

**Ganiev Sanjar, assistant
Namangan Engineering – Construction Institute
Uzbekistan, Namangan**

**THE ROLE OF ECONOMICAL RELATIONS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

Annotation: In this case, we are more interested in such aspects of it as the relationship between the life of society as a whole and its economic development, the influence exerted by the economy on public life, the main manifestations of economic life, the relationship of the economy with other aspects of society.

Key words: economy, development, society, politics, production, market.

The economic development of the state is determined by many factors, such as investment, production level, exports and imports, domestic demand and much more. Thanks to a highly developed economy, the state can ensure sustainability and security, invest in scientific research and innovative technologies, as well as solve social and environmental problems. The impact of the economy on the development of the state is manifested in increasing GDP, improving the quality of life of citizens, creating jobs and reducing unemployment, developing business and increasing competitiveness in the world market. In addition, a well-functioning economy contributes to the stability of the financial system, reduces inflation and negatively affecting economic risks.

The economic life of society is multifaceted and is studied by various economic sciences. People begin to learn about the economy at a fairly early age. They understand that there are many things that they would like to purchase, but they cannot always do it due to limited purchasing power. Since ancient times, society and the economy have been inextricably linked with each other.

Economic life, being influenced by all aspects of public life (social, political, spiritual), significantly affects various phenomena of public life and society as a whole. This conclusion is confirmed by the following provisions:

- the existence of society is impossible without the constant production of material goods;

- social production and, above all, the established division of labor and property relations determine the emergence, development of its social structure;

- economic relations actively influence the political life of society (economically dominant social groups, as a rule, tend to influence the work of the state apparatus, the activities of political parties, etc.);

- in the production process, the necessary material conditions are created for the development of the spiritual life of society (library buildings, theaters, equipment for publishing books, newspapers, etc).

Obviously, a change in one sphere will entail a change in another, which means that the full existence of one sphere is impossible without the other. The economy is an economic system that ensures the satisfaction of the needs of people and society by creating and using the necessary vital goods. Its main goal is to maintain the vital activity of people, to create conditions for the prolongation of the human race. Production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services are the main characteristics of the economic life of society. The problem associated with meeting the numerous and constantly growing needs of people has always arisen. However, without knowledge of economics, this problem would be impossible to resolve due to limited resources. According to this approach, a person should process the available resources so as to achieve maximum results with a minimum of costs. The main questions of the economy are what, how and for whom to produce. Different economic systems solve them in different ways. Depending on this, they are divided into four main types: traditional, centralized (administrative-command), market and mixed. An important indicator and result of the

economic life of a society is the standard of living of its members, which is understood as the degree to which the population is provided with goods, services and living conditions necessary for a comfortable and safe existence. According to experts of the United Nations (UN), the standard of living is characterized by a special indicator — the Human development index (HDI). In particular, it is a cumulative indicator of the level of human development in a particular country, so sometimes it is used as a synonym for such concepts as "quality of life" or "standard of living". The HDI measures a country's achievements in terms of health status, education and the actual income of its citizens, in three main areas for which its indices are evaluated:

1. Life expectancy index: health and longevity, measured by the indicator of average life expectancy at birth.

2. Education index: access to education measured by the average expected duration of schooling for school-age children and the average duration of adult education.

3. Gross national Income index: a decent standard of living, measured by the value of gross national income per capita in US dollars at purchasing power parity. When determining the HDI rating, many factors are taken into account, such as the situation in the field of human rights and civil liberties, their ability to participate in public life, social security, the degree of territorial and social mobility of the population, indicators of the level of cultural development of the population, access to information, health, unemployment, crime, environmental protection and others. The level of welfare of the state largely depends on the perfection of economic mechanisms, i.e. ways and forms of combining people's efforts in solving life support tasks. Such economic mechanisms include the social division of labor, specialization and trade, which are already familiar to us from the courses of history and social studies. They create conditions for an employee to achieve high labor productivity and allow producers to exchange labor results on a mutually beneficial basis. The reasons for the low efficiency of

the economy may be the use of outdated technologies, the low level of qualification of personnel, wasteful use of natural resources, etc. A low level of economic development leads to a decrease in consumption: in order to consume more, it is necessary to produce more. Thus, the level of economic development directly affects the standard of living in the country. The minimum level of consumption determines such an indicator as the poverty line (level, poverty threshold). The level of poverty is called the normatively established level of a person's monetary income for a certain period, which allows to ensure his physical (physiological) subsistence minimum. Perceptions of poverty vary from country to country. As a rule, the richer the country as a whole, the higher the level of its national poverty line. It is believed that the main method of solving it is economic growth. The economic interests of various social groups are heterogeneous and often oppose each other. The social stratification of society exacerbates the contradictions of interests of various social groups, including economic ones. So, in modern society there is a problem of coordination of these interests. The problem of coordinating the interests of various participants in the economic life of society remains relevant, therefore, the economic and social spheres should complement and mutually support each other. Thus, it is necessary to monitor the current problems of modern economic and social policy, use knowledge of the interests, needs of various socio-professional groups and the possibilities of their implementation in modern economic conditions, try not just to analyze the positive or negative consequences of economic transformations in the country, but also to find ways of civilized forms of their participation in economic life. Let's see how the economic development of society is influenced by its main political institution — the state. The economic life of society is also influenced by various political parties and associations. The market economy as a way of organizing economic relations is aimed at creating conditions for natural functioning within the framework of the rule of law. The scientific and technological revolution represents a qualitative

leap in the development of the productive forces of society, its transition to a new state on the basis of fundamental changes in the system of scientific knowledge. The main directions of the scientific and technological revolution:

- 1) automation and computerization of production;
- 2) introduction of the latest information technologies;
- 3) development of biotechnologies;
- 4) creation of new constructive materials;
- 5) development of the latest energy sources;
- 6) revolutionary changes in the means of communication and communication.

The result of this revolution was the transition to the post-industrial stage of production and the information society. The social structure of society is changing, the number of people with higher education is growing significantly. The aspects we have chosen clearly show that the role of the economy in the life of society is very great. Knowledge and understanding of economics allows people to make their economic choices consciously. Balancing the economic and social spheres will help to avoid conflicts in society. Thus, we can say that the role of economics in human life is the basic basis of the life of all mankind.

Thus, it can be concluded that any developed state lays the foundation for its development, relying on the existing economic relations. Knowledge, understanding of the economy of the country's economy. The desire to develop inspires people to consciously make their own sectors of the economy that bring profit, economic choice. Bringing into rav is a normal phenomenon for the state. The movement of the economic and social spheres moving forward, the economy develops how to avoid conflicts in the general spheres of society.

References:

1. Sh U. G., Shermatov E. G. THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN ECONOMIC SECTORS //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 4-2 (95). – С. 503-506.

2. Shavkatovna U. G. Innovative Management In Personnel Selection Policy //JournalNX. – С. 664-666.