

THEORETICAL BASIS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Population is the main subject of regional development. Its number, composition, regional distribution and other qualitative and quantitative indicators are indicators of the state of economic security of the region. In turn, the composition and nature of the employment of the working-age population of the region has a significant impact on the formation and development of the production and service sector.

The next subsystem is natural resource (territorial). This is the material and material basis of the development of the region. This subsystem affects the regional economy:

- 1) placement and development of the main, primary industries, i.e. extractive industry, agriculture and forestry during the formation of the sectoral structure of the regional economy. The nature of the territorial distribution of natural resources, the cyclical processing of mineral deposits largely determines the rhythm of life in the region and the nature of the territorial organization of production and population migration;
- 2) through production networks - indirect effect. This type of relationship between production networks and natural raw material sources is more complex due to the fact that the degree of "rigidity" is much lower than in the extractive industry;
- 3) through the nature and efficiency of resource-extracting enterprises and industries - the strongest influence of natural resources;

The basis of the region's economy is, in fact, the production subsystem represented by the branches of material production.[1]

The core of the production subsystem is the specialization networks that determine the economic structure of the region, its internal and external relations, and its place in the system of other regions. In addition, along with specialized sectors, a group of enterprises is being formed, aimed at meeting the internal needs of the region and its residents. It should be remembered that the deep disparity in the level of development of industrial sectors and enterprises of different forms of ownership is a serious brake on the formation of progressive market structures and leads to the bankruptcy of enterprises.[2]

In turn, the social and spiritual subsystems perform the most important economic and social function - the expanded reproduction of the population. In particular, the tasks of the social subsystem:

- providing normal living conditions for the population;
- education and upbringing of the younger generation;
- protection and prevention of public health;
- social protection of the population.[4]

The development of the social sphere requires large material and financial resources, the source of which is material production networks, therefore, the most important condition for the comprehensive development of the social sphere is the high productivity of production enterprises. subsystem.

Institutions of the spiritual sphere, together with the branches of the social subsystem, form the worldview of a person, define his moral-ideological relations, ensure the development of culture, science and higher education. The spiritual sphere is a special sphere of human activity that requires a lot of money. However, the appropriateness of this expenditure is unquestionable, as it has economic and social benefits.[5]

The target indicators of regional development are parameters of the level and quality of life, the state of the environment. The means of achieving these goals and solving problems is the regional policy based on the capabilities of the regional economy, so the most important component of the region is the administrative department.[6]

As can be seen from the above analysis, regional economic systems are characterized by a combination of various components, such as economic, social, food, ecological, etc., to which many complex elements and a large number of different connections are added.[7]

According to I.Ya. Bogdanov, the concept of "economic security of the region" is a special case in the general interpretation of the category of economic security, which is largely related to the assessment of the resistance of state power mechanisms. threats to national interests at the regional level [3]. In this, in our opinion, the security of the region is considered as an integral part of the economic security, but the development characteristics of each region are not taken into account.[8]

The economic security of the region was considered by V.K. Senchagov as "a set of conditions and factors that describe the current state of the economy, its stability, stability, and the progress of its development" [1]. In this definition, the author focused on "conditions" and "factors", but there is no mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the region.

But O.P. Kovalev said that "the economic security of the region is a set of measures that prevent the emergence and implementation of threats to the economy of the entire region, its population and the economic condition of economic entities." [9]. This definition does not describe the factors and conditions for ensuring the economic security of the region.

Thus, the economic security of the region should be considered by describing the main socio-economic parameters of the region's development, which ensure the protection of regional economic interests from internal and external threats that determine the course of the reproduction process in the region.

The proposed definition of the economic security of the region makes it possible to apply the general model of the economic security system to the region and to approach the economic security of the region as a system.

Further study of the problem of economic security requires consideration of the system of its provision. It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "Economic security system" and "Economic security provision system". The elements of the first system are different levels of management: state, region and enterprise, and the second - components of the process of ensuring economic security.

According to the modern economic dictionary, provision "... is a set of measures and tools to create favorable conditions for the normal course of economic processes, implement plans, programs, projects, and ensure stable operation. so "to prevent the operating entity, malfunctions, violations of laws, regulations and contracts" [10].

The goal of the system of ensuring the economic security of the region is to achieve the well-being of its economy, including the effective satisfaction of the needs of the population, the protection of its economic interests, and the ability of the region to develop sustainably.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are solved:

- identification and monitoring of the factors influencing the unstable development of the area in the current conditions and in the future;
- activation of own sources of income;
- reconstruction of the economy, on the one hand, with the priority development of the most profitable and promising industries for a certain period, and on the other hand, industries with long-term economic advantages in the general system of regional labor distribution;
- localization of certain areas and elimination of depressive state;
- formation of regional production complexes oriented to market requirements and flexible to conjunctive changes;
- constant monitoring of economic security indicators of the region.

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