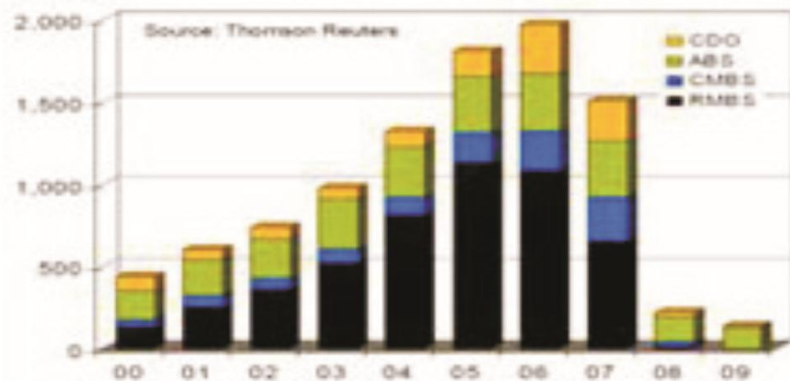


SJBIR

ISSN (online) : 2319-1422

**SAARJ Journal on Banking &
Insurance Research
(SJBIR)**



Published by
South Asian Academic Research Journals
A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. Priti Pandey

Impact Factor : SJIF 2021 = 7.58

Frequency : Bi-Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

Start Year : 2012

Indexed/ Abstracted : Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF 2020 - 7.126), Google Scholar, CNKI Scholar, EBSCO Discovery, Summon(ProQuest), ISC IRAN, Primo and Primo Central, I2OR, ESJI, Indian Science, IJIF, ISRA-JIF and Global Impact Factor (2015 - 0.578)

E-mail id: saarjournal@gmail.com

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SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.	DOI NUMBER
1.	THE IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON THE REDUCTION OF TAX BURDEN ON BUSINESS ENTITIES Abdullaev Altinbek Yangibayevich, Gadaev Rustam Rajabovich, Gaborov Otabek Murtoz ogli	1-8	10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00002.9
2.	THE UNIQUENESS OF THE ART OF MUSIC AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN LIFE Romanova Sanobar Yerejepobna	9-11	10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00001.7
3.	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN Abdurashidova Marina Sagatovna	12-16	10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00003.0
4.	METHODOLOGY FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS Abdullaev Altinbek Yangibayevich, Abdullaeva Guzal Altinbekovna	17-32	10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00004.2

THE IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON THE REDUCTION OF TAX BURDEN ON BUSINESS ENTITIES

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DOI: 10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00002.9

ABSTRACT

It is necessary to study methods of reducing the tax burden on business entities through the application of innovative technologies in the Tax field. The purpose of the article is to improve taxation of the activities of business entities on the basis of methods of reducing the tax burden on business entities. In solving this problem, The Theory of probability, mathematical statistics and econometrics are used. As a result of the analytical and forecasting calculations carried out in accordance with the legislation determined as a result of the research, the factual and reliable calculations of the future values of the affected factor indicators are carried out. The practice of using multi-factor correlation and regression analysis methods in forecasting the tax burden on business entities is shown to the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy is affected by economic growth and the degree of tax burden on them is dependent.

KEYWORDS: *Innovative Technology, Business Entities, Tax Burden, Value Added Tax, Profit Tax, Regression Equation*

INTRODUCTION

The role of entrepreneurship in the diversification of the economy of the countries of the world is increasing day by day at a high level. In recent years, 70.0% of the economically active population in Japan, 80.0% in China, 50.0% in the US are employed in small business and private entrepreneurship, almost 52.0% of gross domestic product in the US, 67.0% in Japan, 97.6% of business entities operating in the US, 99.2% in Japan, 99.3% in Germany. It is worth noting that the impact of taxation on the increase in the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the indicators of economic growth is at a high level, and it is possible to regulate or purposefully promote their activities by the state through tax instruments. In particular, the tax burden on business entities in relation to commercial profits in the US reached 46,3%, in the EU countries an average of 42,0%, in India 62,8%, in China 63,7%, in Brazil 68,3%.

In recent years, the issue of reforming the tax sphere, broad introduction of market relations in the field, strengthening the legal base of relations between business entities, development of activity of business entities, sharply increasing their share in economic growth indicators has been defined as a priority strategic policy in our country. As a result of deep institutional reforms in the field, the improvement of legislation and the formation of a reliable guarantee system aimed at stimulating the activities of business entities were achieved. As a result of economic reforms, the share of entrepreneurship was reached at 56.7 per cent, 31.7 per cent in industry, 98.4 per cent in agriculture, 77 per cent in employment.

The implementation of systemic measures to develop the activities of business entities is raising this sphere to a new level of content. This creates the need to formulate and improve the impact of taxation relations in line with this level. The introduction of effective taxation in relation to business entities in achieving quantitative and qualitative indicators of economic growth is one of the pressing issues, economic growth in many respects is directly intertwined with the policy pursued consistently and aimed at reducing the tax burden in the economy.

However, the lack of a long-term strategy for the development of the sector on the basis of reducing the level of tax burden in the tax sphere is considered one of the pressing problems that still remains in our country, hindering the effective use of existing resource types, wide attraction of investments in the industry, high income generation of entrepreneurs and increasing This condition requires conducting research on the development of business activities in our country, sharply increasing their share in the indicators of economic growth in order to reduce the level of tax burden in the tax sphere.

VIEW OF LITERATION

The general theoretical and practical issues of taxation of the activities of business entities and the tax burden they incur S. Bryu, E. Balatsky, A. Laffer, N. Mengyu, U. Petti, D. Rikardo, A. Smith, P. It is reflected in the scientific works of Samuelson and others. Also V. Belostotskaya, E. Kirova, V. Titov, D. Chernik, T. In the scientific research of Yutkina, the problems associated with the mechanism of taxation of the activities of business entities and the extent of their impact on the level of tax burden on financial and economic activities, the determination of tax burden, methods of evaluation were raised.

Scientists from Uzbekistan economist N. Ashurova, A. Zhuraev, T. Malikov, A. Pardaev, U. Radjapov, B. Tashmurodova, Q. YAhyoev, N. In the scientific research of Haydarov and others, the issues of tax burden and taxation are also summarized. The mechanism of taxation of business entities operating in different sectors of the economy and some issues of determination, evaluation and optimization of the tax burden in their activities I. Niyazmetov, SH. Turraev, SH. Toshmatov, O. In the scientific work of Gaibullaev, the factors affecting the tax burden, in particular, the issues of effective organization of tax administration A. Malikov, directions of improvement of tax benefits O. It was studied in the scientific research of Yuldashev. Also N. In Ashurova's research, the issues of taxation of the activities of small businesses have been studied, A. Botrov to improve the practice of taxation of small businesses, J. Ormonov-investigated the prospects of effective use of tax incentive function in the development of small scale business. Detailed analysis of each of these scientific works within the framework of a single monograph is not possible.

To base practical recommendations on improving their effectiveness by assessing the impact of taxation procedures on the economic activities of business entities, to develop tax management

measures to optimize the rates of single tax payment and reduce the tax burden on business entities, it is important to carry out scientific research aimed at improving the effectiveness of tax incentives, as well as improving the procedure for the implementation of additional norms for optimizing the scope of their impact on economic activity.

