THEORETICAL BASIS OF ECONOMIC THINKING IN SOCIETY

N. Khasankhonova
Tashkent Financial Institute,
7, Kichik Halka Juli, Tashkent 100060 Uzbekistan
tfi@tfi.uz

Abstract: In modern conditions of intensive economic development of the countries of the world mastering all members of society economic thinking becomes an important factor. In this article the essence of economic thinking is considered, stages of its development in historical aspect are characterized, features of formation of economic thinking in modern society are opened. The author proved need of formation of economic thinking as conditions of high-quality improvement of an economic mechanism, acceleration of social and economic development of the country and reorganization of public consciousness. In article definitions of economic thinking from the point of view of sociology, psychology, philosophy are given, concepts are interpreted: economic behavior, economic perception, and economic psychology. Alternativeness, flexibility, forecasting are distinguished from components of economic thinking, etc. Factors of formation of economic thinking are called also; its communication with a scientific, constitutional and traditional structure of society is shown. Technical capacity of the country, the relation of the population to work and property, economic situations and economic objects are called defining components of economic thinking. The conclusion is in summary drawn on set of representations, associations, concepts, knowledge of regularities of economic development which form economic thinking.

Key words: economy, economic thinking, theoretical basis, political construction of economy, history of economic thinking, economic system, economic relation, social situation, economic objects, economic perception.

Modern society in its development passes from one stage to another, the higher level of development than was before. All these stages occur through changes in the economy, politics, and of course public life. It goes with the development, reconsideration of last mistakes. At these stages the development also encloses also economic thinking. How it is shown in society? We can answer this question so, first of all the economic thinking is that factor of this or that society. Society relies on the findings of its economic thinking about a particular group of people.

Secondly, it is shown not only in primary needs, and also for secondary requirements the vital economic resources which we use in house conditions, in the recent past the cell phone was luxury for the ordinary person, and now it makes the main part of our life.

Thirdly, it is shown in social life of society. Social life it is closely connected with the state, with its political construction of economy, level of the income of the population and social protection of society. To understand essence of expression economic thinking, we will address to its history. History of economic thinking we can divide into several stages.

The first stage represents the relation of the managing subject to a thing. At this level of the relation of the person to a thing is defined by purely subjective desires, aspirations. The economic thinking at this stage investigates laws of behavior of the managing subject in economic system of production, distribution, an exchange and consumption of the benefits and services.

The second stage of development of economic thinking, it first of all disclosure of communications between various branches, the separate enterprises, clarification of how resources (labor, material, financial, intellectual), sets of goods spent for production and services are distributed. This stage is characterized by the presence of all kinds of resources, proportional to their distribution. At the second level of economic thinking, therefore, reveals the laws of functioning of economic system as a whole. This is, roughly speaking, the level of microeconomics.

The first and the second stages of economic thinking found the reflection in modern "economy".
The thinking at these two levels is rational as "economic system" operates at the same time with all making concepts. It owns functional concepts of all components, i.e. about them some idea of not going on the highest stage – the stage of mind. To pass to this stage, it is necessary to think of each of making concepts of the general concept "economic system" consistently, historically, i.e. in its emergence, formation, development and disappearance. All this also is provided with the third and fourth stages of economic thinking.

The third stage at this stage managing subjects reproduce in the consciousness laws of development of systems of the economic relations in the sphere of production, distribution, an exchange and consumption, material benefits and services. It actually, field of political economy.

On each of these three stages of thinking any economic relation receives corresponding definition. So, for example, the capital at the first level acts as the phenomenon, inducing the managing subject to savings and investment of money. At the second level the capital acts already as the means of production used for obtaining the income. At the third level the capital is the cost which makes a surplus value, or the self-increasing cost. Thus, each economic relation, acting in the field of theoretical economy in the form of economic category or the economic law, receives on each of three levels of thinking corresponding definition.

At last at the fourth stage in economic thinking laws of macroeconomic forecasting and planning of development of system of the economic relations, transition laws from essence of the given order to essence of higher order are reproduced.

