

**THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTION OF APPROACHES TO THE  
CATEGORY OF "ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE"**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the emergence and evolution of approaches to the concept of "state economic security." The research examines historical stages in the development of the concept of economic security, tracking changes in scholarly views and its conceptual reinterpretation in alignment with contemporary economic conditions. The study thoroughly investigates the economic and political factors contributing to the formation of economic security as a concept, clearly distinguishing scientifically substantiated stages of its evolution.

**Keywords:** economic security, state security, evolution, economic risks, security concept, security conception.

The concept of economic security of the state is one of the most pressing issues in economic sciences today. The issue of economic security began to receive special attention since the second half of the 20th century, especially with the intensification of political and economic instability in the global economy. In modern conditions, economic security is considered not only as one of the important factors in ensuring the stability of the national economy, but also as one of the important factors in ensuring the independence and international competitiveness of the state.

There are different stages of the formation of scientific views on the category of economic security of the state, which are constantly changing under the influence of changes in the development of economic and political relations. In the process of scientific substantiation of this concept, initially economic security was considered mainly as protection from external threats, but later internal economic stability and development also became its component.

This article examines the emergence of the concept of economic security of the state, the evolution of scientific approaches to it, and the conceptual changes this concept is undergoing in modern economic conditions. In this, the main economic and political factors that led to the formation of the concept of economic security are identified, and the stages of its historical development are revealed in a scientifically based manner. This makes it possible to create a holistic and complete scientific picture of this concept.

The full existence of the state in the modern sense is impossible without ensuring its economic security. The problems of economic security have long attracted the attention of the countries of the world, but the term "economic security" itself became very widespread only in the 80s of the 20th century. This is especially true since the beginning of the financial

and economic crisis in 2008, which made it necessary not only to clearly understand, but also to control any globalization processes. In the conditions of increased interstate competition, the harmonization of legislation in different countries and open borders, the role of the state in ensuring economic security remains the only mechanism for ensuring economic growth and improving the structure of the economy. In order to create an adequate set of tools for such an impact, it is necessary to analyze the development of views on the role of the state in ensuring economic security. Of course, in ancient times the concept of economic security did not exist, but at present there are functions related to this concept.

The role of the state in the civilizations of the Ancient East was extremely important. In particular, state ownership of land and slaves prevailed, maintaining collective use of land, its distribution, consumption, and even exercising state control over the behavior and thinking of citizens. Indeed, the active participation of the state in economic processes regulated economic life, which led to the emergence of specific economic sciences - statistics, accounting and analysis of economic activity, management, etc.

Economic and, accordingly, national security issues found their place in various treatises that put forward the idea of centralization. Thus, in a remarkable monument of ancient Indian economic thought of the 4th-3rd centuries BC. The treatise "Artashastra" raises the question of the role of the state, which should consist in colonizing remote areas, building roads, settlements, plantations, developing mines, developing irrigation systems, industry, organizing the royal economy, etc., replenishing the state treasury while maintaining an active balance of the state budget.

In ancient China, the thinker Confucius paid great attention to the state's concern for the well-being of the people, ensuring social stability, and involving the population in public works. In China, the important functions of the state were to accumulate commodity reserves during periods of falling product prices and sell them during periods of rising prices. In other words, the need to create a state reserve that would equalize prices in the long run was justified. Also, one of the tasks of the state was to maintain the purchasing power of the currency. Later, in medieval ideas, rulers were forced to control prices by smoothing seasonal movements.

The rapid development of international trade, the elimination of political fragmentation in Western European countries, the rapid formation of centralized national states and other factors led to the emergence of mercantilism, the distinctive feature of which was protectionism. The role of the country was reduced to creating conditions for ensuring an active monetary balance. Indeed, this problem was initially solved by imposing various prohibitions and restrictions on the import of goods and precious metals. Mercantilists advocated economic measures to achieve the above goals, in particular, state support for local production, encouragement of the creation of manufactories and trading companies, the implementation of customs policy, legislative limitation of wages, and regulation of consumption. It should be noted that the first attempts to understand general economic problems at the level of the entire national economy, as well as to determine the role of the state in economic life, are associated with mercantilism. In addition, mercantilists

were the developers of the theory of international trade, showing its direct connection with the internal development of the country. Indeed, it was they who first appeared before the problem of world globalization of economic life and its impact on the socio-economic development of an individual country.

The Physiocratic school, based on its research, proposed the idea of fair taxation in the country, which ended with the collection of land rent. A.A. Smith in his research, the "invisible hand" indicates the most important requirements that the state places on the basis of the economy, such as protecting society from violence and possible invasion by other countries or organizations, saving each society from injustice and oppression by its other members, creating and maintaining public buildings that are not in the interests of individual individuals. All these ideas, of course, are included in the modern concept of the national security of any state, but in view of the latest problems they seem to be insufficient.

The development of the classical school of political economy is associated with the denial of active state regulation of the economy as a result of faith in the "invisible hand". Oddly enough, one of the exceptions to this rule is the American economist G.G. Carey, justifying the need for the United States to take protectionist measures in England.

