

Content and Essence of the State Economic Security

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Abstract. *The article deals with the issues of ensuring the economic security of the state in modern conditions. Also, the concept and main characteristics of economic security was analyzed. Safety criteria and thresholds for various macroeconomic parameters are disclosed. The foreign economic aspect of security is revealed in the context of the state customs and tariff policy. Special attention is paid to the study of the place and role of human capital in ensuring the economic security of the state.*

Keywords: human capital, economic security, sustainable growth, innovative development, foreign trade policy.

The need for protection from external undesirable impacts and radical internal changes, the need for security is the basic, fundamental need for the life of an individual, family and society as a whole.

Security is a state of the subject in which the probability of changes in the qualities inherent in this subject and the parameters of his external environment is small, that is, less than a certain limit. The desired state of the subject is determined by a specific combination of vital parameters. [6] Depending on the change in this combination, the desired state will also change. Thus, it is important for the subject to have a correct assessment of the level of security, i.e. reflection of the situation in the mind of the subject. The safety assessment of the subject may not coincide with its real level. The depth of this discrepancy depends on the completeness and depth of information about the current situation, on the degree of the impact of its changes on the state of security.

Economic security is the basis for ensuring the national security of the state

as a whole and its sustainable socio-economic development.[2]

Economic security can be defined as the ability of the state economy as a whole and its regions separately to ensure stable development and appropriate protection of the economic interests of individuals, economic entities, regions and the country. The economic security of a state can be viewed from the standpoint of ensuring the protection of the vital interests of all residents of the country, society and the state in the economic sphere from internal and external threats.

A more comprehensive definition of economic security implies the achievement of a state of the economy that ensures sufficiently high and sustainable economic growth, effective satisfaction of economic needs, state control over the movement and use of national resources, protection of the country's economic interests at the national and international levels.

Thus, considering the concept of economic security, one should proceed from the definition of the equilibrium of the economic system and its further

sustainable development. At the same time, economic development can be ensured by various factors, be extensive or intensive.

The extensive development path of the state is less expensive and is provided mainly due to the active exploitation of available resources. However, the development of this type already contains elements of the crisis, the rate of achievement of which will be determined by how quickly resources are exhausted or how quickly market conditions change.

The intensive development path is based on increasing the return on available resources, and this can only be achieved in the modern world if there are new technologies. Thus, intensive development is based on innovative solutions in the field of energy, ecology, medicine, etc. But innovations, in themselves, are the result of human research and development. Thus, intensive development can be achieved only with the provision of high "quality" of human capital.[3]

In economic theory, the concept of "human capital" is interpreted as a

combination of knowledge and skills used to meet the diverse needs of man and society as a whole. Thus, what kind of knowledge, skills and abilities the population of the country owns, what are the basic needs of the individual and the society of the country as a whole will depend on the further development, prosperity or decline of this country. [4]

Today, the problem of preserving human capital in the scientific community can be solved not only by government injections, but also by attracting business to science. Thus, the solution to the problem of “brain drain” lies in the need to raise the prestige of science, which is impossible without the participation of the state and the formation of an appropriate legal framework to protect the intellectual rights of researchers themselves. Another important problem is the reproduction of “human capital”. This problem affects at least two aspects. Firstly, this is a general trend towards a decrease in the population of the country. Secondly, the change in the quality of the population towards its degradation.

The level of security involves the application of the subject-object approach and the specification of its subjects and those spheres of human activity that are the objects of their relationship regarding the need to protect against unwanted external and internal changes.

The subjects of security are organizations, the state and society as a whole. The objects of their relations within the category of safety are various spheres of human activity: physical existence, social relations, economic activity, ecology (interaction with the external environment).[1]

Therefore, we can talk about physical, social, economic and environmental safety. Determining the place of the category of “economic security” in the system of economic relations involves the specification of areas of economic activity through the allocation of objects of economic security, which are:

- types of resources - mineral reserves, major revolving funds;

- the differentiated parts of the security subjects themselves - district, city, region, social group;

- qualitative characteristics of the processes (reproduction of the population, resources, age of fixed assets), types of activities (rates of technological development).[5]

To achieve a complete understanding of the security problem, an analysis of the cross-categorical relationships of such security characteristics as security threats, damage to security, and a security strategy is necessary. The concept of "security threat" reflects such changes in the internal and external environment of the subjects, which lead to negative changes in the subject of security. In essence, "security threats" are divided into power (military and criminal), social, political, economic, environmental, and complex (combining several of the above).

To ensure the quality of the population, it is necessary to determine the question of the formation of needs. And if this issue is resolved solely in the context of market relations, then the final

"product" will be a selfish consumer, for which their own needs are priority. This individual will seek to minimize their own costs and look for opportunities to exploit others. And ultimately it provokes the general ill health of both an individual and the society as a whole.

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