

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE REGION: ITS ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND NEED FOR STRENGTHENING**

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The socio-economic development of any country increases its need for economic security. However, the low satisfaction of the state's need for security has a negative impact on the socio-economic development of society, causes crisis situations in certain economic sectors, and in some cases deepens them. Current issues of economic security are analyzed in detail in this article.

**Keywords:** national economy; inflation; economic security; crisis; economic growth; economy of countries; demand and supply; dynamic development; devaluation of money.

## **ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В РЕГИОНЕ: ЕЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ И НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ УКРЕПЛЕНИЯ**

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Социально-экономическое развитие любой страны увеличивает ее потребность в экономической безопасности. Однако низкое удовлетворение потребности государства в безопасности оказывает негативное влияние на социально-экономическое развитие общества, вызывает кризисные ситуации в определенных секторах экономики, а в некоторых случаях усугубляет их. В данной статье подробно анализируются актуальные вопросы экономической безопасности.

**Ключевые слова:** национальная экономика; инфляция; экономическая безопасность; кризис; экономический рост; экономика стран; спрос и предложение; динамичное развитие; девальвация денег.

The socio-economic development of any country increases its need for economic security. However, the low satisfaction of the state's need for securi-

ty has a negative impact on the socio-economic development of society, causes crisis situations in certain economic sectors, and in some cases deepens them. Economic security in market conditions as a type of current economic theory has its own subject and special research methods. However, despite being independent, it is inextricably linked with traditional concepts such as economic growth and the stability of the socio-economic system. In fact, the country's economy cannot be stable if there is no economic growth, dynamic development in accordance with the economy of other countries. If the economy does not develop, there will be no adequate response to external and internal threats, that is, the economy's ability to survive in difficult situations will be abstract.

One of the undeniable conditions for the effective development of Uzbekistan and its regions is the creation of an effective mechanism for fighting for economic security. In order to determine the positive directions of the processes of combating the hidden economy, control and influence mechanisms of law enforcement agencies are required.

The deepening of economic reforms in our country, in turn, requires the development of an effective strategy of economic security. Problems such as the large weight of the secret economy in our national economy, the existence of cases of non-compliance with the threshold values of economic security indicators indicate the urgency of conducting research in this direction.

Today, the new social, economic, institutional and technological environment in which the executive bodies operate has greatly reduced the effectiveness of the traditional work methods in the field of economic security. Diversity and independence of economic entities, simplification of registration of individuals and legal entities, uncontrolled communications of citizens and organizations, freedom of economic activity, difficulties in controlling migration processes not only made it difficult to obtain the necessary information quickly, but also made it difficult to meet official requirements for the functioning of social and economic relations. also expanded the possibilities of committing illegal actions aimed at violation.

The term "economic security" appeared relatively recently. Until the Second World War, the terms "defense" and "defense capability" were mainly used. In 1974, the law "On National Security" was adopted in the USA, and the National Security Council was established under the president of the country. The Council was assigned not only foreign and defense related issues, but also economic policy issues.

In the former Union, the term "economic security" was not considered in the system of economic categories, and planning was understood not as a blind game of market forces, but as a conscious activity of people. Therefore, events such as inflation are completely excluded.

The concept of «economic security» reflects not only the goals of the state, but also the interests of an individual and society as a whole. But in a word, its main object should not be "the interests of the individual, society and the state", but citizens, their way of life and territories. Only the preservation of the way of life and territories guarantees the satisfaction of the physiological needs necessary for the preservation and reproduction of the population, as well as its socio-spiritual needs, without which it is impossible to imagine the self-expression, development and all-round development of an individual, society and state. In other words, the objects of national security, as well as the carriers (subjects) of the goals of the national economy, are citizens (population).

In our opinion, economic security should be considered from a dynamic theory, in which the time factor affects its changing parameters.

It is appropriate to look at economic security as a component of anti-crisis management of the economy. Economic crises of various types and duration are the consequence of any multi-system economy. Crises can be expressed in an increase in the gap between demand and supply, devaluation of money, increase in the cost of living, unemployment, that is, in the deterioration of macroeconomic indicators.

Economic security has a very complex internal structure. The analysis of the real processes in it and the domestic and foreign experience of solving this problem allows us to distinguish three qualitative characteristics of it [3]:

1) Economic independence – in the conditions of the world economy, it does not have an absolute meaning. The international division of labor binds national economies together. In such conditions, economic independence means that the state can control its own national resources, it is competitive in world trade, cooperative relations and exchanges with scientific and technical achievements, and it has reached a level of production where it can participate on an equal basis with others;

2) The stability and stability of the national economy is the protection of all forms of ownership, the creation of reliable conditions and guarantees for entrepreneurial activity, curbing the factors that destabilize the situation (fighting against criminal structures in the economy, preventing serious interruptions in the distribution of income that cause social chains, etc.) implies;

3) The ability to develop oneself – this is especially important in the current era of harmonious development. Creating a favorable environment for investments and innovations, constant modernization of production, raising the general professional and cultural level of employees is a necessary and mandatory condition for maintaining the stability of the national economy and its general self.

In the system of economic security indicators, the following are distinguished [2]:

- 1) standard and quality of life;
- 2) inflation rates;
- 3) unemployment rate;
- 4) economic growth;
- 5) budget deficit;
- 6) amount of state debt;
- 7) state of gold-currency reserves;
- 8) activities of the hidden economy;
- 9) environmental situation.

Economic security of the country can be allowed to weaken up to a certain limit. It is not the indicators themselves, but the threshold values that are important. It is generally recognized that the threshold value is a value that, due to non-observance, prevents the normal development of the elements of reproduction and leads to the emergence of disruptive trends in the field of economic security.

Economic security strategy. For the normal functioning of the economic system, an economic security strategy for the short and long term is needed. According to some economists, the main thing at the moment is to save the life of the economy, then stabilize it and develop it only in the future. At the heart of this strategy is the idea of the «powerful hand of the market». Such a vision deserves attention, and from the point of view of economics, it is theoretically based. But what will be the expenses of the state and the population when carrying out such an economic policy?

In the words of the American economist, Nobel laureate V. Leontev, the market and entrepreneurship are the «sails of the economy», and experiments without steering the ship with a rudder will search for the direction and trajectory of development for a very long time. The economic security strategy of the state should take into account national interests first.

The mechanism for ensuring the country's economic security is a system of organizational, economic and legal measures to prevent economic threats. It includes the following elements:

- 1) monitoring of economy and society;
- 2) development of permissible legal values of socio-economic indicators;
- 3) activities to identify internal and external threats to the security of the state's economy;
- 4) creation of material reserves for production and non-production purposes for use in emergency situations.

In order to implement the economic security strategy of the state, it is necessary to develop a mechanism for its implementation.

The goal of economic strategy is economic growth. Growth directions are developed within the framework of structural policy as an integral part of macroeconomic management.

The economic security strategy of the state can be effectively implemented if certain conditions are followed. Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to implement the following [6]:

1) it is necessary to establish a clear boundary between territorial and executive, as well as local self-government bodies of the regions of the republic when setting tasks for state administration;

2) to reflect the real situation in the economy in the provision of information;

3) ensuring economic security in the process of developing the forecast of socio-economic development and state budget projects;

4) clarification of economic security goals.

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