

## The Essence and Normative Indicators of Economic Security

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### *Abstract*

*this article explains the lexical and economic meaning of the term economic security. Various economists and politicians have come together to cover this issue. It also compares the similarities and differences between the concepts of national security and economic security. There is a list of economic security principles and economic security criteria and thresholds.*

**Keywords:** *economic security, national security, economic principle, security criteria, boundary indicators, security, security object, security subject, economic security.*

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The concept of "security" is understood as the state of protection of vital interests of the social organism, its structure from external and internal negative factors and the trend of its development. Vital interests are a universal demand, the satisfaction of which ensures the sustainable existence and progressive development of the state and its territories, society, economic entities and the individual.

This definition fully expresses the concept of "security", which can be considered as a state in which there is no threat to the object, its independence, integrity is ensured and protected from various existing threats and challenges. The security of any object means that it can solve the problems it faces, protect itself from unforeseen threats and threats, and restore its full operational status.

According to Prudius, "there are three main levels of economic security, the lower (basic) level includes the material base, the middle level - the organizational and legal framework, and the high level - the measures to ensure it."

According to some researchers: "Economic security is a condition in which the independence, stability, sustainability of the national economy is ensured, the ability to constantly innovate and adapt"; "Economic security means the ability of an economy to effectively meet common needs at the national and international levels"; "Economic security is the ability to withstand external and internal threats that affect the normal functioning of the national economy, disrupt the existing living standards of the population, resulting in social instability in society, as well as threaten the life of the state." "Economic security is a situation in which a national economy participating in an international economic system is able to exercise its economic sovereignty, strengthen its economic power and improve its quality of life."

There is no single definition of national economic security in the scientific literature. Some experts link economic security to the problems of the security of the international economic system (inequality of economic growth, rising debt, the spread of hunger and other factors destabilizing the world economy), while others argue that the growth of the national economy creation of influential conditions (use of foreign raw materials and resources, stability of investment inflows, guaranteed freedom of exchange of goods and services).

As can be seen from the above definitions, the concepts of economic security include key elements such as sovereignty, economic power, competitiveness, economic growth, and a standard of living. As the country's economy grows, external conditions and internal factors change, and as a result, the country's economic interests are re-formed. Therefore, on the one hand, the concept of economic security requires constant change and clarity, and on the other hand, in defining the economic security of the country, its interests and identifying threats, it can be observed that a particular historical period or state practice. The term "economic security" was officially adopted in 1985 at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly in the resolution "International Economic Security". It states that for the development and socio-economic development of each country, it is necessary to promote international economic security. At the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly - the Concept of International Economic Security was adopted.

Before explaining the essence of the concept of economic security, we believe that it is necessary to dwell on the concept of national security. National security, as a general form of protection of interests, represents all the notions of the satisfaction of interests and needs, the enjoyment of material, spiritual, universal values and the pursuit of prosperity. The national security of a

country is aimed at protecting its national interests from threats from the influence of various political, military, economic, environmental, ideological and other factors.

The essence of economic security is the state of the economy and institutions of power, in which national interests, the direction of social development of the country, despite the development of external and internal processes in an unfavorable scenario, adequately protect the adequate economic and defense potential. Economic security is a state of the economy in which all the general needs of society are met, its economic independence and sustainable development, development and a worthy place in the world economy, reliable protection from internal and external threats.

The concept of 'economic security', of course, requires 'tolerance'. It should be noted that most indicators of economic security correspond to the concept of "resilience", because economic resilience of the economy reflects its components, the strength and reliability of vertical, horizontal and other connections within the system, resistance to "internal" and "external" pressures.

In the dictionary, the word "security" means that there is no danger to anyone or anything for an object or subject, that is, a state in which any danger is completely excluded. The terms "national security" and "economic security" emerged in the second half of the twentieth century.

The main role in ensuring the national security of Uzbekistan is to protect the national interests of the country in the economic sphere. Ultimately, the provision of all elements of national security: defense, environmental, information, foreign policy, etc., depends on the economic potential of the country. At the same time, the development of a program of priority and long-term measures to ensure the economic security of Uzbekistan and practical steps in this direction should be based on a clear understanding of modern threats.

