between employees of different categories based on their rights and obligations;
- in organizational-legal relations, the enterprise operates as a legal entity;
- In terms of financial and economic relations, the enterprise is an independent link of the network, which operates on the principles of self-financing, self-management, that is, market relations. The main areas of activity of industrial enterprises in the conditions of the market economy are the following:
  - with the help of a comprehensive study of the market and its development prospects, to determine the existing and possible requirements of customers for products and services;
  - organization of scientific research activities for the creation of new models and samples of the product;

<sup>12</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86-101.



- production of goods that meet customer requirements;
- production planning, programming, coordination and financing;
- organization of product distribution and sales system and its improvement;
- management of all activities of the enterprise , including production, sales, advertising, technical service, etc. The activities of modern enterprises should be focused on the following tasks:
- income of the owner of the enterprise ;
- providing consumers with manufactured products;
- providing employees with wages;
- creation of jobs for residents living near the enterprise ;
- environmental protection;
- not to allow a stoppage in the enterprise's activity;
- perfecting the forms of organization and management of production ;
- adherence to economy at all stages of production . Fulfilling the current and future tasks of economic activity requires enterprises to perform the following functions:
- production and preparation of products for personal consumption;
- delivery and sale of products to consumers;
- after sales service;
- providing the material and technical basis of production ;
- organizing and managing the work of employees ;
- paying taxes , making voluntary or mandatory contributions and payments to the budget;
- compliance with applicable standards, regulations and laws issued by the state. 2.4.

Structural policy, its essence and importance Before considering the structural (structural) policy, we need to know what the structure itself is. The composition (structure) is derived from the Latin word "structura" , which means the arrangement and structure of the components of things. The essence of the structural policy is to determine the structural aspects of the sectors, to set them in motion. According to the Russian economist SD Alekseyevich, the structure of the economy creates important conditions for the country's economic growth in the long term. It has quantitative and qualitative characteristics and reflects changes in the national economy. The composition of the economy describes the stability and security of the country's national economy . The Ministry of Innovative Development was created, the main the directions of which are: the introduction of innovations in state and public construction; in the sector of the economy; Agriculture; social development; system of environmental protection and nature management; initiation, coordination and stimulation introduction of advanced technologies.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, the implementation of quantitative and qualitative structural changes in the economy is one of the main goals of the state economic policy. According to the economist AAKushnarev, structural changes in the economy are changes in the relationship between various branches, sectors, regions, types of enterprises, technological systems and other elements of the economic system, which reduce or increase economic efficiency, competitiveness in the world and national markets. is considered According to Ch.K.Karenovich, during the period of fundamental structural changes, the national national economy has higher growth rates compared to other periods , and inequality increases in the development of

<sup>13</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Роль государства в управлении инновационными процессами: международная практика, опыт Республики Узбекистан. in Library, 21(1), 14–17.

its individual branches and sectors. In the current conditions of reproduction, economic growth is determined not only by the growth of the scale of the economy, but also by structural shifts in both consumption and production, their speed and efficiency.

### Summary

In conclusion, it should be said that the implementation of fundamental structural changes in the economy, that is, the structural restructuring of the economy, represents a large number of structural changes of the production forces, which determine the need for technological renewal of production and its adaptation to external and internal changes. An important goal in this is: reorganization of production, including the elimination or addition of inefficient links of enterprises, replacement of physically and mentally outdated fixed assets, introduction of technical innovations and production of new types of products. All this leads to intersectoral, territorial, technological, institutional and other important structural shifts of production.

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