In spite of the research work carried out and the scientific and theoretical research carried out, the issues dedicated to the systematic and systematic research of taxation of the activities of business entities, in particular, the further sustainable provision of economic growth indicators achieved by improving the taxation of their activities, the reduction of the tax burden on the business entities of innovative

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further promote the development of private entrepreneurship, small business "dated 9 April 1987 and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at further the reliable protection of private property, business entities, elimination of obstacles to their rapid development "dated 20 August, let us consider in the following methodology that the methods of grouping, comparative and economic analysis, comparison and economic-mathematical modeling and forecasting, carried out on the basis of additional standards on the basis of justification of practical recommendations for increasing their effectiveness, optimization of the sphere of influence on their economic activities by assessing the scope of the impact of taxation procedures on the

In ensuring economic growth in the economy of the country, the tax burden on the subjects of entrepreneurship and the situation of the factors affecting it play an important role. For any enterprise in which it operates, the scope of the impact of the taxation system applied to it is important and can limit or purposefully stimulate its activities through taxes directly affecting the financial and economic activities of those entities involved in economic processes. This situation is also evident from the results of a number of monographic studies carried out in the tax sphere today.

From this point of view, one of the pressing problems today is the improvement of taxation of the activities of business entities, the issue of determining the optimal variant of the level of tax burden they undertake, and the determination of the optimal tax burden and its practically non-payment are equally in favor of both the state and the taxpayer. Because if the optimal level of tax burden stimulates the financial and economic activities of business entities, it will ensure a permanent deduction for the state budget. Therefore, the taxation procedure applied in practice in relation to the business entities operating in Uzbekistan today has a direct impact on their activities and plays an important role in making appropriate decisions in relation to the next financial year. In particular, it is possible to achieve an increase in the level of general economic activity of business entities operating through the instruments of tax policy pursued by the state.

Within the factors that determine the economic activity of enterprises (the size of the debts and debts of the enterprise, the production potential, the volume and speed of production of products (work, services), investment potential, the qualification and number of employees of the enterprise), taxes and fees paid by them are also important. It is precisely those factors that determine and influence economic potential that influence the state directly through the instruments of the taxation mechanism, achieve an increase or, conversely, a restriction of these

indicators, and by increasing the level of economic activity of small enterprises, increase in tax revenues, which are the main revenues of the budget in the future.

Determining the optimal variant of the level of tax burden on enterprises is a somewhat complex process, and the percentage analysis carried out may not always express the expected result or the real situation. In our opinion, before carrying out the tax burden level analysis, it is worthwhile to research omillarni, which affects its level, according to degna.

ESTIMATIONS RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

To date, the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy also directly depends on the level of tax burden they bear. The tax burden on business entities is directly related to the interaction of internal and external factors. The composition of the group of factors includes the tax rate; the real cost volume of the tax paid by business entities; the number of business entities.

It should be noted that there is a need to develop methodological approaches that will allow businesses to identify trends in factors affecting the tax burden on them. One of these methods is the correlation and regression analysis method. Forecasting tax burden levels involves the following steps: 1) selecting a set of masculine and masculine variables; 2) retrospectiv collecting data and preparing them for use; 3) establishing mathematical relationships between primary processing and forms of communication.; 4) to substantiate the prospective values of erkli variables (factors); 5) to realize models on personal computers; 6) to develop specific recommendations for the use of results through their economic analysis (Abdullaev A.Y., 2020).

As a result of the implementation of these steps, it is important to choose erkli omillarni and set their specific values for the tax burden level. In this regard, it is necessary to determine in detail the conditional value of the tax burden level for the correct selection of omillarni, which significantly affects the forecast indicators.

Preliminary data on forecasting the tax burden on business entities are obtained from the annual tax reports of the Tax Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The mathematical relationship between each factor character and the predicted indicatoradorlik is assessed in accordance with the established models.

The tax burden on business entities is very similar to each other according to the available results. This dictates the differentiated concessions to forecast the tax burden on them and other indicators associated with it. The composition of taxes in the annual tax reports of the Tax Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan is formed from Value Added Tax, Excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, land tax, water tax and other types of taxes.

In order to develop scientific forecasts for the future period using economic and mathematical methods in determining the degree of correlation between variables in the regression equation, the share of the tax burden on the income tax burden on enterprises in order to determine the selected set of factors of growth curvature $X = \{ x_1, x_2, \dots, 2022-2026 \text{ years of variation in variables under the influence of } x_n \}$ was carried out by the following multi-factor regression analysis. Bonde: $\{ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \}$ - selected group of factors-servile variables-tax rate; – real cost volume of the tax; – the number of small business entities; t – Time (trend) factor, Year; R – multiplicity regression coefficient, Phisob, calculation of the Criterion F_{jadv} – Fisher and table value-regression error. Given the Fisher criterion and the specific values of the correlation coefficients,

both masculine and masculine variables are selected. According to the Fisher criterion, insignificant factors are excluded from the equation by selecting the necessary factors. In the implementation of the unit-root test, "Augmented Dickey-Fuller" test is used to determine the trends of interrelation between factors that affect the dynamics of the share of the tax burden on enterprises in the ISE, the selected factors that are not expressed in percentage terms are brought to the same size – logarithm view. It should be noted that the values of the factors "r-value" in the bond are within the established norm. The database in the Regression analysis was carried out using the "smallest squares" and Gaussian methods of the current calculations, taking into account the "time-series" League. The resulting value-added equation for the tax burden on the tax liability of the tax type is derived from variables x_1 and x_3 , $t = 2$ (probability assessment criterion $P = 0,987$); the regression equation for the tax burden on the liability of the excise tax type is derived from variables x_1 and x_4 , $T = 2$ (probability assessment criterion $P = 0,982$); the regression equation for the tax burden on the asset under the tax type of profit is derived from variables x_1 and x_4 , $t = 2$ (probability assessment criterion $P = 0,984$); the regression equation for the tax burden on the asset under the tax type is derived from variables x_1 and x_4 , $t = 2$ (probability assessment criterion $P = 0,983$); $t = 2$ (probability of the variables, $T = 2$ (probability assessment criterion $P = 0,986$) will consist of probability assessment criteria and H.k. (Abdullaev A.Y., 2020).

As a result of the calculations, at the last stage of iteration in the value of $t = 2$, the following seemingly regression equations were generated for the tax burden on the business entities through the realization of algorithms:

1) Value Added Tax for type

$$y = -29,93 - 0,91x_1 + 5,01\log(x_2) + 12,61 \log(x_3) \quad (1)$$

2) for excise tax type

$$y = 41,06 - 0,89 x_1 + 4,92 \log(x_2) + 11,87 \log(x_3) \quad (2)$$

3) for the type of profit tax

$$y = 30,69 - 0,86 x_1 + 4,27 \log(x_2) + 11,01 \log(x_3) \quad (3)$$

4) for the type of income tax

$$y = -57,03 - 0,83 x_1 + 3,91 \log(x_2) + 10,67 \log(x_3) \quad (4)$$

5) for the type of property tax

$$y = -11,98 - 0,78 x_1 + 3,59 \log(x_2) + 10,13 \log(x_3) \quad (5)$$

6) land tax for type of tax

$$y = 21,39 - 0,74 x_1 + 3,18 \log(x_2) + 9,91 \log(x_3) \quad (6)$$

here: y -types of taxes charged by business entities (value added tax, excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, land tax, etc.)the share of the tax burden on the tax payer(s), In percent; x_1 – tax rate, in percent; $\log(x_2)$ – the real cost volume of the tax paid by business entities, in percent; $\log(x_3)$ – the number of business entities, in percent.

All of the male factors in these regression equations have a strong influence on the degree of tax burden on business entities, it turned out that the coefficients of multi-factor correlation for cattle

of the bunda breed are equal to $R_1 = 0,957$; $R_2 = 0,960$; $R_3 = 0,966$; $R_4 = 0,963$; $R_5 = 0,959$; $R_6 = 0,961$. According to this data, ($x_1 - x_3$) the effect of factors on the level of tax burden on business entities was 95% for other types of taxes. The effect of these factors on the resultant indicators is assessed by correlation coefficients, while standard error is determined to be much lower

In the generated regression equations, it was found that the real cost volume of tax paid by business entities and the number of business entities had a strong impact. It is permissible to admit that the average annual milk yield is significant in the forecast indicators ($x_1 - x_3$) factors.