Unlike simple expression the economic thinking at the fourth stage acts as the active party of public consciousness, directly determines character of made economic decisions and practical actions by their implementation. For economic thinking scientific character, realism in definition of tasks and ways of their decision, a support on an economic method of management, refusal of command and administration, aiming at increase of production efficiency and use of intensive, qualitative factors of growth, the accounting of growing interaction of economic, social and scientific and technical processes are characteristic. In modern society the economic thinking is shown in ability correctly to estimate tendencies and prospects of development of the social production, really developing situation at branches, at the enterprise, to make real and effective decisions, to expect their consequences. Formation of economic thinking modern – a necessary condition of high-quality improvement of an economic mechanism, acceleration of social and economic development of the country, this important link of reorganization of public consciousness at the present stage.

It assumes resolute overcoming of outdated stereotypes of the thinking which has developed at a previous stage when orientation to purely proliferation and extensive methods of managing prevailed. Formation of modern economic thinking is based on the consistent improvement of the relations of production in accordance with the needs of modern productive forces, the technical reconstruction of the national economy, its transfer on rails intensive development. It is of great importance for the efficient functioning of the economic mechanism of coordination of economic interests of society, the labor collective of each employee. In order that people thought economically competently, it is necessary to put them in such conditions that the economic thinking was profitable, and to be guided by former representations – is unprofitable.

Economic thinking its theoretical basis reflects not only in economy but also in sociology, psychology.

In the sociological dictionary the economic thinking is described as views and the representations generated by practical experience of people, their participation in economic activity, and the relations which they enter in everyday life (Gritsanov et al., 2003).

In the psychology of economic thinking (Troshiy, 2011) is a form of economic consciousness in a specific social situation; the review, assessment of the economic situation and economic decision-making; economic thinking is a process of acquisition and the expression of beliefs, ideas, ways approach to estimation of phenomena and to adopt decisions, which people are directly guided in its economic activities.

In the presents time the special attention is attracted by economic psychology. The economic psychology in modern dictionaries is shown as a branch of science, about economic behavior and the mental processes of the person connected with production, distribution, an exchange and consumption of goods and services. If more deeply to look at this term, it is possible to tell that the economic psychology is economy and psychology merges in the person. As the managing subject act both the individual, and a family, society, the organization and even the whole nation. Sources of this science follow from works of known economists:
Alfred Marshall, Adam Smith, and John Keynes. In their works the theory about "economic person" which main goal is obtaining the income and benefit also was created.

Also, the study of economic psychology, we are faced with such concepts as economic behavior, economic perception. Two concepts of economic behavior, economic perception linked together, and they are reflected in economic thinking of the person, in his mind and understand the economic world of society and in his actions. Economic behavior, economic perception and economic thinking are the categories of economic psychology.

The economic behavior is the action caused by economic situations. Incentive and regulatory function of economic behavior is carried out, first of all, by economic motives, interests, norms and values. All motives having an economic focus belong to economic motives. It is an image, a way, nature of economic actions of citizens, workers, heads, work collectives in these or those developing conditions of economic activity, life.

Economic perception is the perceptions of the socio-economic changes, reforms and projects from the point of view of psychological nature of person. Economic perception of society depends largely on the policy of the state. Competent authorities should show interest in how people and the society to perceive and assess future economic policy, how to respond to the ongoing socio-economic changes and various kinds of innovations. The most significant factor influencing on the attitude of the population towards the ongoing socio-economic reforms is the perception and evaluation of justice adopted economic decisions about economic distribution and obtain economic benefits.

Historically and by today's standards, the economic perception can be divided into two types: market and social. They complement each other determine the nature and content of «economic perception» as the evaluation of justice/injustice economic distribution and the idea of economic justice at all. Market perception of the economy accept and justify economic inequality, rather in favor of the right views differ in the assessment of human economic behavior, tend to be more benefit and mostly satisfied with the quality of their lives. The social perception of economy justifies equality in distribution and consumption, adhere a view of a state role in economy. As a result it is possible to tell that the economic thinking – is set of economic views and ideas of the economic situation, developed as a result economic behavior of the person, group or society.

