

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE AND ASSESSMENT INDICATORS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

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In the current situation, which is characterized by uncertainty, fluctuations in international markets, the presence of external and internal challenges, an important factor in stabilizing the situation in the country is the active position of the regions. The power structures of the regions are building policy, combining the trends of globalization and regionalization of the national economic system, carrying out broad joint cooperation between the authorities, society and business.

The concept of "economic security" is relatively new in the lexicon of the economic authorities of many countries. This concept, well known in the practice of the management structures of Western countries, allows for a very broad interpretation. Economic security is a synthetic category of political economy and political science, closely related to the categories of economic independence and dependence, stability and vulnerability, economic pressure, blackmail, coercion and aggression, economic sovereignty, etc.

In order to understand and understand the meaning of the category "economic security", it is necessary to characterize the term "security" and define its essence.

The concepts of "threat" and "security" are closely related to each other, it is impossible to conduct a complete study of economic security without examining the threats, both economic and non-economic.

A threat in general, and not just an economic one, is called such because it either creates a danger of destruction of an object, or causes it more or less significant damage. As for the destruction, everything is clear here. It can be understood, for example, the deprivation of access to resources, leading to starvation, or the disorganization of money circulation, accompanied by the collapse of the country's economic system, or the loss of the government's ability to manage the economy. Difficulties arise when an attempt is made to determine the level of damage that makes it possible to talk about a threat to economic security, but in which it does not come to destructive events. Normally, economic threats are the flip side of economic gain and a common condition for operating in a competitive market environment.

A common view is that very few economic threats deserve to be linked to economic security. Most of the threats, according to its supporters, are associated with ordinary, daily economic activities and constitute its costs. What looks like a threat in the short term, such as an oil embargo, in the long term may be an incentive for more rational energy policy and accelerated technological development. The damage can be in the loss of income or in the destruction of entire industries and still not go beyond normal (and at its rate, ruthless) competition.

An important aspect of the security problem lies in the country's relations with the institutionalized part of the international economic system. For example, the developing countries that advocate a new international economic order argue that they are at a disadvantage in the modern system of interdependence. And since the existing international

economic system does not provide them with the opportunity to get out of this unfavorable situation for them, then this system itself is considered by them as a threat to their economic security.

Researchers are trying to classify and generalize threats. All threats are divided into threats to international, national and regional economic security, as well as threats to the economic security of an enterprise and an individual.

There are two approaches to classifying threats: classification by threat source and by threat type. When classifying threats to economic security “by source” they are divided into two large groups - threats of economic and political origin. The source of most environmental, criminal and other threats are imperfections in economic and political institutions or economic and political processes taking place in the international system (such as globalization, political integration, development of information technologies, etc.).



Figure 1. National security structure¹

It is advisable to consider the structure of local or regional economic security from the point of view of countering threats.

The totality of internal threats arises under the influence of the current state of the region’s economy. So, if in the region there is no focus on the effective development of the industrial and social sphere, while the economic, political, and environmental situations are aggravated, it is possible that factors that destabilize regional economic independence will form. External threats are, in a sense, independent from the economy of a particular region, since they arise depending on the state of the state and the world economy.

¹ Экономическая безопасность региона. Учебно-методическое пособие/ Якунина М. В., Крутиков В.К., Посыпанова О.С. – Калуга: Издательство «ИП Якунина А.В.» 2015. – 104 С.

Most often, depending on the sphere of the region's life, researchers use the socio-economic indicators shown in Table 1. They are usually considered in the dynamics of years, which allows, in addition to threats to economic security, to identify trends in the development of the region's economy.

Table 1. – Indicators for assessing the economic security of the region²

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| I. Production and financial block |
| Production sector |
| 1.1. Gross labor productivity by industries producing goods (the ratio of the sum of the volumes of industrial, agricultural products and contract work in construction to the total number of employees); |
| 1.2. The total turnover of retail trade, catering and the volume of paid services, taking into account the level of purchasing power per capita; |
| 1.3. The share of those employed in small enterprises (of those employed in the economy,%); |
| 1.4. The index of the physical volume of the gross output of industry, agriculture and construction. |
| Financial sector |
| II. Social block |
| Demographic situation |
| 2.1 Life expectancy at birth; |
| 2.2. Natural population growth rate (for quarterly frequency); |
| 2.3. Infant mortality rate. |
| Cost of living |
| 2.4. The ratio of the average wage and living wage; |
| 2.5. The rate of change in the cost of a set of 25 staple foods. |
| Infrastructure equipment |
| 2.6. Housing provision; |
| 2.7. Provision with preschool institutions; |
| 2.8. Provision of medical institutions (doctors, polyclinics). |
| Social tension |
| 2.9. Registered unemployment rate. |
| 2.10. Number of reported crimes (security level). |

Economic security is a state of the economy that ensures a sufficient level of social, political, defense existence and progressive development of the security subject, invulnerability and independence of its economic interests in relation to possible external and internal threats and influences.

