

## "WAYS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF STATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN ENSURING THE STABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY"

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### Abstract

In this article, there are thoughts and opinions about ways to effectively use the state's financial resources to ensure the stability of the national economy. National economic stability is the cornerstone of a prosperous and secure state. It depends on various factors, one of the most important of which is the effective use of public financial resources. Public financial resources, including taxes, public investment and public funds, play a crucial role in shaping the economic landscape of a country.

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National economy is a form of existence of social economy; the historically formed or fundamentally renewed, changing and developing property and other socio-economic relations of the country, the nation (peoples) living in the state territory, the system of economic activity fields, branches, organizations, enterprises, territories and regions conditioned by them and having local characteristics. A national economic system that is as free from external market influences as possible. The national economy is connected with the emergence and settlement of capitalism, and it was formed first of all in England. Currently, there are known types of national economy such as capitalist, socialist, post-socialist and capitalist in less developed countries. At the same time, each specific type of economy has its own national models and forms. For example, there are American, European and Japanese types of capitalist national economy, national models and their modern form called "mixed economy" (see Model of Economic Development). "Mixed economy" in developed countries is a capitalist national economy, based on private and public capitals, regulated by the market and the state, and the general democratic principles are also emerging (see State capitalism).

Modern socialist national economies exist in China, Vietnam, and Cuba, and while maintaining socialist state property and enterprises in the most important sectors, they are giving way to private ownership, commodity-money economies, and market relations (see State Socialism).

In the countries of Eastern Europe and in the USSR, the highly centralized administrative state socialism was in crisis and in the newly independent states (Poland, Russia, etc.) that emerged as a result of its disintegration, it is turning into a post-socialist national economy. In some other post-socialist countries, including Uzbekistan, a unique democratic, market-based all-democratic national economy is being formed. In the first ten years of Uzbekistan's independence, a multi-level national economy based on national and private ownership was formed in the country - a system of diverse private and state farms. In it, the private sector has gained a priority position. The absolute majority of

business entities are individual, group, partnership, collective, joint-stock enterprises, farmers and peasant farms; their share in the gross domestic product has exceeded two thirds and is growing.

The need to better meet national needs requires the effective use of economic resources and the achievement of socially necessary maximum volumes of goods and services. In particular, the production of socially necessary products (goods) in the necessary quantity and quality, preserving nature and improving ecology is the main goal of any national economy. An important condition for the provision of an appropriate ratio between the production and non-production sectors of the national economy, and for the production of products and services to be as socially necessary as possible, is to accelerate the development of science and technology, use modern and effective technologies, improve the quality of personnel training, and encourage all workers who want to work. is to achieve the employment of capable people. First of all, intensive development of the material production sector, increasing the volume of output, especially the volume of net output faster than the growth of consumption and population, is the main way to solve the problems of the national economy and economic development, and to continuously improve it. In addition, it is important to have stable, growing structural changes and appropriate ratios and proportions within and between the industrial, agricultural, construction, transport, communication and other sectors of the national economy.

The ratio of civil and military production should also be correct and in moderation. It is desirable that the main part of the produced goods and services be directed to satisfy the needs of the domestic market, and first of all, to saturate (fill) the domestic market with high-quality and cheap national goods. At the same time, it is an objective necessity to expand foreign economic relations in every way, to integrate more and more into the world economy, to effectively use its opportunities, to ease the tax burden on economic entities and the population, to optimize the state budget and its expenditures, to curb inflation. has a positive effect.

The basis of effective management of financial resources lies in the strategic allocation of the national budget. Governments should prioritize areas such as education, health, infrastructure and innovation. By investing in education, a country can provide a skilled workforce that is essential for economic growth. Similarly, strong health systems increase the productivity and well-being of citizens, and reduce the economic burden of disease. Infrastructure development stimulates economic activity and creates jobs, while investment in innovation contributes to long-term economic stability.

Fiscal responsibility and transparency are critical to maintaining public trust and confidence. Governments must maintain budgetary discipline, avoid excessive spending, and ensure prudent use of public funds. Transparent financial reporting and accountability mechanisms allow citizens to understand how their money is spent, which instills a sense of responsibility in officials.

Investing in human capital through education, training and health programs is a sure way to strengthen economic stability. A skilled and healthy workforce is more productive, leading to increased economic output. In addition, continuing education and training programs ensure that the workforce adapts to technological progress and contributes to economic stability.

State financial resources can be directed to the development of entrepreneurship and innovation. Startup incubators, research grants and technology parks can be financed to develop a culture of innovation. By supporting entrepreneurs, the state encourages job creation and diversification of the economy, reduces dependence on specific sectors and ensures stability even in times of economic change.

Infrastructure is the basis of economic development. Investing in roads, bridges, ports and energy facilities not only stimulates economic activity, but also attracts foreign investment. In addition, efficient infrastructure reduces production costs and makes local products more competitive in the world market. Therefore, it is necessary to rationally allocate public financial resources to ensure the development and maintenance of a solid infrastructure network.

Creating social safety nets, such as unemployment benefits, food assistance programs, and health care subsidies, is especially important for economic stability during economic downturns. These safety nets provide a cushion for the vulnerable population and prevent extreme poverty and social unrest. By allocating resources to these programs, states can create a just society that is the foundation for long-term economic stability.

In the face of climate change and environmental degradation, investment in sustainable development initiatives is imperative. Public financial resources should be directed towards renewable energy projects, reforestation programs and sustainable agricultural practices. By moving to a greener economy, countries can reduce environmental risks and ensure the well-being of future generations.

Governments often resort to borrowing to finance development projects. While debt can be a useful financial tool, it must be managed wisely. Excessive borrowing can lead to a debt crisis that creates economic instability. Public financial resources should be used to pay off high-interest debt and invest in long-term profitable projects to ensure that the country's debt is stable and manageable.

Cooperation with international organizations and neighboring countries can create opportunities for financial support and expertise. State financial resources can be used to finance joint scientific projects, participate in global initiatives and conclude trade agreements. International cooperation not only strengthens the country's economy, but also strengthens diplomatic relations and creates a favorable environment for economic stability.

**Conclusion:** Effective use of state financial resources is important in ensuring national economic stability. By strategically allocating budgets, promoting transparency, investing in human capital, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, developing infrastructure, building social safety nets, supporting sustainable initiatives, managing debt wisely, and fostering international cooperation, nations are coping. can create a stable economy that can provide ensuring long-term prosperity. Through these measures, governments can pave the way for a sustainable, prosperous and secure future for their citizens.

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