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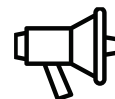


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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: The study of theoretical and methodological foundations, as well as applied tools for the state regulation of structural changes in the economy of Uzbekistan, is essential for ensuring sustainable development and forming an effective socio-economic system. In the context of dynamic socio-economic processes, the issue of developing an optimal and efficient structure of the national economy remains highly relevant for countries worldwide. Purposeful structural transformations are implemented to support long-term economic development and economic growth, which represent related but distinct concepts. An effective economic structure is defined as a system of relations among macroeconomic entities aimed at maximizing societal welfare while ensuring production and distribution efficiency under conditions of limited national resources.

Key words: structural changes; national economy; state regulation; public-private partnership; program-target management; structural policy; sustainable development model; efficient economic structure; criteria for optimal economic structure; theories of economic cyclicity; matrix of structural transformation factors.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur tadqiqot O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning nazariy va metodologik asoslari hamda amaliy mexanizmlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarning jadal rivojlanishi sharoitida milliy iqtisodiyotning optimal va samarali tuzilmasini shakllantirish masalasi global miqyosda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Maqsadli tarkibiy transformatsiyalar uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy rivojlanish va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Samarali iqtisodiy tuzilma jamiyat ehtiyojlarini maksimal darajada qondirish bilan birga cheklangan iqtisodiy resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlaydigan makroiqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi sifatida talqin etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarkibiy o'zgarishlar; milliy iqtisodiyot; davlat tomonidan tartibga solish; davlat-xususiy sheriklik; maqsadli dasturiy boshqaruv; tarkibiy siyosat; barqaror rivojlanish modeli; samarali iqtisodiy tuzilma; optimal iqtisodiy tuzilma mezonlari; iqtisodiy sikllik nazariyalari; tarkibiy transformatsiya omillari matritsasi.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются теоретические и методологические основы, а также прикладные инструменты государственного регулирования структурных изменений в экономике Узбекистана, направленные на обеспечение устойчивого развития и формирование эффективной социально-экономической системы. В условиях динамичных социально-экономических процессов проблема формирования оптимальной и эффективной структуры национальной экономики сохраняет высокую актуальность на глобальном уровне. Целенаправленные структурные преобразования способствуют долгосрочному экономическому развитию и устойчивому экономическому росту. Эффективная экономическая структура определяется как система макроэкономических отношений, обеспечивающая максимальное удовлетворение общественных потребностей при рациональном использовании ограниченных экономических ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: структурные изменения; национальная экономика; государственное регулирование; государственно-частное партнёрство; программно-целевое управление; структурная политика; модель устойчивого развития; эффективная экономическая структура; критерии оптимальной структуры экономики; теории экономической цикличности; матрица факторов структурных преобразований.

INTRODUCTION

The main indicator of the effectiveness of an economic structure at the macroeconomic level is the rate of economic growth. The optimal structure of the national economy represents the most balanced configuration of economic system elements, ensuring stable functional linkages and creating favorable conditions for the development of all participants in socio-economic relations.

In contemporary economic systems, structural transformation plays a decisive role in shaping long-term competitiveness and enhancing resilience to external shocks. Changes in sectoral composition, technological intensity, and institutional frameworks significantly influence productivity dynamics and overall economic sustainability. Therefore, a thorough analysis of the theoretical foundations of national economic structures is essential for the formulation of effective state policies aimed at achieving balanced growth and inclusive socio-economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies on the structure of the national economy emphasize the critical role of institutions, technological change, and structural transformation in achieving sustainable economic growth. North argues that institutional quality and clearly defined rules of the game significantly influence economic performance by shaping incentives and reducing transaction costs. Samuelson and Nordhaus provide a classical macroeconomic framework, demonstrating how sectoral proportions and efficient resource allocation affect productivity and long-term economic growth. Arthur extends this perspective by conceptualizing the economy as a complex and evolving system in which structural shifts emerge endogenously through interactions among economic agents and technologies.

