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## ESSENTIAL ISSUES OF RELEASING THE TERM "CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY"

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7800185>

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In the study guide prepared in the educational and scientific methodical aspect, the formation of the world economy and the mechanism of its implementation, as well as the main directions, were considered. The world economy and its formation, as well as the growth of international economic relations, especially the increase in trade and investment exchange operations, had a positive effect on raising the position of states in the world economic system.

It is known to everyone that by the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the countries of the world have achieved quantitative and qualitative indicators in the economic spheres and started to take great opportunities. Global economic networks have become a structurally complex structure. If the process of competition and disproportionality increases in some of its sectors or group countries, integration processes are emerging in the second, third or last lines, as well as in the regions.

In the newly formed geo-economic space and its regions, the nations of the world are showing their strength and capacity to work, as the world's population enters the 21st century with great economic potential. Indeed, the achievement and the best result in the 21st century, as well as the main strength of our ability from a regional point of view, is directly related to intellectual and innovative activity.

Thus, the world economy has become a large arsenal from a structural point of view. If the integration is increasing in some of its sectors or countries, strong concentration processes and competitive phenomena are increasing in the second and third or subsequent links and regions. At the end of the 20th century, the concepts of the highly developed "Group of Seven" countries and the "Eight" countries appeared in such a situation, but the role of the countries of the world and its regions in the economic race of the world countries has changed dramatically.

In the era of economic race, the concepts of Western Europe, North America, South and Southeast Asian countries are taking place in the economic legion. Thus, the contribution of the South-East Asian countries, especially the People's Republic of China, to the structure of the world economy due to progress in science and technology and competition among countries is growing.

China, which has intellectual-innovative confidence and strong economic potential, on the basis of cheap labor and new technology, in 2004 alone, 180 billion to the world market. while taking the lead by exporting informational goods in the amount of USD (US-149 billion), some Asian countries (China, India, Russian Federation, Republic of South Africa, Republic of South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, etc.) strengthened their position in the world economy.

According to experts, in 2015-2020, they (Asia) will increase their contribution to the production of the gross product of the world by about 42%. In such a situation, at a time when the potential of the global economy is strengthening around countries or large regions, in some countries and regions of the world, large amounts of money are being spent on military economic sectors, including increasing speculation through clandestine trade, or conducting operations such as drug business.

As a result, the competitive tendencies among the developed countries in the geo-economic field are intensifying and efforts are being made to occupy the world trade market by speculative means.

As we all know, at the end of the 20th century, the global economy underwent significant changes, and the annual gross domestic product (GDP) reached 29.1 trillion dollars. Then, 67% are Western countries, 7% are countries with advanced economies (Russia and the Commonwealth of Nations), 26% are developing countries that occupy about 70% of the world's population. There have been significant changes in the relative contribution of some countries with strong economic potential, especially developed Western countries.

In the geo-economic space created during globalization, the trade turnover of the world countries is increasing, including the countries that are part of the top ten group, the position of the countries in all spheres of the global economy has increased. Due to their hard work, at the end of the 20th century, the world's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 79.3%. The most interesting thing is that 94% of this prepared gross domestic product was developed from the 20th century to the 21st century, that is, to 2004 - the next 104 years, while the remaining 6% is from the beginning of our era to the 20th century.

There is also a difference in the development of world countries and their growth rate. The time between the backward countries and the economically developed countries is getting longer. It is becoming more and more difficult for them to rise to the top and gain powerful economic opportunities like the great powers.

In fact, due to the strengthening of economic relations between the countries of the world and the increase in mutual trade relations, the volume of the gross domestic product produced in the world is increasing. However, its size is not the same in all countries of the world. For example, the volume of the first group of developed countries in the preparation of the gross domestic product is 69.7%, of which the People's Republic of China has 17 trillion 617 billion dollars, the USA has 17 trillion 419 billion dollars, the GFR is 3 trillion 722 billion dollars.

Great Britain has a gross domestic product of 2 trillion 55 billion dollars, while Armenia produces a total of 24.3 billion and Kyrgyzstan 19.2 billion dollars. Thus, if we say that the gross domestic product in the amount of 107.9 trillion dollars per year is made in the world at the present time, then 65.5 trillion dollars corresponds to the top ten countries in terms of the rate of development.

The acquisition of great opportunities by the countries of the world, especially developed countries, in the fields of production created the conditions for the formation of the global economy and the strengthening of integration relations, the emergence of the economic structure of the grouping countries and the development of trade relations between them.

