ECONOMIC POLICY, GOVERNANCE, AND DEMOCRACY

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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 in detail the main levers and instruments of economic policy. The legal framework, socio-economic infrastructure, financial resources and social policy are studied as levers of economic policy. Also, economic policy instruments are divided into two groups: direct (direct) and indirect (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, levers, instruments, fiscal policy, monetary policy, state regulation, investments, currency policy, inflation, budget policy, economic growth, financial resources, 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 подробно анализируются основные рычаги и инструменты экономической политики. В качестве рычагов экономической политики рассматриваются правовая база, социально-экономическая инфраструктура, финансовые ресурсы и социальная политика. Также инструменты экономической политики подразделяются на две группы: прямые (прямые) и косвенные (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 служат укреплению практики и теории в области экономической политики и могут быть использованы при формировании стратегий экономического развития стран.

Ключевые слова: Экономическая политика, рычаги, инструменты, налогово-бюджетная политика, денежно-кредитная политика, государственное регулирование, инвестиции, валютная политика, инфляция, бюджетная политика, экономический рост, финансовые ресурсы, социальная

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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 iqtisodiy siyosatning asosiy dastaklari va vositalari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Iqtisodiy siyosatning dastaklari 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, dastaklar, vositalar, fiskal siyosat, monetar siyosat, davlat tartibga soluvi, investitsiyalar, valyuta siyosati, inflyatsiya, byudjet siyosati, iqtisodiy o‘sish, moliyaviy resurslar, ijtimoiy siyosat, infratuzilma, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy strategiya.

Introduction

Economic policy is a set of plans and measures used by the state to influence and manage the economy. Through economic policy, the state achieves goals such as stimulating economic growth, reducing unemployment, controlling inflation, maintaining a balance in foreign trade, and ensuring social well-being. To achieve this, the following main levers and tools are used. Economic policy, governance, and democracy are inextricably linked concepts that are very important for ensuring the socio-economic stability, development, and prosperity of the country.

Economic policy is a set of plans and measures used by the state to manage the economy. Its main goals are to stabilize the economy, increase its efficiency, ensure economic growth, and achieve social well-being.

The main types of economic policy:

- Fiscal policy: Influences the economy by managing the state budget (revenues and expenditures). Through this, the state regulates supply and demand in the economy, reduces unemployment, and controls inflation.
- Monetary policy: It is implemented by the Central Bank through the management of the amount of money in the economy, interest rates, and credit conditions. This policy plays an important role in controlling economic growth and inflation.

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- Trade policy: It is the policy of the state aimed at managing foreign trade. Through it, the state uses various tools to regulate foreign trade, develop or restrict exports and imports.
- Industrial policy: A policy used to develop the economy by investing in, encouraging, and supporting individual industrial sectors.

Management

Management is the process of effectively managing human resources, financial resources, and other means to achieve the goals of an organization, enterprise, or state. Management is very important not only at the organizational level, but also at the state level.

The main functions of management:

- Planning: The first step in management is to set goals and develop strategic and tactical plans to achieve them.
- Organizing: In the management process, it is very important to properly organize human resources, technical means and financial resources.
- Leading: Effective work with human resources, their motivation and guidance are the main tasks of management.
- Controlling: In the management process, it is necessary to monitor and control activities to achieve goals. This will correct errors and increase efficiency.
- Coordination: Ensuring the compatibility of various activities and processes in the organization.

Types of management:

- Public administration: The activity of the state to manage various spheres of social life. This is carried out through various government bodies, laws and resolutions.
- Corporate management: Ensuring the development of the organization through the effective management of production, finance, marketing and other activities.

Democracy

Democracy is a political system that assumes popular power, in which the population actively participates in the governance of the state. In a democracy, major decisions are made by elected representatives or by direct vote.

Basic principles of democracy:

- Popular sovereignty: The source of power is the people. That is, the will of the people determines the main directions of the state.
- Elections: In a democracy, elections are held freely, fairly and regularly. Through elections, the people have the right to elect their representatives.
- Rights and freedoms: In a democratic society, human rights and freedoms are legally protected, freedom of speech, association, religion and belief are guaranteed.

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- Rule of law: All citizens and state bodies must be equal before the law and subject to the law. Laws are adopted on the basis of democratic processes and their implementation is ensured.
- Accountability and transparency: State bodies must ensure transparency in their activities and be accountable to the people.

Impact of Democracy on the Economy:

- Economic Stability: In democratic countries, economic policy is conducted in a way that protects the interests of the majority, which leads to economic stability.
- Business Environment: In a democracy, freedom of private property and entrepreneurial activity is ensured, which creates favorable conditions for investment and opening new businesses.
- Efficiency of spent funds: In a democracy, transparency of public spending is ensured, which ensures the efficient use of resources.

The relationship between economic policy, governance and democracy

- Democracy and economic policy: In a democratic society, economic policy is conducted in accordance with the needs and will of the people. Through this, the formation of the state budget, tax rates and investment policy are organized in a way that protects the interests of the people.
- Governance and democratic processes: In a democracy, state bodies and leaders are accountable to the people in their activities. Transparency and responsibility are guaranteed in the governance process, which increases citizen participation in governance.
- Democratic governance and economic stability: Democratic governance ensures efficient allocation of resources, low levels of corruption, and transparency of economic policies, which leads to sustainable economic development.

Conclusion

Economic policy, governance and democracy are concepts that work together to ensure the sustainable development of the country and the well-being of the population. In a democratic system of governance, economic policy is implemented in accordance with the interests of the people and transparency is ensured, which ensures the efficiency and stability of the country's economy.

The role of parliament and government in the development of economic policy is manifested in an interdependent and complementary manner. While parliament forms the legislative framework of economic policy, the government is engaged in the implementation and implementation of these laws. Cooperation and coordination between the two bodies affect the efficiency, transparency and stability 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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