Recent scholarly research focuses on structural change as a key driver of productivity growth in developing and transition economies. Lin introduces the concept of New Structural Economics, emphasizing that state-guided structural upgrading aligned with comparative advantages is essential for successful modernization. Empirical evidence presented by Imbs and Wacziarg, as well as by Timmer and co-authors, shows that economic diversification and sectoral reallocation follow identifiable stages of development. McMillan and Rodrik highlight that effective domestic policies facilitating labor reallocation toward high-productivity sectors are as crucial as globalization for achieving successful structural transformation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employs a combination of theoretical and empirical research methods. These include a theoretical analysis of the research problem based on economic literature and relevant policy documents, as well as a conceptual and factual examination of best practices in the field of structural change. In addition, methods of mathematical statistics are used to support analytical assessments.

To further strengthen the methodological framework, the research applies a comparative structural analysis to evaluate differences between efficient and optimal economic structures across various stages of economic development. Qualitative synthesis of classical and contemporary economic theories is integrated with logical modeling to identify key determinants of structural transformation. Moreover, tabular and graphical interpretation methods are employed to systematize macroeconomic proportions and interactions among influencing factors. This integrated methodological approach ensures coherence between theoretical generalizations and analytical findings and enables the identification of stable patterns and trends in the evolution of the national economic structure under changing endogenous and exogenous conditions.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Purposeful structural transformations are implemented to ensure a high level of long-term economic development and sustainable economic growth, which, although closely related, represent distinct concepts. Economic development is a complex process encompassing both quantitative and qualitative changes within the national economy, leading to more advanced forms of economic organization. This process contributes to sustainable growth while simultaneously enhancing the productive potential of the economy.

The effectiveness of the national economic structure is reflected in the ability of its actors to generate the maximum socio-economic benefits, as illustrated in Figure 1.

