

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF BUDGET POLICY

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Annotation: In this article Author examines the scientific theoretical foundations of budget policy and forms the theoretical foundations of budget policy. The main emphasis in the formation of the theoretical foundations of budgetary policy is placed on budget expenditures. The distribution of budget funds is the main macroeconomic lever of the economy.

Key words: Budget, budget policy, budget expenditures, models of budget policy, criteria for budget expenditures.

Introduction

The effective implementation of State tasks is especially important in the socio-economic development of countries. Therefore, the financial basis for the implementation of social and political activities that are the responsibility of the state is considered to be closely related to budgetary funds. It assumes that budget reforms in the country are carried out aimed at improving the quality of public services. This, in turn, creates the need for the effective use of budget funds.

It is known from historical experience that the essence of budget policy is determined by the implementation of budget expenditures in this direction in the implementation of the tasks assigned to the state. In its place, through the use of budgetary funds, the state tries to ensure economic equilibrium in society. As known, in the function of the financial category, the process of distribution (redistribution) occurs. In the financial system, part of the created gross value in the country is distributed to the budget system using taxes. In this case, taxes imposed on the state by legal entities and individuals at the expense of their income and property come to the discretion of the state. As a result, with the help of the redistribution function of finance, the funds concentrated at the disposal of the state are redistributed using the budget. In this process, the state directs the tasks of peace, social stability and economic support in the country to provide finances.

Therefore, the need arises for the effective use of funds by optimizing the tasks available in the state within the framework of budget expenditures. In our opinion, it is important to improve these tasks not by the volume of financial resources, but by the principles of operation of market mechanisms. The reason is, it can't be advisable to reduce tasks as a consequence of lack of funds. The optimal distribution of budget expenditures, the orientation of funds to those areas that reflect the most pressing issues, reflect the priorities of budget policy.

Literature review

A.Smith notes in his theory that there are a number of obligations on the part of the state, focusing on the following three areas in terms of funding from the state budget:

- Defense expenditures;
- Expenditures for justice (social equality implied);
- Public expenditures.

When thinking about the costs of Defense, the state makes statements about the implementation of military expenditures and approaches to its necessity, even during periods of peace. From the point of view of justice, the material support of the population in the implementation of expenses is provided. When opinions are expressed about the financing of public institutions, it is noted that the population occupies an important place in public spending on basic education and vocational guidance. A. Smith argues that a market economy cannot provide peace or social justice without state intervention. From this point of view, it is of particular importance that the best budget is the one that has been recorded as a balanced budget.

It should be noted that even during the reign of Tamerlane, a kind of fundamental basis of budget policy was created. In particular, several ministers operated in His Kingdom. "The first minister was the minister of affairs of the country and the population, which was engaged in the collection, distribution of taxes and tributes, determination and calculation of inputs and outputs, improvement of the country. The second minister was the minister for military, who administered the land-water or other property that was given to the soldiers (sipohiy) in exchange for the salary, service. The third minister was in charge of managing the remaining properties of the owner and maintaining the zakat (tax) and duties that fall on the state. The other three ministers dealt with financial issues in border districts. In the donated countries, two ministers were appointed who collect taxes and monitor the mood of the population, write down expenses in the exit book. All ministers were subordinate to devonbegi (Prime minister)".

It is important to say the fact that budget expenditures are an actual economic indicator, its existence is explained by the occurrence of tasks that are the responsibility of the state. In our opinion, theoretical aspects of Budget Policy A. Smith's works reflect the conceptual framework for the need to finance the socio-economic tasks of the state. In it, along with political stability of primary importance for the state, the costs of the social sphere are also indicated.

It seems to us that in the Tamerlane Tracts, a clear practical fundamental basis of the state budget experiment was created and successfully tested. It should be noted that along with the budget improvement costs, unique practical experiences such as the transfer of property to the state disposal can also be seen. Even the fact that special attention is paid to taxes collected at customs proves that this experience has a progressive nature.

In general, budget expenditures provide a balanced distribution by redistributing a certain part of the value added in the country to the economy itself. Its objective reason can be explained by the impossibility of privatizing activities aimed at ensuring peace or social justice.

A number of studies devoted to the scientific and theoretical foundations of budget policy were also carried out by scientists from Uzbekistan. Including, B. Jurayev studied the role of the state budget in a market economy. He points out three principles in the management of the state through the budget, which are efficiency, stability and social justice. It also emphasizes that the division of expenditure powers in ensuring the stability of the budget is based on certain principles. In particular, they are:

- the possible proximity of expenditure competencies to budget service users;
- the usefulness of the implementation of a number of costs in a centralized order;
- taking into account the external effect.

