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ISSUES OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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Inbound tourism to Japan is growing but to reach the government's goal of 40 million inbound tourists in 2020, the year of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, decisive action is needed. Both public and private players have started to address inbound demand. For example, the Japanese government released a concrete plan on what needs to be done going forward [4]. An airline company has begun to build a cross-industrial platform to further monetize inbound demand by, for example, creating an online shopping mall that uses the platform. However, the full impact of many strategies have not yet been realized. The road map presented below is designed to help address underlying issues and fill the gap (Figure 2) [5].

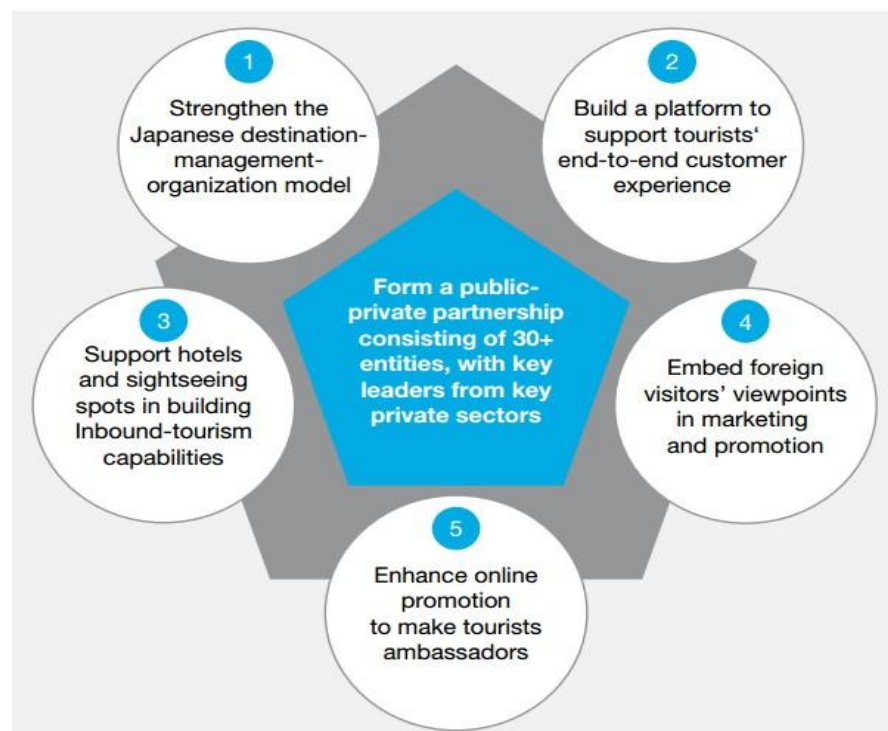


Figure 2. A road map for Japanese tourism offers priority initiatives

Conclusion/recommendation

Analysis of the best world practices of state tourism policy and recreation leads to the following conclusions:

- development of research works in the field of tourism and recreation using marketing technologies;
- legislative recognition of the need to develop and implement the state tourism "image" strategy;



- creation of foreign offices of the tourism agency in foreign markets in order to promote and market the domestic tourism product;
- development of special regional programs to support entrepreneurship in the field of tourism and recreation.

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ISSUES OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mamlakat iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash va uning asosiy omillari haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan. Iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta'minlovchi eng asosiy omil sifatida mamlakat sanoatining salohiyati va ishlab chiqarishiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining sanoat ishlab chiqarishiga oid ko'rsatkichlar atroflicha o'rganilgan va tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy xavfsizlik, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, mamlakat iqtisodiy xavfsizligi, iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta'minlovchi omillar, mamlakatning sanoat salohiyati, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi, sanoatni asosiy ko'rsatkichlari, sanoatning tarkibiy tuzulishi, iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarish.

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены идеи по поддержанию экономической безопасности страны и ее ключевые факторы. Одним из основных факторов, способствующих экономической безопасности, является ориентация на потенциал и продуктивность промышленности страны. Также были изучены и проанализированы показатели промышленного производства Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: национальная безопасность, экономическая безопасность, экономическая безопасность страны, факторы обеспечения экономической безопасности, производственный потенциал страны, промышленное производство, основные производственные показатели, структура промышленности, производство товаров народного потребления.

