

Methodology for Assessment Evaluation Small Business Enterprises Economic Security

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Abstract. In this paper has been proposed for methodology for assessment evaluation small business enterprises and approbation for textile enterprises.

Keywords: Small business, economic security, integrated indicators, equity, level.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of increasing globalization and competition in the world, the issues of ensuring the economic security of economic entities, including small businesses, are becoming increasingly important. Small business activities, changes in the industry are causing the level of security to decrease as a result of increasing economic risk. Especially, various levels of economic fluctuations, emergency and crisis situations pose a greater threat to the stability of small business entities. According to the American Bankruptcy Institute, 60% of small retail businesses in the world go bankrupt annually, 25% due to poor financial management, 11% due to failure, and 15% due to unexpected competition. Therefore, ensuring economic security in small business entities is considered as the most important issue today. [1]

Many scientific studies are being conducted by the world's leading research centers and institutions to ensure economic security in business entities. Factors ensuring the stability of small business entities specializing in light industry and identifying systems that threaten economic security, effective use of technical-technological, labor relations potential, structural deformation of the economy, innovative activity of enterprises, property stratification in society, financial stability, etc. scientific research areas such as impact assessment are among them.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the field of small business, about the specific features of its security in the economic system, scientists L.I. Abalkin [2], G.S. Seyalova [3], M.A. Azarskaya [4], T.E. Kochergina [5], O.A. Ryazanovalar, I.G. Borog [6], A.S. Mikulenkov [7], Z. Chikanovsky [8] conducted scientific research.

The characteristics of the factors affecting the economic security of small business entities in our country and the provision of economic security of small business entities are among the scientists H.P. Abulkasimov [9], Ya.E. Aliev [10], S. Khasanov [11], B.O. Tursunov [12], I.S. Khotamov [13], M.K. Scientists researched.

In the above-mentioned scientific works, the theoretical foundations of various aspects of economic security in enterprises have been researched. However, based on the characteristics of the industry and sectors, it can be considered that the theoretical and methodological foundations of economic security affecting the activity of a small production enterprise and the issues of its improvement have not been sufficiently studied.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It can be seen from the dynamics that during the activities of "Khojaabad Grand Textile" LLC in 2021-2023, the dynamics of changes in financial, personnel, production and sales volumes are high, but although the indicator indicators of the technical and technological factor have recorded growth, the dynamics of these other factors are relatively low. is recording the indicator. It can be noted that the main reason for this is the low rate of equipment renewal, which leads to a decrease in competitiveness. As a final result of this, it can be considered that it affects the ability to maintain the maximum level of economic security of the enterprise. But there is also a possibility to ensure the economic security of the enterprise in the medium term due to timely measures or minimizing the impact of the external environment on the enterprise. The best strategic measure has the potential to further increase development and ensure full economic security by diversifying the enterprise.

We continue the calculation using the indicators of "Imron textile group" LLC (Table 1).

Table 1: Average integrated indicators of the level of economic security of "Imron textile group" LLC in 2021-2023

Indicators	2021	2022	2023	Average
Financial ratio	2,08	2,95	3,12	2,95
Coefficient of long-term financial independence	2,01	2,25	2,49	2,25
Personal capital ratio	1,16	1,42	1,65	1,42
Coefficient of provision of own working capital	1,78	1,92	2,02	1,92
Current ratio coefficient	1,6	1,9	1,9	1,9
Absolute liquidity ratio	1,5	1,8	1,11	1,8
The level of utilization of work time	1,55	1,62	1,73	1,62
Average annual salary, in soums	1,75	1,89	2,01	1,89
Profit from sales according to the ratio of labor costs	2,82	3,12	3,22	3,12
Labor costs relative to Cof profit	0,95	1,02	1,08	1,02
Share of wages in expenses, %	0,92	0,96	1,09	0,96
The average annual production of one employee is in thousand soums,	1,33	1,42	1,56	1,42
Fixed asset renewal ratio	4,02	4,28	4,45	4,28
Utilization rate	3,76	3,98	4,01	3,98
The main capital is in soums	3,08	3,15	3,26	3,15
Current assets turnover ratio	2,02	2,15	2,12	2,12
Production profitability	4,96	4,02	4,14	4,02
Sales revenue	3,85	3,97	4,02	3,97
Return on equity on net profit	2,52	2,58	2,42	2,42

Based on the indicators of the "Imron textile group" LLC enterprise, we determine the dynamics of the economic security level indicator indicators (table. 1).

It can be seen from the change of indicators of the level of economic security of "Imron textile group" LLC in 2021-2023 that the lowest indicator corresponds to the personnel factor among the four factors. However, the highest indicator of Imron textile group LLC shows the production and sales process, and it can be seen that the financial stability also has a high trend.

It is inappropriate to conclude that the employees have a negative impact on the level of economic security of the enterprise, mainly because the time spent on production by the employees of the enterprise has been significantly affected, and in some cases there is also a lack of value, and the main reason for this is that the location of the enterprise is a little far from the urban area and the massif is new. it can be noted that the population is a little less compared to other massifs.

At the next stage, we will determine the threshold values of the level of economic security of "Imron textile group" LLC according to the average values of the indicators given in table 3.2 and the coefficient of the level of economic security (table 2).

Table -2: Threshold values of the level of economic security of "Imron textile group" LLC

№	Rate	Threshold values				
		High level is positive	The high level is stable	Positive level	Low level	Low level
1	Financial	12				
2	Personnel	10				
3	Technical-technological	11				
4	Production and sales	12				
5	Integrated level of economic security	45				

The coefficient of economic security level of this "Imron textile group" enterprise is 45, and the enterprise is a High level positive in the blue column.

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of the analysis, the economic security level coefficient of "Khojaabad Grand Textile" LLC was 43 "Highly positive", the economic security level coefficient of "Imron textile group" enterprise was 45 "Highly positive" and "Bohodir Log'on Textile" LLC the coefficient determined by the average index values makes the level of economic security of the enterprise "High level stable". In the current conditions, achieving financial stability as a criterion of the economic security of the enterprise is urgent, and it depends on the growing competition and shortcomings in making management decisions, price growth, and the dynamics of demand changes. Such conditions require the use of modern risk assessment tools and the development of integrated indicators of financial security of enterprises.

According to the level of liquidity of enterprises specialized in light industry, it is methodologically based on the division of the level of economic security into "Safe", "High", "Above average", "Average" and "Crisis" levels from a regional point of view, according to which, according to the calculation of efficiency indicators of light industrial enterprises in Namangan region " Safe", Andijan province was found to be at the "High" level, and Fergana region was at the "Above average" level.

The level of achieving the goal in terms of economic stability should be used as a criterion for ensuring economic security mechanisms in small business entities. If the set goals are not achieved, the economic security of business systems is considered not ensured.

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