

THEORY AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF RESEARCHING THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *the purpose of this article is to develop theoretical provisions, to determine the key factors, conditions and indicators of dynamics that characterize decomposition changes in the structure of economic growth during the crisis and post-crisis periods.*

Keywords: *economic growth, changes, structure, period, crisis.*

ТЕОРИЯ И МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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Аннотация: *целью данной статьи состоит в развитии теоретических положений, определении ключевых факторов, условий и показателей динамики, характеризующих декомпозиционные изменения в структуре экономического роста кризисного и посткризисного периодов.*

Ключевые слова: *экономического роста, изменения, структура, период, кризис.*

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Modern economic growth is a built-in structure of the model of organization of any type of economic systems and, unlike other elements of the model, reflects the achievement of the system of progressive dynamics of quantitative and qualitative criteria [1].



Within the framework of each national economy, economic growth takes specific forms that depend on many factors and conditions that manifest themselves in the structure of the economy, the system of economic ties and dependencies that has developed in it [2].

Economic growth is not stably dynamic and, having a cyclical nature, is interrupted by such important processes as economic crises. As a result, the sustainability and balance of economic growth are not constant and can be achieved only over a certain period of time [3].

At each stage of the cycle, economic growth takes on specific features, which is confirmed by the development of the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2010. The crisis was of an unprecedented scale and depth, covering most of the countries and regions that have been dynamically developing in the last decade [4].

The total loss in asset value is estimated at a scale equivalent to the size of world GDP [5].

The problems and contradictions that have formed over the past decade of rapid growth of the world economy have reached a critical point, manifested in the form of a global process that combines the features of cyclical, structural, financial and stock market crises [6].

The crisis showed the ineffectiveness of the functioning of individual elements of the economic mechanism, imbalances in the structure of material production, an excess of speculative credit, failures in the functioning of the international monetary and financial system and methods of its regulation [7].

The crisis also had a significant negative impact on the economies of the CIS countries. Despite the high rates of GDP growth in recent years, the economies of most of them were distinguished by deep structural imbalances and dependence on the conjuncture of prices in the commodity markets, technological backwardness and imperfect institutional environment, low efficiency of government regulation and a high level of corruption [8].



As a result, the crisis drop in the dynamics of GDP and industrial production in many CIS countries was one of the deepest among the group of countries with economies in transition.

The rise in unemployment and poverty, while maintaining relatively high inflation and price levels, were the hallmarks of the manifestations of the crisis in the countries of the post-Soviet space [9].

A high degree of monopolization not only in production, but also in the sale of the created product, low labor productivity and high energy intensity determine the low level of competitiveness of the economies of most countries in the region and their unattractiveness for long-term foreign institutional investors. The standard of living of the low-income strata of the population remains low, there is an uneven socio-economic development of the regions. According to the qualitative criteria of socio-economic development, the CIS countries lag significantly not only from developed, but also from many developing countries. Despite the significant negative social and economic effect, the crisis favors the transition to other principles of management, accelerates the formation of a new economic model. This is an objective process influenced by dynamically developing scientific and technological progress and innovation, the predominance of a new technological order. In modern conditions, changes in the dynamics of economic growth and macroeconomic proportions are determined by new objective-subjective regulators. All of the above determines the need to revise the models and strategies of economic growth that have developed over the past period, which is especially important for the CIS countries. The formation of economic mechanisms and structure of the economy is required, adequate to the requirements of the new economy. It is necessary to systematically rethink the role and significance of factors of economic growth, criteria for measuring its quantitative dynamics and qualitative characteristics. A transition is required to the implementation of new principles and development goals of the entire system of state regulation of the economy, focused on enhancing the innovation and investment process, increasing the competitiveness of national producers [10].



When analyzing the development of the economic system, most researchers focused on issues related to the formation of reproduction factors, their influence on the main indicators and dynamics of economic growth [11].

As a result, to date, regularities have been identified, the main factors and conditions for the economic development of the economic system have been identified. However, the problems of the formation of a high-quality institutional environment, the development of effective mechanisms of state influence on the factors of economic growth and the criteria for assessing its qualitative characteristics have been studied to a lesser extent.

Since at the post-crisis stage of development of the world economy, a significant transformation of the economic environment takes place, and conditions are created for activating the innovation process, it is necessary to determine the set of conditions for technological progress, growth in investment in fixed assets, improving the quality of the institutional environment and qualifications of the workforce. The formation of such conditions will make it possible to more actively use the available reserves of resource provision and other factors of economic growth and development.

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