

Essense of Structural Shifts in Regional Economic Systems

Rakhmatullayeva F. M.¹, Boboyeva G. G.², Kudratov A. D.²

¹Associate Professor of Economics, ²The Senior lecturer,
Department of Economics, Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Republic Of Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article describes the structural shifts in the economic sectors of the regions and their impact on the formation of stable economic growth. The reasons for the need for structural modernization of the regional economy and the need for a strategy of structural shifts aimed at smoothing socio-economic differences in the regions of the country are highlighted.

Keywords: economic structure, structural changes, structural transformation, development economy, sectors' proportions

Periodic global changes in the national economy and the world system, the emergence of new structural elements, relationships and economic problems necessitate a theoretical understanding of the structural transformations taking place in the modern economy. The terms "structure" and "structural change" have become widely used in economic research. In development economics and in economic history, structural change is commonly understood as "the different arrangements of productive activity in the economy and different distributions of productive factors among various sectors of the economy, various occupations, geographic regions, types of product, etc..."¹

The term «structural changes» in the economy is most frequently used to explain the transformation in the composition of production, employment, demand and trade, which appears along with the development of a country.²

Numerous conditions and factors, among which the most important are globalization, technical, technological and institutional, determine the nature and magnitude of structural reproductive transformations.

The structure of the economy, being heterogeneous, has a certain hierarchy and proportions between its constituent elements. The structural aspect of development finds its manifestation in qualitative changes in the economy, where structural changes result in structural shifts. It is precisely such shifts that characterize the changes taking place in the structure of any economy. Structural shifts in the national economy are one of the factors of the state and dynamics of the country's economic system, having a positive or negative impact and determining the effectiveness of its functioning.

A significant number of scientific literature have been published devoted to the study of structural shifts as an economic phenomenon; the development of the structure of territorial and economic entities. The study of territorial and economic systems of the economy was developed in the works of foreign scientists J. Keynes, K. Clark, V. Leontiev, W. Rostow, J. Sapir, R. Harrod, and Schumpeter et al.

At the same time, a detailed analysis of works devoted to the study of structural shifts suggests that the problems of strategic management of the structural dynamics of the territorial and economic system of the region, taking into account its potential competitive advantages and structural interaction with other regions, are not yet sufficiently developed. In this regard, the study of the relationship between structural shifts and the development of the economic system is relevant both in the theoretical aspect and for the practice of economic activity.

A structural shift is a qualitative change in the relationships between comparable elements of the economic system, due to the uneven dynamics of the ratio of their quantitative characteristics. Structural shifts are manifested in economic systems at various levels: at the level of an individual and a household (nanolevel), an enterprise and a firm (microlevel), an industry and a region (meso-level), national and global economy (macrolevel).

The structure of the economy in regions is complex and multidimensional. The regional economy, as an important part of the socio-economic system of the region, because of the influence of internal (organizational, managerial, etc.) and

¹Machlup, F. 1991. *Economic Semantics*, 2nd ed. Transaction Pub.-P.76; Silva E. G. and A.C. Teixeira, 2008, "Surveying structural change: Seminal contributions and a bibliometric account," *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 19.-P.275.

² Doyle, E. (1997) „Structural Change in Ireland“, *Journal of Economic Studies*, 24: 58 - 68.

external factors (economic, political and legal, demographic, cultural, technological), in order to ensure balanced development, must adapt, transform and change. Transformation and adaptation occurs in the form of changes in the proportions and relationships of the constituent elements of the regional structure of the economy, or in other words, through the optimization of structural shifts.

Depending on the quality of adaptation of the old structure to new conditions, that is, structural shifts, the quality and efficiency of the new structure of the regional economy changes. Therefore, the structure of the regional economy, being a multidimensional concept, represents the state of internal, qualitative and quantitative relations of its components-elements that are adapted to external conditions and determine the economy of the region for a specific period. The structure of the regional socio-economic system, like any structure, consists of elements connected by special relations (relationships) with certain proportions.

The analysis of structural changes in the regional economy primarily makes it possible to determine the state of the regional economy and the determinants of its economic growth. In addition, by analyzing the structure of the regional economy, it is possible to determine their the specialization of the regional economy and competitive advantages in interregional comparison.

The experience of the formation of socio-economic systems of developed countries shows that state intervention in the economy within the framework of special state 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, state regulation does not cancel the functioning of market processes and institutions, but promotes the development of strategically important market trends and eliminates the undesirable consequences of regressive structural shifts.

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the positive dynamics of the economy of the regions and the whole state can be ensured through the implementation of progressive structural shifts aimed at the transition to a new sectoral and technological structure of the economy that can effectively meet public needs and ensure economic growth. To achieve these goals, the regions need to apply effective measures through the creation of structural change strategies aimed at the development of the economies of these regions.