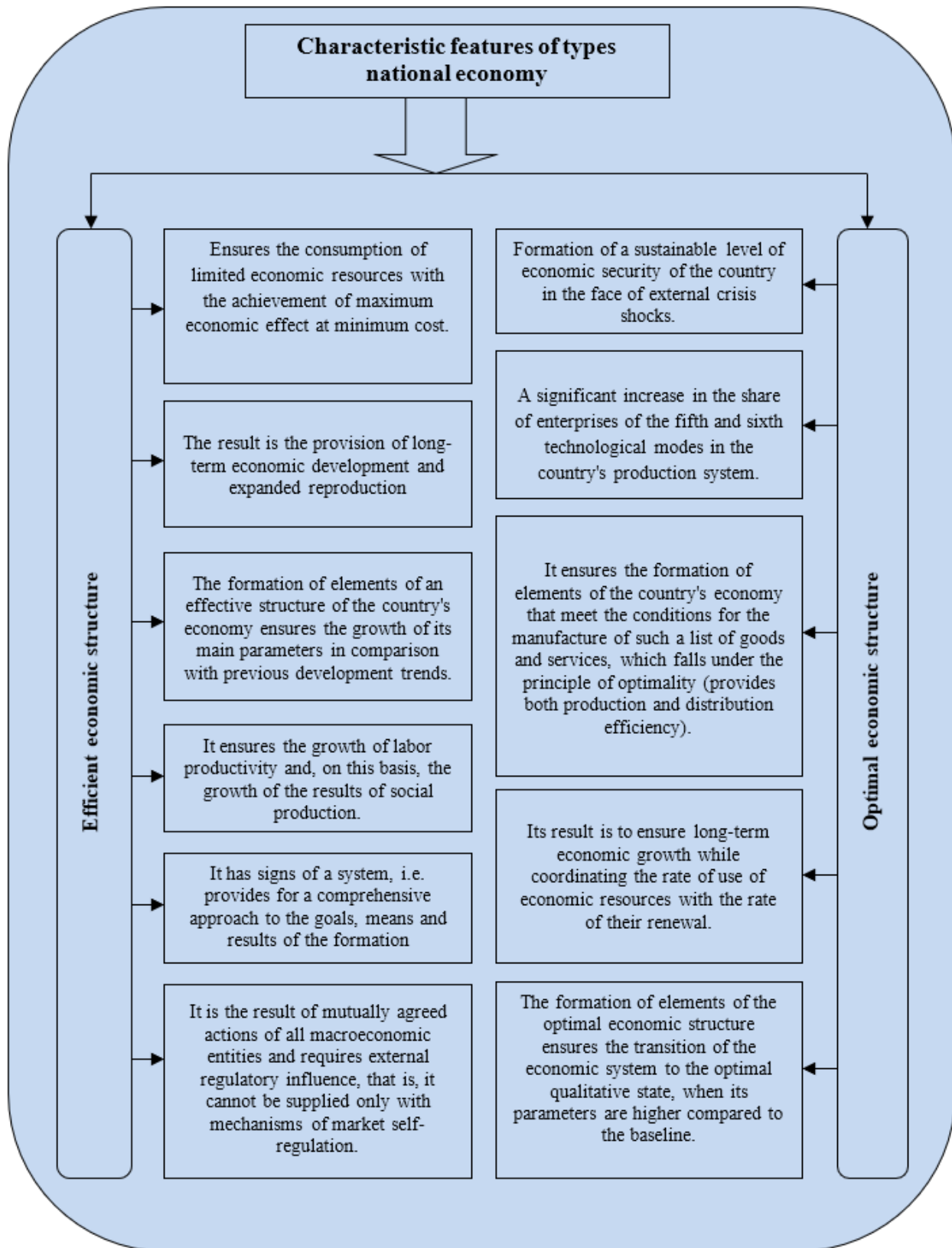


Figure 1. A complex of characteristic features of the types of structure of the national economy¹

The optimal economic structure represents the most effective configuration of relationships among the interconnected components of a country's economy, ensuring the efficient use of limited economic resources

¹ Compiled by the author.

to maximize the satisfaction of societal needs. At the same time, three principal groups of national economic structures can be identified, each reflecting specific requirements for the formation and functioning of a post-industrial society, as presented in Table 2. In this context, the structure of the national economy inherently reflects the macroeconomic proportions of its core elements and their systematic interaction within the overall economic framework (Table 1).

Table 1. Criteria for the optimal structure of the national economy²

Criteria for the optimal structure of the national economy	production of goods and services that, on the one hand, ensure the maximum satisfaction of social needs, on the other hand, their production is associated with minimizing the cost of economic resources
	promoting long-term economic growth while matching the rate of use of economic resources with the rate of their renewal
	ensuring the transition of the economic system to a higher, not only quantitative, but also qualitative state; stimulation of the greatest use of the results of scientific and technological progress, the country's specialization in the global division of labor, integration actions

Macroeconomic proportions represent the quantitative and qualitative relationships among various structural elements of the national economy, simultaneously reflecting the type of national economic reproduction, including both simple and expanded forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Requirements for the structure of national economies of a post-industrial society³

Type of economic structure	Requirements
Industry structure national economy	20% - processing industries; 25% - financial sector; 22% - service sector; 33% - other industries
Technological structure national economy	20% - high-tech production; 30% - medium-tech production; 20% - medium-low technology production; 30% - low-tech industries
Technological structure of processing industries (within 20% of the structure of the national economy)	50% - the total share of high-tech and medium-high-tech industries, of which: - 20% - high-tech; - 30% - medium technology. 50% - the total share of medium-low-tech and low-tech industries

The global economic system exhibits a non-linear, cyclical, or wave-like pattern of development, a phenomenon that was scientifically substantiated during the twentieth century. Its dynamics are shaped by periodic fluctuations that differ in structure and duration, forming cyclical processes whose combined effects explain the complex temporal and spatial evolution of the world economic system.

