



2023: Special Issue "Problems and Prospects for the Development of Accounting, Economic Analysis and Audit Based on International Standards in the Conditions of Economy Digitalization"

THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF KASHKADARYA REGION AND THE METHODOLOGY OF ITS ASSESSMENT

Xurramov Azamat Fayzullayevich,

Professor of the department "Accounting and audit"
of the Karshi engineering-economics institute, DSc

Abstract

the article uses a comprehensive methodology based on the methodology of assessing the economic stability of the region, the level of production and sale of products, social security of the population, scientifically based criteria of demographic stability and their limiting values, the assessment of the level of economic security of the Kashkadarya region and its districts is given.

Keywords: economic security, region, competitiveness, integrated methodology, integrated indicators, expert assessment, limit value of the indicator, normal level, crisis level, halocat level, average value, district.

Introduction.

The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in our country provides for ensuring economic security in the national economy and its regions, developing and improving its mechanisms and tools.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev also emphasized and expressed the following opinions: "When the situation in the regions changes in a positive direction, when the budget is fully implemented, crime decreases, new jobs are created, and most importantly, when the standard of living of our people improves, we can positively assess the activities of local councils". The aggravation of the problems of inequality of digitalization, socialization, resource and infrastructure development between the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan threatens the territorial integrity of the country and its economic security. It is believed that this is due to the internal and external economic threats faced by the national economy and the economy of its regions.

Literature review.

Among foreign scientists who studied the scientific criteria and methodology of regional socio-economic development, one can note B.G. Klainer, G.A. Simon, G. Haken, W.B. Arthur, R. Myerson and others.

Russian scientists L.I. Abalkin, V.L. Beresnev, A.D. Burykin, O.B. Damaskin, D.K. Dyachkovsky, A.V. Kozlova, E.A. Kolesnichenko, M.Ya. Kornilov, V.V. Krivorotov, S.E. Lelyukhina, G.E. Lyagusheva, E.S. V.I. Orekhov, V.S. Pankov, V.S. K. Senchagov, A.I. Tatarkin, D.V. Tretyakov and others conducted research on this topic.

Scientific-theoretical and regional aspects of improving the assessment of the level of economic

security in the context of external and internal threats in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions were presented by Abulkosimov H.P., Rasulov T.S., Mamatov A.A., Kadyrov A.M., Nazarov Sh. H., Abdusalyamov M. O., Akhmedov T. M., Sadykov A. M., Ergashev R.X., Hamrayeva S. N., Ulmasov A., Vahobov A. V., Djuraev T. T., Tursunov B.O. there are other scientific studies in this area.

Based on the above studies, it is important to establish the conceptual and methodological foundations for assessing the level of economic security of the region based on the digitalization of the regional economy, conducting research and development work, and studying threats associated with the use of intellectual property and the internet.

Methodology.

The article uses dialectical, systemic, integral methodological and synergetic approaches, economic-logical, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, modeling of economic processes and systems, induction and deduction, comparison, generalization, grouping and tabular methods.

Results.

To determine the level of economic security of the region, a list of scientifically based criteria and indicators is needed to determine the threshold values that threaten economic security, and deviation from them serves as a signal of economic security.

To date, there is no universal system of indicators of economic security with a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators suitable for all regions. Generalization of the main list of indicators of economic security at the regional level requires the analysis of a large amount of information and monitoring.

The existing method of analyzing and assessing economic risk, studying the specific disadvantages and advantages of the region is called the integral method for assessing the risky economic situation of the region. A comprehensive methodology includes the following application and implementation steps:

1. Determining the strategic direction of the company.
2. Determination of the coefficient of economic security of the region, taking into account the specifics of the development and activities of the region and its grouping according to the list of directions.
3. Determine the weighting factor for the selected direction.
4. Formulation of the limiting criterion for the integral polynomial.
5. The significance coefficient for the exact multiplier is calculated.
6. Calculation of the integral coefficient for a random direction.
7. Calculation of the final value of the economic risk of the region.
8. Summing up and evaluating the result.