Abstract: This article outlines ideas for maintaining economic security of country and its key factors. One of the main factors contributing to economic security is focusing on the potential and production of the industry of country. Also, the indicators of the industrial production of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been thoroughly studied and analyzed.

Keywords: national security, economic security, economic security of country, factors of ensuring economic security, industrial potential of the country, industrial production, main industrial indicators, industrial structure, consumer goods production.

Introduction

Economic security is an important component of the system of national security because the economy is the basis of the living of a country, society, individual, sustainable development of a country in a whole.

National security of any country is characterized by its potential, specifics, geopolitical position of a country, the nature of its international links. The competitiveness of national economy is playing a significant role in ensuring national security of a state. There are no self-sustaining states in the world. Some of them possess considerable natural resources, others develop innovative technologies.

Economic security of country is a complex and multifactorial system which presents a material basis for the formation of other components of national security.

For the State, there is no absolute economic security, when there are notypes of external and internal threats to the national economy. The main factors of economic security of the country are its geographical location, natural resources, industrial and agricultural potentials, the degree of socio-demographic development, the quality of public administration.

In this case, the main purpose of this research is to identify the mechanism for maintaining economic security of the country on the basis of analysis of major industry indicators. This article highlights the industrial potential as one of the most

important factors in ensuring economic security of the country. It also provides recommendations for economic security of the country through the development of industrial production.

Literature review

Problems of economic security are relatively new in Uzbekistan and many foreign economies. They have become relevant over the recent years, and many foreign scientists have been studying them in their works.

S.A.Afontsev defines the economic security as “a combination of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the economy, its stability and sustainability, the ability to update and improve constantly” [2].

V.K.Senchagov regards the economic security as the willingness and ability of the institutions of power to create the mechanisms for implementation and protection of the national interests in the development of the domestic economy, and the maintenance of the socio-political stability of society [3].

The work is also based on the examination of statistical data, legal documents, electronic resources, works and several authors such as E.I.Kuznetsova [4], Y.U.Radyukova [5], I.V.Davidenko [6].

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of the research is a systematic approach, which allowed to study the research problem. In the course of this investigation the general scientific and special methods of research: methods of dialectics, a method of analysis of economic processes, comparative and statistical analysis. These methods were used in various stages of study, depending on the goals and tasks.

Analysis and results

Uzbekistan is a country with a developed industry. Forty percent of production and more than a million people are engaged in this sector of economy. The share of the sector in making the country's GDP makes up 35 percent.

Leading sectors of the industry are: cotton cleaning, machine building, textile, gas, precious metals, electronics, instrument making, oil processing, car making and

agricultural processing. Other sectors, including chemical and oil and chemical, power, metallurgy, sector of construction materials and light industries are developing fast.

As a result of structural changes in the economy, the share of industry in GDP is expected to increase from 35% to 37% this year. However, in some cities and districts, this very important issue lacks proper attention [1].

Table 1. Main industry indicators of Uzbekistan for 2012-2017 [7]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The volume of industrial production, billion soums	57552,5	70634,8	84011,6	97598,2	111869,4	148816,0
Production growth in industrial production, in% to the previous year	107,8	109,5	108,3	107,9	106,2	108,0
including:						
mining industry	110,2	99,5	101,2	107,1	101,0	115,8
processing industry	108,5	112,1	109,4	108,1	106,4	108,3

According to data for 2017, the enterprises of the republic produced industrial products worth 144.2 trillion. UZS, the growth rate to the same period last year was 107.0%.

The main factor of growth in the total volume of industrial production was an increase production in the manufacturing industry by 6.4% (contribution to the increase in the total volume of industrial production 5.2 points), mining and

quarrying by 12.9% (contribution to the increase of 1.3 points), electricity supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning by 4.9% (contribution to the increase of 0.4 points) and water supply, sewerage, collection and disposal of waste by 13.5% (contribution to the increase of 0.1 points).



