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STRATEGY OF STRUCTURAL SHIFT AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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The work is devoted to the problem of determining the place of structural policy in regional policy, determining its goals, mechanisms and effectiveness, which has not been sufficiently developed in the scientific literature.

Key words: economic structure, structural shifts, structural transformation, economics of development, proportions of sectors

СТРАТЕГИЯ СТРУКТУРНЫХ СДВИГОВ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНА

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Работа посвящена недостаточно разработанной в научной литературе проблеме определения места структурной политики в региональной, определения ее целей, механизмов и эффективности.

Ключевые слова: структура экономики, структурные сдвиги, структурная трансформация, экономика развития, пропорции секторов.

The experience of the formation of socio-economic systems in developed countries shows that government intervention in the economy within the framework of special government programs in order to maintain the necessary structural proportions can ensure macroeconomic stability and economic growth. The economic structure in different regions of the country should be changed in accordance with the regional advantages. Government spending should also increase in line with regional potential. At the same time, government regulation does not abolish the functioning of market processes and institutions, but promotes the development of strategically important market trends and eliminates the undesirable consequences of regressive structural changes.

Regional structural policy is understood as a system of socio-economic goals, interconnected, mutually agreed upon between the subjects of regional development management (local government, interregional associations, business) within the framework of the structural diversification of the regional economy, initiated by regional authorities.

According to academician A.I. Tatarkin, when structural transformations occur in a country, “industrial policy” is replaced by “structural policy”. In his opinion, “the conversation about structural policy, as a rule, comes during a period of structural crisis due to the need to implement state policy aimed at promoting the transformation of the sectoral structure”[1].

The goal of the policy is to achieve sustainable economic development, proportionality in the development of production sectors, and prevent the dominance of some structures over others while ensuring fairly high social standards of living and consumption. Structural policy has a long-term focus, which is to ensure the competitiveness of the national economy through scientific and technological progress and the innovative component of the economy.

The regional economy is in a state of structural and technological disequilibrium, which constrains sustainable economic dynamics. It is characterized by a disproportionate distribution of financial resources and factors of production. In this regard, an important element of economic policy is structural policies that help improve the quality of economic growth. It serves as a mechanism for the transition from maintaining economic growth to achieving sustainable economic dynamics and improving the quality of life of the population.

The positive dynamics of the economy of the regions and the state as a whole can be achieved through the implementation of progressive structural changes aimed at the transition to a new sectoral and technological structure of the economy that can effectively meet social needs and ensure economic growth. To achieve these goals, regions need to apply effective measures through the development of strategies for structural changes aimed at developing the economies of these regions.

The need for a strategy of structural changes, aimed at smoothing out socio-economic differences in the regions of the country, is determined in modern conditions by its following positive aspects:

1. contributes to the achievement of key long-term goals of the socio-economic development of the region, dictated by objective regional interests, an important component of which is overcoming socio-economic heterogeneity;

2. sets the vector of regional development, within which coordination of the activities of government bodies, the business community and the population can be ensured;

3. allows you to concentrate the region's resources on priority areas, the implementation of which will bring the greatest socio-economic effect to the region;

4. involves the development of a rational scheme for the location and development of territories based on their rational use, creates favorable conditions for the formation of subregional clusters in peripheral locations, where the main unused natural and geographical resources are concentrated;

5. stimulates the development of mutually beneficial interregional ties, improving the investment climate in the region, and attracting large investors.

In the course of targeted management of structural changes within the framework of the state's structural policy, the proportions between industries are optimized, a balance is achieved between the structure of consumption and production, rational and economical use of limited economic resources is ensured (their predominant use in priority and dominant sectors of the economy), and the greatest growth in gross regional product (GRP).

The effectiveness of structural policy at the regional level, aimed at optimizing the sectoral structure, depends on the existing regional management system, principles and tasks solved by local authorities, determined by the internal policy of the region. Regional policy, in turn, is aimed at fulfilling the functions and tasks determined by the socio-economic goals of the state as a whole, to achieve which it is necessary to take into account the available natural resources, human resources, financial, material, technical and institutional resources of the region.

Foreign experience, as well as numerous studies on public management of regional development, show how appropriate it is to highlight structural policy as a priority area of regional policy. After all, this will make it possible to harmonize the goals, methods and interests of various

management entities (state and local authorities, business, society) within the framework of the structural diversification of the economy not only of the region, but also of the country as a whole.

Structural policy plays a key role in solving the following problems:

- ensuring the reproduction and capitalization of various types of resources of the territory;
- creating conditions for the development of industries directly aimed at meeting the needs of the population, etc.

Thus, the management of economic structure rests on the problem of allocating and using resources, and determining the structure that will be recognized as necessary and desirable, which should be designed and moved.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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The importance of entrepreneurship is an important factor in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Entrepreneurship ensures diversification of the economy, job creation, investment and innovation, development of the local economy, and stability of the economy.