THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIC POLICY

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Abstract: Economic policy is a set of strategic measures taken by the state to regulate economic processes, ensure economic stability and growth. This article analyzes the role of parliament and the government in economic policy. Economic policy Parliament, as the legislative body of the state, plays a key role in the formation of economic policy. Legal frameworks, socio-economic infrastructure, financial resources and social policy as factors of economic development are studied. Also, economic policy instruments are divided into two groups: direct (direct) and indirect instruments. Indirect instruments include monetary policy, fiscal policy and currency policy. At the end of the article, the mutual compatibility of levers and instruments for the effective implementation of economic policy is emphasized. The results of the study serve to strengthen practice and theory in the field of economic policy and can be used in the formation of economic development strategies of countries.

Keywords: Economic policy, parliament, government, monetary policy, state regulation, investments, currency policy, inflation, budget policy, economic growth, social policy, infrastructure, economic stability, economic strategy.

Аннотация: Экономическая политика представляет собой совокупность стратегических мер, принимаемых государством для регулирования экономических процессов, обеспечения экономической стабильности и роста. В данной статье анализируется роль парламента и правительства в экономической политике. Парламент, как законодательный орган государства, играет ключевую роль в формировании экономической политики. Рассматриваются правовые основы, социально-экономическая инфраструктура, финансовые ресурсы и социальная политика как факторы экономического развития. Инструменты экономической политики подразделяются на две группы: прямые (прямые) и косвенные. К косвенным инструментам относятся денежно-кредитная политика, налогово-бюджетная политика и валютная политика. В конце статьи подчеркивается взаимосвязь рычагов и инструментов для эффективной реализации экономической политики. Результаты исследования способствуют укреплению практики и теории в области экономической политики и могут быть использованы при формировании стратегий экономического развития стран.

Ключевые слова: Экономическая политика, парламент, правительство, денежно-кредитная политика, государственное регулирование, инвестиции,

валютная политика, инфляция, бюджетная политика, экономический рост, социальная политика, инфраструктура, экономическая стабильность, экономическая стратегия.

Annotatsiya:Iqtisodiy siyosat davlat tomonidan iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tartibga solish, iqtisodiy barqarorlik va o‘sishni ta’minlash maqsadida qo‘llaniladigan strategik chora-tadbirlar majmuasidir. Ushbu maqolada parlamentning hamda hukumatning iqtisodiy siyosatdagi o’rni tahlil qilinadi. Iqtisodiy siyosatning Parlament davlatning qonun chiqaruvchi organi sifatida iqtisodiy siyosatni shakllantirishda asosiy rol o‘ynaydi. Iqtisodiyotni rivojlanishining omili sifatida qonuniy-huquqiy bazalar, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy infratuzilma, moliyaviy resurslar hamda ijtimoiy siyosat o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy siyosat vositalari ikki guruhga bo‘linadi: to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri (bevosita) va bilvosita vositalar. Bilvosita vositalar esa monetar siyosat, fiskal siyosat va valyuta siyosatini o‘z ichiga oladi. Maqola oxirida iqtisodiy siyosatning samarali amalga oshirilishi uchun dastaklar va vositalarning o‘zaro muvofiqligi ta’kidlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari iqtisodiy siyosat sohasida amaliyot va nazariyotni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi hamda mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyalarini shakllantirishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: Iqtisodiy siyosat, parlament, hukumat, monetar siyosat, davlatning tartibga soluvi, investitsiyalar, valyuta siyosati, inflyatsiya, byudjet siyosati, iqtisodiy o‘sish, ijtimoiy siyosat, infratuzilma, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy strategiya.

Introduction

The role of parliament and the government in the development of economic policy is very important, they form the main mechanisms and tools for managing, regulating and developing the state economy. The state's economic policy is implemented mainly through laws and resolutions established by parliament, as well as management decisions and executive mechanisms of the government.

1. The role of parliament in economic policy

Parliament, as the legislative body of the state, plays a key role in shaping economic policy. Its functions and role are reflected in the following factors:

a) Lawmaking

- Parliament regulates economic activity by passing laws in the economic sphere. These laws may concern tax policy, budget structure, investments, the banking system, and entrepreneurial activity.

- Laws establish rules for the protection of private property rights, labor relations, and economic competition, which contribute to the sustainable development of the economy.

b) Approval of the state budget

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- The parliament discusses and approves the state budget annually. In this process, the spending of budget funds, the balance of tax revenues and expenditures is determined.

- During the budget approval process, members of parliament make proposals for the effective management of state expenditures and revenues and exercise a control function.

c) Monitoring and control

- The Parliament monitors and controls the implementation of economic policy. It evaluates the results of economic decisions taken by the Government and, if necessary, makes adjustments.

- The Parliament conducts parliamentary investigations and hearings on economic issues. Through which the situation in the economy is analyzed and conclusions are drawn on the activities of the Government.

d) Participate in the formation of economic strategies

- Parliament participates in the formulation of the country's long-term economic development strategies. In this, members of parliament make proposals, taking into account the economic situation in their regions and the needs of the people.

2. The role of the government in economic policy

The government, as the executive body of the state, is the main body responsible for the implementation and management of economic policy. Its functions are manifested in the following areas:

a) Implementation of economic decisions

- The government implements economic policy based on laws and resolutions adopted by parliament. Through this, it resolves issues such as collecting taxes, spending budget funds, encouraging investment, and supporting social programs.

b) Development and implementation of the state budget

- The government develops the draft state budget and submits it to parliament. The government bears primary responsibility for the implementation of the budget approved by parliament.

- Ensures the targeted and effective use of budget funds and monitors this process.

c) Formulation and implementation of economic programs

- The government develops various economic programs, strategies, and projects to ensure the country's economic development. For example, it formulates and implements development programs in the industrial, agricultural, infrastructure, and social sectors.

d) Foreign trade and investment policy

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- The government implements agreements and contracts on foreign trade and investment policy. Through this, it creates conditions for the development of the state's foreign economic relations and attracting investments.

e) Organization of economic reforms

- In order to make the economy more efficient, the government is implementing various economic reforms. For example, it is trying to improve the economy through privatization, tax reform, labor market development, and other reforms.

3. Cooperation between parliament and government

For the effective development of economic policy, cooperation and balance between parliament and government are essential. They work to achieve sustainable economic development through jointly developed and implemented economic decisions.

- Development and implementation of laws: When parliament passes laws, the government implements them. In this process, they monitor and coordinate each other's activities.

- Budget process: Parliament approves the budget, and the government implements it. During the budget implementation process, parliament monitors the government's activities and identifies errors or shortcomings.

- Economic reforms: When the government implements economic reforms, parliament oversees the process and supports it with its proposals and recommendations.

Conclusion

The role of parliament and government in the development of economic policy is interdependent and complementary. While parliament forms the legislative framework for economic policy, the government is engaged in the implementation and enforcement of these laws. Cooperation and coordination between the two bodies affect the effectiveness, transparency and sustainability of economic policy. The effective functioning of both parliament and government serves to ensure the sustainable development of the country's economy and the well-being of the population.

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