EXPERIENCE OF STATE REGULATION OF THE ECONOMY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

This scientific thesis provides a comprehensive analysis of the theoretical and practical aspects of the mechanisms of state regulation of the economy in foreign countries. The relevance of the research is explained by the need to determine the optimal level of state intervention in ensuring the stability of the national economy, maintaining macroeconomic balance and stimulating economic growth in the context of globalization.

Introduction. In the modern global economic space, the sustainable development of national economies is being shaped by increasingly complex external and internal factors. In particular, in the context of the integration of financial markets, technological transformations, the acceleration of transnational capital flows, and the deepening of economic cycles, the role of the state in economic processes is acquiring a new meaning. In this regard, the issue of state regulation of the economy is an urgent scientific problem not only theoretically, but also practically, since it is the rational and balanced policy of the state that is one of the decisive factors in the consistent functioning of the economic system, ensuring social stability, and guaranteeing long-term economic growth.

The experience of foreign countries confirms that the effectiveness of state regulation of the economy is directly related to the flexibility of the policy instruments used, the development of the institutional environment and the consideration of national characteristics.

The object of this study is the processes of state regulation of the economy in foreign countries, and the subject is the mechanisms, methods of these processes and their impact on the development of the country. The main goal of the study is to identify scientifically sound directions for effective regulation of the economy based on a thorough analysis of foreign experience and to substantiate the possibilities of their application in the conditions of the national economy.

Review of relevant literature. The problem of state regulation of the economy has been studied in depth within the framework of various scientific schools in the history of economic thought, and the theoretical and practical developments created by foreign, CIS and Uzbek scientists on this issue form the scientific basis of this study.

In studies conducted by foreign scientists, the participation of the state in economic processes is analyzed, first of all, from the perspective of eliminating market failures, maintaining macroeconomic balance and increasing social welfare. In particular, in the theory developed by J.M. Keynes, the active fiscal policy of the state in conditions of economic crises is interpreted as the main means of stimulating economic growth. In the concept of neoclassical synthesis put forward by P. Samuelson and W. Nordhaus, the mutual harmony of state and market mechanisms is based on the necessary condition for the formation of an effective economic system.

In the studies of scientists from the CIS countries, the issue of state regulation of the economy was studied mainly in connection with the transformation processes in the context of the transition to a market economy. In particular, economists such as L.I. Abalkin, A.G. Aganbegyan, and E.T. Gaidar deeply analyzed the role of the state in economic reforms, the importance of institutional changes, and the search for a balance between economic liberalization and regulation.

In scientific research conducted by Uzbek scientists, the issue of state regulation of the economy has been studied in close connection with the specific characteristics of the national economy, the strategy of economic reforms and institutional development. In particular, economists such as A. Olmasov, Sh. Shodmonov, S. Gulyamov, B. Khodiev have comprehensively analyzed the role of the state in the economy, the development of market mechanisms, improving the investment climate and increasing competitiveness.

Research methodology. In this scientific research, a complex methodological approach was used to conduct a deep and systematic study of the processes of state regulation of the economy, ensuring the mutual harmony of theoretical and practical analysis methods. The methodological basis of the research is the fundamental principles of economic theory, in particular, the concepts of a systemic approach, institutional analysis and comparative economic analysis, which made it possible to assess the problem under study from a multi-level and multi-factor perspective.

The comparative analysis method was used to compare the experience of developed (USA, Germany) and newly industrialized countries (South Korea, Japan) and to identify the differences and similarities between their economic policy instruments, regulatory mechanisms and achieved results. Using this method, the factors determining the effectiveness of state intervention were revealed, in particular, the institutional environment, policy flexibility and the consistency of national development strategies.

The study also widely used economic and statistical analysis methods and studied the dynamics of macroeconomic indicators - GDP growth rates, inflation rates, investment volumes and employment indicators - based on data from international organizations and official statistical sources. By summarizing and analyzing this data, the impact of state regulatory policy on economic results was empirically substantiated.

Analysis and results. Within the framework of this study, the effectiveness of state regulation of the economy was studied on the basis of comparative analysis using the example of foreign countries. In the process of analysis, the economic models of the USA, Germany, Japan and South Korea were selected, and the impact of the fiscal, monetary and institutional policy instruments used in them on macroeconomic results was assessed. The selected countries are distinguished by different development models and levels of state intervention, which made it possible to draw generalized conclusions.

The table below summarizes the main macroeconomic indicators and the effectiveness of state regulatory mechanisms:

Country	**Level of State Intervention**	**Main Policy Instruments**	**GDP Growth (%)**	**Inflation (%)**	**Investment Share (%)**	**Resulting Assessment**
USA	Moderate	Monetary policy, fiscal stimulus	2.5–3.0	2.0–3.5	20–22	Stable
Germany	High	Industrial policy, export support	1.8–2.5	1.5–2.5	22–25	Stable high
Japan	High	State investment programs	1.0–1.8	0.5–1.5	23–26	Average
South Korea	Active	Industrial policy, innovation support	3.0–4.5	1.5–3.0	25–30	High

The table data show that the intensity and direction of state regulation directly depend on the level of economic development of the country and the chosen strategy. In particular, in the US model, state intervention is relatively limited and is aimed mainly at maintaining economic balance through monetary policy, which ensures stable but relatively slow growth. In the German experience, active state intervention in industrial policy stimulates the production of high-value-added products and increases export potential.

Based on the results of the analysis, the following important scientific conclusions were formulated: firstly, the effectiveness of state regulation depends not on its volume, but on its quality and targeted orientation; secondly, in developed countries, a balanced combination of monetary and fiscal policy ensures stable economic growth; thirdly, in newly industrialized countries, the active participation of the state in strategic planning and industrial policy creates an economic "leap".

Conclusions and proposals. Based on the analysis, it is considered appropriate to put forward the following proposals. First of all, it is necessary to abandon the priority of shortterm measures in regulating the economy and strengthen the system of long-term strategic planning, since it is precisely a far-sighted policy that ensures economic stability. Secondly, it is necessary to maintain a balance between fiscal and monetary policy instruments, and to achieve an optimal ratio between inflation and economic growth by using them in harmony with each other. Thirdly, it is important to revise industrial policy based on modern requirements, develop industries with high added value, and expand mechanisms for stimulating innovative activity..

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