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THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

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МАМЛАКАТНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ ЎРНИ

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РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

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Abstract. *The article examines the main conditions for the development of the digital economy, the dependence of the economic development model on new means of production associated with the development of microelectronics, automation systems, information and computer technologies that generate demand for digital technologies. The current state of production facilities and related infrastructure makes digital diffusion possible, since the process is largely determined by the extent to which these technologies are used in these types of devices and equipment.*

Keywords: *digital technologies, economic growth, digital modernization, economic security, digital economy.*

Аннотация. *Ушбу мақолада рақамли иқтисодиётни ривожлантиришнинг асосий шартлари, иқтисодий ривожланиш моделининг рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланишга талабни шакллантирадиган микроэлектроника, автоматлаштириш тизимлари, ахборот ва компьютер технологияларининг ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлган янги ишлаб чиқариш воситаларига боғлиқлиги кўриб чиқилди. Ишлаб чиқариш воситалари ва тегишли инфратузилманинг ҳозирги ҳолати рақамли технологияларнинг тарқалиши имкониятини яратмоқда, чунки бу жараён асосан ушбу турдаги қурилмалар ва ускуналарда қўлланиладиган ушбу технологиялар кўлами қанчалик кенглиги билан белгиланади.*

Калим сўзлар: *рақамли технологиялар, иқтисодий ўсиш, рақамли модернизация, иқтисодий хавфсизлик, рақамли иқтисодиёт*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются основные условия развития цифровой экономики, зависимость модели экономического развития от новых средств производства, связанных с развитием микроэлектроники, систем автоматизации, информационных и компьютерных технологий, которые формируют спрос на цифровые технологии. Текущее состояние производственных мощностей и соответствующей инфраструктуры делает возможным распространение цифровых технологий, поскольку процесс во многом определяется степенью использования этих технологий в этих типах устройств и оборудования.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровые технологии, экономический рост, цифровая модернизация, экономическая безопасность, цифровая экономика.*

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The result of economic growth of the national economy is usually viewed as a shift in the production opportunity curve, which makes it possible to produce a larger volume of consumer and investment goods. The process of such expansion usually covers all types of resources, but an important point is the increase in manufacturability, the total productivity of factors.

The complication of industrial and social structures and relations, characteristic of modern society, brings to the fore the question of the formation of a digital economy, which is based on modern digital technologies that cause an exponential growth of data flows, the analysis and use of which can significantly increase the efficiency of various types of production, technologies, equipment, storage, sale and delivery of goods and services.

The production possibility frontier is determined not only by the combination of consumer and investment products (consumer goods and means of production), but also by other factors, such as institutional factors, as well as by economic policy instruments. These moments are less often taken into account in growth models, especially when the existing economic structure determines economic dynamics, acting as a kind of rule for the overflow of resources in it. With growth, for example, a reduction in national wealth can occur, which is not reflected either by the frontier of opportunities itself and by many models describing economic dynamics. But the most important determinant is how much resources are available to organize a particular growth model, and how efficiently they are used [1, p. 118].

The latter circumstance is related to the current level of technological effectiveness of the economy, although even technologically backward countries can demonstrate a growth rate that exceeds the growth rate of developed countries. This is determined by the contribution of other factors and sectors of activity. The emerging economic structure and institutions, as well as methods of influence, set the parameters of this phenomenon of overflow of resources, which affects the dynamics of the system.

In this regard, structural policy aimed at changing economic proportions and basic institutions can affect the quality and dynamics of the economy. If the growth rate is low, then one can try to stimulate aggregate demand, in the case when it is low, by stimulating spending, while curbing inflation by monetary policy measures [2, p. 47]. However, expenditures are channeled in the directions determined by the existing structure of sectors and types of activity, without a serious change in proportions, so this will not directly change the nature of resource allocation in the economy.

Another mechanism to stimulate demand is the expansion of production capabilities, that is, an increase in investment, which will allow expanding production

capacity at the next stages of development, creating the conditions for new growth. Business incentives, tax cuts and administrative barriers, and risk mitigation are commonly referred to as supply stimulation methods.

The classical approaches to stimulating growth, presented above, may contradict the existing structure and existing institutions; moreover, the range of their application may be extremely limited by the current amount of resources used (elements of national wealth) and gross domestic product.

We need measures of influence that transform the economic structure in conditions of economic security, and due to this transformation, freeing up resources adsorbed in swollen economic sectors. This is possible within the framework of the structural policy, which is reduced to the formation of completely new industries, technical solutions, research and development, etc. The macroeconomic policy of growth through the transformation of the economic structure should directly influence the formation of new markets and the flow of resources for them, and not be limited to the task of redistributing the current limited resource according to the value of the created product / income [3, p. 72]. This is its fundamental difference from standard approaches to economic growth policy. It is possible to implement this policy on the basis of the project method in the development of the real sector of the economy, in the development of strategic and indicative plans and development institutions that allow lending to long-term solutions and the development of new markets within the country.

The main goal of the structural policy should be the formation of sectors that create new means of production, which will subsequently produce end-use products, or which will improve the quality of management, maintenance, processing and distribution of information and other services.