The term "economic security" first appeared in the 1970s. Representatives of Western European countries advocated the use of economic means to ensure national security, defending a realistic assessment of the international situation at the time. The primary task of economic security is to maintain and strengthen the country's position in the world economic system.

At present, economic security is based on a set of national measures aimed at the continuous sustainable development and improvement of the country's economy, compulsory provision of socio-political stability and state independence, as well as a mechanism to combat external and internal threats. Of course, the concept of national security is broader than the concept of economic security of the state.

However, economic security can be considered as the main basis of national security, because it is the material basis of the entire security system of the state, which represents the basic interests of the people, business entities, society and the state. Moreover, it is possible to highlight the economic aspect in each of the existing components of national security, as almost any national interest has a certain economic meaning. Here, everything is interconnected and one line complements the other: with a weak and inefficient economy, there can be no military security, just as there is no military security or military security. But given some aspects of security, the economic aspects cannot be bypassed.

Thus, economic security occupies a leading position in the national security system: it is a key element of the national security system and an important component of the other components of the latter.

Economic security is a complex multidimensional concept, characterized by very different and sometimes even contradictory by various Russian scholars dealing with this problem. However, three approaches have emerged in determining the category of economic security:

Identification through “interests” (national, state, public, etc.);

Definition by "stability" or "stability" (national economy, economic development, socio-economic system);

Definition by "independence" (economy from external markets, economic policy from external influences).

Definitions of economic security through “benefits” are the most common. An example of such a definition would be: “The essence of economic security can be defined as the state of the economy and institutions of power, in which national interests are guaranteed, there is a social direction of policy and adequate defense potential.

The definition of sustainability is aimed at maintaining certain characteristics of the economy under the influence of unfavorable factors. The following is an example of the formation of this approach: National economic security is a state of national economy characterized by stability, "invulnerability" to internal and external factors that undermine the normal functioning of social reproduction, and thus the living standards of the population. increases social tensions and also threatens the very existence of the state.

Definitions of economic security through "independence" are almost non-existent in the literature in their "pure form", but are included in the definitions of "stability" or "interests". An example of this approach could be the following formula: "Economic security is the state of the economy that ensures the country's adequate social, political and defense and progressive development, its inviolability and independence from its economic interests. Possible external and internal threats and effects".

However, in our opinion, it would be most appropriate to give a definition that synthetically reflects all 3 approaches, as well as corresponds to the realities of the modern economic environment. In our view, the definition of the term ‘economic security’ should look like this. National economic security is an event aimed at ensuring the long-term national economic interests, the independence of the national economy and a high standard of living of the population, provided with clear mechanisms of influence of the state in the economic, political and social spheres. population.

According to experts, the state of economic security can be achieved only with the development of the economy, which is:

Protection of civil rights of the population of Uzbekistan, a decent standard of living that guarantees social peace and tranquility in society;

Effective solution of domestic political, economic and social problems based on national interests;

Effective influence on the socio-economic processes taking place in different regions of the world and affecting the national interests of Uzbekistan.

To better understand the nature of economic security, it is important to understand its relationship to the concepts of “development” and “sustainability”. Development is one of the

components of economic security. Indeed, if the economy does not develop, its viability, as well as its ability to resist and adapt to internal and external threats, will decline dramatically. Sustainability and security are the most important features of the economy. The stability of the economy characterizes the strength and reliability of its elements, vertical, horizontal and other connections within the system, its ability to withstand internal and external “loads”. Security is the state of an object's communication system in terms of its ability to survive internal and external threats, as well as unpredictable and unpredictable factors.

