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## IMPROVING THE PRACTICE OF ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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### Abstract

This article covers the issues of improving the practice of ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises. It was also highlighted that at the current stage of development, ensuring the economic security of enterprises is an important task. The scientific works of economists of our country and foreign scientists regarding the concept of "Economic security of enterprises" in different periods were studied and their specific aspects were highlighted. In addition, a system of indicators for assessing the economic security of industrial enterprises has been developed. In addition, expert assessment methods were used to determine the level of threats to the economic security of the enterprise. In addition, a mechanism for ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises was developed, and conclusions and proposals were developed to improve the practice of ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises.

**Key words:** industrial enterprises, economic security, economic security of enterprises, indicators of assessment, security mechanism, management of enterprises, economic interests, risk, threat.

### SANOAT KORXONALARINING IQTISODIY XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASH AMALIYOTINI TAKOMILLASHTRISH

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada sanoat korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash amaliyotini takomillashtirish masalalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash muhim vazifa ekani ta'kidlandi. Mamlakatimiz iqtisodchi olimlari va xorijlik olimlarning “Korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligi” konsepsiyasiga oid turli davrlardagi ilmiy ishlari o'rganilib, ularning o'ziga xos jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tildi. Bundan tashqari, sanoat korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligini baholash ko'rsatkichlari tizimi ishlab chiqilgan. Qolaversa, korxonaning iqtisodiy xavfsizligiga tahdid darajasini aniqlash uchun ekspert baholash usullari qo'llanildi. Shuningdek, sanoat korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash mexanizmi ishlab chiqilib, sanoat korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash amaliyotini takomillashtirish bo'yicha xulosa va takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sanoat korxonalari, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, korxonalarining iqtisodiy xavfsizligi, baholash ko'rsatkichlari, xavfsizlik mexanizmi, korxonalarni boshqarish, iqtisodiy manfaatlar, xavf, tahdid.

## СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРАКТИКИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

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### **Аннотация**

В данную статью включены вопросы совершенствования практики обеспечения экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий. Также было отмечено, что обеспечение экономической безопасности предприятий на современном этапе развития является важной задачей. Изучены научные работы экономистов нашей страны и зарубежных ученых, связанные с понятием «Экономическая безопасность предприятий» разных периодов и обсуждены их особенности. Кроме того, разработана система показателей оценки экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий. Кроме того, методы экспертной оценки использовались для определения уровня угрозы экономической безопасности предприятия. Также разработан механизм обеспечения экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий, разработаны выводы и предложения по совершенствованию практики обеспечения экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий.

**Ключевые слова:** промышленные предприятия, экономическая безопасность, экономическая безопасность предприятий, показатели оценки, механизм безопасности, управление предприятиями, экономические интересы, риск, угроза.

### **Introduction**

At the current stage of development, ensuring the economic security of 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 manifestation of various risks and threats. Therefore, in the process of ensuring the economic security of the enterprise, the issue of preventing various threats to it also arises. In order to find a positive solution to it, it will be necessary to study the main tasks of ensuring economic security. Economic security of enterprises is a complex category. Therefore, it has not been analyzed in depth enough until now, although some aspects have been studied in the economic literature, no large-scale comprehensive studies have been conducted. Security means a state of being protected from the occurrence of a danger. From this point of view, the scope of security is very wide. We can apply it to all aspects of our lives. In this work, we mainly studied the concepts related to the economic security of the enterprise or economic entity.

The economic security of industrial enterprises is closely dependent on the economic security of the country. In this case, there is a mutual influence of both enterprises on the external environment, and the external environment on enterprises. The external environment defines the framework within which the enterprise builds its activities and offers mechanisms that industrial enterprises can use to ensure their activities and a certain level of economic security. Conversely, the activities of enterprises and the needs of production dictate the necessary changes in the economic policy of the state. An effective economy consists of the effective activities of its various economic entities, including - industrial enterprises. At the same time, the economic security of the enterprise should to

ensure the stable financial position of the enterprise, commercial success, the influx of qualified personnel, its scientific and technical and social development, etc [1].