As a result of the calculations, it was determined that the probability of factors affecting the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the GDP is close to zero (for example, it represents the possibility of an insignificant factor in cases less than 100 cases). And this makes it possible to reliably predict the change in the perspective of the factors-indicators included in the group of factors that affect the growth of the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the GDP, confirming that through the study the selected factual regression equation is appropriate.

From the generated models it can be seen that in conditions where other factors do not change, the added value is a factor affecting the change in the share of the tax type in the GDP – the reduction of the tax rate to an average of 1,0 percent, which leads to an increase in the share of business entities in the The remaining two factors-the size of the tax paid by the business entities and the number of subjects-are interconnected at the right level. According to current estimates, the increase in the volume of taxes and the number of subjects has been proven to lead to an increase in the share of business entities in the GDP.

It is possible to analyze the economic interdependence of masculine and masculine variables in an analog (analogous) way the regression equations drawn up by types of taxation on the tax burden on the business entities.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPOSITION OF TAXES IN UZBEKISTAN

Types of taxes	x_1	x_2	x_3
Value Added Tax	-0,91	5,01	12,61
Excise tax	-0,89	4,92	11,87
Profit tax	-0,86	4,27	11,01
Income tax	0,83	3,91	10,67
Property tax	-0,78	3,59	10,13
Land tax	-0,74	3,18	9,91

It should be noted that the data collected for the current accounting period will only give an opportunity to predict the productivity of cattle of some breeds for a short-term period. In order to predict the productivity of cattle for a long-term period, retrievals for 15-20 years are required. However, the instability of masculine variables in terms of years and taxes for the reporting period will be much more difficult in extrapolating future laws. At the same time, errors that occur in the forecast results can be significant.

It is important to note that from the equations of correlation and regression analysis, other methods of mathematical modeling are desirable to use together to predict the productivity of cattle for a short and medium term period.

As a result of the analytical and forecasting calculations carried out based on the legislation determined as a result of our analysis, the factual and reliable calculations of the future values of the influencing factor indicators are carried out, and the dynamics of changes in the number of business entities in Uzbekistan will be clear. The practice of using multi-factor correlation and regression analysis methods in forecasting the tax burden on the business entities shows that the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy is closely related to the level of tax burden they bear.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the econometric analysis, the reduction of the tax rate to 1 percentage point in the event that other factors on Value Added Tax are unchanged, led to an increase in the share of business entities in Yaim by 0,91 percent, was based on the econometric model. At the same time, in the tax sphere of the country, the reduction of excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, as well as the tax rate on land tax by 1 percent was determined as a result of the implementation of the econometric analysisillarni, which led to an increase in the share of business entities in YAIMda to 0,74-0,89

It is desirable to introduce into the tax practice the provision of a tax deduction in the form of a reduction in the tax rate paid by business entities operating in various sectors of the economy.

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THE UNIQUENESS OF THE ART OF MUSIC AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN LIFE

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DOI: 10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00001.7

ABSTRACT

Music often reflects the human mood in itself Against this background, for example, the one who drives the steering wheel is the best music, it is electronic music, and the women of recommend that scientists listen to classical music, after all, exactly such music serves to educate the future musical tastes of the child who will come into the world. They also say that music has a greater impact on the health and organism of creative individuals, often they are either inspired by music, or the music makes them bored on the contrary. Music as a background is often not felt to us. In shopping centers, restaurants, clothing stores, it is really very profitable, because it creates its own atmosphere. Often, depending on the type of music, we can determine the prestige of the institution. In this article, thoughts and comments are made about the peculiarities of the art of music and its importance in human life.

KEYWORDS: *Art Of Music, Human Life, Psychology, Education, Ability To Creativity, Thinking, Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Music as a way of life. In the present life, everyone wants to have their own way of life. This life is reflected in thinking and imagination, and not in the opposite clothes or accessories. Each of us has within us a creator who sincerely wants to create something beautiful, an environment, a life, and these intentions come to exactly because of the music that pleases us. How does this work? Human life is divided into two parts: the surrounding life and the peculiar world in the human soul. Each of us thinks, imagines, and dreams, and music that develops with humanity, our minds and, includes positivity, playfulness, rudeness, or orientation towards the side where we get aggressive situations. For centuries, depending on what kind of music they liked, it was also possible to determine the character of a person. Previously, it was possible to understand musical styles, as well as play Foreign and national compositions, to determine the environment in which a person lives. Now, based on what kind of music a person prefers, it is possible to determine the circle of his conversation, his way of life and interests, clearly delineating people.

Healing properties of music not only remove a person from a depressed state, but also get rid of physical pain. Self-treatment is more important than any medication, and each of us hopes for exactly it in difficult cases. Music that raises the mood encourages a person to live, rejoice and believe in good. He absorbs light into the world, and listening to it is considered a hobby of half of the people living on the planet.

More than half of the world pays for good and quality music, and only a fraction of these people create it themselves and achieve unprecedented popularity. Performers of the World variety organize concerts, and millions of people visit them. Music unites humanity, brings it to integrity. The desired sound evokes a certain feeling in us, sometimes we want to bury in sorrow, and sometimes to achieve unstoppable joy. Many feelings and feelings that we experience every day arise not only with events that collide in life, but also with songs that are broadcast on the radio and television. So, when we enter the fast food restaurants, the music in the fund encourages us to eat faster, and the modern and positive music in the shops creates new images in our heads.

So music has been accompanying mankind for many centuries. His music has also changed as mankind's vision of the world changes. In every era, humanity has come to adapt music to itself. Therefore, everyone understands the music in his own way. For someone, music is the sum of these simple sounds, and for someone a physical situation sample, for someone it serves as an integral part of his life his role in our life is incomparable. There will not be a person who will not listen to it who will not hear the music in my opinion. The reason is that there is no soul when the music has not been able to open its doors. Just as a person is thirsty for water, his soul is also thirsty for music. It is also possible that a person may be felt or not felt. It has the property of calming the nervous system, replenishing some of the spiritual energy that went to man after physical and mental labor. This feature will not only affect not only humanity, but also representatives of the animal world. In ancient times, people used musical sounds to hunt predators and wild animals and teach them to catch. If the music brings the ear to the resurrection, then it makes a person panic, fear. Amir Temur, the master of the Great Commander, also sent musicians to his territory early in the morning when he was walking, carrying trumpets and drums and percussion instruments with him, they sent the ear to the people who came to the apocalypse, from which the fortress insiders were confused, the army that received a spiritual blow naturally could not enter into battle.

Music is constantly moving parallel with our memories, and everyone has songs associated with his childhood. There was such a moment in each of us that when we heard a song from our childhood, we remembered in detail our happy and sad times. Music is a powerful associative factor because once we hear a song, it can be remembered for the whole life, and the next time we hear it, we know approximately how it will continue. We cannot even get such a powerful effect from the photo, when we collide with one photo, the next time we face it, there is a big suspicion that it looks different to us.

IN CONCLUSION

Perfect music shakes the soul so much that you feel this feeling as if you are in such a state that you are enjoying your favorite being, that is, music, literally, gives the brightest happiness that exists in the world. Someone may agree with this, and someone may not, but one thing is certain: music motivates a person to live and move, and the influence of unconditional is very great on us. The first musical samples also came from the basis of man's labor activity. In addition, he was the leader of music in various ceremonies. Even now, no rituals and rituals pass without the sounds of music. For example, wedding ceremonies, rituals and traditions, our different holidays do not pass without the sound of music.