It is not the indicators themselves that are important for economic security, but their threshold values. Marginal values are threshold values, non-compliance with their values hinders the normal development of various elements of reproduction, leads to the formation of negative, destructive trends in the field of economic security. Examples include (relative to internal threats) unemployment rates, income disparities between the poorest and poorest groups of the population, and inflation rates. Approaching their maximum permissible value increases the threats to the socio-economic stability of society and exceeds the limit or boundaries - about the fact that society enters a zone of instability and social conflict, that is, a real violation of economic security. The maximum allowable level of public debt can be used as indicators in terms of external threats, the preservation or loss of market position in the world market, the import of foreign equipment, components or raw materials of the national economy and its most important sectors (including the defense industry) dependence

**The criterion of economic security** is the assessment of the state of the economy in terms of the most important processes that reflect the essence of economic security. Assessment of safety criteria includes: resource potential and opportunities for its development; the level of efficiency in the use of resources, capital and labor resources and its compliance with the level of the most developed and advanced countries, as well as the minimization of external and internal threats; competitiveness of the economy; integrity of territory and economic space; sovereignty, independence and the possibility of conflict, external threats, social stability and conditions for the prevention and resolution of social conflicts.

Quantitatively, the system of indicators allows to warn about the impending danger and take measures to prevent it. It should be noted that the highest level of safety is achieved provided that the whole set of indicators is within the allowable limits of their limit values, and the limit values of one indicator are achieved without harming others. For example, a fall in inflation to the maximum level should not lead to an increase in the unemployment rate above the allowable limit or a reduction in the budget deficit to the threshold value - a complete freezing of capital investment. decline in production and so on.

Consequently, it can be concluded that beyond the threshold values of security indicators, the national economy will lose its ability to develop rapidly, to be competitive in foreign and domestic markets, to become the object of expansion of foreign and transnational monopolies. Corruption suffers from internal and external plunder of national wealth with criminal wounds. ... The most important indicators of economic security are:

Economic growth (dynamics and structure of national production and income, indicators of industrial volume and rates, sectoral structure of the economy and the dynamics of individual sectors, investment, etc.);

Describing the natural resources, production, scientific and technical potential of the country;

a consolidated budget describing the dynamics and flexibility of the economic mechanism, as well as its dependence on external factors (inflation rate, deficit), the movement of external economic factors, the stability of the national currency, domestic and foreign debt);

quality of life (GDP per capita, level of income stratification, provision of basic goods and services to the population, working capacity of the population, environmental conditions, etc.).

Boundary levels of security reduction can be characterized by a system of indicators of general economic and socio-economic importance, in particular:

the maximum allowable level of decline in economic activity, production volumes, investment and financing, moreover, to ensure the independent economic development of the country on a technically modern, competitive basis, to maintain the democratic foundations of the social system, defense, science and research -support of technical means; technical, innovative, investment and educational potential is not possible;

the maximum permissible decline in living standards and quality of life of the majority of the population, in addition to which there is a risk of uncontrolled social, labor, ethnic and other conflicts; there is a risk of losing the most productive part of the nation as “human capital” and the nation as an integral part of a civilized society;

the maximum allowable level of conservation and reduction of recycling costs of natural and ecological potential, followed by the irreversible destruction of natural environmental elements, the risk of losing important resources of economic growth, as well as important habitats. , production and recreation, irreparable damage to the health of present and future generations, and so on.

Thus, economic security is the ability of an economy to effectively meet social needs at the national and international levels. In other words, economic security is a set of internal and external conditions that ensure the effective dynamic growth of the national economy, its ability to meet the needs of society, the state, the individual, to be competitive in foreign and domestic markets. Guarantees protection from various threats and losses.

### **Principles of economic security**

The principles of economic security are indicators that represent the lower limits of the socio-economic system. Below these lower limits, there are threats to the economic system, and even the deterioration of the system. To determine this lower limit and its quantitative dimensions, you need to do the following:

- study the basic conditions of the national economy and the functioning of the economic system and identify the indicators that characterize them;
- identify the factors that lead to crisis and instability of the national economy;
- assessment of the order and possibility of various crises, dangerous situations;
- Identify ways to prevent threats to security and stability.