Only in the 19th century did J. Mill attempt to describe the tasks of the state in a market economy. In his work, a distinction was made between the statistical and speculative state of the market, which led to an analysis of the course of economic crises in the country. The main economic lever for the state to influence the processes of production and distribution was the tax system, one of the elements of which was to be a tax-free minimum.

S. Sismondi demanded the strengthening of the country's socio-economic development and regulatory role, he showed the need to regulate the pace of economic growth, ensure the gradual evolution of society, and conduct an active social policy. Evolutionary changes in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. made it possible to reform socio-economic relations in the direction of "social partnership". It is clear that the state's participation in such cooperation as an important institution of economic management, a guarantor of civil peace, subject to public control, based on democratic political consensus, was appropriate. The development of social democratic ideas led to the understanding of the active intervention of the state in order to ensure social security and meet the highest needs of society. At the same time, in Germany, the cameralists saw the state as the most important institution in the hierarchy of public phenomena and defended the idea of the determining role of man in the social process. In particular, F. Maktub emphasized that political economy should study "how to better and more purposefully develop national natural resources with the help of national productive forces in order to ensure national existence, national prosperity and the future of the nation."

This formula is very close in spirit to the modern definition of economic security, since in his works the scientist sought an optimal combination of various sectors of the national economy, the promotion of science, the development of infrastructure, etc. The idea that the state's economic policy should take into account the specific characteristics of each stage of the nation's economic development belongs to him. Taking this into account, the

scientist put the state's strategic interests first, therefore, despite the capabilities of a particular state, he condemned the policy of blind free trade.

Subsequent studies showed the need for state intervention in the economy to achieve market equilibrium. In particular, A.A. Pigou justified the need for state intervention through taxation and certain control over prices and production volumes (especially in conditions of monopolization of the economy). Only J. Keynes was the first to show that the state's budgetary and monetary policy significantly determines the state of the country's economy. According to J. Keynes, direct state spending stimulates effective demand, which increases the country's gross domestic product. For this reason, the scientist was a supporter of financing state affairs from the budget, which reduces unemployment and increases demand. In the 50s-70s of the 20th century, state regulation of the market was based mainly on Keynesian ideas. The results of such a policy were especially significant, taking into account various theories of the business cycle, which made it possible to significantly dampen negative trends in the economy with the help of state intervention.

One of the greatest achievements of Keynesian theory was the ability to consider general equilibrium models that explain the relationship between output, interest rates, and prices. However, the conclusions drawn from such models did not meet the required accuracy of forecasts, which led to the emergence of neoclassical models that study the issue of market agents' expectations. The recent crisis has shown that such models cannot adequately describe economic processes. From this it can be concluded that the simplification of modern macroeconomic thinking is not useful in the real economy.

The neoliberal movements of the twentieth century defended the idea of a strong state, where the state does not interfere in economic processes, but only creates the necessary legal conditions for their smooth movement.

In the concept of the new neoclassical school, the strategy of state regulation included expanding the functions of monetary regulation, abandoning the budgetary influence on production processes, reducing budget spending, reducing social infrastructure, and reducing social benefits.

An integral feature of institutional theories is the problem of creating a system of social control over the economy, which should be associated with the active activity of the state. In particular, it was noted that the anti-monopoly activity of the state is one of the important areas of state intervention. Institutionalists include the reform of large corporations, regulation of pricing, employment, the money market and the financial and budgetary system as countermeasures. State participation is especially important in the development of fundamental research, the implementation of complex scientific programs, and the study of environmental problems.

A fundamentally new solution to one of the central problems of optimal state regulation was proposed in the middle of the 20th century by R. Coase. According to his theory, state support should consist in creating conditions, primarily legal ones, that allow the market to independently resolve the non-standard situations of modern civilization.

At the present stage of development of economic relations, national economic security is a decisive condition for observing and implementing the state and non-state interests of the country.

Economic security is a leading component of national security. It reflects the cause-and-effect relationship between the country's economic power, military-economic potential and national security. This relationship ensures the conscious maintenance by the state of certain ratios between the accumulation of gross domestic product and military construction in order to ensure quantitative and qualitative indicators of defense capabilities.

The concept of economic security is interpreted differently among modern scientists. In particular, B. Buzan understands economic security as a state in which the negative external impact on the economic well-being of the economy and the stability of the country's domestic market is neutralized at the expense of the country's own reserves, which allows it to maintain its stability. Thus, one of the main signs of economic security is economic stability.

An important part of the model is the block of influences, which defines four main elements: geopolitical and threats, technological influences, the influence of the global environment and social threats. The novelty of this model is not only the analysis of the economic security of a state isolated from the world economy, but also the comparison of state achievements with others. At the same time, the state of economic security of a country cannot be determined solely by country indicators, but it is necessary to take into account technological and other changes that significantly change the social mood within the country, the ability to respond to geopolitical threats, etc. The analysis of such a model determined the structure of further research.

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