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### **Analysis of the relevant literature**

The current stage of economic activity requires a new approach and strategy of enterprise management, which requires the development of an economic security strategy that allows enterprises to maintain their competitive advantage. In the current conditions, it is very important to ensure the stable and efficient operation of the enterprise, it is necessary to create a high potential for development and growth in the future, that is, to form the economic security of the enterprise. In different periods, economists compared to the concept of "Economic security of enterprises" from our country and foreign scientists L.I. Abalkin, N.S. Bezuglaya, I.A. Blank, V.F. Gaponenko, A.A. Bsspalko, A.S. Vlaskova, A.N. Glumov E.P. Kiselitsa, L.P. Goncharenko, E.A. Kolesnichenko, M.T. Gilfanov, A.G. Porshnev, 3.I. Rumyantseva, N.A. Salomagin, V.K. Senchagov, O.A. Stepicheva, V.D. Mamontov, A.A. Krasnoschek, E.A. Oleynikov, L.K. Ivanova, A.P. Gradov, T.E. Kochergina, in addition to English scientists, scientists such as Uzbek scientists conducted research on the economic security of enterprises and some of its aspects, Kh.P. Abulqosimov, A.U. Burkhanov, B.A. Abdukarimov, M.Q. Pardaev D.I. Istamov, Yu.A. Granatkin, M.M. Mukhammedov, E.N. Khodjaev A.E. Ishmukhammedov D.K. Narzullaeva A.E. Parmonov, A.I. Igamberdiev, Scientists such as G. Dadaev, M. Kadirov expressed their scientific views. In the 90s of the twentieth century, the economic security of the enterprise was interpreted as the provision of conditions for the preservation of trade secrets. Later, economic security was understood as a system that provides resistance to negative external economic factors[3,4].

In addition, economists considered the issues of minimizing losses, ensuring control over property, ensuring information and legal security, and ensuring the economic security of the enterprise. V.K. From Senchagov's point of view, the economic security of the enterprise is defined as a set of measures taken by the enterprise against the external environment and economic threats, which includes a combination of these factors and does not depend only on the internal situation. A.G. Porshnev, Z.P. Rumyantseva and N.A. Salomatin said that economic security consists in timely response to changes in the external environment, which ensures that the enterprise adapts to existing conditions. LP According to Goncharenko, the economic security of the enterprise is interpreted as a state of effective use of resources to prevent these threats and ensure stable operation of the enterprise. The

economic security of the enterprise is characterized by a combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators[5,6].

A.H. Glyumov and E.P. Kiselitsy stated that the economic security of the enterprise is characterized by the sum of qualitative and quantitative economic security indicators, the main of which is determined by evaluating the state of using the resources of the enterprise according to economic security criteria. They say that the economic security of the enterprise is characterized by a combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators, the main of which is the level of economic security of the enterprise is determined by evaluating the state of using the resources of the enterprise according to the criteria of economic security[7].

From the point of view of L.K.Ivanov, the economic security of an enterprise is considered to be economically secure if it has advantages over competing enterprises due to the conformity of its material, financial, personnel, technological capabilities and organizational structure with strategic goals and objectives. V.F Gaionenko, A.A. Bospalko, in the works of A.S. Vlaskov, the economic security of enterprises is defined as the state of the enterprise, which is characterized by the ability to work normally to achieve its goals in existing external conditions and their change within certain limits.

Manokhinay H.V. point of view is very similar to the opinion of other scientists and defines the economic security of the enterprise as the presence of competitive advantages due to the conformity of the material, financial, personnel, technical and technological capabilities and organizational structure of the enterprise with the strategic goals and tasks. In addition, according to H.P. Abulqasimov, the economic security of the enterprise (firm) is defined as the state of protection of vital economic interests from internal and external threats, created due to the system of legal, organizational-economic and engineering-technical measures implemented by the administration and personnel. As a result of the formation of definitions of the economic security of the enterprise in the economic literature, it is possible to form strategic conceptual foundations and methods based on the formation of various approaches, determining the level of their influence on the state of the economy and ensuring the stable development of enterprises in the economy. Studies show that there are at least four approaches to form the concept of economic security of the enterprise: they are divided into systemic, situational, functional and process approaches[8,9].