In order to ensure economic security in developed countries, large firms and companies will set up special services. They study the market, forecast supply and demand, monitor scientific and technological progress, and more. Regular updating of the product range, production of competitive products, reduction of costs are important in ensuring economic security. Economic security describes a macroeconomic category and the national economy of a particular country at

the level of the national economy. It means that there is a risk in the market system, and even the national economy, and it is necessary to avoid it. The main criterion of economic security is the uninterrupted supply of the country's needs, firstly, self-sufficiency in its products and services, and secondly, the uninterrupted supply of goods and services that can not be produced in the country at reasonable prices. indicates Otherwise, the economy will suffer.

With the globalization of the economy and the growing impact of exports and imports on the national economy, economic security cannot be achieved through self-production. In this context, ensuring the stability of export-import relations on the basis of strategic partnership will ensure economic security.

The main subject of economic security is the state, which operates in this direction through its legislative, executive and judicial bodies, khokimiyats and regional local councils.

The state, through the existing legal system, ensures the security and legal guarantees of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad. In addition, the subjects of economic security include citizens, social organizations and associations that have the rights and obligations to ensure economic security in accordance with the law.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a state with a key function in the field of national security. The state has its own legislative, executive and judicial bodies, khokimiyats, functional and sectoral ministries, tax and customs committees, relevant committees of the Oliy Majlis and the Senate, and other civil society institutions: banks, foundations, insurance and pension companies, consumer association, etc. entrepreneurs and business entities at all levels: producers and sellers of goods and services, households and individuals.

Objects of security are information provided by security and management entities. The main objects of security of the Republic of Uzbekistan are: the rights and freedoms of the individual, the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The objects of security also include enterprises, organizations and associations in the material and social spheres.

The objects of economic security of the Republic of Uzbekistan include the state, the main elements of the economic system and the state as a whole, its natural resources, society and all its institutions, economic entities at all levels and the full vital interests of the individual.

In order to ensure and maintain economic security in the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal norms governing relations in the field of security will be developed, the main activities of public authorities in this area will be identified, security and control organizations will be established, or reorganized. In order to perform direct functions to ensure the security of the individual, society and the state, state security bodies are established in the system of executive bodies.

One of the biggest threats to the country's economic as well as political situation is the external debt problem. The high level of foreign debt itself casts doubt on foreign policy. The country becomes dependent on the major lenders. To repay foreign debts, the country can use the loans to finance production projects that guarantee the timely repayment of loans, as well as to expand exports of new facilities.

The study of the causes of the nature of the types of economic security allows to identify threats to national interests, to develop and create measures, mechanisms for their prevention and protection. To do this, it is necessary to identify these risks and the level of security, to study their performance criteria.

The legal framework for Uzbekistan's foreign economic security, security factors, as well as modernization and diversification of production are important conditions for ensuring and strengthening economic security. Foreign economic security is a set of all international conditions for the implementation of treaties and institutional arrangements, in which each member state of the world community is free to choose and develop its own strategy for socio-economic development, free from external pressure, non-interference in the affairs of others. cooperation with other countries of the world on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual understanding.

**In today's globalized world, external economic security requires:**

first, to create favorable conditions for national production by participating in world economic relations;

second, to reduce the impact of the global economic and political adverse events on the national economy. It should be noted that in an open economy, it is impossible to completely eliminate the impact of external threats.

**External factors that threaten economic security include:**

1. the predominance of raw materials in the structure of exports, the loss of markets for traditional machinery and military-industrial goods;
2. the country's dependence on imports of many types of products, including those of strategic importance and food;
3. poor export and currency controls, open customs borders;
4. development of financial, organizational and information infrastructure to support competitive exports and inefficient import structure;
5. underdeveloped transport infrastructure for export-import operations;
6. flow of scientific potential;
7. capital flow;
8. growth of external debt;
9. increasing dependence on imports of commercial and consumer goods;
10. excessive openness of the economy;
11. attraction of foreign capital in order to squeeze national goods out of domestic and foreign markets.

Based on these ideas, the concept of "economic security" can be defined as a set of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its stability, resilience, the ability to constantly innovate and improve itself.

