

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL ECONOMY OF HUNGARY

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State economic management in Hungary in market conditions is the stage of development and improvement to ensure the formation of a democratic society. The main objective of its new constitutional reform is to build effective governance, effective interaction branches that meet the standards of a democratic state with socially oriented market economy. This system should be transparent, to ensure the rule of law, by all means constitutional rights and freedoms, the establishment of effective mechanisms of public control over the activities of the legislative and executive branches of government. Current status of restoration of the statehood of Hungary requires an active search of innovative solutions. Otherwise, declared in the Constitution of the Hungarian transition to a social democratic society will remain at the level of declarations without practical implementation. This is due to the urgency and the problems indicated in the study.

We believe that before any state appears above or below the range of tasks for which it is using its economic, ideological and political forces, the budget and so on. From the totality of these tasks can be divided into those that define its essence, without which it can not fully act, such as the transition to a market economy, to ensure free enterprise and free competition, to create conditions for the realization of each individual's right to own, carry out political reforms in the public interest for the further democratization of the political system. The primary task of the state is to ensure regular payment of pensions and salaries in the public sector.

Today, the development of the national economy in Hungary, including its foreign trade, monopoly constrained enterprises that have an effect on the President, Parliament and the Government of Hungary.

We believe that the critical issues that need to be constantly subject to state regulation in the national economy of Hungary are:

- capitalization of the national economy and its growth;
- competitiveness of the national economy and its structure;
- business cycles or economic conditions;
- money circulation and prevent inflation;
- employment, labor market and prevent unemployment and reducing the predictive content of production, due to the brain drain, personnel policies;
- domestic and foreign competition;
- pricing and its differentiation;
- industrialization and increase scientific capacity products;
- regional markets and increase their capacity;
- innovative development and the search for increasing domestic investment;
- balance of payments and improve its structure;
- increase export potential.

General purpose of state regulation of the national economy is macroeconomic stabilization and ensuring a high level of economic, social and environmental welfare.