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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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DOI: 10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00003.0

ABSTRACT

Today, in the context of economic modernization, the role of the state in determining the priorities for the modernization of various industries and industries, structural reforms and investment policy remains. At the same time, the state is involved as a key reformer in solving existing problems and further improving the efficient allocation of investments. It should be noted that in ensuring the development of the country's economy, a positive fact is the high share of foreign direct investment in foreign capital. The increase in the share of direct investment in the structure of all foreign investments once again shows that a favorable investment climate has been created in the country.

KEYWORDS: *Economic, Development, Modernization, Energy Industry, Foreign Investors, FDI*

INTRODUCTION

The economic stability of the country is one of the most important conditions for development. In Uzbekistan, this condition primarily depends on the development of the energy sector and its energy security. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, an Action Strategy was adopted in five priority areas of development for 2017-2021, which is designed to ensure the growth and liberalization of the country's economy. A strong energy policy provides the basis for increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. In this regard, in such a leading sector of the economy as fuel and energy, the implementation of structural reforms, modernization and diversification processes is currently continuing.¹

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is analytical and research. The study is based on an analysis of key indicators of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They are collected from various national and international scientific articles, the official website of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics, ministries of foreign economic relations, investments and trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, data from the government portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc. The amount of funds financed in the development projects of the energy complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan, sources of financing and types of investments is analyzed. The work uses the methods of statistical and economic analysis, the method of expert evaluation and the method of calculating economic efficiency.

DISCUSSIONS

While each country's energy industry is unique, regulators everywhere have the same goals: to ensure stable supply (with capacity sufficient to meet aggregate demand), low prices for consumers, and an acceptable level of environmental friendliness. Therefore, the regulatory system in the energy sector is essentially based on the compromise of these incompatible goals and is determined by the specific characteristics of the energy industry in a particular country. And everywhere this triangle gives rise to its complexities; for example, the introduction of strict environmental standards leads to higher electricity prices for consumers. After all, these goals need to be balanced in a way that satisfies energy shareholders with ROI.

It would seem that the most direct way to attract investment is to liberalize the market, but, unfortunately, in reality everything is not so simple. The market alone cannot solve all problems if the goals are not rigidly defined and the rules of the game are not formulated. Recently, there has been a lot of talk about the advantages of the free market in the energy sector, in particular, about the advantages that it gives to energy consumers. Theorists believe that the market is much more effective in balancing supply and demand than a bureaucratized state structure that forces the consumer to pay for the construction of not too necessary capacities. If anyone suffers, it will be the generating companies: they will lose the guaranteed profits that allow them to stay afloat during downturns in the industry. Initially, in free markets, wholesale prices tend to fall, the quality of services provided increases, and the profits of generating companies decrease.

Today, in the context of economic modernization, the role of the state in determining the priorities for the modernization of various industries and industries, structural reforms and investment policy remains. At the same time, the state is involved as a key reformer in solving existing problems and further improving the efficient allocation of investments. In the context of the globalization of the economy and the requirements of market relations, fierce competition for investment in the world continues non-stop. Liberalization of foreign economic activity, improvement of legal, socio-economic and other conditions for attracting foreign direct investment in the economy, implementation of an open-door policy in relation to foreign investment, mobilization of funds in priority areas of economic independence and production of competitive products are the main principles of investment policy in the country. [1, 67 p.]

It should be noted that in ensuring the development of the country's economy, a positive fact is the high share of foreign direct investment in foreign capital. This is due to the fact that the fact of investing capital in the country's economy without state guarantees shows that they have assumed all the risks that may arise as a result of working in the national economy. The increase in the share of direct investment in the structure of all foreign investments once again shows that a favorable investment climate has been created in our country.

INVESTMENT SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Against the background of the deterioration of the epidemiological situation in the world, the world economy in 2020 was plunged into recession. According to preliminary estimates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in 2020 the decline in the world economy was minus 3.5%²

Despite the downturn in the global economy and the crisis, Uzbekistan experienced positive economic growth in 2020. This was the result of targeted measures and coordinated macroeconomic policies.

During the global pandemic, Uzbekistan has pursued a supportive monetary and flexible fiscal policy to protect and support entrepreneurs and the population. More than 20 Presidential and government decisions were taken to maintain macroeconomic stability and positive economic growth. The Anti-Crisis Fund in the amount of 13.4 trillion soums was created. This contributed to the implementation of sanitary and hygienic measures, the treatment of infected people, the preservation afloat of the most affected sectors of the economy and the creation of new jobs. The budget allocated additional financial resources in the form of subsidies, loans or prolongation of tax and customs payments to the affected business areas. Benefits were also paid to low-income families.

The crisis has affected financial institutions. To maintain financial stability, banks were provided with the necessary liquidity, and business entities were supported by the use of monetary instruments.

The timely anti-crisis measures taken, in particular, strengthening the health care system, strengthening social protection measures, as well as conducting coordinated macroeconomic policies, made it possible to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the country's economy and prevent its deep recession. As a result, the positive growth of the country's economy amounted to 1.6%, which was at the upper level of the projected corridor (1-1.5%)³

The investment policy of Uzbekistan is aimed at increasing the volume of development of foreign direct investment. To this end, a favorable investment climate is being formed in the country, relations in the field of regulation and protection of private property rights, ensuring the true independence of the judiciary, as well as the development of financial markets, production and market infrastructure are being improved.

The main foreign investors of Uzbekistan, according to the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, were Russia, China, Germany and Turkey. The total number of countries-investors in the country's economy was 37.

The most attractive for investors were the electrical industry (an increase of 13 times compared to the same period in 2019), the production of building materials (an increase of 3.6 times) and the ICT sector (an increase of 3.5 times). Good growth dynamics was shown by the food industry (growth - 1.5 times) and the chemical industry (growth - 1.3 times), as well as the textile industry (growth - 1.6 times)⁴.

In 2020, there was a tendency to attract foreign direct investment and loans to projects of regional importance. The total value of these loans for the period from January to July amounted to \$ 2 billion, an increase of 1.05 times compared to the same period in 2019. The volume of investment in the framework of regional projects amounted to 62.3% of the total volume of disbursed foreign direct investment. In the period from January to June 2020, the total volume of disbursed foreign investment amounted to \$ 4.8 billion, including foreign direct investment - \$ 3.2 billion and foreign loans under the state guarantee - \$ 1.6 billion.

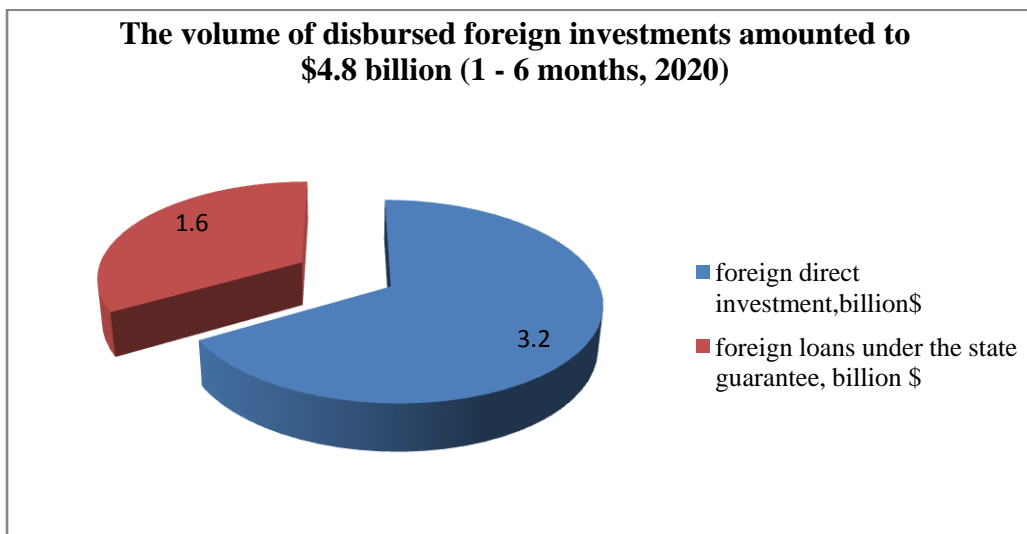


Fig. 1. The volume of developed foreign investments in the electrical industry for 1 - 6 months, 2020⁵

The highest dynamics of growth of FDI in the context of regions is observed in Namangan (1.6 times), Tashkent (1.6 times), Kashkadarya (1.5 times) and Syrdarya (1.4 times) regions.