As a macroeconomic category, economic security describes the national economy of a particular country. The fact that there is a risk in the market system means that even the national economy is not immune to it and should be avoided. The main criterion of economic security is the uninterrupted supply of the country's needs. This means, firstly, the full supply of goods and services to the national economy, and secondly, the continuous import of goods and services that cannot be produced in the country at affordable prices. Otherwise, the economy will suffer.



The subject of economic security is a participant in the relations in the field of economic security, whose active actions are to ensure the economic security of the object, ie to create a state of protection or the necessary conditions for continuous and effective operation.

**The subject of economic security is manifested in the following forms:**

- ✓ economic security of the person;
- ✓ economic security of the enterprise (firm);
- ✓ economic security of the state.

At the heart of economic security are those who create an environment that resembles sustainability — a necessary, directed legal change in a material, a structure, that brings it to a new state of quality, that is, a change in composition or system. There can be no economic development without development. Sustainability is the ability of a society to pursue its own interests, even in an emergency. The main economic security threats are the processes that negatively affect the economic situation of the country and limit the economic interests of the country, society and the individual.

Since economic security is an integral part of national security, issues related to the organization and formation of national security should be considered. Economic security is an integral part of national security and its material basis. Therefore, economic security should be studied among the issues of the genesis and formation of national security. In general, the basic paradigm of economic security consists of the following elements:

- Transition to a system of international relations, ie from the concept of labor force to the concept of interests;
- The shift from conflicting ideas and structures of economic security to a model based on international economic cooperation and international relations;
- Introduce the principle of economic security of the region, enterprise, family and individual in addition to the principle of territorial integrity;
- Threats in the economic sphere are complex, first of all, significant reduction of GDP, decline in investment and innovation activities and scientific and technological potential, the crisis in the agricultural sector, increased exports of fuel and energy components, imports. while growth in primary and consumer goods is observed.

**The following issues play an important role in the foreign economic activity of the country:**

- Creation of favorable conditions for the international integration of the national economy;
- Expansion of markets for products of domestic producers;
- Establishment of a single economic zone with the CIS countries;
- Protection of the interests of national producers;
- Establish a stable credit and financial policy, prevent dependence on other countries by reducing foreign borrowing;
- Increasing the role of the state in the management of foreign banks, insurance and investment companies.

There are the following levels of economic security:

international (global and regional);  
national;  
local (regional or intra-country networks);  
private (enterprises and individuals).

International economic security is a set of all international conditions for the implementation of treaties and institutional framework, in which each member state of the world community is free to choose and develop its own strategy for socio-economic development, not to be subjected to external pressure, not to interfere in the work of others. cooperation with other countries of the world on the basis of mutual benefit and compatibility.

International economic security rejects the interdependence of development models, as well as economic and political dependence by recognizing the right of every people to choose its own path and respecting its interests. One of the main threats to the country's economic as well as political situation is the external debt problem.

The state of the country's economic security is assessed through a system of criteria and indicators. More than a thousand indicators of economic security are used to analyze and predict threats to economic security at the macro and micro levels. However, the use of 19 indicators among them is considered expedient. These indicators represent important aspects of economic security in the real and financial sectors of the economy, as well as in the social sphere. One of the features of the 19 indicators is their interdependence.

Criteria and indicators of economic security determine the dangerous limits of the functioning of the economic system. When indicators deviate from the units perceived as dangerous frontiers, the system loses its ability to develop consistently, is competitive in domestic and foreign markets, becomes the object of expansion of transnational corporations, looting of national wealth, damage from the shadow economy and expansion of corruption. sees.

Public policy development requires not only qualitatively, but also quantitatively defining the boundaries of development in a way that is risk-free. This means that the weakening of economic security in the country can be tolerated within certain limits. It is not the indicators themselves that are important for economic security, but their limits. Failure to comply with these limits will prevent the various elements of reproduction from developing normally. It leads to the formation of negative, disruptive processes in economic security. In order to ensure the national interest in the quantitative indicators of economic security, the minimum or upper limits of the indicators are determined.

