

The origin, nature, tasks and importance of the state budget

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Abstract: This scientific article talks about the origin of the state budget, budget functions, tasks and importance.

Key words: budget, state, tax, resource, comprehensive financial plan.

Introduction

The government budget is an important tool for governments to allocate resources and fulfill economic, social and political tasks. It is a comprehensive financial plan that defines the state's sources of income, spending priorities and fiscal policy for a certain period. The origins of government budgeting can be traced back to the development of the modern nation-state, where governments had to finance growing administrative and welfare functions. Over time, the nature of government budgeting has evolved, becoming increasingly complex and involving extensive planning and forecasting. The functions of the state budget are multifaceted, ranging from financing public infrastructure and services to redistributing wealth and managing the economy. Therefore, the state budget plays a decisive role in the formation of economic development, social welfare and governance in the country. An understanding of the origin, nature, functions, and importance of the public budget is essential to appreciating its impact on individuals, communities, and the general well-being of the nation.

The origin of the state budget and the concept of the state can be traced back to ancient times. Early civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China had centralized authorities responsible for managing state affairs. These authorities have realized the need to allocate resources for various functions such as defence, infrastructure development and public services. As societies become more complex and the scope of management expands, there is a need to create a systematic and organized method of public finance management. The practice of budgeting emerged as a means of effective planning and control of the state's financial resources.

Over time, the public budget has become the primary tool for governments to make decisions about resource allocation and public policy implementation.

One of the main aspects of the state budget is to understand its nature. A government budget is a financial plan that outlines the government's projected revenues and expenditures for a specific period, usually a fiscal year. It serves as an overall plan that guides the allocation of resources among different sectors, programs and initiatives. The nature of the state budget can be characterized by its inherent complexity. First, the state budget is dynamic and constantly develops and changes depending on the economic and social conditions of a given period. This is influenced by factors such as economic growth, inflation, population demand for services, and political priorities. Second, the state budget is characterized by its versatility, which covers various aspects of state finances, including taxation and borrowing, and expenses. It reflects the government's strategic choices, priorities and policy objectives. Finally, the public budget is a manifestation of the social contract between the state and its citizens, as it is the product of the government's authority to manage public resources for the collective welfare of society.

This means that once these goods are made available to one person, they become available to all members of society, and consumption by one person does not diminish the availability of others. Government budgets ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the provision of public goods, which, due to their specific nature, are not normally provided by market mechanisms. In addition, state budgets allocate funds for various public services such as health, education, and social welfare. In doing so, the state seeks to ensure equal access to essential services, increase social welfare, and provide a social security system for vulnerable members of society. In addition, public budgets play a role in redistributing wealth and reducing income inequality. Through taxation and spending measures, resources are redistributed from those with a higher ability to pay to those in need, thereby promoting a more equitable distribution of income and wealth. In general, the functions of the state budget are an integral part of economic development, social welfare and the provision of the most necessary goods and services to society.

In addition, the state budget plays a crucial role in maintaining economic stability and promoting sustainable growth. By allocating funds to various sectors such as health, education, infrastructure and social welfare, the public budget ensures that essential services are provided to citizens. For example, investing in education not only promotes the personal development of individuals, but also increases the human capital needed for long-term economic development. Likewise, infrastructure development such as roads and bridges not only improves access to transportation, but also stimulates economic activity by creating jobs and attracting investment. In addition, the government budget allows for the implementation of fiscal policies that can be used to address economic problems such as inflation, unemployment, and economic inequality. By strategically managing revenues and expenditures, the public budget helps stabilize prices, create jobs, and reduce poverty. Thus, the state budget serves as a powerful tool for ensuring economic stability and promoting sustainable development. economic growth for the general welfare of society.

Summary

In short, the state budget plays a decisive role in the state's activities. It serves as a tool for the government to allocate resources, set spending priorities and solve various socio-economic problems. By generating revenues and managing expenditures, the state budget supports key functions such as the provision of public services, infrastructure development, social security, and defense. In addition, the state budget reflects the state's financial policy and priorities, and forms the country's general economic direction.

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