Figure 1. Main industry indicators of Uzbekistan for 2018 (growth rate in % to the previous year) [7]

The main factor behind the growth in total industrial production was an increase in production in the mining industry and quarrying by 25.4 %, manufacturing - by 13.2 %, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - by 4.1 %, water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal - by 22.6 %.

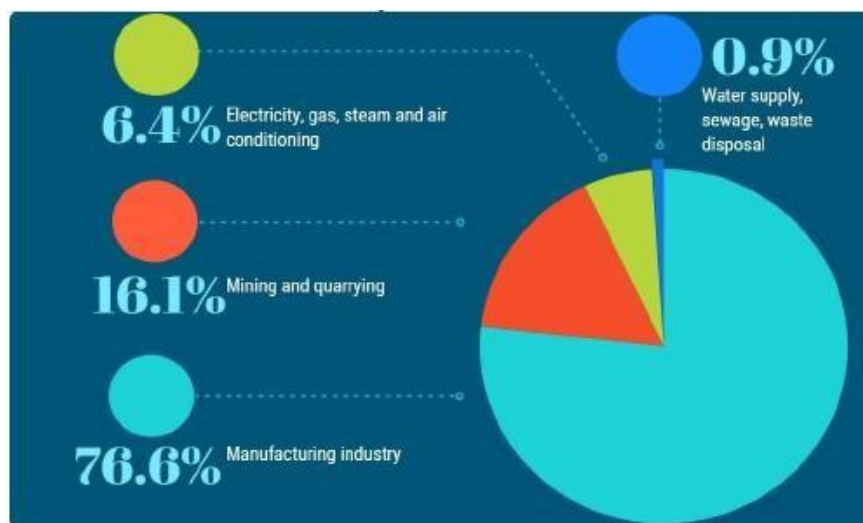


Figure 2. Structure of industrial production by main types of economic activity for January-December 2018 [7]

According to the figure, in January-December 2018 the structure of industrial production of Uzbekistan, manufacturing industry – 76 %, mining and quarrying – 16,1 %, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning – 6,4 %, water supply, sewage, waste disposal – 0,9 %. In fact, the main part of our industry is a manufacturing industry.