The economic security policy pursued by government institutions should be aimed at maintaining all indicators. One threshold of economic security cannot be achieved at the expense of the deterioration of another. The state will have to work to ensure security and economic efficiency in each specific case. At the same time, it can be profitable in the short term and strategically unprofitable.

### **Criteria of economic security**

The criterion of economic security is the assessment of the economic situation in terms of important processes that represent the essence of economic security. It includes:

- ✓ assessment of resource potential and opportunities for its development;

- ✓ Assess the level of efficient use of resources, capital and labor at the level of leading countries, as well as at the level of minimizing threats of internal and external nature;
- ✓ assessment of the competitiveness of the economy;
- ✓ Assess the integrity of territorial boundaries and economic space;
- ✓ Assessment of sovereignty and independence, the ability to withstand external threats;
- ✓ Assessing social stability and opportunities to prevent and resolve conflicts.

Monitoring of the country's indicators is also important for the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring economic security. Monitoring allows you to identify, analyze economic security indicators and identify trends and prospects for their change.

According to experts, the criteria can not be taken as a guide to any action. Its implementation will require a step-by-step approach to the reorganization of the social base, the re-improvement of resources and production capacity, the creation of new market institutions, economic support, management systems.

**There are the following indicators of economic security:**

- ✓ gross domestic product (gross regional product);
- ✓ inflation rate;
- ✓ state budget deficit;
- ✓ domestic debt level;
- ✓ external debt level;
- ✓ unemployment rate;
- ✓ living standards and quality of life;
- ✓ gold and foreign exchange reserves;
- ✓ the scale of the shadow economy;
- ✓ ecological situation.

In addition to the above, there are a number of other indicators. For example, the income of the population, the amount of retail prices, housing, the share of the region in GDP, the balance of payments of the region, the balance of exports and imports, etc.

As noted above, the highest level of safety is achieved only if the whole set of indicators is within accepted limits and one threshold indicator does not improve due to the deterioration of another threshold indicator. The relationship between safety indicators and their risk thresholds needs to be studied in dynamics.

The indicators of the threshold of economic security include 50 indicators, which are divided into four groups: indicators of the ability of the economy to develop sustainably; indicators of financial system stability; social indicators; foreign trade and economic performance.

The first group includes indicators such as gross domestic product, industrial production and its composition, the share of new types of products in the volume of machine-building products, the share of defense and science expenditures.

The second group of indicators includes the state budget deficit, public debt, money supply, mutual settlements and other financial indicators.

The third group includes income levels, property stratification, and unemployment.

The fourth group includes indicators such as the share of imports in domestic consumption and the share of exports in domestic production.

In any field of economic activity - production, foreign trade, scientific and technological cooperation, etc., there are certain security limits for all countries, which can be determined on the basis of science-based standards. At present, there is no universal indicator that fully assesses the situation in some countries. Because economic security is a phenomenon that is influenced by many factors, it reflects the sum of the constantly changing internal and external conditions of national production.

The state of the economy and its security are determined by three indicators: consumer prices, the national exchange rate and the income of the population. These three indicators have a significant impact on other indicators of economic security. They serve as a means of economic security. Such indicators are one of the means of fulfilling the tasks of the state to ensure economic security.

Boundaries are a quantitative representation of national interests in the economy. These indicators are an important tool for systematic analysis, forecasting and socio-economic planning. Since the main priority in the economy is to improve the living standards of the population, these indicators should be used as a basis for determining the size of GDP and the lower threshold values associated with it.

**Table 1. Threshold indicators of economic security**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>The lower limit of the indicators</b>
Volume of investments in GDP, in percent	25
Expenditures on scientific research, as a percentage of GDP	2
Percentage of people with incomes below the subsistence level, percent	7
Life expectancy	70
Detail coefficient	8
The crime rate is per 100,000 people	5000
Inflation rate, percent	20
External debt, as a percentage of GDP	25
The state budget deficit	5
Money supply M2, as a percentage of GDP	50
The share of total imports in domestic consumption, including food	30 25
According to the International Labor Organization, the unemployment rate is in percent	7

World experience shows that in order to minimize threats in the social sphere, the share of people with incomes below the subsistence level should be 7-10%, and the gap between the incomes of the rich and the poor should not exceed eight times.

