

Hasanova Sevinch Anvarovna RIQ-3

Akbarova Laylo Upashevna

(Scientific supervisor, teacher TSTU)

Annotation: *The article examines and systematizes the historical background of the approaches used, based on the theory of economic equilibrium. A description and analysis of various forms of spatial economic equilibrium, adequate to the current level of development and mathematical representation of the economy, is provided.*

Abstract: *The article explores and systematizes the historical background of the approaches used, based on the theory of economic equilibrium. A description has been made and an analysis has been carried out of various forms of spatial economic equilibrium that are adequate to the current level of development and the mathematical representation of the economy.*

Keywords: *economic equilibrium, demand, offer, market competition, consumers*

Economic equilibrium is a state in which supply equals demand, resulting in stable prices and trade volumes. It is critical to a healthy economy and the efficient allocation of resources. Achieving and maintaining economic equilibrium requires a delicate balance between supply and demand, as well as the ability to adapt to changing market conditions. It is a dynamic process that shapes the overall health of the economy.

Understanding economic equilibrium involves analyzing factors such as consumer preferences, production costs, and market competition. This helps businesses make informed decisions and policymakers implement effective economic policies. Economic equilibrium is the balance between supply and demand in an economy. Factors that affect this balance include government policies, consumer behavior, and global market trends.

Government policies such as taxation and trade regulations can affect equilibrium by influencing production costs and consumer spending. Consumer behavior, influenced by income levels and preferences, also plays a critical role. World market trends such as changes in exchange rates and economic growth of trading partners can upset or stabilize economic equilibrium. Understanding these factors is essential to maintaining a stable economy. Changes in supply and demand can upset equilibrium, leading to shifts in prices and output. Understanding the dynamics of supply and demand is essential for policymakers and businesses to make informed decisions in a market economy.

In economic equilibrium, the forces of supply and demand play a decisive role in determining the market price and quantity of a good or service. When supply and demand are equal, the market is said to be in equilibrium. Supply represents the quantity of a good or service that producers are willing to offer at a given price, while demand represents the quantity that consumers are willing to buy at that price. When these two forces are in balance, market equilibrium is achieved. Economic equilibrium is a state in which supply and demand are in balance, resulting in stable prices and quantities in the market. Achieving stability in this equilibrium is critical to a healthy economy. Maintaining economic equilibrium requires careful consideration of various factors such as government policies, business cycles, and international trade. By implementing effective strategies, countries can strive to achieve long-term stability. Overall, achieving economic equilibrium stability benefits all stakeholders by ensuring a fair and prosperous market environment. This requires continuous monitoring and adjustments to adapt to changing economic conditions and promote sustainable growth.

Understanding the interaction between market forces and economic equilibrium is essential for businesses and policymakers to make informed decisions. By analyzing trends and anticipating potential impacts, stakeholders can adapt to changing market conditions and optimize their strategies. Market forces play a critical role in determining economic equilibrium by influencing the dynamics of supply and demand. Changes in consumer preferences and

production costs can shift the equilibrium point. Factors such as government regulations, technological advances, and global economic conditions also influence market forces. These external influences can disrupt the equilibrium and lead to fluctuations in prices and quantities of goods exchanged.

Maintaining economic equilibrium is not without challenges. The stability of the economy is constantly being tested, from unexpected market fluctuations to disruptive technological advances.

Global political upheavals and environmental crises make achieving economic equilibrium even more challenging. Balancing growth and sustainability is a delicate dance that requires constant monitoring and adaptation. Innovative strategies and proactive policies are needed to address the challenges of maintaining economic equilibrium. By staying ahead of trends and promoting a sustainable economy, societies can navigate the turbulent waters of global markets. Effective communication and collaboration between government, business, and stakeholders are also critical to maintaining economic equilibrium. By building trust and collaboration, policies can be implemented more effectively and sustained growth can be maintained. Overall, an integrated approach is needed to maintain economic equilibrium.

Future economic balance trends point to a more interconnected global economy, with advances in technology driving productivity and efficiency. It is critical for businesses to adapt to these changes to remain competitive. The rise of automation and artificial intelligence will continue to shape the future of the economic balance, impacting labor markets and industries. Companies must innovate and invest in a skilled workforce to remain relevant in this changing landscape.

Sustainable practices and environmental considerations are becoming increasingly important to achieving economic balance. Companies that prioritize sustainability can access new markets and create long-term value for both shareholders and society.

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