As a result, the national economy, which forms the world global economy corresponding to the geographical division of labor on an international scale, was closely connected with each other due to international economic relations, and foreign trade and international financial system appeared. The initial economic relations between the countries were connected through foreign trade, and the importance of foreign trade, suitable for the transition of some countries to the industrial direction in the economic sphere, increased.

But in recent years, due to the emergence of intercontinental national associations and the strengthening of economic ties, new groups and types of communication are being formed in most regions of the world.

The great success of the countries of the world, especially the developed countries, in the field of production has led to the emergence of a globalized economy in the world, and the emergence of the economic structure of the states of the organizational group.

As a result, the issues of using information and communication technologies in production through the integration of the global economy, increasing the dimensions of trust between the developed countries depending on the transfer of the leadership characteristics of some countries, the liberalization of the world trade market, are becoming the requirements of the present time.

In such a situation, if Japanese companies establish export centers and free trade agreements in ASEAN countries, TNCs increase competition with local leaders and achieve results. They are using new technologies through their branches and competitively placing local budget loans.

As a result of strong contradictions, the global economy is taking over all spheres of society. On the basis of competition, the Japanese took over 1/3 of the world car market and managed to reduce the share of the leading American companies known as the Big Three (General Motors, Ford, Chrysler) from 78% to 58%, which caused the shutdown of 30 factories employing 100,000 people belonging to those companies. It happened.

Strong competition is taking place in furniture, footwear and other companies around the world. In such a situation, the People's Republic of China has reduced the price of its products and increased the volume of shoes to the world market by 60%. The occupation of European markets by low-cost Chinese shoe manufacturing companies increases competition with Italy and other European countries, and secondly, the shoe industry of European countries, which employs 900,000 people, is on the verge of closure. In such a situation, China's light industries occupy about 60% of Italy's trade market, while Asia's automotive industry is becoming the leader of the European market.

In the context of global globalization, competition between certain countries has become new, and their efforts to occupy the world market have changed the homogeneity between the dollar and the euro or the yen and the yuan. As a result, we will not be wrong if we conclude that these actions are the cause of the crisis in the global financial system. In such a situation, it is necessary for world countries, especially countries that have chosen the path of democratic development to enter the world market, to have a separate economic policy, reliable trade and economic relations.

In this regard, it is very important to study the global market segment, to find a partner who has been tested in politics with competitive actions between countries, and to establish a reliable partnership with them. The People's Republic of China is the most tested of the Central Asian countries. The reason is that China

is a geographically close neighbor, and China's position in the global economy is also worthy of attention for Russia and Central Asian countries. For example, in China at the beginning of the new century, reducing the rate of public waste from 36% to 13% of GDP led to an increase in annual GDP growth of 9.6%.

Based on this, during the last 17 years, the volume of gross domestic product in China has increased by 5 times, and the absolute volume of government loans has increased by 2 times. It is necessary for all countries to do this and other positive things. In order to improve the living conditions of the people in the conditions of increased competition in the world countries, they demand to strengthen the process of diversification in production, structural restructuring of the economy, and development of science-based production areas.

In such a situation, the exchange of leaders in the global economy, the emergence of competition in the world trade market, and the strengthening of the potential of the global economy at the scale of regions, and the strengthening of the role of group countries and some regions on the world scale, are inevitable.

The role of Uzbekistan in the implementation of integrated issues in international economic relations is also increasing and it is achieving high levels of trade. Today, great work is being done in the development of foreign economic relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Currently, the republic has trade relations with more than 140 countries, and has also established relations with Great Britain, the USA, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy and other countries.

In trade and economic relations with independent countries, mutual relations with Russia, Central Asian countries, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Eastern European countries were strengthened. As a result, the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan is decreasing. For example, in 1995, the republic's foreign trade turnover was 6 billion. 612.6 mln. In terms of US dollars, its imported products are worth 2 billion. 892.6 mln. dollars, in the case of an export operation, 3 billion. 710.9 mln. made up the dollar. Thus, the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan is 21.8 billion. increased to dollars. As a result, the export turnover of our country compared to import is 5.2 billion. increased to the dollar, which gives an opportunity to carry out an active trading cycle based on the Basel indicators.

First of all, they create conditions for trade turnover in the republic, and secondly, they are the basis for strengthening the position of our country in global progress.

Thus, the structure of a strong economic potential in Uzbekistan created an opportunity to carry out large-scale works, to strengthen relations with the countries of the world with high economic potential, to solve the issues of investment allocation. Uzbekistan's trade turnover with China in 2007 was 904 mln. from dollars, in 2012 3.4 bln. increased to dollars.