Using this methodology, we have identified the following quantitative group for further research in the Kashkadarya region: the economic development of the region; stage of product development and breeding; social support of the population; demographic populism.

A multiplicative system, formed to assess the level of economic risk in the Kashkadarya region, and the threshold value of the scale are determined. It is important to take into account the current state of the region, its geographical and political influence, development potential when determining the weighting factor in the strategic direction. In the region, the expert assessment identified the following vulnerabilities:

1. Economic development of the region 0.2
2. Product development and growth rate -0.15
3. Social security of the population - 0.25

4. Demographic diversity - 0.25.

In the district of Kashkadarya region, the integral multiplier of the level of economic risk was calculated and the value of the integral multiplier of the level of economic risk for the district was determined in accordance with Table 1. The dynamics of the integral multiplier of the level of economic risk for the period of 2021 is presented in the table below.

Table 1

The integral value of the multiplier of the level of the economy in the districts of Kashkadarya region, 2021.

№	Districts	The value of the integral indicator	The level of economic security of the region
1	Karshi city	0,76	At the pre-crisis level
2	Koson	1,00	At the normal level
3	Chirokchi	0,94	At the pre-crisis level
4	Shaxrisabz	0,93	At the pre-crisis level
5	Yakkabog	0,76	At the pre-crisis level
6	Guzor	0,95	At the pre-crisis level
7	Dehkonobod	0,80	At the pre-crisis level
8	Kitob	0,95	At the pre-crisis level
9	Karshi district	1,05	Highest level
10	Kamashi	0,80	At the pre-crisis level
11	Kasbi	0,86	At the pre-crisis level
12	Nishon	0,92	At the pre-crisis level
13	Mirishkor	0,46	At a catastrophic level
14	Muborak	0,96	At the pre-crisis level
	Kashkadarya region	0,87	At the pre-crisis level

According to the results of the assessment, Karshi district is higher, Koson district is higher, Mirishkor district is lower, and the rest of the districts are defined as pre-crisis. For the most objective assessment of the economic risk in the region, we propose to add several factors that were not identified in the analysis of the complex methodology. The resulting value of the integral factor takes the entire set of factors and cumulatively multiplies the situation.

To prevent and increase the level of economic risk in the region, it is necessary to determine the strategic direction and study each direction in detail based on its importance and available potential. Many demographic factors have a negative impact on the assessment results. This is due to the natural increase in the population and its decline due to migration. However, in dynamics, the indicator has an uptrend. In this direction, it is recommended to continue the policy of supporting the birth rate both in the country and in the region. Additional projects are not recommended, as this will require large financial investments and the region will have to optimize the expenditure part of the budget.

As for the efficiency of using the resource potential in the regions, the results are positive. When improving the efficiency of resource use, it is necessary to pay attention to the environmental situation. This requires constant monitoring by the authorities and, if necessary, the adoption of prompt measures.

Some areas of socio-economic policy in the districts give positive results, their implementation should be continued, but taking into account the strategic development plan. Drawing up such a plan,

taking into account possible risks and analyzing the main directions of activity, is a recommended step in the management of the study area. It is also recommended to approve a methodology for assessing the level of economic security by a group of indicators in order to promptly respond to the situation and timely assessment. In addition, the identification of several additional areas, such as the volume of external debt, allows a comprehensive assessment of the situation. This creates an effective system for monitoring and successful management.

Conclusions and suggestions

Using a comprehensive methodology, an assessment methodology has been developed based on the economic development of the region, the level of production and growth, social support for the population, scientifically based criteria indicators of demographic development and the boundary value of the region.

As a result of the assessment, in many regions the optimized value of the production and breeding multiplier is in the danger zone. To improve the current situation, it is important to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the region.

Pact in the field of innovation in the industry of the region. Instead of investing in long-term projects in this region, it is more expedient to attract financial resources and other financing for the economic consolidation of manufacturing enterprises operating in the regions.

