

The Role of Monetary Policy in Ensuring Macroeconomic Stability

Olimov Shohijahon Fozilxon ugli

Namangan state university, Faculty of economics, The direction of the economy 3-stage student

Annotatsiya: In this article let's not beqarorlikkla in providing macroeconomic stability macroeconomic monetary policy of the skills and knowledge needed concepts and conclusions about the main role in quotes.

Keywords: monetary policy, finance, banking, money, emission, backup market.

To enter. Country's soft credit policy of the state at his disposal, which is one of the most powerful means of economic policy. The revision of the backup rate, discount rate and open market operations the central issue with tools such as the change in the bank his money and real national product by invitation to work with and ensure you can have a decisive impact on the price index. Macroeconomic instability, primarily the change of economic activity (economic cycle), the emergence of the unemployed, the production capacity of less load, inflation, budget deficit, balance the shortage of foreign trade. This is typical of a market economy. Macroeconomic instability in many areas of the economy reduces the effectiveness. For example, unemployment is the production of low-income assignment means an increase by 1 percent and unemployment would decrease the rate of growth of the economy means that 2-3 percent.[1]

The main part.

The growth of economic decline and unemployment, decline of production of financial resources during the period of production, consumption as well as investment costs should increase to stimulate the process of making offer money - gross demand should increase. During the period of economic growth with inflation, the money supply should be reduced. This os done by the emission of central bankshiriladi. From 2008 to 2011 in uzbekistan-until the year with the positive trends of the macroeconomic situation stand out. Asosiydari of them: economic growth to continue, low rates of inflation, real money, income, employment and population increase, the volume of foreign trade, as well as, small business, work from home business and the rapid development of bilateral relations.

2011-the year the volume of gdp in price compared to last year's level increased to 8.3% in taqqoslanadigan. 7,0 percent of the volume of industrial production, agricultural 7,8 percent transport transport 7,0%, construction 8,3 percent.

The volume of such services in the past year 21,3% increased their share in gdp 45,3%, respectively. In particular, the volume of trade and catering services 26,8 percent this financial services32,2 the size of r percent. 2012-January-96,589 the size of gross domestic product in the months of December trln. so'myoki grew to 8.2 per cent. According to data of the state statistics committee of uzbekistan, the volume of industrial production, the growth of 7.7 percent to 50,731 trln. sums. In the reporting period mahsulotli agriculturalproduction volume bee 2012-7 percent in the year to grow 24,37 trln. sums. 22,067 trln investments into the main capital. sumovby increased by 11.6%.

4-table of uzbekistan's main economic indicators, 2008-2012 years (%compared to last year)[2]

Indicators	2008-the year	2009-the year	2010-year	2011-year	2012-year
gross domestic product	109,0	108,1	108,5	108,3	108,2
industrial production	112,7	109,0	108,3	107,0	107,7
agricultural production	104,5	105,7	106,8	107,8	107,0
investments into the main capital	128,3	125,0	109,0	108,0	111,6
inflation (cp) of	8.0 owns a	7,4	7.3 per	7,6	7,0
sum rate./ Us	dollars	1393,00	1511,00 1640,00	1795,00	1,984. 00

Os done by the government and central bankmeasures hirilgan 2011-the year has helped to keep inflation within the estimated parameters-the level of inflation in the past year on the consumer price index, which is 7.6%, respectively. 2012-the year in uzbekistan amounted to less than 7 percent inflation. The central bank of uzbekistan to achieve the goals established at the level of inflation affect the regulation of money and credit affects its means using the key component. The world market in the case of the complex situation in the context of monetary policy support measures and export potential growth of the trade balance buyib came. In the meantime, 2011-the volume of exports in the year 2010-21,4 percent compared to last year, this is a positive impact on the balance of foreign trade turnover, this 68,5 percent relative to gdp.