Proponent of the systematic approach, according to S.Yu. Bulanov, economic security includes "organizational, production, legal relations, material and intellectual relations, stability of resources, financial and commercial success, and resources that ensure consistent scientific and technical development of the real sector." By the beginning of the 21st century, the enterprise the situational approach to managing economic security has become widespread. According to S. Yu. Glazyev, economic security is the state of the economy in which the enterprise itself provides stability, socio-economic development and maintaining the necessary competitiveness. V. L. Schulz based this approach on the security of any social life The economic security system emphasizes the flexibility based on strategic management, political analysis and other rational activities based on the study of the past and present.

Proponents of the functional approach and E.A. Oleinikov argue that the economic security of the enterprise is considered only as a broad concept that includes financial, intellectual, personnel, political and legal, environmental, information and energy spheres.

D.V. Ermolaev, according to L.P. Goncharenko, the economic security of the enterprise is an integral part of the business security system along with technological, ecological, informational, psychological, physical, scientific and other things. It has been scientifically proven that the economic security of the enterprise is the result of properly established processes. The processes of financial and economic activity itself are a collection of various types of enterprise activities, in which several resources are used at the beginning of the process ("input") and as a result ("input") products of value to the consumer are produced[10].

Functional and systemic approaches are very broad, therefore, trying to cover all functional areas of activity and system units, the enterprise develops its own concept of economic security and faces unique problems. At the same time, the percentage of subjectivity of the persons managing the economic security of the enterprise is high. In addition, careful development and monitoring of the economic security of enterprises complicates the practical implementation of these two approaches.

According to D.V. Belkin's approach, the imperfection of the functional approach is manifested in the fact that a decision made in one unit of the enterprise is often a problem for another, that is, there is no consistency between units. According to the process approach, economic security includes all levels of the enterprise's organizational structure. The business processes existing in the enterprise and their influence on the economic security of the enterprise were studied. At the same time, each process is aimed at achieving results that ensure the economic security of economic activity with its own "output"[11].

At the same time, it is not appropriate to be limited to the processes of strategic economic security management, because resources are not important as a necessary condition for the implementation of various processes, "input" and "output", people working between the processes, that is, the actions performed, as well as the disruption of the process. It is necessary to consider possible counterparties. In this regard, the positive side of using a process approach is its innovative (cyclical) use in forming the strategic economic security of an existing enterprise. This approach, according to A.A. Krasnoshek, is based on the existence of long, medium and short waves of economic development and is based on the application of the theory of economic cycles. At the same time, measures to eliminate threats to economic security are required and are implemented in the form of transition to a new cycle of economic development or in the form of leadership in competitiveness. In other words, we can talk about the presence of bifurcation points in the activity of the enterprise, which determine the stability of its development during the life cycle[12].

Therefore, the implementation of this approach is necessary for practical application in the process of monitoring the safe development of the enterprise, but the life cycle cycle is curved, in addition, it is required to determine the defining components of strategic economic security of enterprises and develop methods for their evaluation. Thus, in our opinion, the formation of strategic economic security of the enterprise can be achieved through the path of continuous sustainable development based on its long-term operation. Thus, the economic security of the enterprise is characterized by its many types and

approaches to determination. In this regard, it is necessary to systematize the above-mentioned approaches to form a complete definition of strategic economic security. To do this, we have used the classification features proposed by I.A. Blankom:

- level of economic activity;
- functional type of economic activity;
- the nature of manifestation of threats to economic interests;
- source of threat to economic interests;
- the essence of the mechanisms of protection of economic interests;
- direction of the mechanisms of protection of economic interests;
- time period;
- management level;
- level of protection of economic interests;
- stability of parameters protected by economic interests;
- legality of methods used to protect economic interests.

