

WAYS TO ENSURE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORIES

Muminov Mirjalol Uktam ugli
Economic Security Education
Tashkent State University of Economics
E-mail:mirjalolmominov202@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article describes the ways to ensure the economic security of industrial enterprises in the regions. It is based on the importance of ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises at the current stage of development. The issue of ensuring the economic security of enterprises is also covered by the scientific and theoretical views of foreign and domestic scientists. In addition, conclusions and recommendations on economic security of enterprises in our country are given.

Keywords: security, economic security, security, economic security of the enterprise, industrial enterprises, problems, risks, threats.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the development of the digital economy, it is impossible to imagine without industrial enterprises. At the current stage of development, ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises is an important task. After all, the security of the economy serves as a basis for making decisions on socio-economic issues. Any change in the economic system is accompanied by the appearance of various risks and threats. Ensuring economic security is important for any independent state. The urgency of ensuring economic security is also characterized by the fact that it reflects the normal living conditions of the national economy for the population, its ability to sustainably provide resources, to realize the interests of the national state. In particular, the one-sidedness and dependence of the economies of young independent states, the low living standards of the population, represent a social threat and have a negative impact on security. The purpose of this manual is to analyze the issues of resilience of the national economy to various internal and external threats, as well as economic security, increasing its competitiveness in the global economic system. One of the most important priorities of the Action Strategy for Democratic Market Reforms and Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is to deepen structural reforms in the national economy, modernize and diversify key sectors of the national economy and increase its competitiveness. In particular, "...increasing the share of industry in the national economy, accelerated development of high-tech industries and processing industries, further modernization and diversification of industry, ensuring comprehensive and efficient use of industrial potential of each region, creation of new industrial enterprises and small industrial zones" emphasized. It is known from world practice that any state seeks to ensure sustainable economic growth in the country by ensuring the economic security of enterprises in its economy and improving the living standards of the population. As a result of various studies conducted

by economists, various indicators of economic security of enterprises and the necessary criteria for the formation of its quantity have been formed.

Despite the urgency of security issues, one of the most pressing issues is the lack of study of the system of economic security of enterprises and its evaluation indicators, and the extent to which its level meets modern requirements. It should be noted that in our country there is no generally accepted methodology for such assessment. It should be noted that the concept of "national security" is multifaceted and manifests itself in various forms. In general, it is necessary to pay attention to the following features. First, national security has a clear historical meaning, that is, it requires an in-depth analysis of specific situations in which areas of public life are threatened. Third, the importance and severity of the national security problem is growing at a turning point in the development of the world community and individual countries and regions. Fourth, national security principles and parameters, indicators will vary and will be specific to different countries. But the national security of each country is linked to the general trends of social and economic development of mankind. And conversely, changes in the system of universal economic, political and social relations affect national security. Fifth, national security is also seriously affected by state interests, national ideas and national ideology. Sixth, the role of economic security in ensuring national security is invaluable.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

As important as the economic growth of enterprises is, no less important is the issue of ensuring their economic security. By the end of the twentieth century, the terms "security" and "national security" began to be used more frequently in our lexicon. These include the complication of human development, the proliferation of nuclear, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the deterioration of the ecological situation, the emergence of new dangerous diseases, the growing threat of terrorism, the breakdown of the balance of power after the collapse of the totalitarian regime. the emergence of states is explained by the implementation of market reforms in them. Such changes in the world have further intensified the focus on security, general and national security issues. The concept of "security" is multifaceted and can be interpreted in different ways. However, they also have a common idea, according to which security means protection, guarantee from the dangers that arise in various spheres of human life. Danger is a potential or real force that threatens the development and normal functioning of the state and society. Due to this, the issue of ensuring the economic security of enterprises was raised by foreign scientists V.K. Senchagov, A.G. Porshnev, Z.P. Rumyantseva, N.A. Salomatinn, L.P. It is covered in the works of a group of scientists led by Goncharenko, A. H. Glyumov and E.P. Kiselitsy. V.K. Senchagov, in his view, defines the economic security of an enterprise as a set of measures that include a combination of factors, not only dependent on the internal situation, the external environmental impact of the enterprise and the economic threats of the enterprise. A.G. Porshnev, Z.P. Rumyantseva and N.A. Salomatinn stressed that economic security is the timely response to changes in the external environment, which ensures that the enterprise adapts to existing conditions. L.P. According to Goncharenko, the economic security of the enterprise is interpreted as a state of efficient use of resources to prevent these threats and ensure the sustainable operation of the enterprise. The economic security of the enterprise is characterized by a combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators.