Cyclicity, as an objective pattern of economic development, is multifaceted in nature. When duration is used as the primary classification criterion, six major types of economic cycles can be identified (see Table 2). At the same time, cyclical conditions within national economies remain dynamic and may vary across countries due to differences in the number and intensity of endogenous and exogenous influencing factors. In this context, W. Rostow's theory of stages of economic growth has played a significant role in explaining the regular transformation of economic development structures (Table 3).

Table 3. Cyclicity as an objective regularity of economic development in its content⁴

№	The main criteria for the classification of cyclicity pattern of economic development
1	Agrarian ultra-small cycles for up to 1 year - seasonal short-term fluctuations in agriculture.
2	Financial and economic small cycles for a period of 3-5 years (on average 4 years) - short-term fluctuations in financial and business activity.
3	Industrial (business) average cycles for a period of 7-11 years (on average 9 years) - medium-term fluctuations associated with the renewal of the active part of fixed capital in industry.
4	Construction average cycles for a period of 16-20 years (on average 18 years) are medium-term fluctuations associated with the renewal of the passive part of fixed capital, primarily housing.
5	Large cycles of economic conditions for a period of 50-60 years (on average 54-55 years) - long-term «long waves» of changes in technological patterns.
6	Super-large age cycles - long-term fluctuations for a period of 100-120 years (on average 108-112 years), for example, age cycles of changes in economic and political leadership.

² Compiled by the author.

³ Compiled by the author.

⁴ Compiled by the author.

W. Rostow identified the following stages of societal development: traditional society; the formation of preconditions for takeoff; takeoff; the drive toward maturity; and the era of mass consumption. These stages were revealed through the natural evolution of technology, economic sectors, capital accumulation within national income, and consumption patterns.

In his later works, W. Rostow added a sixth stage, namely the search for quality of life. Concepts comparable to Rostow's model were proposed by D. Bell and E. Toffler within the framework of the "three waves of societal development," which include pre-industrial, industrial, and post-industrial stages. However, unlike Rostow, Bell and Toffler did not interpret the transition to more advanced forms of social development through the lens of economic cyclicity. In general, the evolution of theories of cyclical development can be systematized according to the nature of structural changes they emphasize (see Table 3).

The economic literature presents diverse approaches to the classification and systematization of factors influencing structural transformation in national economies. Nevertheless, these factors are predominantly examined through the analysis of cyclical fluctuations, primarily using evidence from developed countries (Table 4).

Table 4. Evolution of the basic theories of cyclical development of the economy⁵

Stages of theory (author)	Scientific works (years)	Characteristic
Stage I Theory cyclical crises (M. Tugan Baranovsky)	«Industrial crises in modern England their reasons and Influence at people's life »(1894)	The cyclicity of the national economy in the capitalist countries is determined primarily by sectoral changes due to changes in the movement of capital and the emergence of new technologies. The duration of the phases of the economic cycle is heterogeneous and depends on the characteristics of the economic conditions of development
Stage II Theory innovative development (I. Schumpeter)	«Theory economic development» (1912)	The sectoral structure of the national economy is changing due to the accumulation and investment of capital in new technologies, which is due to the phases: the emergence, diffusion of innovations, the next accumulation of capital and its subsequent reinvestment.
Stage III Theory of long waves (M. Kondratiev)	«World economy and its conjuncture during and after war» (1922)	The structure of the national economy is changing due to short, medium and longest waves of the economic situation (K-waves, lasting 50-60 years). Economic cycles, according to Kondratiev, are accompanied by spontaneous reverse and irreversible evolutionary processes.
Stage IV Theory of linear stages of development (W. Rostow)	«Stages of economic growth» (1959) and «Politics and Stages growth »(1971)	The cyclical development of the economy takes place along an ascending trajectory and goes through six stages of the development of society (traditional society, maturation of the prerequisites for a breakthrough, a breakthrough to self-sustaining growth, the transition to technological maturity, the era of mass consumption, the search for quality of life) at the heart of the transition between which is the accumulation of a critical level of capital and investing it in the economic and institutional components of the national economy

⁵ Compiled by the author.

