

The Role of Economic Security in the Enterprise Management System

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Abstract-This article highlights the role of economic security in the enterprise management system. It also analyzes the role of economic security in the enterprise management system and highlights its role in ensuring economic security in the current modern economy. In addition, conclusions and recommendations for the development of the role of economic security in the enterprise management system are given.

Keywords: Economic security, market economy, management, economic security of enterprises, enterprise management, internal threats, external threats.

I. INTRODUCTION

Establishment and development of market relations in Russia are characterized by a number of specific features, of which the problem of economic security has come to the fore as one of the important problems of managing the sustainable development of an enterprise in modern conditions. Lingering elements of political and economic instability, imperfect legal framework, corruption, and illegal actions of organized criminal groups in various spheres of the economy - all these factors are objective prerequisites for studying the issues of enterprise management on the basis of improving its economic security system [1]. Market development and, as a consequence, tough, often unfair competition, further exacerbate the situation. Increased dynamism the functioning of the Russian economy requires enterprises to be flexible and adapt to a constantly changing external environment, including in the field security. The presence of numerous risk factors that complicate the adoption of correct management decisions necessitates the development of scientifically based methods of system management. Economic security, including practical methods for assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise. Under the management of economic security we mean organized actions that ensure the consistency of the functioning of all services, departments and employees in order to eliminate various threats to the company's activities. By its essence, management of economic security is an intermittent process of maintaining a given degree of protection. In terms of content, safety management is the timely, strict and accurate implementation of planned measures developed in case of certain critical situations. The need to plan activities to ensure economic security is beyond doubt, since the economic security service should always be ready for the emergence critical (crisis) situations manifested as a result of a clash of interests between business and the criminal world [2].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A significant contribution to the development of problems of managing the economic security of an enterprise was made by Yu.M., Baturin, K.Kh. Ippolitov, SV. Lykshin, B.Z. Milner, E.A. Oleinikov, A.A. Petrov, N.M. Keizerov, M.S. Sheikin and V.I. Yarochkin, B.V. Kiselev, N.G. Tsvetkov and others. However, in most of the works of these authors, theoretical issues of economic security are considered only at the national and regional levels. Special literature on the economic security of business entities, practically absent. As a result, specific concepts, conceptual approaches and methods for assessing the level of management of the economic security of companies have not been sufficiently developed. Many issues of ensuring the economic security of an enterprise are controversial and have not been formed in independent scientific direction. It is required to develop scientifically grounded methods of enterprise management on the basis of improving the system of economic security of the enterprise. The need for SEB is determined by the following reasons [3].

Issue of statistics of competition of small business and private entrepreneurs assessment methods were studied by Odilov R.[5], the empirical research on causal relationship between export and foreign investments in the economy of Uzbekistan based on granger test were made by Mustafakulov, S. I.[6], econometric model of production capacity usage of textile enterprises in Uzbekistan were researched by Tursunov B.O. [7, 8,11], Modernization and intensification of agriculture in the republic of Uzbekistan were investigated by Yuldashev, N. K., Nabokov, V. I., Nekrasov, K. V. [9,10], evaluation of textile and clothing industry clustering capabilities in Uzbekistan were made by scientists as well as Ergashxodjaeva, S. J., Kyvyakin [7], Regional features of industrial production dynamics in the research of textile enterprises financial security in Uzbekistan were studied by Zaova E.V.[12] and et.al.

Law enforcement agencies ensure the safety of citizens, society and the state, are engaged in the prevention and suppression of crimes and the criminal prosecution of violators of the law. But violations of the law do not exhaust the list of reasons why safety of economic agents. Let's call at least the violation of business ethics by employees of the enterprise, as well as partner organizations. The consequences of these violations are often severe.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The head of the enterprise, determining the nature of the ESS, must proceed from the specifics of the scope and scale of the enterprise, the objects to be protected, take into account the possibilities of material, technical and financial support of measures for economic safety. All divisions are fully created only by the largest economic entities. Small businesses are limited to internal economic security groups consisting of security guards and personnel involved in setting up and repairing technical protection equipment. In some cases, it is not necessary to create an SEB at an enterprise. In this case, technical means can be used to protect against criminal competition. The main personnel of the enterprise are assigned the corresponding additional functions. It is advisable to involve specialized consulting firms in the design of a protection system based mainly on technical means [4].

At the same time, in the case of an appeal by the management of an enterprise on economic security issues to non-governmental organizations specializing in the field of search, security, provision of technical means of protection, the following should be borne in mind. Cooperation with such organizations requires large financial costs; access to information of the enterprise is sometimes highly confidential, which can lead to its leakage.