A.H. Glyumov and E.P. Kiselytsy noted that the economic security of the enterprise is characterized by a set of indicators, the level of qualitative and quantitative economic security, the main of which is determined by assessing the use of enterprise resources on the criteria of economic security. They note that the economic security of the enterprise is characterized by a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators, the main of which is the level of economic security of the enterprise by assessing the state of use of enterprise resources on the criteria of economic security. Well-known Russian economist L.I. Abalkin drew attention to three factors that reveal the essence of this concept:

1. Economic independence. In the current world economy, economic independence is not absolute, because the international division of labor makes national economies interconnected. In this process, economic independence means the ability of the state to control economic resources, equal participation in world trade, cooperation, exchange of scientific and technological achievements and achieve a level of production, efficiency and quality that ensures competitiveness;

2. Stability of the national economy. Regardless of the form of this factor, the protection of property, the creation of all conditions and guarantees for entrepreneurial activity, the deterioration of the situation in the country, the prevention of instability (ie the fight against criminal structures in the economy, significant income inequality, stratification, aggravation of social tensions) prevent it from leaving);

3. Ability to self-growth and development. This means that the creation of a favorable environment for investment and innovation, the constant modernization, renewal and improvement of production and the growth of knowledge, skills and general cultural level of employees will become a necessary condition for the stability of the national economy".

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis and results show that we need to ensure the growth of industrial production in our country. The share of sales of goods in my country has also increased, from 106% in 2016 to 113.5% by 2021 (Table 1).

Table 1 Growth rates of production of consumer goods by regions (in% to the previous year)

Regions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Republic of Uzbekistan	106,0	106,7	114,7	110,3	105,7	113,5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	104,3	106,4	122,2	102,2	113,6	106,1
Andijan	70,1	134,9	165,2	119,9	99,9	92,5
Bukhara	105,1	104,2	102,6	105,9	108,9	120,2
Jizzakh	120,5	109,5	106,7	101,3	116,7	136,4
Kashkadarya	112,7	91,2	100,7	110,2	110,9	98,0
Navoi	111,5	92,9	100,1	101,1	102,3	105,9
Namangan	122,2	113,2	111,6	111,7	96,4	118,1
Samarkand	108,9	102,1	111,6	101,6	119,9	112,8
Surkhandarya	119,4	97,0	101,5	108,9	121,2	110,1
Syrdarya	111,8	96,6	104,4	101,8	86,3	118,0
Tashkent	114,5	94,6	111,7	100,0	115,0	127,9
Fergana	112,5	106,5	101,3	102,4	111,4	108,8
Khorezm	93,8	110,8	130,4	124,1	100,1	110,6
Tashkent city	119,4	107,4	101,7	106,2	107,0	128,3

Besides this, the following limitations of governmental centrist nature influence the ensuring of the regions' economic security, specifically:

- The power bodies of the Federation constituents ignore the real needs of the management environmentor impose unclaimed regulation technologies and forms of their management;
- The decisions being taken and the links being formed have short-term nature and cannot influence solving of strategic tasks (Bogomolova et al., 2018).

In our country, industrial production is growing from year to year. Foodstuffs alone reached 41,203.9 billion dollars in 2020 (Table 2).

Table 2 Manufacture of consumer goods (in actual prices)

Indicators	2020			2021		
	Billion soums	Per capita, thousand soums	Growth rates of consumer goods production in% to the previous year	Billion soums	Per capita, thousand soums	Growth rates of consumer goods production in% to the previous year
Total	129348,6	3778,6	105,7	152042,8	4354,6	113,5
foodstuffs	41203,9	1203,7	107,6	52202,2	1495,1	118,6
wine and vodka products and beer	2810,1	82,1	101,8	3125,1	89,5	94,1
non food stuffs	85334,5	2492,8	104,9	96715,5	2770,0	111,6

In the regions of our country, the growth is growing from year to year. In Namangan region, Samarkand and Tashkent, the indicators are growing from year to year, and you can see it in Table 3.