A group of scientists suggests the Human Development Index, adopted by the United Nations in 1990, in setting thresholds for economic security. This index is the most accurate generalized indicator of social development. The Human Development Index is a composite indicator that describes the development of a person as a full member of society in different regions and countries of the world. The Human Development Index is calculated annually by UNDP experts and an independent international group using statistics from international organizations and national institutions. The concept of human development is a unique intellectual product of the United Nations Development Program. In 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) published its first report assessing the social and economic development of countries around the world. This report describes the concept of human development. According to him, human development is a process of expanding the possibilities of choice. The most important elements of the choice are living a long and healthy life, having the necessary level of education and financial security. Political freedom, adequate human rights guarantees, self-expression, and so on are additional elements of choice. Subsequent reports on human development will supplement the concept of "human development". Experts believe that the principles of social justice and respect for human rights play an important role in human development. and at the same time the active participation of people in ensuring sustainable development and social justice in a globalizing society.

According to this definition, human development includes three components. The first of these is prosperity, the second is the expansion of rights and opportunities, and the third is social justice.

In addition to the Human Development Index, the Human Development Index, the Gender Inequality Index, and the Multilateral Poverty Index, which are recalculated in terms of socio-economic inequality, are also used. Thresholds for economic security are divided into three groups:

the first group includes the sphere of production, its ability to operate in conditions of minimal dependence on the outside world. The following limiting quantities are included in this group:

Gross domestic product - 75% of the average G7 indicator;

- GDP per capita - 50% of the average G7 indicator;
- 100% of the world average;
- The share of the processing industry in total industrial production - 70%;
- The share of investments in GDP - 25%;
- The share of machinery in industrial production - 20%;
- The share of imports in domestic consumption - 30%, including food - 25%;
- The share of new products in total production - 6%.

The second group of indicators includes thresholds related to living standards and quality of life:

- ✓ The share of citizens with incomes below the subsistence level in the total population - 7%;
- ✓ Life expectancy - 70 years;
- ✓ The gap between the incomes of the rich and the poor - 8 times;
- ✓ Unemployment rate - 7 percent.

The third group of indicators is related to the financial situation and includes:

- The amount of domestic debt to GDP - 30%;
- External debt to GDP - 25%;
- Budget deficit to GDP - up to 5%;
- the ratio of the volume of cash foreign currency to the volume of cash national currency is 25%;
- Money supply (M2) to GDP - 50%.

According to experts, it is methodologically incorrect to set the same number of thresholds. For example, according to the first group, the economy is threatened if the share of investments is less than 25% of GDP. But at the same time, the threat can arise even when the share of investments is 40%. The difference is that in the first case, the threat arises as a result of the material and moral obsolescence of the tools of labor, while in the second case, it can lead to a decline in living standards and quality of life. Therefore, it is advisable to set certain limits on economic security within a certain range, rather than strictly.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, we can say that the economic security of the country, first of all, is to ensure the efficiency of the economy itself, that is, along with the protective measures taken by the state, it is characterized by high labor productivity, product quality, zini should protect itself on the basis of production, production, production to ensure high quality, quality, production efficiency. and others.

Ensuring the country's economic security is not the prerogative of any government agency or service. It must be supported by the entire system of government, all sectors and structures of the economy. The main activities of the state are to ensure economic security. Ensuring economic security is one of the most important tasks of public administration. The economy is one of the vital aspects of the activities of society, the state and the individual, so the concept of national security cannot be assessed without assessing the vitality of the economy, its strength against potential external and internal threats. Therefore, the state support of economic security is a guarantee of the country's independence, stability and effective life of the society, a condition for success.

It also serves a methodological function, making clear recommendations in economic security situations. Knowledge of economics allows for the ability to make independent and effective decisions in changing economic situations.

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