A detailed analysis of the total cost of social protection of the population increases the belated stratification of the population in the region. This situation requires the regional authorities to develop drastic measures to improve the system of social protection of the region's population.

In order to prevent and increase the level of economic risk in the region, it is necessary to determine the strategic direction of the socio-economic development of each region and develop a program for the strategic development of each region, taking into account its significance and existing potential.

According to scientific criteria and boundary values of the region, it was determined that the Karshi region is high, the Koson region is normal, the Mirishkor region is catastrophic, and the rest of the regions are at the pre-crisis level.

References

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. Т. // Narodnoe slovo, December 23, 2017.
2. Берсенеv, В.Л. Ведущие центры исследования проблем экономической безопасности в России / В.Л. Берсенеv. // Экономика региона. - 2019. - Т. 15, вып. 1. - С. 29-42.
3. Квашницкий, В. Истоки эволюционной экономики / В. Квашницкий // Истоки: из опыта изучения экономики как структуры и процесса / [редакционная коллегия: Я.И. Кузьминов и др.]. - 2-е изд. - Москва: Изд. дом ВШЭ, 2007. – С.95.
4. Hurwicz, L. On informationally decentralized systems / L. Hurwicz. - Текст: непосредственный // Decision and Organization / R. Radner, C.B. McGuire (eds.). - Amsterdam and London: North-Holland, 1972. - P. 297-336.
5. Сенчагов, В.К. Экономическая безопасность России: Общий курс: учебник / под ред. В.К. Сенчагова. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. - Москва: БИНОМ. Лаборатория знаний, 2016. – С.28.
6. Третьяков Д.В. К вопросу об интегральной оценки экономической безопасности

- агропромышленного региона/ Д.В.Третьяков// Социально-экономические явления и процессы.-№11(033).-2011.-с.213-218
7. Abulkosimov Kh.P., Abulkosimov M.Kh. Economic security: Theory and practice Textbook.T. 2019 - В.455.
 8. Tursunov B.O. Economic security. Textbook.-Т.: "Innovative development publishing house", 2021.-В.15.
 9. Третьяков Д.В. К вопросу об интегральной оценки экономической безопасности агропромышленного региона/ Д.В.Третьяков// Социально-экономические явления и процессы.-№112011-с.119.
 10. Узоков, Н., Хушмурадов, О. Х., & Бабаева, Л. (2014). РОЛЬ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ И РАЗВИТИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ. In *ФЕНОМЕН РЫНОЧНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА: ОТ ИСТОКОВ ДО НАШИХ ДНЕЙ* (pp. 376-378).
 11. Oman, X., & Alisherovich, T. S. (2022). THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CLUSTERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 29, 202-206.
 12. Маматов, А. А., Жураев, Т. Т., Назарова, Ф. Х., Хуррамов, А. Ф., & Маматов, М. А. (2020). Развитие хлопково-текстильных кластеров в экономике Республики Узбекистан. *Экономика и предпринимательство*, (9), 419-423.
 13. Маматов, А. А., & Хуррамов, А. Ф. (2017). Иностраннные инвестиции как фактор экономического роста Республики Узбекистан. *Экономика и предпринимательство*, (10-2), 98-101.
 14. Samiyeva G. Dehqon xo'jaliklarini tadqiq etishning nazariy asoslari //Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar. – 2021. – №. 6. – С. 171-176.
 15. Samiyeva G. T. Concepts of Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion //International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development. – 2022. – Т. 4. – №. 3. – С. 122-126.
 16. Murodov, J. (2020). Мамлакатимизда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида олиб борилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислохатлар кўлами. *Архив научных исследований*, (29).
 17. Утанов Б., Маматкулов Б., Ахмедова М., Муродов Дж. и Абдикулова Д. (2021). Взаимосвязь взаимодействия сельскохозяйственного производства с объемом дехканского производства в Узбекистане. *Илкогретим Онлайн*, 20 (3).
 18. TUYGUNOVICH, A. A., OGLI, S. O. A., & QIZI, K. Z. K. Problems of Improving Stock Market Trading Mechanisms in Uzbekistan. *JournalNX*, 6(07), 330-334.
 19. Aliqulova, A. (2020). ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF SECURITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AT THE RSE "TASHKENT". *International Finance and Accounting*, 2020(1), 13.
 20. Аликулов, А. Т. (2019). Ўзбекистонда иқтисодий либераллаштириш ва унинг капитал оқимига таъсири. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (6), 54-58.
 21. Iskandarovich, R. R. (2022). QISHLOQ XO 'JALIGIDA AGROKLASTERLARINI BARPO ETISHNING XORIJ TAJRIBALARI. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 24, 390-394.
 22. Djalilov, R. H. (2021). The role of the cameral tax audit in the tax control of the republic of uzbekistan.
 23. ДЖАЛИЛОВ, Р. РОЛЬ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ НАЛОГОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ. *ECONOMICS*, (3), 42-46.