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

- it contributes to the achievement of key long-term goals of socio-economic development of the region, dictated by objective regional interests, an important component of which is to overcome inter-municipal socio-economic heterogeneity;
- sets the vector of regional development, within which the coordination of the activities of government bodies, the business community and the population can be ensured;
- it allows you to concentrate the resources of the region on priority areas, the implementation of which will bring the greatest socio-economic effect to the region;
- encourages the development of mutually beneficial interregional ties and improvement of the investment climate in the region.

It is important that structural changes are not only ensured by the priority development of certain components in the right direction (agro-industrial complex, tourist and recreational complex, etc.), but at the same time would provide a multiplicative effect, creating new opportunities for improving the overall structure of the regional economy.

Références

1. Machlup, F. 1991. *Economic Semantics*, 2nd ed. Transaction Pub.-P.76;
2. Silva E. G. and A.C. Teixeira, 2008, "Surveying structural change: Seminal contributions and a bibliometric account," *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 19.-P.275.
3. Agzamov, A. T., & Rakhmatullaeva, F. M., Giyazova N. B. (2021). Regional aspects of tourism development. *Academia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 153-156.
4. Turdiyeva, M. (2020). A three-step strategy to develop the industrial economy in China through entrepreneurship and innovation. *центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz)*, 2(2).

5. Mubinovna, RakhmatullaevaFiruza. "Investment as a factor of regional tourism development." *South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research* 10.10 (2020): 71-76.
6. Dehqonboyevich, K. A., & Khamza-kizi, S. S. (2021). History, Significance And Management Methods Of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan. *History*, 5(2), 206-210.
7. Rakhmatullaeva, F. M., & Nishonova, Z. A. (2017). Agrotourism and its influence on the economy of agro-industrial complex. in современноеэкологическоесостояниеиприроднойсредынаучно-практическиеаспектырациональногоприродопользования(pp. 1918-1919).
8. Mubinovna, R. F. (2020). Investment as a factor of regional tourism development. *South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research*, 10(10), 71-76.
9. Umarovna, T. M. (2021). A three-step strategy to develop the industrial economy in China through entrepreneurship and innovation. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(06), 152-156.
10. Rakhmatullaeva, F. M. (2018). Factors contributing to successful tourism development in regions. *Advances in Science and Technology*, 237-238.
11. Qudratov, A. (2020). The state and prospects of development of the livestock sector in uzbekistan. *Центрнаучныхпубликаций (buxdu. uz)*, 1
12. Mubinovna, RakhmatullaevaFiruza. "Fostering regional tourism: exploring the potential of agritourism." *Gwalior Management AcademY*: 119.
13. Rakhmatullaeva, F. M. (2019). Estimation of tourist-recreational potential of the territory. *Мировая наука*, (3), 47-49.
14. Qudratov, A. (2020). History, Significance And Management Methods Of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan. *Центрнаучныхпубликаций(buxdu. uz)*, 1(1).
15. Mubinovna, RakhmatullaevaFiruza. "Contribution Of Foreign Direct Investment To The Tourism Sector." *Вестникнаукииобразования* 23-2 (101) (2020).
16. Рахматуллаева, Ф. М. (2019). Развитие агротуризма в Бухарской области. In *Наука-эффективныйинструментпознаниямира* (pp. 93-94).
17. Umarovna, T. M. (2020). Impact of covid-19 virus on tourism in uzbekistan. *Вестникнауки и образования*, (23-2 (101)).
18. Бобоева, Г. Г., Файзиев, С. Н., & Амонов, М. Т. (2020). Развитие интеллектуального потенциала Республики Узбекистан. *Наука, техника и образование*, (11 (75)).
19. Umarovna, T. M. (2020). Impact of covid-19 virus on tourism in uzbekistan. *Вестник науки и образования*, (23-2 (101)).
20. Бобоева, Г. (2021). Перспективы развития интеллектуального потенциала Республики Узбекистан. *центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz)*, 6(6).
21. Niyozova, I. (2020). Iqtisodiyfanlarnioqitishdainnovatsionusullarvayondashuvlar. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz)*, 4(4).
22. Dehqonboyevich, K. A., & Khamza-kizi, S. S. (2021, March). The State And Prospects Of Development Of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan.In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 293-296).
23. Kudratov, A. D. (2020, May). Nature and attraction of foreign investments causes. In *XXVI Internationalcorrespondence scientific specialized conference. international scientific review of problems of economics, Finance and management Boston USA* (pp. 62-67).