2011-the year monetary policy measures of socio-economic development indicators and the implementation of the forecasts of the republic of uzbekistan was aimed at the consolidation of the positive trends in the economy of implementation. The implementation of them external and internal macroeconomic conditions were taken into account. In the meantime, field trips and money money fully satisfy the needs of the economy economic mass-based limits to hold through paid particular attention to creating favorable conditions for economic growth. The objective of monetary policy was to ensure the stability of the national currency. World currency exchange rates, the dynamic oftaking asi, 2011-the general direction of monetary policy in the period of the past years of the national currency to keep the exchange rate within the parameters of qadrsizlanib was targeted and his gradual lowering of the level. The financing of priority sectors of the economywas established for the purpose of work O'of uzbekistan the republic of uzbekistanfor reconstruction and development jamg g'in the domestic market, the economic center of central armastability of the units'minlash, as well as external economic factorshave a negative effect on the internal market of the country, ko'rsateeth to the prevention of the methodology of'shimcha factor.

Unconventional monetary policy tool is very powerful and therefore dangerous. With its help, you can most of you, out of the deep crisis, butencouraged lucenningis not a sad alternative and osi- escalation negative trends in the market system. A serious analysis of the situation, seeing the effects of alternative methods of monetary policy to the economy of the state, after a very balanced decisions adopted at top management level gives positive results. Optimal monetary policy and inflation in the country that would decrease the production of in this stage, minimizing the abotitsaning not allow you to growshould. The state regulation of monetary policy should be, but the production regulation to liberalization in the banking system by the state a reasonable range you need, the development of local production, allowing the increase of macroeconomic indicators of the national economy gross domestic product (processing, chemical, transport, instrument), you should add to network

investment.employment of the population, percent, is the level of real income of the population. At the same time, the central bank's monetary policy in the next ten years lived is filled with a number of strategic objectives should be:

- exchange and over-the-counter currency market, in addition to the inter-bank credit market further development;
- reduce the share of state property in the assets of commercial banks;
- the implementation of priority investment projects to give incentives to participating commercial banks;
- lowering the refinancing rate.

Further improvement of reforms in the banking system for the purpose of implementing the following measures are planned:

- cash management means ensuring the stability of the national currency units of the market without using the modern aimed at implementation of the monetary policy;
- in addition to dramatically reduce turnover cash from the bank, population and business to increase confidence in the banking system, primarily cash-money circulation and commercial banks by the central bank of further improvement of the customer without hindrance from the deposit account cash , give cash and non-cash money circulation full of combine;
- strengthening of the circulation of money, non-cash settlements and improvement in the field of retail trade and services, as well as other operations in the implementation of the introduction of the wide use of plastic cards;
- small business, farmers and peasant receives the ambassador 'jalik the development of mechanisms and expand their size and microcrediting issued toe' work consistently citizensare continuing;
- the local production and the further development of the practice of microcredit in order to increase the welfare of the population of kmost current purchase of the car, as well as long-term goods (furniture, tvs, freezers, washing machines and electrical engineering) is not enough to buy;
- increase the level of corporate governance in commercial banks, as well as improvement of the system of internal audit;
- the further development of the role of commercial banks in the interbank market oshirish toe'citizens of the implementation of the necessary measures;

Conclusion. Consequently, the final effect of the impact of the macroeconomic dynamics of monetary policy in many respects, export, investment, inflation and other key macroeconomic indicators of the dynamics of the currency rate and the currency is determined by the responsiveness to conditions of market access.

Thus, monetary policy in the economy with a number of budget policy of the republic of uzbekistan is the basis of regulation by the state. In turn, the student of the conduct of monetary policy the central bank of the republic of uzbekistan the central banks of the activities of the corresponding hisoblanadiva method, the market economy can not be effective without o'zlashtirma of monetary policy tools. Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added. The widespread introduction of new pedagogical technologies in teaching students of higher educational institutions and the effective use of innovative technologies are the main support for improving the quality of education.



Procedia on Economic Scientific Research

Procedia on Digital Economics and Financial Research

ISSN: 2795-5648 Available: <https://procedia.online/index.php/economic>

Used literature:

1. Nosova S.S. Ekonomicheskaya theory: Uchebnik. - M.: BY 1999 to please.S.247
2. Bankovskie will vedomost. 2012. № 8.
3. Jamoliddinovich, U. B. (2022). Fundamentals of education quality in higher education. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(01), 149-151.
4. TOLIBJONOVICH, M. T., & OGLI, G. O. R. (2020). Lombard Microcredit Organization Its Concept and Its Importance Today. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 109-111.