

THE ESSENCE OF ENSURING MACROECONOMIC BALANCE IN STRENGTHENING NATIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY

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Abstract— Each socio-economic system and its development works leaning on the special laws and measures in the world. This specific process is such tendency which appears in every fields and ways of our life. Particularly, self-systematic national economy and its each branch develop and progress under the laws like these and become suitable for modern requirements. One of these conditions is the balance amongst the different branches and fields of economy. Balance (also equilibrium) - s being equal of different sides and forces which move in contrary and opposing directions after their collision. This equality is the process which brings the tendency of clear modification of these sides to zero. Therefore, the economy called balanced when all important variable branches stay immovable during the period of economic balance. For example, when the amount of products which customers were going to buy becomes completely equal to the amount of this product in sale of current price, it would be called balanced market. This price which is satisfactory for both customer and seller is called balanced price.

Index Terms— Motivation, motivation according to results, motivation according to status, requirement, stimulation, encouragement, moral encouragement, material encouragement.

1 INTRODUCTION

Each socio-economic system and its development works leaning on the special laws and measures in the world. This specific process is such tendency which appears in every fields and ways of our life. Particularly, self-systematic national economy and its each branch develop and progress under the laws like these and become suitable for modern requirements. One of these conditions is the balance amongst the different branches and fields of economy. Balance (also equilibrium) - s being equal of different sides and forces which move in contrary and opposing directions after their collision. This equality is the process which brings the tendency of clear modification of these sides to zero. Therefore, the economy called balanced when all important variable branches stay immovable during the period of economic balance. For example, when the amount of products which customers were going to buy becomes completely equal to the amount of this product in sale of current price, it would be called balanced market. This price which is satisfactory for both customer and seller is called balanced price.

2 METHODS

The equality between the amount of product which customers demand and sellers supply based on current price is called balanced amount. The balanced price would be saved till the modification of terms of demand and supply. If modification occurs even in one of them, the balance of their equality configured again. Therefore president SH.M.Mirziyoyev said: “Providing economic stability and strengthening it; keeping high rates of economic growth, including proportionality of state’s budget in all levels, steadiness national monetary and price rate in domestic market – these are our most important duties”.

In economy the idea of balance is not important only in expressing results, but it’s useful in confirming the direction of modifications in the market.

3 RESULTS

Usually, factors which mark the position of balance have the peculiarity of regular changing. Therefore, achieving the balance often would be enigmatic. At the same time confirming the direction of economic modifications give us achievements. So, the balance of economy occurs as a result of equality of aims and works of its parts by measuring volume and quality. In this state, the basic measure is the equality supplying product in the certain price to the demanding one.

Economic balance can be stable and inconstant. In the state of stable economic balance if happens any withdrawal there would occur automatic forces for providing the balance again. For example, a certain growth in the demand would be cause of new balance in high price or a certain growth in the supply would be cause of new balance in cheap price.

4 DISCUSSIONS

In the state of inconstant economy, it would be unavailable to get the balance again, if there happens any change at the point of balance. The balance vanishes from its main point. For example, the balance of market which has got positive curve of supply and negative curve of demand is called stable. But if both of curve of supply and demand are positive the balance would be inconstant.

For providing balance in a certain national economy should be proportionality amongst its all branches and parts. Economic proportionality is coordination of all branches and fields, parts and territories to the national economy according volume and quality. It means the proportionality is not based on equality, but it’s based on coordination and agreement.

For instance, if the parts of human's body are not proportional to the general form of him, it would be difficult for him to do his functions, even he would not be able to do it and this could be cause of problem. Proportionality between national economy and its parts is also important, like this.

It's known that national economy is complicated and it has a lot of branches in macro extend. So its proportionality has a lot of different characterised forms. For example, if any branch in the country is develops fast and others develop slowly or can't service to the nation as a norm it would be cause of problems in this society.

Especially in one hand well developed branches produce its products more than market demand. This would cause of decreasing the price of these products and low productivity. Inconsequence national economy could not concern sufficiently from these branches productivity possibilities or the product would be in a waste.

Such situations are not suitable for liberal economy in the market relations.

In another hand branches which are not well developed couldn't produce their product for market demand and it cause for national economy to be dependant from foreign producers. So, in the country one branch would be developed and export its products to the foreign market. At the same time because of this another branch could not be developed as a norm.