Principles of SEB activity [5]:

- legality, observance of human and civil rights and freedoms (including the collection of information regarding an employee, a candidate for work with his written consent; respect for personal, family secrets; creation and use of automated information systems in compliance with requirements of legislative acts regarding personal data);
- priority of preventive measures;
- professionalism (using our own specialists or seeking help from specialized public or private organizations);
- interaction with state law enforcement
- bodies and SEB of other firms;
- a systematic approach that involves taking into account all factors,
- affecting the safety of the enterprise, full coverage of all objects with protective measures in accordance with their significance, the use of not only security measures and administrative methods, but also economic levers and incentives, circular information, and other
- methods of exposure;
- use of available foreign tools and systems
- economic security;
- activity ahead of the existing
- by encroachments, the search for new ways and possibilities of protection;
- combination of one-man management and collegiality in management:
- accountability and controllability personally to the head of the enterprise, since he knows in detail the priorities in management, has the ability to quickly make decisions and effectively implement them;
- a combination of vowel and unspoken forms of activity, since
- the use of covert forms of activity by competing enterprises, industrial espionage services, and organized crime necessitates similar forms of counteraction;
- rational use of forces and means;
- planned basis of activity;
- advanced training of employees in the field of economic security in relation to the conditions of a particular enterprise.

The purpose of the creation and operation of the SEB is to provide an enterprise with conditions of protection from criminal competition. SEB are designed to protect enterprises from the use of methods of criminal competition and other activities that are detrimental to them [6].

Due to violation of the law or business ethics. Unfortunately, some SEB are created by criminal organized structures in order to gain legal access to weapons, to cover their illegal activities. Thus, the main part of the services allowed for the purpose of investigation refers to the stage of localizing the consequences of damage caused by criminal competition, actions based on facts. Only two types of services - market research, collection of information for negotiations and clarification personal data - focused on the prevention of possible damage.

The main tasks of the SEB on the standard:

- recognition of threats to its economic security;
- prevention of possible damage from criminal competition;
- minimizing the consequences of specific facts of criminal competition.
- The most important areas of activity of the Security Council;
- ensuring the physical safety of managers and employees of the enterprise;
- protection of the team from the penetration of persons with criminal the past, from the destruction of a favorable psychological climate;
- exclusion of unauthorized access to information, constituting a commercial secret;
- ensuring the safety of material assets and financial assets of the enterprise;
- prevention of possible damage to the company's nmij;
- creation of conditions conducive to maintaining control over the case by the management of the enterprise;
- counteraction to possible attempts by competitors to obtain appropriate control levers,

Subdivisions of the SEB carry out security, information-analytical, organizational, educational, directive, control functions.

Security functions include:

- physical security of management and employees (but at the place of work and residence, on the routes of movement);
- creating and maintaining safe storage conditions and use of material assets and financial resources;
- Implementation of the pass-through regime;
- To participate in ensuring the secrecy of the work carried out;

Localization of negative consequences of information leakage, other emergency incidents.

Information and analysis functions include:

- collection and systematization of information characterizing the level of security of the enterprise;
- identification of possible subjects of encroachment on the security of the enterprise, channels of information leakage, prerequisites for emergencies;

Organizational functions mean:

- organization of the secrecy of the work carried out;
- improving the organizational structure of the enterprise, taking into account the requirements of the economic security of production, commercial and other activities;
- planning of work to prevent and counteract encroachments on the security of the enterprise, the distribution of forces and means used to protect the business;
- coordination and interaction with other private security forces, law enforcement agencies;
- organization of work in emergency situations when there is a threat to the economic security of the enterprise [7].

Educational functions are:

- informing employees about the revealed facts of encroachment on the security of the enterprise, the results of the investigation;
- propaganda of the culture of handling information constituting a commercial secret;
- training employees in methods of using protective equipment;
- training of employees in terms of economic business security;

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The main task of the security service to ensure the regime and protection is the organization and implementation of measures to ensure the safety of activities and the protection of information by all possible methods and means under specific conditions.

In order to ensure reliable protection of material assets, confidential documents and information containing commercial information, as well as to timely prevent attempts of unauthorized access to them, a certain mode of activity is established, the observance of which is mandatory for all employees, visitors and customers.

The managers and employees of the company, providing and exercising the regime and security, are guided in their activities by the relevant legislation, regulations and these recommendations.

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