

Ensuring Economic Security is Sustainable is an Important Factor in Development

Mahmudov Baxriddin Jurayevich ¹

Abstract: *The article deals with the problems of the impact of economic security to the stable development, current issues of alternative transport corridors of Uzbekistan to exit to the international sea ports.*

Keywords: *Internal and external factors, economic security, sustainable economic development, national strategy, alternative opportunities.*

¹ Doctor of Economics, Professor, Namangan Engineering-Construction Institute Republic of Uzbekistan, Namangan city, 12 Islam Karimov street

The peculiarities of world development today are the deterioration of relations in the system of international relations, environmental tensions, declining natural resources, religious chauvinism, aggressive nationalism and organized crime, rapid development of technology and information systems, globalization of the world economy. increased dependence, the formation of a multipolar world, the growing role of international organizations, and so on.

It is also observed in world practice that a set of internal and external conditions and factors that threaten the vital interests of the population, society and the state hinder sustainable development.

In the face of such threats and obstacles, it is necessary for states to define their own tactics and strategies to ensure internal and external security, which is a prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development of each country. Despite the intensification of integration processes, each country strives to preserve its sovereignty and national identity, its traditions, customs and culture. No matter how advanced the integration processes, it is difficult to say that humanity will soon build a global economy of the same kind. As a result, the country's national economic security is one of the most pressing issues in the world economy. In addition, the desire of many countries to pursue an open economic policy makes it necessary to define the concept of economic security, especially its structural elements in the field of foreign economic relations.

In the context of globalization of the world economy, the integration of Uzbekistan with the world economic space has objectively strengthened the need for and interconnectedness of the processes taking place within and outside the national economy.

Along with the advantages of participation in the international labor economy, the likelihood of adverse effects of external factors on the country's economy also increases. Therefore, in determining the priorities of economic development of the country and in the development of the economic policy program, more attention should be paid to ensuring the economic security of our country, which is an active participant in international economic relations.

In the early stages of deepening integration into the world economy, the globalization process was felt to have an increasingly strong impact on the national economy, and this impact often took the form of negative external pressures as barriers to foreign economic activity were removed. This has objectively aroused interest in the issue of economic security in the context of adaptation of the economic system to the new conditions and the deepening of market reforms. At the same time, the development and implementation of a mechanism to ensure the external economic security of the state in the context of globalization of the world economy requires a summary of the results of the analysis conducted so far. This work has not yet been completed, and in the future it is necessary to continue to develop its concept in order to increase the economic efficiency of the use of the advantages of the international division of labor and other positive factors of the manufacturing sector. At the same time, on the one hand, the interaction and interaction of ever-changing categories of globalization, which is a process that leads to both positive and negative consequences and is internally contradictory and multifaceted, on the other hand, diversification, economic security of the country as a multilateral and complex system provision should be considered.

Worldwide income is generated and redistributed within global structures. Economic interests are realized not only in the world market, but also at the level of the so-called economic atlas of the world, including the national geographical and economic atlas.

In the waiting period of operations in the geographical and economic atlas, the conjuncture requires not an attacking trade tactics, but an offensive, active position in the pursuit of its own interests, the use of appropriate mechanisms. Thus, the vector strategy creates the strategic model of foreign economic relations and has the necessary impact on the formation of the geopolitical situation.

The national economy is able to establish a geographically and economically efficient reproduction by transforming its foreign economic sector from a trade-mediated model of foreign economic relations to a model of production investment. To do this, the state must clearly define its strategic interests in the field of national economic security.

For example, some environmental and industrial-economic problems in Uzbekistan are an internal threat to the country's more sustainable development. Negative processes are also being felt in agriculture. In particular, according to experts, the share of alfalfa in all crops should be at least 28-30%, cotton - up to 42%, grain - 11-12%. However, the current structure of crops does not meet the requirements of ecology. The economic analysis also shows that the main internal factors that threaten the economic security of Uzbekistan and may occur in the future are:

- Despite the bold actions, there are still imbalances in the structure of the economy (uneven ratios in reproduction, between sectors and regions), the level of raw materials in the economy is still high, high metal and energy consumption in gross domestic product (GDP);
- Insufficient competitiveness of domestic products in the world market (which reduces the foreign exchange earnings needed to address economic and environmental problems);
- Insufficient efficiency of use of mineral resources, water and labor resources (which hinders the realization of Uzbekistan's competitive advantages);
- The development of production and market infrastructure is not at the level of demand (which creates difficulties in the formation of a single market space of the national economy and its integration into regional and global economic structures).

The most important external factors threatening the economic security of Uzbekistan are:

- conditions of foreign trade, procedures established by international organizations and the world community;
- The negative impact of the occasional global financial crisis on the country's economy;
- Insufficient development of transport infrastructure for foreign economic relations.

However, over time, the internal and external threats to the development of this republic will change with the deepening of economic reforms in our country. Some of them lose their importance, others may grow stronger and change their dominance.

To overcome this threat, the national strategy for sustainable development has been developed in our country through the efforts and efforts of our government.

Achieving the main goal of sustainable development of the national economy is associated with the solution of the following tasks:

- in the field of macroeconomics - to ensure a sustainable pace of development, to strengthen the macroeconomic and financial sectors, to reduce inflation to the level of continuously developing countries in the world;

- Consistent reform of the system of state regulation in the institutional sphere, the development of market mechanisms of economic management, the creation of a middle class of real owners, the formation of market infrastructure;
- in the real sector - the implementation of profound structural changes, the elimination of the economy's focus on raw materials, a significant increase in exports of finished products, the development of alternative transport corridors to access world markets;
- avoidance of sharp differences in income distribution between different groups of the population in the social sphere, the elimination of unemployment, the creation of new jobs, the development of an effective system of social guarantees and support, ensuring a steady increase in living standards;
- in the field of ecology - modernization of energy and resource-intensive industries, introduction of scarce and waste-free technologies, prevention of deterioration of the environment and reduction of negative impacts on it by ensuring the rational use of nature, taking into account environmental requirements, thus increasing the socio-economic and environmental stability increase

The main goal in the structural sphere is to create a completely new structure of the Uzbek economy. This new structure must guarantee the real economic and political independence of the republic, ensure ecological balance, create decent living conditions for its citizens.

Structural changes in the economy are aimed at solving the following external economic tasks:

- increase the export potential of the country;
- reduction of imports of raw materials, components and food products on the basis of production of new types of competitive import-substituting products;
- rational organization of the structure of industrial and agricultural production in order to meet the needs of the population and the economy as a whole in consumer goods;
- Ensuring the priority development of the processing industry in the structure of the economy and reducing the share of mining industries that affect the environment;
- Consistent continuation of ways to develop the production of export-oriented products through government incentives and support for priority industries and industries;
- Infrastructure complex - ensuring the balanced development of transport communications, communication systems and information outlets.

Above, we had speculated that the transport infrastructure that provides international economic ties, along with external economic security, is underdeveloped.

The above-mentioned national strategy for sustainable development, developed by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasizes the development of alternative transport corridors to enter the world market. Today, Uzbekistan is actively involved in the development and implementation of projects for the joint construction of international roads within a number of member organizations.

Based on the above factors, there is a need to develop, rationally and consistently introduce the formed concept of clearly defining the place of Uzbekistan in the world community. This requires, on the one hand, a comprehensive and objective assessment of the challenges and new

opportunities associated with the globalization process, and, on the other hand, the clear internal capabilities to counter emerging risks and the existing potential to realize new opportunities.

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