Scientists of our country have hardly studied this issue. Only one chapter of the textbook is devoted to the economic security and commercial secrets of enterprises. It can be seen from these that the issue of economic security of enterprises, as noted above, is one of the most urgent issues in today's economy liberalization.

On the one hand, the topic has not yet found its solution, and on the other hand, its objective necessity became the basis for our attempt to research this topic and solve its theoretical and practical issues.

In our opinion, in the economic literature, the economic security of the national economy, states, certain regions, and enterprises is generally discussed. However, the issues related to ensuring the economic security of enterprises, especially industrial enterprises, have not been comprehensively studied. Accordingly, this topic is poorly covered in the economic literature. Their theoretical and practical solutions are still not sufficiently developed.

### **Research methodology**

In the process of comprehensive development of the country, as an integral part of the world economy, the issue of economic security of its components, such as economic, financial, military, informational and other sectors, is extremely urgent. Modern trends of globalization processes summarize the requirements and parameters of effective economic development of some entities in the world economy. Only the positive dynamics of each component ensures the positive dynamics of the world economy. Without developing and implementing an independent strategy, it is impossible to ensure the sustainable development of any sector, which is determined by the existence of a system for ensuring its financial security in today's economy. The financial component describes itself as an internal functional component of economic security, without exaggeration, it is the main one, because it is an important component of any economic system under market conditions, the financial and economic condition of the subject, financial stability, solvency and sources of structural dynamics of financing. Ukraine, as a country, is characterized by the inexperience of the market economy, which requires the implementation of a number of measures to ensure the financial security of the state. Each component of financial security, in addition to performing relevant functions, is an integral part of a synergistic system designed to ensure the resistance of the national economy to internal and external

negative influences and its effective operation. In the article, the problems of ensuring the economic security of canoe enterprises were studied through scientific abstract-logical thinking and comparative analysis. In addition, the methods of induction and deduction were widely used to assess whether it is possible to achieve economic security of the enterprise only if all participants in the processes of ensuring economic security of industrial enterprises work together. Also, methods of scientific observation were used in the development of ways to ensure the economic security of the enterprise.

### **Analysis and results**

The set of economic security criteria and the indicators that make up them reflect all the components that affect the activity of the subject being studied, its economic status, and it is necessary to pay attention to the identification of appropriate threats to economic security. According to V.K. Senchagov, the criterion of economic security is an assessment of the state of the economy in terms of the most important processes that reflect the essence of economic security[14]. The criteria for assessing economic security can be: the state of resource potential and the possibility of its development, the level of effective use of resources, capital, labor, the competitiveness of the economy, the ability to resist external threats, social stability and the ability to resolve social conflicts. The set value for a number of indicators should be determined as follows[15]:

the maximum possible (100% or 1). These are the following indicators:

probability of getting a loan or making an investment (100%);

- level of professional qualification of employees (100%);

- probability of keeping commercial secrets (100%);

- resource supply coefficient (1).

There is a formula for calculating this indicator

$$C_{po} = PO_{dfk} / PO_{HOPM}$$

In other cases, experts are evaluated by points: In this case, 3 points - high (high); 2 - medium (medium); 1 - low (low).

This article examines medium-sized enterprises operating in a competitive market:

- the share of employees who did not violate labor discipline;

- employee retention rate;

- share of the technological process covered by innovation;

- product quality;

- coefficient of labor automation;

- salary level of management apparatus and key employees;

- level of development of trade activity;

- the shelf life of fixed assets.

To assess economic security, first of all, it is necessary to create a system of indicators.

We assume that each object is described by a vector X:

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Here  $x_1$ - Indicators describing the object under study are economic security.

If we take into account quantitative indicators of economic security indicators, we can distinguish two main groups:

1) The system of non-valuable indicators is directly controlled by the enterprise under study and depends on external factors (market conditions, level of competition, personnel policy of enterprises, investment environment, etc.);

2) indicators can change depending on the decisions made and directly controlled by the object under study (for example: the volume of products produced, the level of wages of workers, expenses for the release of goods to the market, etc.) later, we will indicate such indicators, as well as parameters .