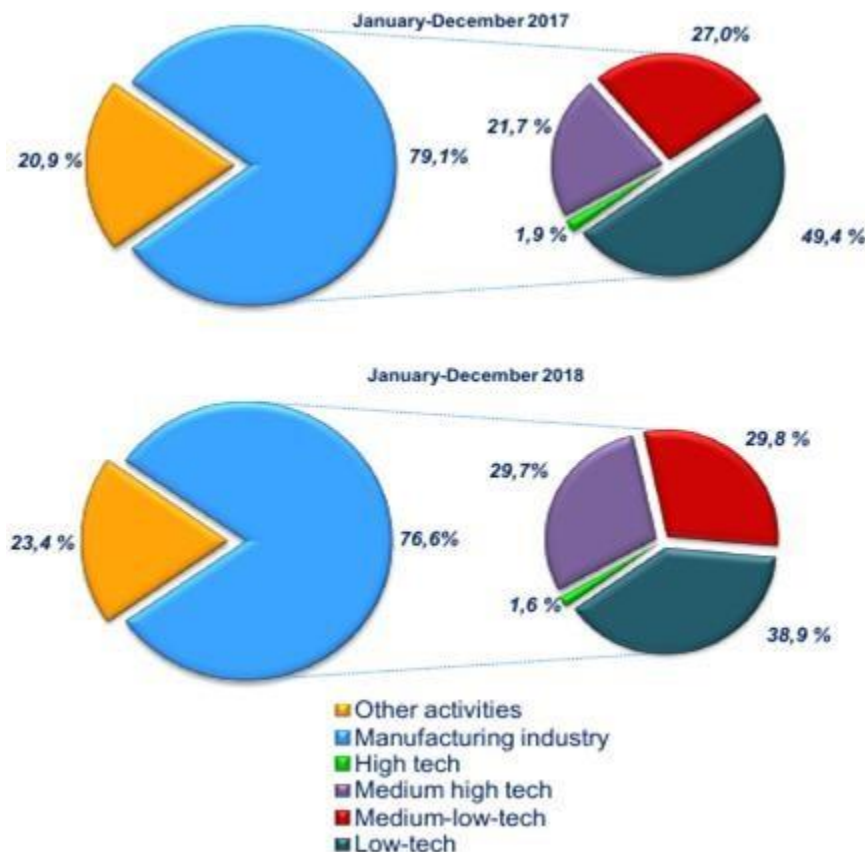


Figure 3. The structure of the manufacturing industry for manufacturability [7]

Manufacturing enterprises in January-December 2018 produced goods for 175.4 trillion soums, growth rates compared to the corresponding period last year amounted to 113.2 %.

Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the share of high-tech industries in the structure of the manufacturing industry was 1.6 % (1.9 % in January-December 2017), medium-high-tech - 29.7 % (21.7 %), medium-low-tech - 29.8 % (27.0 %) and low-tech - 38.9 % (49.4 %).

Medium-high-tech productions of the republic made a significant contribution

to the growth of manufacturing products - 9.6 %, the growth rates of which compared to the same period in 2017 amounted to 138.8 %.

In the manufacturing industry, the share of enterprises for the production, repair, assembly of machinery and equipment, the production of cars, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished products reached 19.5 % (growth rate - 151.5 % by January-December 2017); the share of enterprises for the production of textile, clothing and leather products - 13.7 % (110.0 %), for the production of food, beverages and tobacco products - 13.2 % (96.3 %), the metallurgical industry - 11.2 % (105.7 %); enterprises producing chemical products, rubber and plastic products - 8.3 % (102.1 %).

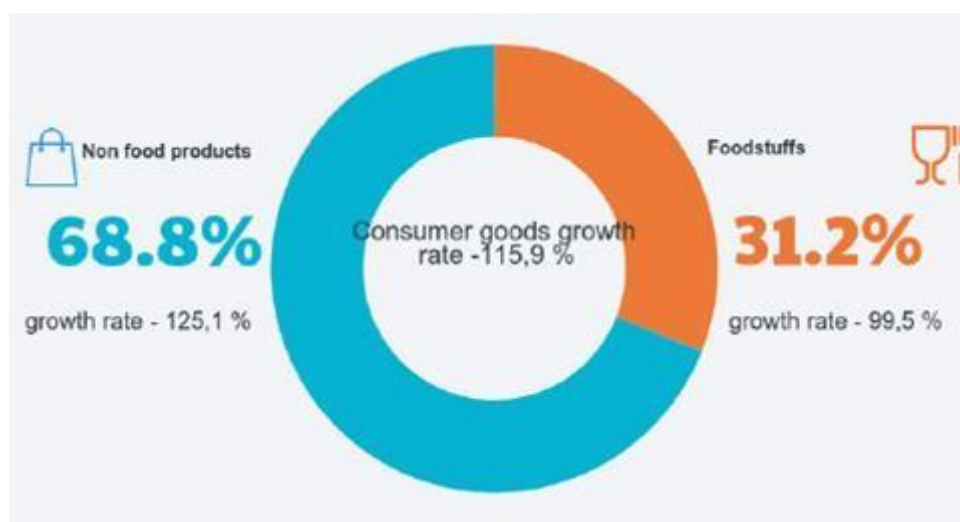


Figure 4. Structure and growth rates of consumer goods production in January-December 2018 [7]

As a result of measures taken to expand the range and stimulate the production of finished products, consumer goods production amounted to 84.3 trillion soums and, compared with January - December 2017, increased by 15.9%, the share in the total industry amounted to 36.8 %.

Compared to the same period of 2017, in the structure of consumer goods in January-December 2018, there was an increase in the share of non-food products from 58.2 % to 68.8 %.

In the structure of foodstuffs, the production of wine-vodka products and beer was 7.7 % (6.6 % in January-December 2017).