In 2020, ACWA Power Sirdarya began construction Thermal Electric Stats in Syrdarya region. The cost of the project is about \$ 1 billion. It is planned to put the TPP into operation in 2022. The new facility will produce 10 billion kWh of electricity per year.

This is the first non-sovereign financing project for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank AIIB in Uzbekistan aimed at developing the high-performance gas-fired power plant industry in Uzbekistan.

Unfortunately, the electricity supply system of the republic does not have the necessary reserve capacities and, due to the increase in the share of energy consumption, faces significant problems in its supply. The construction of new, highly efficient gas-fired power plants is an important stage in the modernization of the system along with the ever-increasing construction of renewable sources with variable generation patterns, such as solar panels and wind power.

The project is also invested by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development and DEG (Deutsche Investitions-Und EntwicklungsgesellschaftMbh); some commercial lenders have received guarantees from the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Implementation of this project will allow Uzbekistan to reduce the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions in the energy supply system.

This will make it possible to modernize the energy infrastructure in the Syrdarya region through public-private partnership.

By 2050, Uzbekistan plans to implement a plan to achieve carbon neutrality through the modernization of gas-fired power plants.

The use of technologies will also affect the efficiency of water use and the correction of the situation with its shortage in the region, aggravated by climate change, the report says.

It is expected that the technologies introduced within the framework of the project will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of electricity generation compared to the emission factors of the current energy system of Uzbekistan. And in 2050, Uzbekistan intends to move to carbon-neutral electricity production.

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan has a real opportunity to achieve zero carbon energy in 2050, both from a technical and economic point of view. But to do this, you need to pay attention to the following aspects.

The country needs to transform its electricity generation infrastructure. To increase the development of renewable energy sources, it is necessary to create a regulatory framework. It is also necessary to develop a mechanism for setting prices for carbon. Subsidy reform is needed. Awareness-raising campaigns need to be developed to mobilize public support. And of course, it is necessary to pay special attention to environmental protection.

All of these transformations must be supported by political support and will require significant technical and regulatory reforms.

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METHODOLOGY FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

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DOI: 10.5958/2319-1422.2022.00004.2

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the developed financial and economic relations of Uzbekistan active promotes structural economic reforms and modernization of the functioning of the banking system in order to ensure sustainability of the economy. Methods to improve the security mechanism should be explored economic security based on economic illegal encroachments and occurrence of risk areas banks. The purpose of the study is to provide theoretical justification and develop organizational and methodological foundations for the development of the mechanism for ensuring economic security of commercial banks. When developing this problem, the following methods are used: dialectical, analytical, systematic approach, quantitative and qualitative information processing, formal-logical, empirical, expert assessments, etc. on the security of banking activities. The subject of the study is the system of management relations that have emerged in the process of functioning and development of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of commercial banks from the influence of various threats and banking risks, updating the tools for their implementation, and the object of the study is a set of economic entities engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the banking sector. In this study, a study is conducted to assess the development of the security mechanism economic security of the bank and banking services. Based on the study, proposals are put forward from the point of view of the existing form of banking services and the use of information technologies in order to determine the level of collateral economic security of the bank and optimization of the structure of banking services. This will help better prepare the banking system for new challenges.

KEYWORDS: *Information Technology, Forms Of Banking Services, Impact Of Various Threats, Globalization Of Economic Life, Indicators And Thresholds, Updating Of Tools.*

INTRODUCTION

The financial and economic crisis that has engulfed many countries of the world, including the economy of Uzbekistan, is largely due to the state of economic security in the banking sector.

The banking system concentrates huge monetary resources, ensures their movement, distribution and redistribution in the interests of economic agents, it contributes to the emergence, organizational and legal implementation of financial and economic ties between economic entities. Failure of the banking system to properly perform its functions and failures in the established procedure for conducting financial transactions undermine economic ties between economic entities and become one of the main threats to the country's economic and national security.

Globalization of economic life, integration of Uzbekistan into the global economic system, introduction of advanced information technologies, increased competition in the banking sector, insufficient development of financial and economic legislation, underdeveloped financial markets and infrastructure, growth of economic offenses and crimes, criminalization of the economy contributes to the reproduction and emergence of new dangers and threats for the banking sector.

The banking system remains the object of increased interest of organized crime, as evidenced by the large number of detected crimes.

Among the problems associated with creating conditions for protecting banking activities from external and internal hazards and threats is the development and improvement of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of banks. Although this problem has been raised in scientific research, it is not sufficiently developed in relation to the banking sector.

For commercial banks, such conditions for effective and safe operation as ensuring loan repayment, increasing profitability, maintaining liquidity, and reducing banking risks are particularly important.

The need to study these issues indicates the relevance of the project. your favorite topic.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

At the current stage of development of economic relations, the priority direction for the banking sector of the economy is the issues of business safety. Some aspects of ensuring the economic security of economic entities are presented in the works of scientists, for example, Storozhuk I. (2010) conducted a study on the conceptualization of the model of institutional and economic tools for ensuring the financial stability of a commercial bank as a basic structure in the system of economic security factors. The study proved that the portfolio approach to measuring and reducing credit risk will reduce the size of the reserved capital compared with the size obtained by simple summation by instrument and counterparty, taking into account correlations between them; identified a set of indicators of financial stability and the determined threshold values of the boundary conditions, which are a defining impact on the assessment of economic security and reliability of a commercial Bank.

And V. Svetlova (2010) conducted a study on the mechanisms of protection of the system for ensuring economic security of commercial banks ' activities from the influence of various threats and updating the tools for their implementation. In the study a conceptual model of the system for ensuring economic security of commercial banks 'activities is developed, the main elements of which are: formation of an effective internal control system to prevent deliberate bankruptcy,

selection and evaluation of relevant indicators, their thresholds, methods and tools for effectively countering and neutralizing threats; tools for ensuring economic security of commercial banks are tested; a system of indicators for economic security of commercial banks' activities is proposed and their threshold values are justified. These values depend on the types and methods of illegal encroachments on the security of banking activities, which made it possible to justify the use of measures to influence the financial and economic activities of banks by the subjects of counteraction.

Natocheeva N. (2004) conducted a study on the study of theoretical provisions and methodological recommendations for the formation of a rating of financial security of commercial banks based on forecasting internal economic threats. The study developed a step-by-step assessment of the impact of the main external and internal factors that destabilize the safe operation of commercial banks; developed a toolkit for rating the financial security of commercial banks based on monitoring the developed system of indicators and forecasting internal economic threats. The advantage of the proposed method for determining the financial security rating of commercial banks, based on the criterion of forecasting internal economic threats, is the simplicity of calculations, visibility, which allows you to assess the level of financial security, increases the efficiency of making and efficiency of management decisions.

