MAIN STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

M.Obilov

Associate Professor, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

B.Khasanov

Student, Faculty of Cyber Sports

Annotation: This article covers the main strategic areas of macroeconomics in modern conditions. In particular, the directions of economic growth, employment, inflation management, foreign economic balance, fiscal and monetary policy, innovative development are deeply analyzed. Strategic priorities were also considered on the example of Uzbekistan.

Key words: macroeconomics, strategic direction, economic growth, employment, inflation, fiscal policy, monetary policy.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada makroiqtisodiyotning zamonaviy sharoitdagi asosiy strategik yo'nalishlari yoritilgan. Xususan, iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik, inflyatsiyani boshqarish, tashqi iqtisodiy muvozanat, fiskal va monetar siyosat, innovatsion rivojlanish yo'nalishlari chuqur tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston misolida strategik ustuvorliklar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: makroiqtisodiyot, strategik yo'nalish, iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik, inflyatsiya, fiskal siyosat, monetar siyosat.

Macroeconomics plays an important role in ensuring economic stability at the national level, stimulating economic growth and improving the living standards of the population. In the context of globalization, digital transformation and environmental problems, determining the strategic directions of economic policy is more important than ever. This article analyzes the most relevant strategic directions of macroeconomics.

1. Sustainable economic growth strategy

The main direction of the macroeconomic strategy is sustainable economic growth. Economic growth means an increase in GDP from year to year. At the strategic level, this direction is implemented through:

Diversification of industry;

Renewal of production capacities;

Introduction of innovative technologies;

Increased export potential.

For example, Uzbekistan, in its development strategy until 2030, has identified the formation of industry based on high-tech sectors as one of the priority directions.

2. Ensuring employment and developing the labor market

One of the important factors of macroeconomic stability is the level of employment. High employment:

Increases the source of income of the population;

Increases tax revenues;

Ensures social stability.

As a strategic direction, employment policy is based on the following:

Development of vocational education;

Creating a favorable environment for creating new jobs;

Forming an active labor market by analyzing the level of employment annually.

3. Inflation management and price stability

Inflation control is one of the important directions of macroeconomic policy. High inflation reduces real incomes of the population and has a negative impact on the investment climate.

Central banks usually use the following strategic tools to control inflation:

Monetary policy (interest rate management);

Regulating the size of the money supply;

Monitoring the exchange rate and external markets.

In recent years, the Central Bank of Uzbekistan has been pursuing an inflation targeting policy, which involves keeping inflation within the established target indicators.

4. Coordination of fiscal and monetary policy

For economic stability, the state budget (fiscal policy) and the activities of the Central Bank (monetary policy) should be coordinated. At the strategic level, this means:

Optimizing the tax burden;

Effective distribution of government spending;

Maintaining the optimal level of public debt;

Adjusting the volume of loans to macroeconomic needs.

The relatively low level of public debt to GDP in Uzbekistan is one of the good indicators of fiscal stability.5. Development of a digital and innovative economy

An integral part of the modern macroeconomic strategy is the development of a digital economy. It is implemented through:

Introduction of digital technologies (AI, big data, IoT);

Expanding e-government and e-commerce infrastructure;

Promoting innovative activities and supporting startups.

In this regard, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the digitalization of macroeconomic management through the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy.

6. Foreign economic stability and currency policy

Regulating the balance of foreign trade, balance of payments and foreign investment flows are external directions of macroeconomic policy. This strategic direction includes:

Optimization of export-import policy;

Attraction of foreign investment;

Ensuring the stability of the national exchange rate.

Uzbekistan is actively improving its foreign economic strategies towards integration into the world market and membership in the WTO.

Conclusion. Strategic directions of macroeconomics are of great importance for the long-term economic development of the country. Ensuring economic growth, controlling inflation, increasing employment, harmonizing fiscal and monetary policies, transitioning to a digital economy, and maintaining external economic balance are important components of each macroeconomic strategy. The experience of Uzbekistan shows that socio-economic development can be achieved as a result of macroeconomic stability and consistent strategic planning.

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