
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE BUDGET

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Abstract

This article talks about the special aspects of state spending, measures to provide financial resources to state sectors, and the content and nature of state spending directly related to the economic, social, political, environmental, management and defense functions of the state.

Keywords: centralized, grant, subsidy, subvention, transfer, decentralized, loan.

Introduction

At the current stage of socio-economic development of our country, ensuring stable and rapid economic growth is the main issue of the national development strategy. The economic reforms implemented in our republic for the effective development of a stable and socially oriented economy are showing positive results today.

The positive results achieved in the socio-economic development of our country, as well as the establishment of modern networks and production facilities based on the modernization of the economy, as a result of which the economic potential of our country is significantly increasing, the types of products and services created are increasing, quality is fundamentally improving, our economy is gaining a new meaning and essence.

of the budget of our country in 2022, gross domestic product - 5.7 percent, industrial products - 5.2 percent, construction works - 6.6 percent, agricultural products - 3.6 percent, market services - 15, 9 percent, export - 23.6 percent, retail turnover - 12.3 percent growth rates were provided.

Analysis of Literature on the Topic

In our article, the issue of the distribution of the state budget in sectors and its analysis is presented. For this purpose, studies were carried out based on the articles of MQPardaev, MEPolatov, JRZaynalov, MMMukhammedov, ISTukhliev, DXAslanova.

Research Methodology

As a result of the conducted research, the expenditures of the country's budget were compared to the previous years as a result of the information and analyzed.

Analysis and Results

State budget expenditures in 2022 amounted to 236.5 trillion soums, which increased by 26 percent (188.3 trillion soums) compared to last year. 117.7 trillion soums or 50% of the total expenses were spent from the State budget to finance social expenses. About 40 percent of the expenditures (91.4 trillion soums) were used to finance the salaries and equivalent payments of employees working in budget organizations.

More than 19.4 trillion soums were allocated from the State budget for expenses related to the payment of social payments. 11.4 trillion soums of these funds were financed to pay allowances, material assistance and compensation payments to families living in our Republic. In addition, extra-budgetary transfers of 11.1 trillion soums from the state budget to the Pension Fund and 5.2 trillion soums for compensation for losses caused by the difference between the purchase and sale prices of natural gas Subsidy funds were allocated.

A total of 22.1 trillion soums have been allocated from the republican budget, based on the social and production infrastructure development program and the relevant tasks of the Government.

A total of 855 billion soums of subsidies were paid under the mortgage program. Of this, 515 billion soums were allocated to 17,293 citizens to cover part of the initial contribution, and 340 billion soums were allocated to 28,090 citizens to cover part of the mortgage loan interest payments received in previous years.

By the end of the year, the Consolidated budget was executed with a deficit of 3.9 percent of the GDP or about 35 trillion soums. This year, 1.5 trillion soums of budget funds were allocated within the framework of the initiative budget process season, and at the same time, the 3rd stage of the process, i.e. "voting" for the projects, has come to an end. At this stage, a total of 33,680 projects from 9,452 neighborhoods across the country were voted for the initiative budget program.

There are a lot of social expenses, foreign debt servicing and other expenses in the Ministry of Finance expenditure section. The 2022 state budget expenditures in Uzbekistan were approved as follows.

1. Ministry of Public Education - 29,629,219.7 trillion soums
2. Ministry of preschool education - 8,032,161.0 trillion soums
3. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education — 5,980,525.4 trillion soums
4. Ministry of Health - 3,662,586.1 trillion soums
5. Ministry of Culture - 745,969.1 billion soums
6. Ministry of Sports Development - 1,218,629.4 trillion soums
7. Ministry of Innovative Development - 1,027,547.7 trillion soums
8. Ministry of housing and communal services — 1,273,508 trillion soums
9. Ministry of Agriculture - 657,118.8 billion soums
10. Ministry of water management - 3,382,3718 trillion soums
11. Ministry of Energy - 70,473.3 billion soums
12. Ministry of Transport - 5,195,039.8 trillion soums
13. State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection — 278,398.2 billion soums
14. State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources — 1,116,810.0 trillion soums
15. Committee for the development of silk and wool industry - 176,805.1 billion soums

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16. Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage - 340,075.9 billion soums
 17. Industrial Safety Committee — 14,142.7 billion soums
 18. State Forestry Committee - 203,563.5 billion soums
 19. Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee — 665,563 billion soums
 20. Anti-monopoly committee — 10,175.4 billion soums
 21. State asset management agency - 11,020 billion soums
 22. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations - 478,080.6 billion soums
 23. State Statistics Committee - 197,654.4 billion soums
 24. Ministry of Construction - 232,014 billion soums
 25. Ministry of Foreign Affairs - 765.4 billion soums
 26. Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade - 931,153.1 billion soums
 27. Ministry of IT and Communications Development - 183,654.4 billion soums
 28. Ministry of Justice - 214,785 billion soums
 29. Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation — 16,157,367.8 trillion soums
 30. Ministry of Finance - 73,429,949.5 trillion soums
 31. State Tax Committee — 1,522,703.0 trillion soums
 32. Government - 1.949 trillion soums
 33. Presidential Administration - 1.241 trillion soums
 34. Senate - 92.8 billion soums
 35. Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis - 394,533.0 billion soums
 36. Ombudsman - 16.4 billion soums
 37. General Prosecutor's Office - 1,494 trillion soums
 38. Supreme Court - 1,185,365.0 trillion soums
 39. Constitutional Court - 8,815.7 billion soums
 40. Supreme Council of Judges - 35,058 billion soums
 41. Anti-Corruption Agency - 23,627.7 billion soums
 42. Central Election Commission - 16,466.1 billion soums
 43. MTRK - 521.9 billion soums
 44. UzA - 33.7 billion soums
 45. "Ozarkhiv" - 13.6 billion soums
 46. Spirituality and Enlightenment Center - 65,721.8 billion soums
 47. Uzgidromet - 165,973.7 billion soums
 48. National Center for Human Rights - 13,391.8 billion soums
 49. Youth Affairs Agency - 374,923.6 billion soums
 50. Ministry of Neighborhood and Enlightenment - 87,608.9 billion soums
 51. Federation of trade unions - 150 billion soums
 52. UzFA - 364,837.5 billion soums
 53. State Service Development Agency - 267 billion soums
 54. Accounts Chamber - 69 billion soums
 55. Presidential Educational Institutions Agency - 665,225.8 billion soums
 56. Agency for the development of medical and social services - 276,299.7 billion soums
 57. Cinematography agency - 125,820.4 billion soums

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- 58. Plant Quarantine and Protection Agency — 102,285.2 billion soums
 - 59. Strategic Reforms Agency - 35,814.9 billion soums
 - 60. Family and Women's Committee - 92,782.2 billion soums
 - 61. Art Academy - 114,404.4 billion soums
 - 61. Other organizations - 35,962,585.9 trillion soums

Conclusions and Suggestions

First of all, it is important not to forget that these expenses, in addition to being considered as a function of the state, also serve for the welfare of the population and the development of social infrastructure. In recent years, measures aimed at strengthening and developing the material and technical base of higher education institutions are incomparable. Of course, this will serve to optimize the directions and specialties of training highly qualified personnel, to further improve state education standards, and to build, reconstruct, capital repair and equip educational and laboratory buildings, sports facilities, and student residences. is reflected in the programs addressed to We must not forget that the modern scientific research laboratory established in all educational institutions can help prevent and treat pandemics that are occurring on a global scale in the current conditions. In addition, budget costs are allocated for the design and construction, reconstruction and equipment of facilities.

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