Kornienko M. (2005) conducted a study on the study of tools for improving the economic security of commercial banks, substantiating the economic mechanism for protecting the flow of capital into shadow turnover, strengthening control over their movement, and suppressing channels and schemes used in shadow turnover. The study develops an economic mechanism for protecting the flow of bank loans into the shadow turnover, including the creation of an information client base in conjunction with the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; the prevailing channels, schemes, tools and modes of withdrawal of bank capital into the shadow turnover are established, the relationship between them is traced, and the annual losses are estimated.

An in-depth analysis of threats to the economic security of commercial banks and the proposed approaches to improvement can serve as a conceptual basis for further development of the scientific foundations of the security strategy in the banking sector.

The presented works reflect the organizational, technical and legal aspects of the economic security of commercial banks, but do not take into account the fact that the stability, and even more so, the reliability of banking activities determine the level of repayment of loans, reducing bank risks, and preventing the legalization of shadow income. These main problems of economic security of commercial banks require a comprehensive solution, taking into account their inseparable interrelation and interdependence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the research is the fundamental concepts of economic security, as well as state regulation of the economy and strategic management, scientific publications of foreign and local scientists in the field of economic security of commercial banks, materials of scientific and practical conferences, publications in the Internet resource and in the periodical press.

The study was based on the study of legislative and regulatory acts regulating economic security issues in Uzbekistan and abroad in general and banking activities in particular.

The research process is based on the use of scientific techniques such as analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, system approach, functional classification and grouping, as well as monographic techniques, methods of documentary control (formal, regulatory verification), methods of financial analysis, methods of strategic management, statistical methods, expert assessments, graphical, tabular techniques.

The information base of the work is legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory acts of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, financial statements and management reports of commercial banks, monographic studies of leading scientists in this field of knowledge, statistical data, requirements, recommendations, letters of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, audit reports, materials of inspections of the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency". The paper uses We used data for the last 5 years of Statistics and the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main directions of the unified state monetary policy of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030, regulatory and reference literature on the problem under study, materials of the periodical press, expert assessments; information materials of international financial organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Regulation; data from the global Internet information network; analytical reports of experts in the field of ensuring the economic security of the banking system.

ESTIMATIONS RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The main results of the study of comprehensive economic security of commercial banks are as follows::

1. As a result of the study, a concept was developed and specific features of ensuring the economic security of banks were identified.

In our work, ensuring the economic security of banks is impossible without the formation and continuous development of a complete, sufficient, flexible, purposeful system. In its most general form, it includes: security management entities, management objects, and a security assurance mechanism.

Security management entities include managers, departments, services and divisions that, according to their direct purpose or functional responsibilities, organize the functioning of the security system or create conditions for ensuring security, ensuring its stable operation and preventing slipping over the critical limit.

Security objects are all that management structures are focused on to ensure their security. This may include funds and assets of banks, personnel and, above all, the most vulnerable groups of leading specialists, employees who have access to trade secrets, etc., commercial relations of banks, information, etc.

Security actors act on an object using a security mechanism. It represents legal norms, economic incentives, motivations, methods, and other tools that include administrative, legal, economic, political, psychological, technical, security, and other measures.

From the point of view of law, the implementation of bank protection is the process of implementing legislation on banking security: legal norms regulating the powers, duties, and

responsibilities of state authorities, representative and executive bodies of the bank, related to the processes of its creation and safe functioning.

Legislation on banking security consists of a set of legal acts of various legal force that regulate relations in the field of banking security and protection. According to the degree of legal force, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional and federal laws, acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, normative legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as departmental normative acts are distinguished among them.

According to the direction of legal impact, these regulatory documents include general regulatory legal acts regulating relations in the field of ensuring the security of banks along with other objects of protection, as well as regulatory legal acts and actions aimed at ensuring the security of banks and the banking sector.

Legal acts general action, regulatory relations in the areas of bank security, along with other objects of protection, are contained in the branches of legislation that address issues of the constitutional system, civil service, civil law, labor and employment, information and informatization, security and law enforcement, criminal law, criminal procedure, administrative offenses and administrative responsibility.

Regulatory legal acts special action, regulating legal relations in the field of ensuring the security of exclusively banking activities, they contain legislation on banking and the banking system.

A large number of special legal acts aimed at ensuring the security of joint-stock commercial banks are contained in departmental regulatory acts of the Bank of Russia, which are mandatory for federal state authorities, authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government, and all legal entities and individuals.

The paper substantiates the classification of risks, dangers and threats in the system of ensuring economic security in the banking sector and develops organizational and methodological foundations for economic security in the banking sector, in particular: a conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank; a mechanism for the bank's work to prevent the outflow of credit resources; a scheme for ensuring its financial security;

2.The study substantiates banking risks, dangers and threats to ensure the economic security of a commercial bank.

The worsening state of the criminal situation in the country, the strengthening of inter-regional ties between organized criminal groups, the growth of their financial strength and technical equipment give reason to believe that the tendency to complicate the unfavorable operational situation around banks will continue in the near future.

The need to ensure the economic security of banking activities is formed under the influence of a number of factors.

These include:

- occurrence of risk zones with an unfavorable outcome — the probability of occurrence of circumstances that can cause danger;
- danger — a real opportunity to cause damage or other negative impact;

- Threat - intent to cause damage.

A threat is the most significant specific and immediate danger. It encourages purposeful activities of security actors aimed at eliminating the danger. Security completes the protection process. In this regard, we can conclude that the safe state of an object (bank) includes the hypothetical absence of danger and the real protection of the object from danger, the ability to reliably prevent threats.

There are three signs that are characteristic of threats to the economic security of banking activities:

- conscious and self-serving character;
- focus of actions aimed at causing damage to the bank;
- illegal nature.

One approach to analyzing threats is to classify them and rank them according to the nature and degree of the threat they pose. This classification of threats uses various attributes.

Based on the analysis of existing approaches to threats to the economic security of banking activities and summarizing the experience of banking security services, Figure 1 shows a classification of threats to economic security in the banking sector.

According to the form and reasons for the appearance of threats, they can be spontaneous or deliberate. Deliberate threats directly affect a specific security object. An example of such a threat can be information that undermines the business reputation of a bank, the message of deliberately false data, for example, when opening a bank account, obtaining a loan, or presenting fake contracts to the bank. Spontaneous threats include threats that do not have a direct impact on the bank, but have had an impact on its security status. An example of such a threat is a virus spread on the Internet, criminal attacks on bank premises, picketing, blocking, and damage to ATMs.

Depending on the nature of the impact, you can distinguish between passive threats, such as non-repayment of a loan, and active ones, such as attempts criminal elements or competitors take control of the bank's activities.