The demand for digital technologies is provided by the scale of their application in various technological chains, built on the existing means of production, and is determined by the state of current technologies and equipment. In addition, this demand depends on how expensive it is to use analog technology and implement digital. Certain types of equipment can only be created using digital technology; analog technology is no longer used in them.

Ultimately, in a quantitative sense, the lag in the field of digital technologies will be expressed in the level of labor efficiency, with the ensuing influence not only on the pace, but most importantly, on the quality of growth. On the one hand, digital technology, in contrast to analog signal processing technology, offers advantages in quality and speed, due to the fact that it represents the signal discretely, and not in the form of a continuous spectrum like analog technologies [4, p. 102]. It seems that this, at first glance, is a small advantage, but it allows you to create completely new devices

that have higher capabilities in medicine, engineering solutions, scientific research, management, storage and processing of information in many other ways.

Computer equipment, telephony, telecommunication systems, communications, software application, automatic control systems, telemechanical systems, etc. Develop on the basis of digital technology, give many advantages in solving many problems, increase the efficiency of services provided, save time, generate new types of labor, functions that become immanent in the information economy. This leads to an expansion of the share of the service sector in the gross product, which in itself means a structural shift in most developed economies.

For several decades, two vectors have become the main direction of technological development - ensuring wastelessness (environmental cleanliness) and desertedness of industrial production. These two areas set completely different requirements for the means of production, which are created using digital technologies involved in the automated and robotic control schemes for new factories and plants [5, p. 154].

Thus, the state of such science-intensive sectors as microelectronics, radio engineering, instrumentation will determine the possibility of spreading digital technologies. If microelectronic products and special technological equipment as the main means of manufacturing microelectronic products are created mainly outside this economy and are purchased, then the task of developing digital technologies automatically becomes tied in its decision to these purchases and is generated actually outside the boundaries of this economic system. Consequently, the scale of digitalization, the domestic contribution to it, provided that software, processors, computer equipment are bought abroad or manufactured domestically under a license, while the microelectronics industry is not large in terms of volume and control even of the domestic market, creates a very powerful limiting condition for the development of the digital economy [6, p. 78]. Moreover, in this case, the digital economy is unlikely to become that strategic imperative for the development of high-tech industries, since it is tied to external sources.

Therefore, to organize a new model of economic growth in Uzbekistan by changing the economic structure, it is necessary to solve at least two central tasks [7, p. 124]:

- 1) implement the deployment of high-tech industries that create the basis (in the form of means of production) for the digital economy;
- 2) within the framework of the state digitalization program, with a reasonable allocation of resources for them immediately with the substitution of imports for a whole set of devices and equipment, computer equipment entering the country.

This approach will make the digitalization program an element of a sound structural policy for economic growth based on new factors. It should be noted that the management of the flow of resources between sectors should become the main direction for macroeconomic policy, which would take into account the presence of tasks within the framework of the adopted state development programs.

The excitement that has arisen, both in political and analytical circles of society about digitalization, new types of electronic money and currency (bitcoins, blockchain technology), which form another, institutionally (legal) unsecured currency and electronic pyramid, and cut off many agents from participation in it, since the cost of an electronic money surrogate is such that a non-rich agent is not even able to cash out this cryptocurrency in a standard currency, it is a vivid example of the model of "irrational optimism" not only in the currency and financial market, as Robert Schiller wrote about, but and in management, since this model extends to the digitalization program.

Uzbekistan, like every state, despite the ongoing integration processes in the modern world, pursues its national interests, which imply the state's pursuit of an independent political and economic course. Security in all its aspects is one of the most important national priorities of Uzbekistan.

Recently, the process of globalization, which is an important external factor in the national and economic security of the country, has become the subject of heated discussions in business and scientific circles. At the same time, there is a significant difference of opinion in assessing its essence and consequences. The use of the latest information technologies and the globalization of financial markets lead to a significant acceleration of commodity-money circulation.

Summing up this short overview of the main problems and conditions for the development of digital technologies in Uzbekistan, we note that a scientifically based structural policy can and should make the digitalization program as the main core of changes in the economic structure, which forms new factors and motives for economic growth, but this requires a different level preparation of analytical decisions, implementation of analytical planning methods, which would lead to coordinated adoption and implementation of various development programs, with an accurate calculation of resources and the effectiveness of their use.

The project approach here acts as the main planning method, allows you to assess the payback of programs, including not only the budgetary component, but also the assessment of new social functions, new jobs, staff development and changes in living standards, which is provoked by new technologies, including digital ones. Not the number of computers, telephones, networks, programs per 1000 people, the provision of production with the Internet and information, but the level of transaction costs per

useful transaction that creates a unit of added value for high-tech production (operations) can be the most important indicator of the effectiveness of digitalization, of course, taking into account the costs of digitalization itself. This will require the calculation of the so-called full economic efficiency of the developed and implemented state development programs.

However, all these parameters require correction in order to take into account with what means of production, technologies and in what volume they are created within the country at the expense of its resource base in a broad sense, and in what proportion they are purchased ready-made abroad, and in what amount are they created by licenses when deploying screwdriver production in the territory of a given country. Even the aspect of who owns such industries is important, how profits are distributed, and how much of it is exported or reinvested in the country for the development of the same digital technologies.

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