

ECONOMIC LAWS AND CATEGORIES

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Abstract:

Economic laws express constant, repetitive, stable cause-and-effect relationships between various aspects of economic life, economic events and processes, and their interdependence.

The economic laws revealed by the science of economic theory are a generalized theoretical expression of objectively operating economic reality, which is the result of scientific knowledge of objective reality, that is, its reflection in the human mind. Economic laws have an objective nature, and their origin, application, development and termination do not depend on the minds of individual people and their will. In certain historical periods, economic laws corresponding to the level of development of productive forces, the characteristics and conditions of the existing economic system are created and begin to apply. However, economic laws do not apply outside the economic activities of people, separated from them, but are formed and manifested through their activities, actions, and economic behavior. Therefore, people need to know the nature of economic laws, take into account their requirements and use them. For example, if people know the law of saving time, the requirements of the laws of production or market equilibrium, and act accordingly, they can conduct their activities efficiently, saving time and other limited resources. Any decisions and actions contrary to these requirements, regardless of people's will, will inevitably lead to difficulties in economic activity and waste of resources. Economic laws are similar to the laws of nature, if they are known and used in their activities, they will bring great benefits to humanity, if they act blindly without recognizing its existence, without knowing its requirements or ignoring it, it will be a great negative social- has economic consequences. But economic laws are not the same as natural laws. The difference between them is that the laws of nature are constant, and the economic laws are the laws of social life, which are historical and changeable, because they appear and apply when there is a human society in connection with the activities of people.



The science of "Economic Theory" classifies economic laws into the following groups:

1. General economic laws apply at all stages of the development of human society. For example, the law of saving time, the law of rapid growth of needs, the law of reproduction, the law of matching the nature of productive forces and the level of development of production relations, etc.
2. Special or periodic economic laws apply at certain stages of the development of human society. Examples include the law of demand, the law of supply, and the law of value.
3. Special, specific economic laws apply in the conditions of a separate economic system. For example, the law of surplus value.

General economic laws appear as laws of social development, as governing laws that determine them, and their role changes at each historical stage. Knowledge of general economic laws is important in determining the subject of economic theory in a holistic and broad sense. In addition to economic laws, the science of economic theory describes economic categories (scientific concepts) that describe particular aspects of economic processes and reveals their content.

Economic categories are a scientific-theoretical concept that is constantly repeated and expresses certain aspects of economic processes and real events.

Economic categories (scientific concepts) are not invented by people, but are scientific concepts that express real economic phenomena and are a product of scientific thinking. Examples include market, capital, labor, economic balance, finance, credit, etc. The difference between economic laws and economic categories is that the first shows the connection between different links, sectors, and parts of the economy, and if one of them changes, the other can change as well. Economic category - scientific concepts express one aspect of economic phenomena, its content. For example, through the concepts of price and demand, we first of all understand the economic content of these concepts. Through the law of demand, we can learn the relationship between the amount of demand and the price.

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