Table 3 Growth of Industrial Production by Regions (as% of the previous year)

Regions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Republic of Uzbekistan	105,3	105,4	105,2	110,8	105,0	100,9	108,7
Republic of Karakalpakstan	121,5	164,5	108,2	104,2	105,1	102,5	107,4
Andijan	87,0	72,9	123,5	130,6	114,7	106,3	98,6
Bukhara	108,8	104,8	97,0	101,6	110,5	101,5	100,1
Jizzakh	117,1	121,2	111,2	108,9	103,5	118,4	110,2
Kashkadarya	102,6	102,1	105,1	104,2	94,0	102,9	115,3
Navoi	100,9	101,2	97,5	101,8	104,3	109,1	107,0
Namangan	111,9	111,9	111,7	110,8	110,4	115,3	117,9
Samarkand	110,6	108,6	102,0	112,3	105,6	105,4	110,8
Surkhandarya	107,5	106,5	97,9	106,0	107,1	106,7	111,4
Syrdarya	105,5	111,8	91,8	104,2	103,2	100,9	118,5
Tashkent	105,6	105,6	102,7	114,8	107,3	105,8	112,6
Fergana	104,0	101,6	94,9	106,3	102,6	104,2	108,5
Khorezm	126,2	92,0	118,3	107,9	107,5	106,1	117,2
Tashkent city	112,0	111,5	111,8	110,2	105,5	100,2	113,9

Cognitive modeling of the object development (system, phenomenon, process) involves the studying characteristics of the main modeling factors selected by the subject independently on the basis of their own knowledge and experience on the problematic issues of the research object development and/or analyzed views of the expert group and the key issue for the research.

PREPARATORY STAGE – Cognitive analysis of information		
Target setting stage	Setting the main goal and the further research; goals of object definition.	Formation of the goal or goal tree; the selection of the research areas; the definition of the control subsystems, their processes.
MAIN STAGE – Cognitive modeling		
The first research stage	Analysis of the factors that characterize the development of the object of the basis of cognitive structured knowledge	Identification of the factors that characterize the development of the object; grouping of these factors by blocks: the basic factors, factors-indicators, factors-levers of influence.
The second research stage.	The determination of cause-effect relationships between the factors and the strength of their influence on each other; the construction of a cognitive map or a signed directed graph in the form of an adjacency matrix	The determination of the positivity of the influence (an increase/decrease in the i -th factor will lead to an increase/decrease in the j -th factor – "1"); the determination of the negativity (visibility of the influence (an increase/decrease in the i -th factor will lead to a decrease/increase in the j -th factor – "0").
RESULTING STAGE – The development scenarios construction		
The final stage of the research	Conducting scenario analysis based on the establishment of pulse processes in the analyzed system (in matrix form)	Step-by-step analysis of the system changes based on the introduction of single pulses at the top of the adjacency matrix; identification of the main factors-levers of influence; the construction of cognitograms that reflect the scenario development of the object.

Figure 1. Stages of modeling the possibility of capturing raiders using cognitive simulation security technologies

These procedures are the basis for generalization made it possible to single out the stages of modeling the possibility of raider take-over using cognitive imitation technologies, which are shown in Figure 1.

CONCLUSION

Given that the conceptual directions for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise are almost not covered in the economic literature, we recommended the following:

- Improving the security system of the enterprise and providing them with modern technical means;
- Establishment and continuous improvement of the system of protection of enterprise property (fixed assets, inventories, raw materials and supplies, semi-finished products, finished products, etc.);
- Improving the security of enterprises during the transportation of property in accordance with modern requirements;
- Improving the information and scientific and technical security of enterprises;
- development and improvement of measures to ensure the safety of enterprise management and property owners;
- Improving the system of rapid reporting of thefts and robberies to law enforcement agencies.

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