For deep concept of economic thinking we will address to its making components. As components of economic thinking such concepts as act:

– alternativeness, it is shown that need of a choice of one of opportunities two or more excluding each other which are shown in economic situations;

– flexibility, is mobility, adaptability of the organizations and the persons who are engaged in economic activity, to change of conditions; ability, ability quickly to change a way of actions of the economic subject. Flexibility in the economy now becomes higher than stability.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in his speech at opening of the international conference "About a role and value of small business and private business in realization of social and economic policy in Uzbekistan" emphasized that being compact in the form, small business possesses mobility and about efficiency in decision-making, being susceptible to innovations, small business more flexibly and can quicker adapt to changes of demand, an environment in the world and regional markets, in due time reacts to its calls (Karimov, 2012);

– ability to make the exact forecast about development of object or a situation. Economic forecasting is process of development of the economic forecasts, based on scientific methods of knowledge of economic events and use of all set of methods, means and ways of economic prognostics;

– economization – one of the main components of success of the economic activity, which essence consists in reasonable and rational economy of limited goods for the purpose of fuller satisfaction of requirements.

– criticality, is system of the interconnected statements and proofs about properties, structure, function, emergence and development of economic critical thinking, and also about its value in human life.

– planning. The plan represents statement of precisely definite purpose and anticipation of concrete, detailed events of studied object. In it ways and development tools according to objectives are fixed, the made administrative decisions locate. Its main distinctive feature is definiteness and directivity of tasks. Thus, in the plan the anticipation receives the greatest concreteness and definiteness. As well as the forecast, the plan is based on results and achievements of specifically applied theory.
The economic thinking is, first of all, ability to make the rational decisions based on economic calculations, on the accounting of all factors influencing indicators of activity. It reflects economic reality mainly in rational, instead of in an emotional form. In the conditions of the competition wins against that enterprise which has the maximum sales volume, profits and high profitability of production. For this purpose also the economic thinking – to all subjects of market economy is necessary. The economic thinking can be shared into two parts; they are economic thinking of the person and economic thinking of society.

Since the childhood something learns everyone of daily practice and constantly broadens the horizons. The ordinary economic thinking of the person is in such a way formed. As it reflects direct vital supervision of the person, it has a strong belief: that he saw, and is only right idea of economy.

Really, the ordinary thinking is capable to notice and generalize many essential and typical lines of managing. Quite so there are reference points, rules of behavior of people of economic activity. Feature of ordinary thinking is its subjective character because in it the individual economic psychology is shown. So narrow understanding of economic reality isn't capable to prevent mistakes and the delusions generated by weak awareness of the person in economy, ignorance of ways of rational, scientifically reasonable managing.

Major factors of formation of economic thinking of the subject – diverse forms of ownership within which the subject carries out the activity; other subjects of the economic relations with whom this subject interacts; a variety of interacting subjects (the enterprise of various forms of ownership, banks, investment funds, etc.); intensity, and qualitative specifics of communications; orientation and force of these communications, etc. Than more considerable are factors of formation of economic thinking, especially deep there is an inclusiveness of the social subject in economic practice as a result of which components of economic thinking is objectified and can be included over time in the sphere of economic consciousness.

The economic thinking of society coexists with a scientific, constitutional and traditional structure of society. So, for deeper understanding of economic thinking of society, we will pay attention to its components:

- economic knowledge, theories and practicing which were accumulated for a lot of things generations. Scientific knowledge economic thinking seeks to find out an objective truth. That is to reflect the outside world such what it exists actually from the scientific point of view.
- economic relations and situations which influence economy. Here such economic objects as the markets, banks, the credit unions which don't do without the economic relations are allocated.
- technical potential of the country. Post-industrial society not to do without equipment, the equipment is present both in service, and at the production sphere.
- relation of the population to work. Division of labor gives bigger quantity of goods and services. And result of these divisions comfortable life of the population.
- relation of the population to property. The developed democratic state in the development is involved in various forms of property.
- good universal control system. It includes a system of the purposes, ways of development of the country and its management, economy effective and constantly growing by accelerated rates, simple, clear and the state ideology and peaceful, friendly co-existence accepted by the majority of the population with neighbors.

The modern century differs with the outlooks on life, the economic thinking on the relation, developing in situations aimed on process of production, distributions, an exchange and consumption. So, theoretically economic thinking public is economic set of representations, associations, concepts, judgments, also knowledge, the theory and supervision, self-development mechanisms which leave owing to the economic relations and regularities of economic development.

References