



## ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Abdullayev Bahodirjon

Andijan State Technical Institute

Master's student

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19755093>

**Abstract.** This article theoretically analyzes the features of ensuring economic security, the analysis of intellectual activity, and the directions of economic security. Furthermore, it provides a comprehensive overview of the directions for implementing protective measures.

**Keywords:** Economic security, firm, company, economic crisis, forecast, scientific and technical progress, macroeconomic category, intellectual property, information.

**Introduction to Economic Security.** **Economic security** is a complex of measures taken by a country, region, firm, or company to protect against the risk of an economic crisis. In developed countries, special services are established within large firms and companies to ensure economic security. These services perform tasks such as market research, forecasting supply and demand, and monitoring scientific and technical progress.

At the economic level, economic security is a **macroeconomic category** that characterizes the national economy of a specific country. It indicates the presence of risks within the market system—from which even national economies are not exempt—and the necessity of protection against them. Therefore, the theoretical study of economic security issues is one of the most pressing tasks today.

**Legal Foundations in Uzbekistan.** The reforms implemented in our Republic are closely linked to the entrepreneurial activities of all enterprises and organizations without exception. Previously, the concept of "economic security" was limited only to the protection of secrets. Now, with the emergence of entrepreneurial institutions, this concept is interpreted more broadly.

The constitutional foundations of entrepreneurship security policy include:

- The rule of law.
- Recognition of international legal norms.
- Guarantees for the freedom of economic activity.
- Equality and guarantees for all forms of ownership.
- Guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms, and their protection by the state.
- Judicial protection of rights and guarantees for obtaining qualified legal assistance.

The **Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan** serves as the primary legal basis for resolving legal problems related to entrepreneurship security. It is rightfully called the "Economic Constitution" for building a new legal democratic state.

### Intellectual Property as a Resource

Intellectual activity is one of the most important resources of the state and part of its scientific-technical potential, which ultimately determines the fate and results of economic reforms. Intellectual property is one of the main directions for ensuring economic security.

**Intellectual property includes:**



1. **Industrial Property:** Rights to inventions, trademarks, industrial designs, and appellations of origin of goods.

2. **Copyright:** Literary, musical, artistic, photographic, and audiovisual works, as well as integral circuits, computer programs, and database technologies.

In Uzbekistan, the **Intellectual Property Department under the Ministry of Justice** manages these processes. While patents have limited duration, trademarks can be protected indefinitely, provided their registration is renewed periodically.

### **Organizational Protection and Security Measures**

Organizational protection is the next direction of economic security. In market conditions, the stable operation of any firm is impossible without strong protection of its rights, property, and personnel from various internal and external threats.

The ultimate goal of any security measure is to protect employees, material and financial assets, and information resources from material and moral damage caused by accidental or deliberate actions. Protective measures should ensure:

- Prevention of threats.
- Identification of the direction and increasing level of danger.
- Detection of real actions harmful to entrepreneurship.
- Prevention of information leakage and unauthorized access.
- Elimination of the consequences of illegal information acquisition.

**Conclusion.** Security management involves the legal regulation of relations regarding all types of ownership. Improving the health protection system for personnel is a vital factor for the normal operation of any organization. Consequently, enterprise leaders must create the best possible working conditions for their employees.

The main directions of an organization's self-security activities include:

- Information-analytical research and security forecasting.
- Personnel security.
- Physical protection and preservation of material and financial assets.

Security of information resources.

### **References:**

- 1.Q. Kh. Abdurakhmonov et al. "Personnel Management" – Tashkent: "Sharq", 1998.
- 2.E. V. Maslov "Enterprise Personnel Management" (Study guide) – Moscow: "Novosibirsk", 1998.
- 3.Yu. G. Odegov, P. V. Zhuravlev "Personnel Management" (Textbook) – Moscow: 1997.
- 4.A. I. Turgenov "Professionalization and Personnel Policy" – Moscow: Moscow Psychological and Social Institute, Flinta, 1998.

