

THE SUBJECT AND METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE OF ECONOMIC THEORY

Masharipova Rohatoy

Teacher of the Technical College of Public Health
named after Abu Ali ibn Sino

Abstract

It is appropriate to start defining the subject of economic theory by studying and synthesizing various theoretical views.

What is the subject of economic theory? The solution to the question of what this science mainly researches and teaches people is very complicated, and different scientists have expressed different opinions about it both in the past and now.

For example, Aristotle considered this science to be the science of the laws of household management, while the philosophers, physiocrats and representatives of the English classical economic school referred to it as the science of wealth, its sources and ways of reproduction, considered the science of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of wealth. Later, this science is also considered as the science of national economy and social economy. Some say that the science of economic theory is the science of the laws governing the production and exchange of material means of life. And A. Marshall writes that the subject of the science of economic theory (political economy) is to study the normal life activity of humanity and society.

During the period when the science of economic theory was called political economy, it was stated in a number of textbooks and some works that its subject is the study of relations between people during the production of material goods.

In "Economics" textbooks from the USA and some other countries (in textbooks where economic theory is called "Economics"), the subject of this science is to analyze the problems of effective use of limited resources in order to fully satisfy the material needs of people, to study the economic behavior of people. It is stated that it consists of learning.

In the present period of the transition to the market economy, in the various economic theory textbooks published in the Russian Federation, similar definitions of the subject of this science are given.



For example, in the textbook "Economic theory" published under the leadership of doctors of economic sciences, professors L.S. Tarasevich and A.L. Dobrinin, this subject describes the "structural evolution of the rational economic management system, real wealth and well-being of certain members and groups of society, factors and laws of economic growth learns", it is stated.

Based on the opinion of professor A.L. Dobrinin, in the textbook "General economic theory" issued under the leadership of academicians G.P.Juravleva and V.I.Vidyapin: "General economic theory is a social science, it is the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of material goods in order to satisfy needs in the conditions of limited resources. he studies the behavior of people and groups in the processes of wealth creation.

Prof. In the textbook on the basics of "Economic theory" written by the authors led by V.D. Kamaev, it is emphasized that the subject of economics is the study of human behavior in the production of goods in the world of limited resources and its management.

Prof. In the textbook "Basics of Economic Theory" written by the authors led by D.D. Moskvina, it is said that the subject of economic theory is studying production relations and their interaction with production forces.

Prof. In his book "Economic Theory", E.F. Borisov briefly mentions the subject of science - it studies economic relations.

From all these opinions on the subject of economic theory, it can be seen that in textbooks and other books on political economy, special attention is paid to the study of relations between people in the production process, " In "Economics" and most of the textbooks on market economy issued in Russia, special attention is paid to the study of people's attitude to resources, material objects and things, their behavior, effective use of limited economic resources.

In our opinion, the science of economic theory should not ignore either side of the issue, should not allow a one-sided approach to the issue. Because any kind of labor, any production, service provision is done and used primarily through natural resources, material means, and money. Therefore, it is necessary to study the relationship to existing resources, manufactured goods and services, their effective use, the interdependence of production factors and their influence on each other. On the other hand, no labor or production can be carried out by an individual or a group



of individuals, without connections and relations with others. They interact with each other in the process of production and service and act according to this relationship, determine their behavior and actions. Therefore, the science of economic theory should cover both sides of these relations and study them. In addition, these relations and actions occur not only in the production process itself, but also in all phases of reproduction, in the processes of production, exchange (buying, selling), distribution and use, that is, consumption. When determining the prerequisites of the theory of economics, one should not forget that many aspects of the economy are studied by specific economic sciences, namely industrial economics, trade economics, agricultural economics and agribusiness, economic information, microeconomics, macroeconomics, and management.

Some aspects of the economy are studied in such subjects as finance, taxation and taxation, credit, money circulation, banking, customs, statistics, econometrics, foreign economic relations, accounting, analysis of economic activity.

Economic theory exists in close connection with these sciences, takes and develops some specific aspects from them. But the science of economic theory is considered the theoretical basis, that is, the foundation of specific economic sciences, it gives them a methodological and theoretical direction. It studies and clarifies the scientific concepts, laws and regulations common to all of them, the relationship and interaction between different branches, sectors, and aspects of the economy.

Taking this into account, the subject of economic theory is the effective management of economic relations and social economy that arise in the process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods (and services) in order to satisfy the unlimited needs of society under conditions of limited economic resources. it can be said that it consists of learning the rules.

The science of economic theory studies the changes in form and content of economic relations under different conditions, time and space, the scientific concepts and laws that express them also change, and they are always in motion and development. In addition, economic theory not only studies the content and essence of various economic events and processes, but also analyzes their interrelationship and influence on each other.

One of the important directions that economic theory should study is to study and show the factors, laws and ways of the efficient use of limited economic resources,



effective management and management of the social economy, and sustainable development of the national economy. This is more clearly seen in the subject of science, its goals and tasks.

The purpose and task of the science of economic theory can be explained in two ways, that is, both practical and theoretical aspects.

In most modern economic literature, four main tasks of economic theory are distinguished:

- the task of knowledge - economic theory, like any other science, is of fundamental importance: by researching the economic relations that arise in the society of people in society with natural objects, other material objects, and with each other, we learn about the world around us. expands our thoughts;
- practical task - the main goal of practical economy is to ensure economic growth by efficient use of limited resources and to satisfy growing needs on this basis. Based on this goal, ensuring the production of more goods and providing services for each unit of limited various resources, comparing the effect achieved with the amount of expenses for each type of activity, that is, the amount of goods and services, is to find ways to use resources more effectively;
- methodological function - the science of economic theory itself, its analysis and principles, the obtained conclusions, the studied economic laws serve as a methodological basis for other social and network sciences;
- ideological-educational task - this task consists in forming the scientific worldview of students, experts and students of economics, inculcating the idea of national independence into the minds of students and young people, encouraging them to develop the economy in the interests of the nation, increase the national product It educates in the spirit of increasing the value of the national currency, ensuring that national goods are marketable on a global scale, and raising the living standards of the country's population. The student of economic theory explains to young people that material goods are the product of human labor and educates them in the spirit of labor and saving limited resources.

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