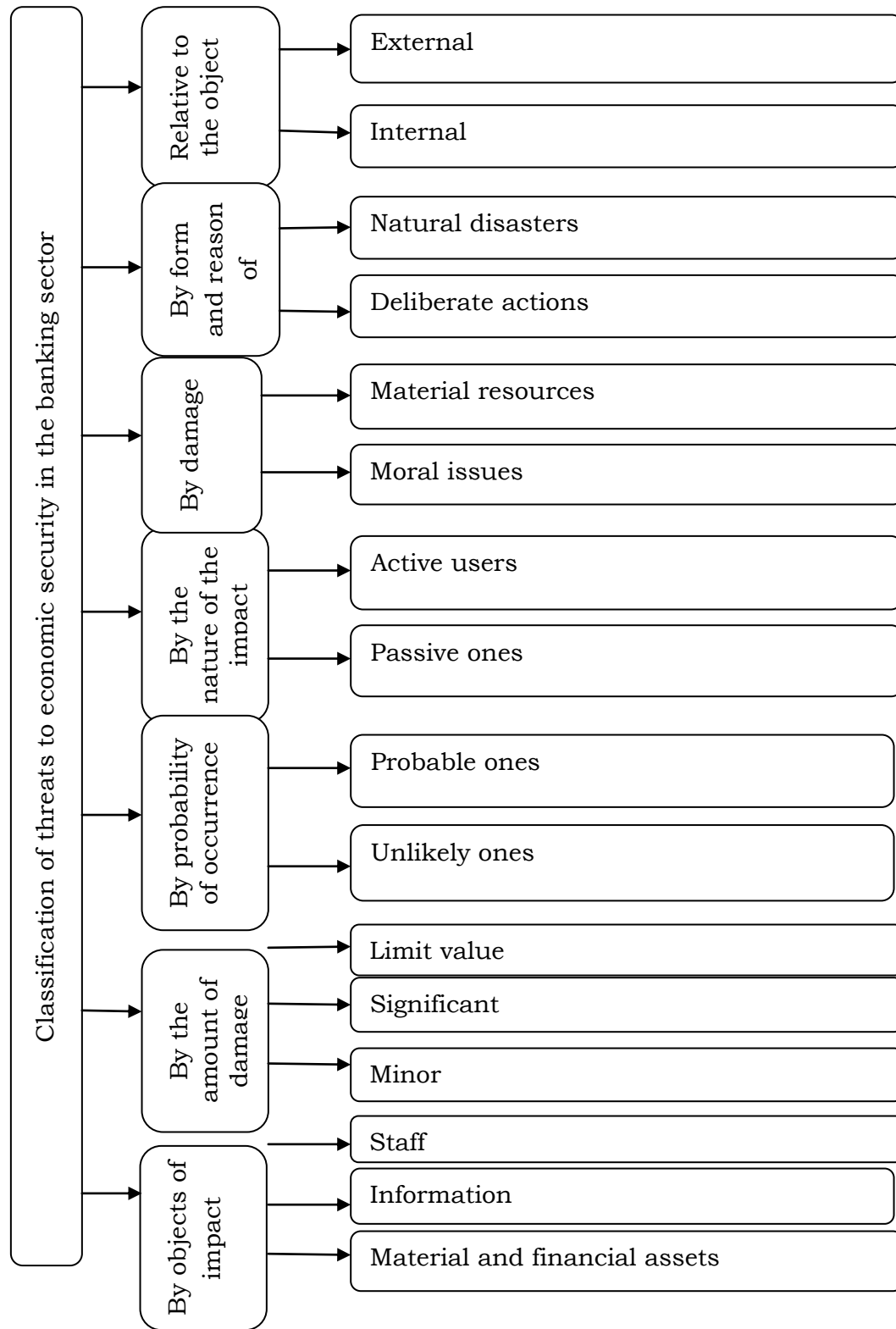


Fig. 1. Classification of threats to economic security in the banking sector

This is possible, for example, when changing the owners of shares by buying up a controlling stake. Changing ownership is not a crime in itself. However, the general criminalization of the Russian economy gives every reason to believe that if legal attempts to acquire a controlling stake fail, the possibility of such methods as blackmail, threats and even an attempt on the lives of shareholders or the bank's management is not excluded. And even if the purchase of shares is carried out in the framework of fair competition, the security service must be ready to counteract this threat.

According to the type of damage, threats can be classified into material threats, the implementation of which causes direct damage, and moral threats, the implementation of which will lead to lost profits. The first type of threat can be attributed to non — repayment of loans, and the second — insufficient inflow of depositors, after the appearance of information about the unstable financial situation of the bank.

Extreme, significant, and minor threats can be identified by the amount of damage. The limit value of a threat to a bank characterizes, for example, the failure to fulfill contractual obligations for a long time by customers of the bank, the damage from which may be so significant that it will lead to the bank's bankruptcy.

Significant threats include temporary non-solvency of the bank.

Minor threats include weak, unfair work of bank employees with clients and their lack of professional qualifications.

Based on the probability of occurrence, threats can be likely or unlikely. Possible threats can occur at any given time. Unlikely threats can be carried out with the minimum possible combination of circumstances. Thus, a possible threat to the economic security of banking activities is the use of the bank for the purpose of laundering money obtained by criminal means, financing terrorism, and potential collusion of bank employees in order to obtain a loan against unsecured collateral.

The process of identifying, analyzing and forecasting potential threats to the bank's economic security takes into account the most important objectively existing external and internal threats.

These include:

- unstable political situation, socio-economic situation and aggravation of the criminal situation;
- non-compliance with legislative acts, legal nihilism, lack of a number of laws on vital issues;
- Reducing the moral, psychological and industrial responsibility of citizens.

Security threats by object of impact include: personnel, material and financial resources, and information.

The main external dangers and threats to the banking system include: low rates of structural changes in the economy; high rates of inflation; imperfection of the judicial system; criminalization of economic relations in the credit and banking sector, etc. And internal factors: poor quality of management in many credit institutions, including insufficient effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems; non-transparent ownership structure; insufficient development of modern banking technologies, etc.

Any business activity, including banking, in a market economy is carried out in conditions of risk, which can lead to both a favorable and an unfavorable outcome. To create conditions for

ensuring the economic security of the banking sector in conditions of risk with an unfavorable outcome, it is important to know and take into account various types of risks.

3. Organizational and methodological bases of economic security of the banking sector based on the mechanism of its provision are developed.

Countries with developed market economies have time-tested traditions of combating crimes and other offenses against private property, dangers and threats in the financial and banking sectors. The Russian experience of this activity is determined by a very significant historical circumstance, namely, a historical break in the very existence of the institution of commercial banks, which was restored only in the recent past.

For this reason, a significant part of the pre-Soviet banking security experience was lost in the country. Currently, this gap is being actively restored by domestic scientists and practitioners. Modern means and methods of protection of commercial banks are being developed. However, there are certain difficulties on this path caused by the peculiarities of the organization and functioning of the bank protection system, ensuring the security of new areas of banking activity and new banking technologies. Improving the bank's security level is associated with further methodological study of the problem and the formation of an optimal system of protective measures based on it, which, first of all, depends on the correct organization of work and the availability of modern information technologies for search and recognition and preventive activities at the disposal of employees involved in ensuring the bank's security.

Economic security is one of the components of corporate security, which represents the state of legal, financial and industrial relations, organizational ties, material and intellectual resources, in which normal production development and financial and commercial success of the enterprise are ensured.

Analysis of the development of the situation shows that even an increase in the cost of economic security, both financial and logistical, does not always have the necessary effect.

In this regard, one of the tasks is to minimize risks in the bank's lending activities and return funds issued as loans, as well as maintain the cleanliness of the bank's ranks.