Regional (local) economic security is characterized by the economic security of the region (subject of the republic). The most important threats to the economic security of the region include the economic reintegration of regions, the state of the transport complex, regional monopoly, regional economic crises, etc.

It is necessary to dwell on the key problem associated with the formation of new market relations, namely: development trends and assessment of the state of the regional sector of the economy. It should be noted that earlier the regional level received much less attention than national economic security. However, at present, when almost all regions are faced with

² Экономическая безопасность региона. Учебно-методическое пособие/ Якунина М. В., Крутиков В.К., Посыпанова О.С. – Калуга: Издательство «ИП Якунина А.В.» 2015. – 104 С.

many acute and complex problems - economic, social, ethnopolitical, environmental and others, the study of this level is of particular importance.

So, among the regional aspects, the main problems are:

- a) separatism leading to the destruction of the existing socio-economic and technological space, raw materials, commodity and information flows;
- b) the development of depressed areas;
- c) the formation of new poles and regional centers of growth.

Regions must independently resolve the development and use of natural resources, the development of trade, the service sector, infrastructure of regional and local importance, the use of real estate, the maintenance of law and order, the development of special forms of culture, education and health care. At the same time, it is necessary to preserve a single military-political and socio-economic space that ensures the unhindered movement of goods, raw materials, and labor resources.

Economic security at any of its levels, and in particular at the regional level, should be considered as a system of relations between society and the state, and, therefore, the main approach to studying the problems of economic security should be a systematic approach. Regional economic security is a state of socio-economic relations of a regional economic system, in which it is able to effectively resist all threats of a critical nature, both external and internal.

Regional economic security is influenced by external factors related to international and national economic security. Internal factors related to the economic security of an individual enterprise or each individual person also have an impact.

In addition, factors that are internal to one level of economic security may be external to another. The consistency of this approach to economic security lies in the uniformity of the proposed definitions. The source of this uniformity is the unified essence of the processes that affect different levels of economic security.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

В статье рассматривается экономическое значение экономической безопасности регионов страны и ее роль в системе экономической безопасности страны. В ней также представлены ключевые индикаторы для оценки экономической безопасности регионов.

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Полоцкий государственный университет

**УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ**

Электронный сборник статей
IV Международной научно-практической online-конференции

(Новополоцк, 26 ноября 2020 г.)

Текстовое электронное издание

Новополоцк
Полоцкий государственный университет
2020

Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты [Электронный ресурс] : электронный сборник статей IV Международной научно-практической online-конференции, Новополоцк, 26 ноября 2020 г. / Полоцкий государственный университет. – Новополоцк, 2020. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM).

Впервые материалы конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» были изданы в 2012 году (печатное издание).

Рассмотрены демографические и миграционные процессы в контексте устойчивого развития экономики; обозначены теоретические основы, практические аспекты управления человеческими ресурсами; выявлены и систематизированы драйверы инклюзивного экономического роста в Беларуси и за рубежом; раскрыты актуальные финансовые и экономические аспекты развития отраслей; приведены актуальные проблемы и тенденции развития логистики на современном этапе; отражены современные тенденции совершенствования финансово-кредитного механизма; освещены актуальные проблемы учета, анализа, аудита в контексте устойчивого развития национальных и зарубежных экономических систем; представлены новейшие научные исследования различных аспектов функционирования современных коммуникативных технологий.

Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

Сборник включен в Государственный регистр информационного ресурса. Регистрационное свидетельство № 3061815625 от 23.05.2018.

№ госрегистрации 3061815625

ISBN 978-985-531-720-4

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2 – дополнительный титульный экран – производственно-технические сведения

Для создания электронного сборника статей IV Международной научно-практической online-конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» использованы текстовый процессор Microsoft Word и программа Adobe Acrobat XI Pro для создания и просмотра электронных публикаций в формате PDF.

Компьютерный дизайн обложки *М. С. Мухоморовой*
Технический редактор *С. Е. Рясова, А. А. Прадидова*
Компьютерная верстка *Т. А. Дарьянова*

Подписано к использованию 27.01.2021.
Объем издания: 18,8 Мб. Заказ 019.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:
учреждение образования «Полоцкий государственный университет».

Свидетельство о государственной регистрации
издателя, изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий
№ 1/305 от 22.04.2014.

ЛП № 02330/278 от 08.05.2014.

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