24. Рашидов, Р. И., & Муртазаев, Н. Р. (2020). DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. *ЖУРНАЛ АГРО ПРОЦЕССИНГ*, 2(7).
25. Turobov, S. A., & Faxriddinov, B. F. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF HOME-ENTREPRENEURSHIP-GUARANTEED AGRICULTURE STRATEGY. *International journal of trends in marketing management*, 9(1).
26. Туробов, Ш. А., & Фахриддинов, Б. Ф. Ў. (2021). УЎ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ ТАДБИРКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ–ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИ ГАРОВИ СИФАТИДА. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (4 (140)), 15-20.
27. Nakimovich, B. A. (2021). Prospects for the development of the fruit and vegetable products market. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(2), 1270-1278.
28. Бердиев, А. Х., Фармонов, Ж. Б., & Расулов, Х. К. (2020). Эффективность переработки маслосодержащего сырья: проблемы и пути их решения. *Вестник науки и образования*, (13-3 (91)), 6-12.
29. NORMAMATOVICH, K. O., EGAMBERDIYEVNA, A. K., & NAKIMOVICH, B. K. Creating a Favorable Environment for Attracting Foreign Investment and Strengthening Its Legal Framework. *JournalNX*, 6(05), 53-56.
30. Khakimovich, B. K. . (2022). Development of Private Capital Financial Statement Audit Methodology in Accordance with International Standards. *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*, 4, 299–303.
31. Azimova, N. (2019). RISING THE INCOME OF POPULATION–THE GUARANTY OF LIVING STANDARD. *International Finance and Accounting*, 2019(3), 7.
32. Алимханова, А. Н., & Мицель, А. А. (2019). Оценка эффективности предприятий на основе метода DEA. *Доклады Томского государственного университета систем управления и радиоэлектроники*, 22(2), 104-108.
33. Равшанов, А. Д., Хасанов, Ш. Х., & Алимханова, Н. А. (2018). Қишлоқ хўжалигини инвестицион-инновацион ривожлантириш
34. Жумаева, Г. Ж., Хасанова, Ю. М., & Рузиев, З. И. СВОБОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ЗОНЫ И ИХ РОЛЬ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА.
35. Жумаева, Г. Ж. (2020). ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО УЧЕТА И АНАЛИЗА. *Экономика и социум*, (3 (70)), 283-286.
36. Музаффарова, К. З., & Эгамбердиева, С. Р. (2022). ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТИДА ХОРИЖИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ ИШТИРОКИДАГИ КОРХОНАЛАРНИНГ РОЛИ. *Журнал Инновации в Экономике*, 5(1).
37. Эгамбердиева, С. Р. (2021). ИҚТИСОДИЙ ИСЛОҲОТЛАР ЖАРАЁНИДА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (4 (140)), 42-47.
38. Аминов, Ф. Б. (2022). РОЛЬ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В ИННОВАЦИОННОМ РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ. *Economics*, (1 (51)), 26-29.
39. Аминов Ф.Б. (2022). НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН. *Экономика и социум*, (10-1 (101)), 232-237.