G. Kasimova conducted research on the role of budget policy in the development of socio-cultural events. The author notes the importance of not only the use of budgetary funds in

financing the costs of the social sphere, but also its implementation with a wide involvement of private sector financial resources. In particular, if the emphasis is on income-generating activities through the provision of additional services in the educational system, it is emphasized that the practice of health insurance should be developed in the provision of medical services. Also, the fact that as a result of the introduction of the Treasury in ensuring the implementation of budget expenditures, a reduction in costs associated with execution can be achieved is mentioned in our country a year before the adoption of Treasury legislation, four years before the transition to this system. At the same time, aspects of the advantage of the organization of private pension funds are also indicated.

It should be noted that the scientific conclusions formulated by our scientists above are of a modern nature. In particular, when thinking about the proximity of the expenditure authority to users of the budget service, it will be correct to explain the transparency of the budget, the possibility of implementing budget expenditures on the basis of public opinion. This is in harmony with the formation of a budget concept for citizens, which began to develop in 2018.

In this regard, we think that enough experience has been accumulated in our country. For example, the neighborhood Institute (Makhalla institute), which is a subject of self-government, plays an important role in the realization of public control. Aspects of public participation in the implementation of budgetary policy are also paid attention to by foreign scientists.

In particular, on the principles of public administration E. Duplinskaya expressed the following points. They are aspects such as: stability, public participation, interest, responsibility.

Although reforms have been launched in our country that imply the participation of public administration, the fact that some costs are provided centrally is of a dominant nature. For example, it is possible to cite the costs of the defense and law enforcement sector. Also, in order to reduce the financial burden on the budget, conclusions were made about the creation of conditions for the mechanism for the formation of extra-budgetary funds.

Besides the methodology for determining the ratio between the public and private sectors based on wages put forward by A. Moiseev. Through it, it is recorded that it is possible to assess the category of "state value". In doing so, it offers a method of determining which sector is being paid a lot by determining the reciprocal ratio for each hour of labor remuneration in the public and private sectors. This scientist makes a mutual analysis of these indicators of several states. As a result, it turns out that in a number of countries (Germany, Estonia, Slovakia, Sweden and the USA), while the public sector is 30 percent more than private, the differences in work are not significant.

It should be noted that the budget also performs its function as a means of balancing income on a macroeconomic scale. This issue is reflected in research not only in historical terms, but also in modern terms.

From an economic point of view, the concept of "budget" appears as a category that reflects the mutual economic relations of budgetary institutions. This leads to the idea that in some modern theories it reflects a narrow relationship. For example, in neoinstitutional theory it is noted that the budget occurs in a way related to the legal structure of the state. This creates views on the budget as a sum of economic relations from the inside, from the outside in the form of a legal structure. Therefore, when developing a budget policy, in our opinion, there is a need to approach it both in the form of an economic and legal attitude.

Conclusions

As a result of the research carried out, it can be noted that the formation of budgetary policy reflects the following goals:

First of all, a balanced distribution of financial resources in society;

Secondly, ensuring economic equilibrium in the performance of the functions of the state and increasing the quality of life of the population, taking into account their interests in the financial relations between the population, subjects of the economy and the state;

thirdly, improving the management of finance for the development of all levels, structure and budgetary relations of the budget;

fourthly, achieving a reduction in the practice of centralization in the management of budget expenditures;

fifthly, step-by-step transferring activities funded by budget expenditures from the state to the contribution of the private network;

sixthly, the development of public participation and control in the development of budgetary policy.

In this regard, we believe that when forming and developing budget policies, it is advisable to pay attention to followings:

- determining the budget concept based on time and space and its role in the economy as well as in solving social tasks;
- ensuring budgetary stability through the criteria of budgetary relations, improvement of the methodology for the distribution of funds;
- formulating clearly the goals and objectives of budgetary policy . In this, to ensure that all measures and instruments of the target-oriented budget are in a comprehensive manner;
- introducing of a methodology for determining the size of the need for budget funds in the development trend of society.

In general, based on the financial potential of the regions, the role and role of budget expenditures will be different. For example, in regions with high financial potential, the need for budget expenditures will not be high. In turn, it is possible to carry out the tasks of the state in this area in a paid way. Also, in regions where there is no high financial potential, the need for budgetary funds will be high. As a result, the demand of the budget for high-standing budget funds will increase, and the possibility of communicating the tasks assigned to the state in a paid manner will be reduced.

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