In accordance with the visit of the Chinese leader to our country in 2013, the basis of the investment project established between the Reconstruction and Development Bank of Uzbekistan and China, the amount of investment allocated to our country is 11.6 billion. made up the dollar. Analytical data shows that a strong economic potential depends on literacy development, and its early success is reflected in quantitative and quantitative indicators in the economy.

Adaptation of science-based technologies to the economic structure gives an opportunity to accelerate the development of economic sectors, and secondly, the path to the development of mature sectors of production is opened.

The government of Uzbekistan, under the leadership of the President's orders, is paying special attention to the development of the national economy, the completion of the construction of the Great Silk Road, the strengthening of trade and economic relations with some countries of the world with economic potential, and the issues of investment allocation. Uzbekistan's trade and economic relations with South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, China, Russia and European countries, issues of investment allocation are disappearing.

In the future, taking into account the directives, in order to mitigate the recurrence of the global financial crisis and its adverse effects, to make an investment turn in the measures implemented by the government of Uzbekistan, to modernize the economic sectors, to renew the society by deepening the adopted reforms, to gradually implement the structural policy in production. focused.

Accordingly, 24 mlrd. in the future in the Republic of Uzbekistan. more than 300 investment projects have been developed for the use of dollar-scale investments. Its 18.5 million USD 6 million will be used for the implementation of new construction, modernization of economic sectors, reconstruction and implementation of technological changes. 13.5 million from foreign funds for financing economic sectors. dollar investment and loan are planned.

According to the project, 10.4 mlrd. dollar product will be produced. If this makes it possible to strengthen the export potential of our country, it will be of great importance in making changes in economic relations, providing employment to the people, and strengthening the position of Uzbekistan in the world economy

by ensuring sustainable economic development of our country in the conditions of environmental problems.

According to the given data, the world economy has reached a high level in terms of number and quantity by our time, and attention is being paid to the disproportions that have appeared in the global economy, the issues of its systematic interpretation depending on the crisis situations, and the issues of diminishing their contribution to global progress by increasing the activity of the regions. The reason is that the demand for food products is increasing due to the high growth of the world's population.

Accordingly, the rational use of the world's land and water resources is becoming one of the main problems of the present time. According to the calculations of UN experts and the calculations of some scientific demographers, in the middle of the 21st century, the population of the globe will be 9-11 billion. can reach a person. If, based on the data of French scientists, 1 hectare of arable land can support 40 people, if the bioenergetic resources used to heat up 1 cm of the earth's surface are reduced by 3-5%, the food potential of Ekumen is 48-51 billion. it is known that it creates a possibility to provide for the people.

Due to high population growth, the demand for food products may also increase in Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is important to use favorable natural conditions and thermal resources during the vegetation period for biotechnological production of products. For example: in our conditions, sunlight heats up 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of earth twice as much as compared to the latitudes of Moscow. If we use this factor correctly, it is possible to grow 4-4.5 billion tons of cotton, 10 billion tons of fruits and vegetables, more than 30 thousand tons of cocoons, 18 thousand tons of wool, and 1.5 million pieces of high-quality black leather for the world market.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, raw material reserves are sufficient to obtain 5-6 billion tons of furfural or ethyl alcohol from cotton, rice, as well as agricultural waste. Uzbekistan is also rich in land resources for the development of agriculture and the preparation of high biotechnological products. According to estimates, the size of pastures is 21.7 billion hectares, and the area of irrigated lands is 12 billion hectares. Their rational use will allow to increase the acreage processed by biotechnology and to prepare high-quality agricultural products for the world market.

The mountain and sub-mountain regions of the republic also have great resources. Their rational use allows to prepare 400,000 tons of grapes, 352,000 tons of fruit and more than 200,000 tons of meat products per year. This situation lays

the foundation for the inclusion of the above-mentioned natural resources in the economic circulation and rational use of Uzbekistan's contribution and place in the global economy.

Thus, Uzbekistan, like other countries, has a large amount of resource reserves for the development of the global economy. Preservation and rational use of these are the main factors of the stable development of Uzbekistan, like other countries of the world, to mitigate the financial and economic crisis that has appeared in our time.

In this regard, timely measures and state-wide work on modernizing the national economy in accordance with the needs of the time saved our country from the catastrophes of the crisis. As noted in the speeches of the President, achievements in economic fields and foreign experts, company leaders, as well. the positive opinions given by the major countries of the world fully confirm it.

Therefore, the main issue in the future is the cultivation of intellectual resources, the main owner of innovative technologies, the creation of methods of rational use of resources of the world economy, the main owner of innovative technologies through the personnel training plan of the world economy.