

Table 1 – Dynamics of agricultural food production in Uzbekistan

Products	Production capacity, mln tons			
Years	1990	2000	2010	2018
Wheat	1,5	3,6	6,8	8,3
Potatoes	0,3	0,7	1,7	3,0
Fruit and berries	0,7	0,8	1,7	3,0
Vegetable products	1,0	0,4	1,2	3,0
Grape	0,7	0,6	1,0	1,8
Meat (in live weight)	0,8	0,8	1,5	2,3
Milk	3,0	3,6	6,2	10,1
Eggs (billion units)	1,1	1,3	3,1	7,2

Source: State Statistical Committee of Uzbekistan www.stat.uz.

The volume of production of raw cotton will increase by 2018 to 3 mln. tons. Reduction of cotton fields and planting of fruits, vegetables and melons have a positive effect on the optimization and productivity of cultivated areas. Increasing the production of agricultural products, which is the primary consumer goods, plays an important role in ensuring food security in the country.

In conclusion, it is expedient to make the following priorities of the agrarian policy in our country:

- The development of the food market in the country and the full and high quality of the population's nutritional needs;
- Ensuring food security of the country;
- Establishing modern competitive production at the agro-industrial complex;
- Supply of qualified personnel to the agro-industrial complex;
- Expansion and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in agro-business;
- Further increasing the number of private enterprises engaged in the sale, storage and processing of agricultural products and their activities;
- Expansion and modernization of agricultural processing enterprises.

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW NORMAL OF CHINA'S ECONOMY

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The new normal of the economy was first proposed formally in 2010 by Mohamed El-Erian, the president of Pacific Investment Management Company. He believed that the new normal state of the economy referred to an economic state in which the economic growth rate was very low, the risk was very high and the unemployment rate was high [1].

The formation of the new normal of China's economy is caused by the international economic situation and the domestic economic situation. China's internal economic transformation and the continued downturn in the world economy have accelerated China's entry into the new normal of the economy. In general, the characteristics of the new normal of China's economy are mainly as follows.

Firstly, China's economic growth has slowed down, from high-speed to medium-high-speed [2]. This is the basic feature of the new normal of the economy. In the 32 years before 2011 China's economic growth rate has maintained an average annual rate of 9.87 %; from 2012 to 2013 the economic growth rate was 7.7 %. In 2014 China's economic growth rate decreased to 7.3 %, and in 2015 it fell to 6.9 %, by the end of 2017 the economic growth rate is still decelerating, reaching 6.9 %. In general, the Chinese economy, which is growing at medium and high speeds, will remain for several years.

Secondly, the development mode of China's economy has changed from scale-type and extensive growth to quality-efficiency and intensive growth. During the new economic normal period China must change its development thinking as soon as possible, that is, abandon the scale-type and extensive growth and shift the development mode to the intensive growth that emphasizes quality and pursues efficiency. This is because China's rapid economic growth over the past three decades has been at the expense of energy and sacrificing the environment. When China began to face a deteriorating environment and fewer and fewer resources, a healthy, green and sustainable development strategy faced a huge threat. The Chinese government and enterprises began to reflect on and gradually abandoned the extensive development model and gradually moved closer to quality-efficient and intensive growth.

Thirdly, China's industrial structure is constantly being optimized and upgraded. In the term of China's economic new normal, a transition of industrial structure, from low-end structure to mid-range and high-end structure, is the most important part that China must focus on. In the past four decades, China's industrial structure has been mainly located in the middle and low end of the global value chain, and its comparative interests are relatively low. In 2013 China's tertiary industry added value accounted for 46.1 % of GDP, surpassing the secondary industry for the first time; by 2017 China's tertiary industry added value accounted for more than 50 % of GDP. In developed countries, such as the US, the proportion of added value of tertiary industry in GDP has exceeded 80 %. Under the new normal of China's economy, the upgrading of industrial structure changed to the middle and high-end structure will be a long-term trend.

Fourthly, it is a transition for motivation from being driven by investment in production factors to being driven by innovation [3]. This is the core connotation of the new normal of China's economy. In the past, China's economic growth relied mainly on the three traditional elements of labor, capital, and resources. However, nowadays these three elements are faced with many constraints that are not suitable for future development, and they cannot support the long-term high-speed growth of China's economy. Faced with the fourth industrial revolution, the driving force of China's economic growth must shift to more advanced force, such as technological innovation. At present, China's economy is gradually turning into an innovation-driven new normal economy. China should firmly grasp and use the new round of opportunities for technological revolution and industrial transformation for achieving a qualitative leap in China's economy.

Fifthly, it is more economic benefits changing from non-equilibrium to inclusive sharing. This is the starting point and the end result of the new normal of China's economy, and it is also a long-term trend. In recent years, the income growth rate of rural residents in China has begun to be significantly faster than that of urban residents. The narrowing of the income gap between urban and rural areas has gradually emerged, and the reform of the income distribution system has made great progress. With the coordinated advancement of China's new industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization, new rural construction and urban-rural relations have made new progress. The urban-rural dual structure is accelerating the transition to the mono-

structure, and the new urban-rural relationship between urban and rural areas is accelerating. In addition, with the introduction of regional economic cooperation strategies such as the «Belt and Road» initiative and the «Yangtze River Economic Belt», China's regional growth pattern and coordinated development are also undergoing major changes.

At last, during the new economic normal period, China's resource allocation, under the conditions of the socialist market, has shifted from a fundamental role to a decisive role. In the past, the Chinese government has always stressed that under the conditions of a socialist market economy the market plays a fundamental role in resource allocation. However, from the practical experience, China's economic system is mainly an imperfect market economy dominated by the government, which has led to many problems such as corruption and unreasonable market distribution, and these problems seriously restrict China's future development. Therefore, the Chinese government proposes that the socialist market economy is essentially legalized economy. In the term of new economic normal, the Chinese government needs to return the decision-making authority of resource allocation to China's economic market in order to continuously enhance the endogenous power of the Chinese economy.

In a word, China's new economic normal is a relatively stable state of the Chinese economy after more than 30 years of rapid development. This state is more precisely the process of China's transformation. After China entered the new normal, the country must adjust its development strategy to successfully complete the transformation of China's economy.

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РЕФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПЕНСИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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Исследование проблем пенсионного обеспечения на сегодняшний день становится все более актуальным, так как именно оно служит основным источником благосостояния и материальной поддержки человеческого капитала в нетрудоспособном, престарелом возрасте. Пенсионное обеспечение – это денежная форма материального обеспечения для людей, которые становятся не трудоспособными в силу различных причин. Когда речь идет о пенсионной системе, имеется в виду система, которая функционирует в том или ином государстве. Поэтому при определении понятия «пенсионная система» необходимо добавлять слово «государство», где функционирует такая система.

Пенсионная система Узбекистана – это совокупность создаваемых в нашей стране правовых и организационных институтов и норм, имеющих цель предоставления гражданам материального обеспечения, гарантированного Конституцией Республики Узбекистан. Поэтому важной составной частью системы социальной защиты в нашей стране служит пенсионное обеспечение, предусматривающее осуществление комплекса мер экономического, правового, социального и организационного характера, направленного на обеспечение и поддержания жизненного уровня нетрудоспособного населения и малоимущих граждан.