

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND ITS ESSENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

This article discusses issues of economic security and its essence, the activities of transnational corporations, economic globalization, integration and liberalism in the modern globalization process. The tasks of the organizations of the International Labor Organization, SCO, NATO, CIS, UNESCO, UNICEF were also considered.

Key words and phrases UN, League of Arab States, ASEAN, BRICS, European Union, World Trade Organization, economic globalization, integration, liberalism, International Monetary Fund, International Labor Organization, SCO, NATO, CIS, UNESCO, UNICEF

As in various spheres of society's life, the concept of globalization appeared in the world economy at the threshold of the 20th and 21st centuries. Today, as noted, this concept is widely discussed by historians, economists, technologists, philosophers, as well as the ruling circles of many countries and representatives of society. The existence of proponents and opponents of globalization means that this concept is interpreted differently. According to its supporters, globalization stimulates economic growth, increases the well-being of the population, and allows the creation of new jobs.

It is difficult to evaluate the positive aspects of globalization: the possibilities of humanity are increasing, all aspects of its life are being taken into account, conditions of mutual harmony are being created. Globalization of the world economy is creating serious foundations for solving universal problems. The following can be recognized as positive aspects of globalization processes:

1. Globalization contributes to the deepening of specialization and international division of labor. Under these conditions, tools and resources are efficiently distributed, leading to an increase in the average lifestyle of the population and an expansion of the population's life prospects.
2. One of the important priorities of globalization processes is economy of scale of production, which leads to cost reduction and price reduction, as a result of sustainable economic growth.
3. The priorities of globalization are also related to winning free trade on a mutually beneficial basis that satisfies all parties.
4. Globalization encourages the development of new technologies and their diffusion in other countries, increasing competition. In this case, the growth rate of direct investment will be several times higher than the growth rate of world trade, which is the use of industrial technologies that directly affect national economies. It is an important factor in the creation of TMK.
5. Globalization creates a serious basis for solving universal problems, primarily environmental problems, which requires joint actions of the world community, concentration of resources, and coordination of actions in various fields.

In general, many experts hope that globalization will ultimately lead to an increase in the overall economic condition of the world.

Globalization processes are supported in developed countries, but are opposed in developing and underdeveloped countries. Therefore, it is also important for whom globalization processes are beneficial.

The unfair distribution of the benefits of production creates conflicts at the regional, national and international levels. It is not the equalization of incomes, but their polarization that occurs. In these processes, the developing countries are among the rich countries, and the poor countries are lagging behind them. "The integration of national economies into the world system, instead of eliminating and alleviating inequality, on the contrary, increases it and in many cases exacerbates it.

As a result of the processes of globalization, the following can be cited as potential negative consequences that may occur in all countries:

- disproportionate distribution of the results of international trade and production in separate sectors of the national economy;
- deindustrialization of national economies;
- the control of the economy of a particular state passes from sovereign governments to other powerful states, TNCs or international organizations;
- potential instability of the financial sector, potential regional or global instability of the national economy due to its dependence on the world level. Local economic shifts or crises in an individual country can have regional or global consequences.

Less developed countries feel the painful consequences of globalization. Most of them participate as countries that supply raw materials and operate labor-intensive industries at the international level, and remain dependent on the leading countries in all respects, and their incomes remain dependent on the low and unstable conditions of the world market. . In addition to the above-mentioned problems, the processes of globalization also create the following for such countries:

- increasing technological dependence and lagging behind developed countries;
- increasing socio-economic disparity;
- impoverishment of the main layer of the population;
- increasing dependence of less developed countries on the stability and normal functioning of the world economic system;
- Limitation of state policy aimed at national economic development by TNC;

As mentioned above, mainly industrialized countries gain from globalization. But they also have their own problems, like two sides of a coin.

The ideas of economic security and the related concept of "economic security" began to enter our country after the declaration of independence of our republic. Before independence, such concepts were known only to a narrow circle of experts. During the time of the former Union, this issue was not given much attention for a number of reasons: a strong state monopoly economy, planned production, state regulation of internal and external trade, etc. The first articles on the problems of Russia's economic security began to be published in the magazine "O voprosakh ekonomiki". The theoretical aspects of the issue were widely covered in the articles of famous Russian economists such as L. Abalkin,

A. Arkhipov. Later, other major Russian economists joined the discussions on studying this problem. In 1997, under the editorship of YE.A. Oleynikov, "Osnovi ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti. (Gosudarstvo, region, predpriyatiye, lichnost), VSZagashvili's books entitled "Ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost Rossii" were published in Russia. .

Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan became a full-fledged subject of the world economy. The processes of deep integration with the world economy are underway. A system of competitive enterprises is being created in our country. The issues of protection of domestic producers and economic security of the country took place on the agenda. So, it can be said that the concept of "Economic security" is new in the lexicon of the governing bodies of the Uzbek economy. Currently, this phrase is a well-known concept in the management systems of foreign countries. Economic security is one of the main components of the national security of the state and is a set of views that underpins the guarantee of the country's economic needs and the ways, means and methods of its provision. Conceptually, it is based on the analysis of the main factors of the economic risk arising from the state of the state's economic potential. The security of the state cannot be ensured in a weak and ineffective economy, especially in a society full of social conflicts in the process of globalization, because everything is interconnected and one complements the other.

Such socio-political problems include:

- The increase in unemployment in the country is due to:
 - the introduction of new technologies leads to the reduction of jobs in industry and increases social tension;
 - the change of the production structure and the transfer of the production of labor-intensive goods to developing countries will be a serious blow to the traditional industries of these countries and will cause the closure of many productions;
 - strong concentration of labor force.
- TNCs that have moved to the first level often put their interests above the interests of the state, as a result of which national statehood is weakened and some functions are transferred to various supranational organizations and associations. Another serious problem is that the advantages of globalization can be observed not only between countries, but also between sectors. There is a massive influx of capital and skilled labor into export-oriented and profit-making sectors. Other sectors will not be able to withstand competition due to the openness of the market. Such industries will have to implement additional measures to adapt to the changed economic conditions. People lose jobs and look for new jobs or reskill. This requires large social costs in the short term. A redistribution of labor will eventually take place, but the social costs will be high.

Economic security is based on environmental factors similar to development and development stability - this is a necessary directed legal change of a material, structure, bringing it to a new qualitative state, that is, a change in content or system. . There can be no economic progress without development. Stability is the ability of society to satisfy its interests even in emergency situations, the possibility of restoring the situation.

The main threats to economic security are processes that have a negative impact on the economic situation of the country and limit the economic interests of the economy, society and the individual.

For the first time, the term economic security appeared in connection with the acute question of the limitation of resources, but in the context of globalization, its subjects are increasing, and it is necessary to categorize it. From the point of view of economic subjects, economic security is manifested in the following forms:

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

The economic security of a person is the protection of his vital interests, that is, living and privacy, free work, engaging in entrepreneurial activities, owning property, meeting vital consumption needs, maintaining health, getting education and having a profession. represents entitlement to social security in old age and disability. In this case, economic security can be divided into two types, from the point of view of protecting and guaranteeing the socio-economic rights and freedoms, interests of a person as a consumer and worker, employee, entrepreneur in the market economy. When analyzing the economic security of enterprises (firms), it is appropriate to categorize them from the point of view of their activity as production, service, financial, trade and non-commercial and public organizations. It is natural that the security features of the enterprise (firm) are different depending on the specialty. The economic security of the state is analyzed from the point of view of its internal problems and external economic activities, as well as risks associated with participation in international financial organizations and associations.

Since economic security is a component of national security, it should be considered with issues related to the organization and formation of national security. Economic security is a component of national security and its material basis. Therefore, economic security should be studied among the issues related to the genesis and formation of the country's national security. The main paradigm of economic security consists of the following elements:

- Transition to the system of international relations, that is, from the concept of labor to the concept of interests;
- The movement of economic security from opposing ideas and structures to a model based on international economic cooperation and international relations;

The following issues are important in the foreign economic activity of the state:

- Creation of favorable conditions for the international integration of the national economy;
- Expansion of sales markets for products of national producers;
- Protecting the interests of national producers;
- Establishing a stable credit and financial policy, preventing dependence on other countries by reducing external loans;

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

Studying the nature of economic security types, the reasons for their emergence, identifying threats to national interests, and developing and creating measures and mechanisms for their prevention and protection. For this, it is necessary to determine these risks and the level of safety, to study their indicator criteria. External economic security is a set of all international conditions for the implementation of agreements and institutional structure, in which each member state of the world community can freely choose and develop its own socio-economic development strategy, not to be subjected to external pressure, not to interfere in the affairs of others, cooperation with other countries of the world on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocity. In order to ensure external economic security in the conditions of globalization, the following is required:

Firstly, by participating in global economic relations, creating favorable conditions for national production;

Secondly, to reduce the impact of the negative consequences of the economic and political events happening in the world on the national economy. It is worth noting that it is impossible to completely eliminate the influence of external threats in the conditions of an open economy.

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