However, in developing and transitional economies, the determinants of development and structural change often remain insufficiently systematized. Consequently, this study proposes a classification and systematic framework for analyzing the factors influencing structural transformations in developing countries, based on a comprehensive and integrated analytical approach, as presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Matrix of factors of structural transformations in the national economy⁶

	Economic	Non-economic
Endogenous	➤ number of economically active population; ➤ the level of material well-being of the population; ➤ labor productivity; ➤ state of fixed production assets; ➤ level of investment in human and physical capital; ➤ total tax burden on the subject of economic relations; ➤ economic independence; ➤ degree of openness of the national economy; ➤ attraction of direct foreign investments; ➤ volume of state consumption; ➤ level of consumer prices; ➤ state of the financial market; ➤ expenses for technological innovations; ➤ average per capita income of the population; ➤ level of development of the domestic market	➤ protection of property rights and legal norms; ➤ level of corruption and shadow market; ➤ state of infrastructure; ➤ state and procedure for compliance with regulatory and legal support; ➤ political stability; ➤ favorable climatic conditions; ➤ access to the sea; ➤ degree of bureaucratization; ➤ geographic location; ➤ the level of development of the institutional environment; ➤ degree of ecologization of socio-economic processes; ➤ Cultural and religious traditions.
Exogenous	➤ world energy prices; ➤ US dollar exchange rate; ➤ financial and economic assistance from international organizations; ➤ degree of integration into global economic networks; ➤ state of the balance of payments; ➤ access to international markets; ➤ Competitiveness in foreign markets.	➤ the impact of scientific and technological progress; ➤ degree of integration into international organizations; ➤ participation in military conflicts.

The proposed classification-matrix approach to the analysis of concepts and theories of structural reform enables the selection of theoretical and methodological tools that correspond to a specific type of economic growth and the nature of structural transformations within the national economy. In particular, the framework distinguishes key classification criteria, including the period of implementation of changes (current, prospective), the complexity of changes (advanced, simple), the direction of changes (objective, subjective), the nature of change (preventive, situational, adaptive), the degree of change management (permanent, discrete, cyclical), the scale of changes (systemic, point-based), the duration of change (long-term, medium-term, short-term), and the type of change (evolutionary, revolutionary).

To provide a more comprehensive perspective on the spectrum of structural reform concepts in socio-economic systems, this study systematizes these concepts according to the intensity of structural changes and the levels at which they are implemented, as illustrated in Figure 2. Within this framework, the indifferent type of structural reform should not be interpreted as a lack of engagement in transformation processes, but rather as the relative neutrality of such processes with respect to the development dynamics of socio-economic systems.

⁶ Compiled by the author.