The profit function can be obtained as a function of the most basic of economic indicators:

$$P=D-P=f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

Here: D - income, P – cost part,  $x_1$  the number of influencing factors . Under what conditions:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \geq F$$

Here: F - is the constant of economic security for the object, the object has economic security, the higher it is, the greater the value of the function.

If:

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < F$$

For this object, there is no crisis or economic security.

If the economic security of an industrial enterprise is considered, then the main items of the expenditure and income part of the enterprise budget can be interpreted as follows: indicators or parameters of economic security. Of course, each of them can be a continuous and complex function of a large number of factors. "For example, an increase in the amount of debt compared to the company's equity can lead to financial losses. Working capital, indicators of this type reduce the value of the indicator of economic security to the corresponding, permanent component.

Expenditure types, such as social needs and labor costs, which have a significant disproportionate impact on economic security, also have a significant impact on economic poverty. The role of such expenses is considered special. On the one hand, the main criterion of the economic activity of enterprises is not the increase in the relative amount of income, profit, as well as spending on social needs. On the other hand, it is necessary to reduce costs if the influence of the social factor increases sharply when approaching here.

To sum up, the factor affecting economic security of industrial enterprises  $r_c$  , then the indicator of economic security of industrial enterprises is expressed as follows:

$$r_c = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{P_c + F_{kr}}{P_{kr}}}$$

Here:  $P_c$  – expenses for social needs,  $F_{kr}$  – Unforeseen expenses,  $P_{kr}$  - cost estimate. The impact coefficients of such costs will have a similar nature. These include professional development, health care costs (compensation and various types of insurance costs), and increasing approximation to actual value.

In all cases, the first assessment of the source and also the provision of an expert opinion necessary for the assessment of the company's activities. However, if in the first cases, if the restrictions do not raise questions, then it is necessary to determine the threshold values of the expert's opinion for the indicators listed below. This is because the level and development goals of each enterprise are different. In this regard, floor values may vary. To determine these threshold values, it is recommended to form a group of experts from among the employees of the enterprise (in addition, they should be highly qualified

specialists who understand the specific characteristics of the enterprise). Considers the following enterprises operating in a competitive market[16]:

- the share of employees who did not violate labor discipline;
- employee retention rate;
- share of the technological process covered by innovation;
- product quality;
- coefficient of labor automation; - the difference in the salary of the management apparatus and the main category of workers;
- level of development of trade activity;
- the shelf life of fixed assets.

Consider the possibility of using expert assessment methods to determine the level of threats to the economic security of the enterprise. The method of determining other values for determining the level of threats through expert assessments is more subjective than other methods. This subjectivity is the result of this group of experts engaged in the analysis of threats express their opinions about the past situation and its results, as well as the prospects for the development of the current situation.

In the most general form of this method, the company considers the most likely group of threats and how they can affect their operations. This allows each threat to be assigned a rating of how likely it is to occur. The analysis of the compliance of the amount of available resources with the tasks of ensuring economic security is evaluated according to its components. If the average is standardized, the amount of sources should be considered appropriate the value of tgr for each component exceeds unity. This shows that under the influence of macro and meso-level factors, the enterprise has the necessary resources for safe operation.

### **Conclusions**

As a solution to these problems related to the economic security of industrial enterprises, the mechanism of ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises is of particular importance. By introducing this mechanism to enterprises, it is possible to ensure the economic security of industrial enterprises.

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

- improving the system of protection of the territory of the enterprise and providing them with modern technical means;
- creation of a system of protection of enterprise property (fixed means, stock of goods, raw materials and materials, semi-finished products, finished products, etc.) and continuous improvement of it;
- improvement of security in the process of transportation of enterprise property based on modern requirements;
- improvement of information and scientific and technical security of enterprises;
- development and improvement of measures related to ensuring the safety of the enterprise's management and property owners;
- improvement of the system of rapid reporting of incidents related to theft and vandalism occurring at the enterprise to law enforcement bodies;
- introduction of the optimal mode of entry and exit to the enterprise;

- improvement of security related to competition;
- development of the system and methodology of economic security assessment and analysis of the enterprise and improvement of their promptness.

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