If this undeveloped branch is considered to be main for the country's economy and it is based on scientific-technical achievements the problem would go too far. And it demands extra sources. This problem prevents the country from ruling its economic policy independently. As if the branches and fields of economy are proportional to the national economy, there should be proportionality amongst the territories and productivity zones. For example, each territory should have its own productivity system and workplaces. So there could be produced products for demand and marked the price for trade. Because every territory's socio-economic necessities should be provided and it should be developed. For achieving this condition there must be proportionality amongst the development of territories. For example, if one territory is well developed, but another territory is not, it would mean the parts of country are not developed proportionally.

In consequence, some territory would not be able to provide their needs and would have to live in consequence some territory would not be able to provide their needs and would have to live dependently to other territories. Also well-developed territories would have problems like centralizing productivity forces and gathering workers more than they need. In this situation there would be a lot of socio-economic problems, municipal service and home supply works would become difficult and the densest of population would be more unequal by territories.

As providing proportionality amongst different branches and fields, there should be proportionality amongst little enterprises which work in these branches. Not to allow them to become a monopoly, to provide free contention, so they can develop new technologies, to allow them using resources effectively, to decrease expenses of productivity and to make products best quality – all this can occur in the situation of proportionality enterprises.

Because achieving dominion of some enterprises in their working fields may increase monopolism. It may harm users' interest and limit the progress which occurs by free contention of enterprises,

also these enterprises try to strengthen their possibilities.

To avoid these problems there should be proportionality among the different parts and branches of national economy.

Today the world develops globally. If there is not proportionality amongst the parts and branches with national economy this would make a lot of problems in the country's socio-economic life. One of these problems is threat of monopoly of some branch or territory in the economy to the national economy of the country. It means that if there happens any crisis in these branches or territories because of internal or external factors there would be difficult position in the national economy too. As a result the society would be in a difficulty. Because today there is not any country that could defend its economy from the influence of other countries in the world. Just like that the problem would be in the superiority of any resources in the country's economy. Also, superiority of some countries or regions by shares of foreign trade or geography of the country would be enough problems. There were seen many experiences of this situation in the world. Especially countries which export chiefly petroleum can live inconstancy period in the socio-economic life as a result of changes of the price of this product. They trying to solve this problem and doing their best to win it. Because the place of petroleum branch in the economy is very high. The main part of the population earn for their living in this branch and the economy's possibilities depend on petroleum trade. So any problem in this branch could decrease earning of the main part of the population and possibilities of economy considerably. Of course superiority any branch in the economy is result of natural resources of the country and reclaiming ways of it. But if reclaiming national resources and lands is done leaning on wise plan that could show the economic policy of the country is being ruled very well. Also it could help to avoid problems in future and use the possibilities of the country effectively. Since 50ths of the 20 century the most important task is perfecting and diversifying productivity completely. It has 2 main characters. First side is to expand possibility of occupying the internal and external market and attract customers by diversifying products and services. Second is to make opportunities to solve the problem when the demand in the market decreases or changes because of contention and other situations. It's known that how the large amount of product and service, so much would be amount of customers among the different levels of nation. It means that the risk about customers' is solved or minimalized and there is base for strengthening stable working system. Also it can help to occupy markets in foreign countries and strength future of the economy. As the world develops diversifying of the products and services would not be sufficient. Today, especially, after world financial-economic crisis just like diversifying products and services it's important to diversify partner countries and regions for the economy of the country. So each partner of the country should possess share in the trade between them proportional to its lace and possibility in the world market. Every country is doing its best to free external trade for development of the economy. It would make each economy to integrate with others and receive positive and negative effects equally. So it would be clever decision for the country to be partner with countries with suitable possibilities. Because each country would get influence of its partner's achievements and problems. It could not get the desired results from the partnership, even could be harmed cause of its partner. Therefore, each country should learn and analyse completely

the others' socio-economic possibilities, its place in the world trade before signing trade contract with it. The proportionality of structure of the export product, the proportionality or activity of external pay's balance and partner country's possibilities in the world trade are considered to be the most important for the development and growth of the economy of country. We can conclude from this citation that the prolonged and stable development of economy, its durability for the unexpected problems and its opportunities to solve them, also using possibilities of the country effectively; these all depend on the proportionality of branches and fields of the economy. There are many examples of situations and conditions that should be work under the certain criteria according to the economic laws in any country.

5 CONCLUSION

There we said some of them to obtain an opinion about it. Because the national economy is consisted of many branches, such as different productivity and service system, also organising activities. To work economy stable there should be provided proportionality.

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