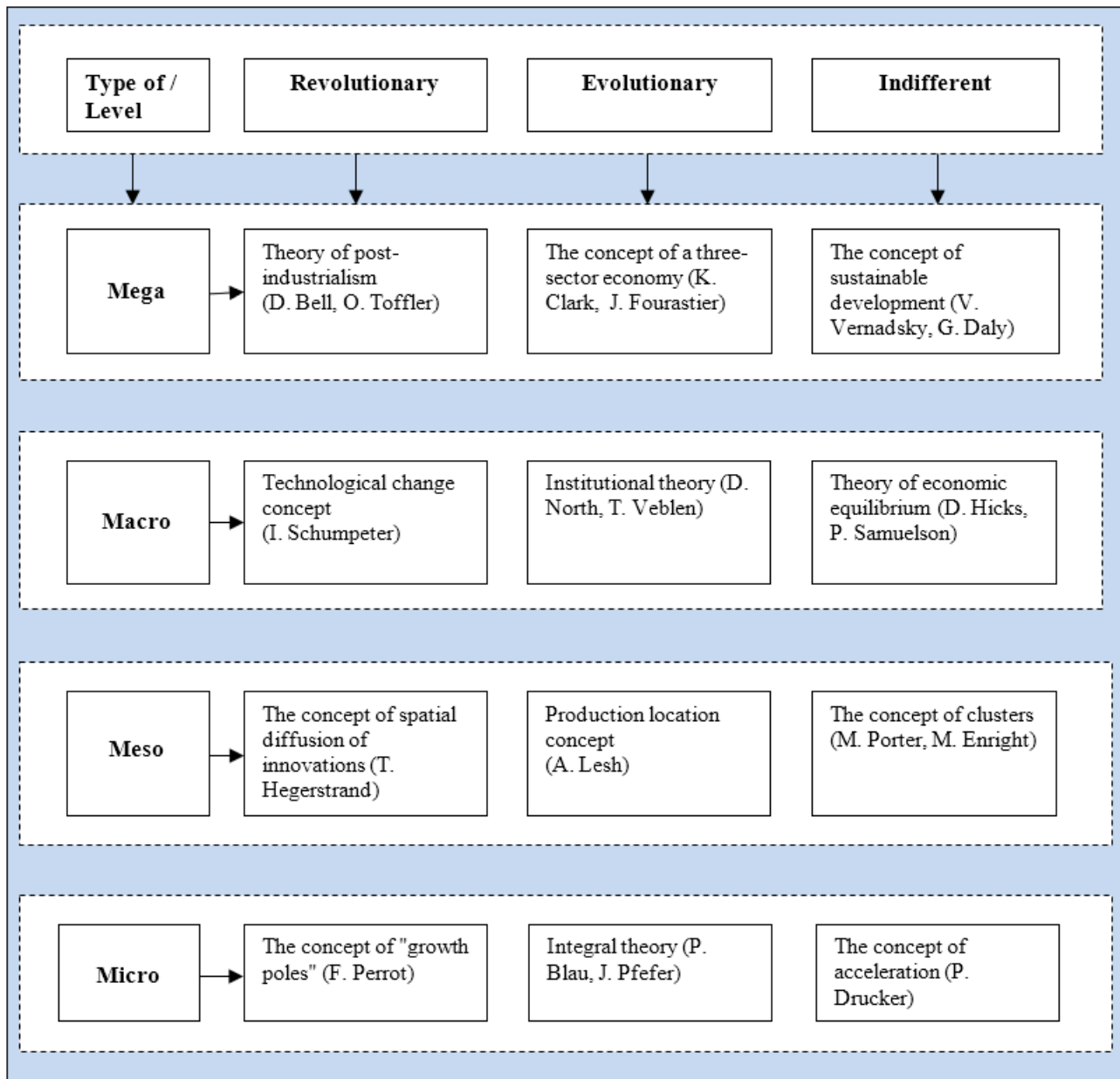


Figure 2. Classification of concepts and theories of structural reform⁷

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Studies of the theoretical foundations of the structure of the national economy demonstrate that it represents a hierarchical system composed of interrelated organizational and economic elements, including economic entities, object levels, institutional formations, regulatory mechanisms, principles, characteristics, criteria, and indicators, which interact closely with political, social, humanitarian, and ecological components of the state. As a result, the structure of the national economy—sectoral, spatial, reproductive, and other forms—exhibits a dynamic character and is determined by both the intensity and the combination of endogenous and exogenous influencing factors. Furthermore, the application of a classification-matrix approach to the analysis of concepts and theories of structural reform enables the selection of theoretical and methodological instruments that correspond to specific types of economic growth and the nature of structural transformations within the national economy.

To enhance the overall effectiveness of structural transformation processes, it is advisable to align state industrial policy with national comparative advantages and technological potential. Particular emphasis should be placed on the development of high- and medium-technology sectors, the strengthening of institutional

⁷ Compiled by the author.

quality, and the improvement of coordination mechanisms between public and private stakeholders. In this context, program-target management tools can play a crucial role in supporting balanced resource allocation and ensuring sustainable long-term economic growth.

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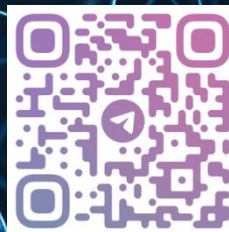
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