



ECONOMIC STRATEGY OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The scientific article contains information about the directions of implementation of the economic strategy of Uzbekistan, the level of competitiveness and development among world countries.

Key words: economy, minimum profitability, competitiveness, commodity, resource, competition, recreation, global.

INTRODUCTION

No matter which model of economic development the countries of the world choose, the position and place of the country's economy in the world economy is determined by its level of competitiveness. International economic competition is the most important factor of technical development, and under its influence, the process of constant updating of production and management technologies continues, the types of manufactured products are updated and their quality increases.

Competitiveness usually means the ability of producers of goods to produce for sale in the foreign market at a price that ensures minimum profitability. It should be noted that competitiveness is not limited to the goods market, but has a



macroeconomic description.

Historically, the concept of competitiveness of countries is the national economy it is based on the theory of comparative advantages (cheap labor, rich natural resources, convenient geographical location, climate, infrastructure factors, etc.) that determine its place in the international division of labor.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Comparative advantages are given to a country by nature, they are not eternal and cannot be reproduced. These competitive advantages are based on the development of science and technology, integration with production, globalization at the production level, and innovation at all stages from the production of goods to their delivery to the consumer.

Uzbekistan has the following comparative advantages:

1. availability of favorable natural and climatic conditions for agricultural development;
2. possession of rich natural resources and recreation resources;
3. possession of a rich cultural-historical heritage enables the development of tourism;
4. convenient geographical location of the country;
5. Industriousness and entrepreneurial ability of the people of Uzbekistan availability of labor resources.

If we analyze the competitive advantages of Uzbekistan, the following can be distinguished:

6. stability of the country's political and legal system;
7. large investments in human development (education, health care, social needs);
8. length of the average life expectancy of the population;
9. competitiveness of labor resources;
10. High level of education of the country's population.

As mentioned above, along with having comparative advantages, it is necessary to



develop the competitive advantages of the national economy of the republic.

In this case, in order to increase the competitiveness of the economy, the main attention should be paid to the following factors, in particular: the stability of the country's political and legal system, the competitiveness of labor resources and the high level of education of the country's population.

Thus, competitive advantages are variable, related to the development of human capital, innovative high technologies, intelligence, and are unlimited by nature. A country's comparative and competitive advantages should be clearly distinguished.

The integration of comparative and competitive advantages in a country strengthens its competitiveness in the global economy.

An important condition for ensuring the sustainable development of the world economy and creating international competition is the economic development of the countries of the world.

defined by openness. The liberalization of Uzbekistan's economy is deepening, the level of openness is increasing, and its integration into the world economy is becoming stronger.

According to some economists, the degree of openness of the economy depends on the structure of the national production industry. The higher the share of basic sectors in the total structure of production, the lower the degree of openness of the economy. This situation is explained by the low level of involvement of the basic industries in the process of international specialization and the fact that they are mainly focused on the domestic market.

As mentioned, the openness of the economy is the international economic competition is an important condition. How is the competitiveness of countries determined and what does it depend on? Why are some countries ahead of other countries in terms of competitiveness?

The concept of competitiveness exists in the economic literature of firms goods



according to the price and priceless description compared to competitors It is defined as the real and potential possibilities of designing, manufacturing and selling.

Professor M. Porter of the Harvard University of the USA believes that the level of competitiveness of the country is ensured by the competitiveness of the products, firms, and industries produced by its national companies. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze not the competitiveness of the country, but the competitiveness of national companies. He emphasizes that the creation of a favorable environment that ensures the success of the country's companies depends on the following key indicators:

- provision of production factors;
- demand indicators;
- close and service networks;
- competitive environment and firm strategy.

The effective operation of national companies within this environment is the country's determines the competitiveness rating.

Experts in global practice determine the competitiveness of the national economy more than 340 indicators and more than 100 methods are used for The following are the main factors in determining the country's competitivenessserves: economic potential and economic growth rates; efficiency of industrial production; the level of development of scientific and technical progress and it reduction rates; participation in international division of labor; domestic market size and dynamics; the role of the state in the economy; flexibility of the financial system; work availability of resources and level of competence; internal political and socio-economic situation; the level and ability of the economy to adapt to the demand of the world market.

Management Development International based in Lausanne, Switzerland the institute evaluates 47 leading countries of the world in terms of competitiveness



every year. The analyzes are carried out on 8 factors grouped by 287 criteria: description of the national economy - the volume of GDP, the volume of investments and savings, the level of final consumption, the standard of living of the population, the level of efficiency of the economy; degree of internationalization of the economy; stability of the political system; financial system; infrastructure; efficiency of management; level of development of science and technology; description of labor resources.

One of the international studies analyzing the competitiveness of countries is the methodology of the World Economic Forum. In the process of research, the aggregate indices of competitiveness are calculated based on important macroeconomic and microeconomic indicators that describe the dynamics of medium and long-term development in the assessment of the country's economic growth. This methodology has been used for 30 years, and its results are published in the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum.

The assessment of the country's competitiveness involves the calculation of competitiveness indicators based on the main factors, based on the collection, grouping, and generalization of a large number of data. Then the aggregate index and sub-indices reflecting the contribution of all factors to the competitiveness index are calculated.

In the methodology of determining the competitiveness of the modern national economy, 12 main factors are distinguished.

The competitiveness of the regional economy has a sufficient impact on the competitiveness of the national economy and is interconnected with the competitiveness of industries, enterprises and goods, which determines the assessment of its competitiveness in ensuring the comprehensive development of the region.

The assessment of the competitiveness of the region, on the one hand, allows active movement in ensuring, maintaining and growing the competitive



advantages of the region, and on the other hand, it allows to eliminate the weak points of the region or turn them into strong points. In practical terms, the competitiveness of the region is manifested in the ability to ensure the production of competitive goods and services under the conditions of effective use of existing production factors (economic potential), in the use of existing competitive advantages and in the creation of new ones, in improving the way of life among competing regions in compliance with international environmental standards.

The competitive advantages of individual regions are classified as follows:

- absolute advantages (related to the availability of rare resources and production opportunities) and relative advantages (related to the availability of better opportunities or conditions for the production and sale of products or the provision of services than other regions);
- production and innovation-investment advantages (in terms of the size, structure, innovative activity, investment attractiveness and effectiveness of all resources);
- regional functions, quantity (market share) and quality of goods and services characteristics;
- historical-cultural: factual (implemented) and potential (currently not in use).

Competitiveness belongs to evaluation indicators, and this concept can be defined in its various aspects depending on the tasks being solved.

Competitiveness assessment methods include statistical calculators, expert assessments, can be made by colors.

CONCLUSION

In this case, the first stage of the work is to extract a set of characteristics that will be used to make a comparative assessment of the republic's regions. It is important to understand one thing when determining the characteristics and approaches in assessing the competitiveness of the region, that is, the regional economy is regional resources (factors of production), regional production (which forms supply), regional consumption (demand), effective use of regional



infrastructure and management of these processes. is a set.

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