Recently, there have been more frequent errors of operators related to the transfer of funds to erroneous addresses, after which they are instantly hidden,

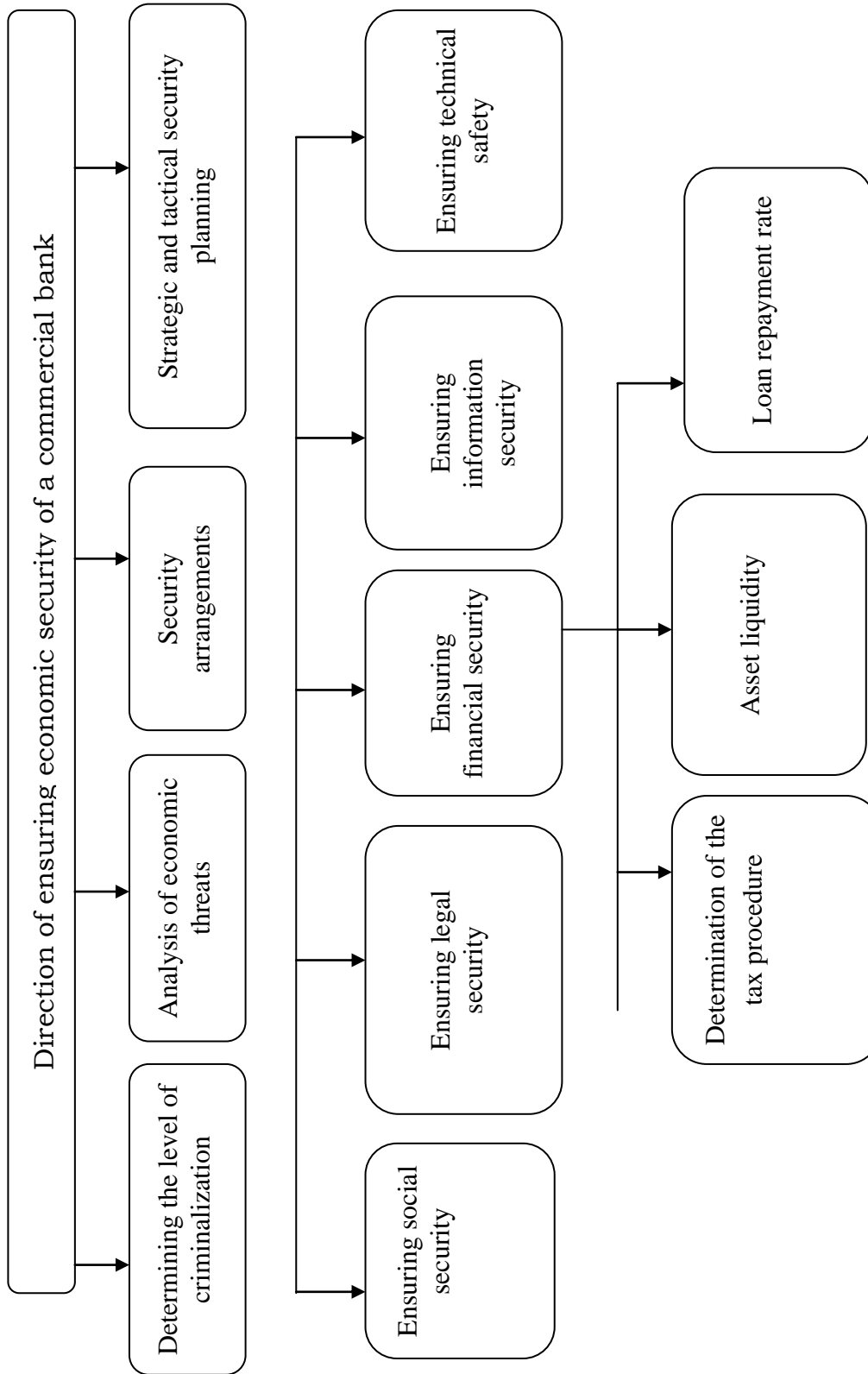


Fig. 2. Conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank

which causes significant damage to banks. The reason is that the weakest link is the human factor.

In the prevention of financial fraud, it is important to study the loyalty of bank staff, their professional suitability and social reliability. Deception and bad faith contradict the very essence of banking. And, nevertheless, in the banking environment, many more offenses are allowed. According to expert data, 30% of such actions are committed in collusion with external partners, competitors or intruders.

Every credit institution should create and maintain an atmosphere of honesty, openness, and mutual assistance. All threats can be successfully countered by relying on a reliable staff of the bank.

A lot of damage to credit institutions is caused by offended employees. These grievances, as a rule, are the result of blatant mistakes of HR management, inattention of the manager to the microclimate in the team.

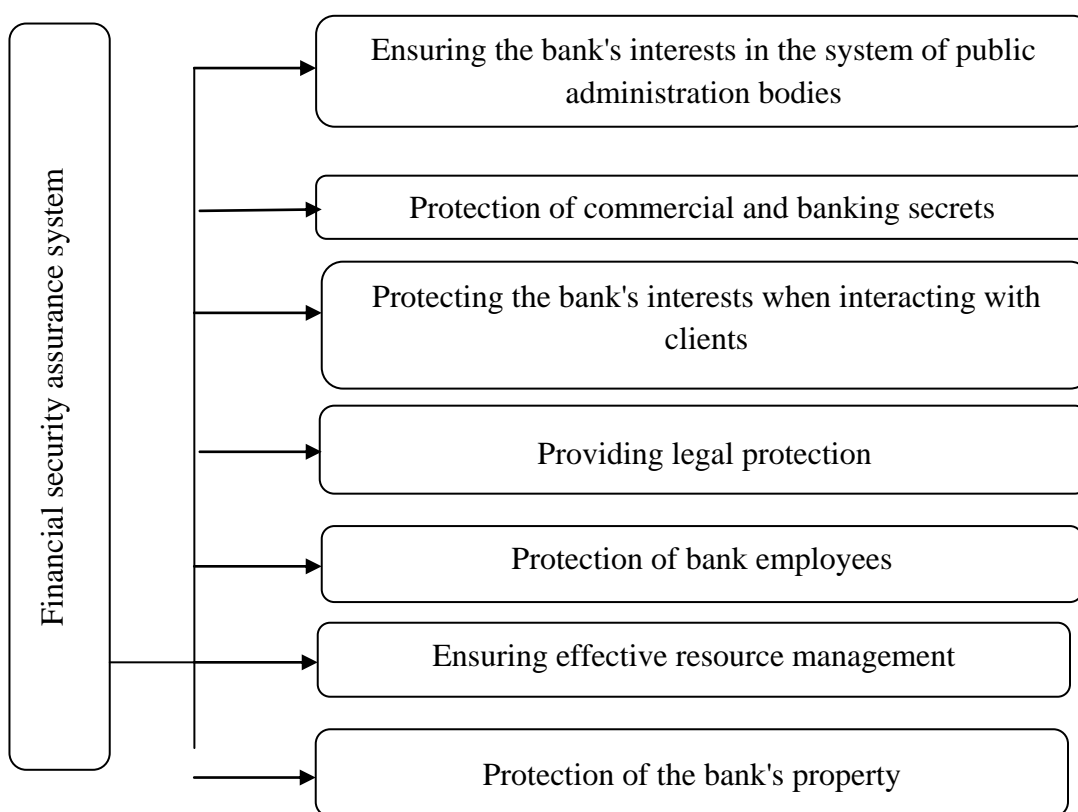


Fig. 3. The Bank's Financial Security system

Achieving an acceptable level of economic security is ensured by effective use of the bank's resources to prevent threats to the bank and create conditions for stable, efficient operation and profit-making. Maintaining the bank's credibility is unthinkable without creating a businesslike, demanding atmosphere that excludes any possibility of committing abuses and other offenses against the interests of the credit institution.

Analysis of risks and threats related to the security of commercial banks makes it possible to identify the main measures and mechanisms that contribute to strengthening their economic security. Projecting the main directions of organizational and legal regulation of the protection of

the bank's economic interests on a complex of objects that provide financial and economic activities, allowed us to develop a conceptual model for ensuring the economic security of a commercial bank (Fig. 2).

Based on the conceptual model of economic security of a commercial bank, the author has constructed a scheme of the organizational system for ensuring financial security of the bank, based on the systematization of its objects, grouped into blocks by areas of activity.

Each block includes a regulatory framework, a set of organizational measures, sources of funding and responsibility for its functioning. The bank's financial security system is shown below in figure 3.

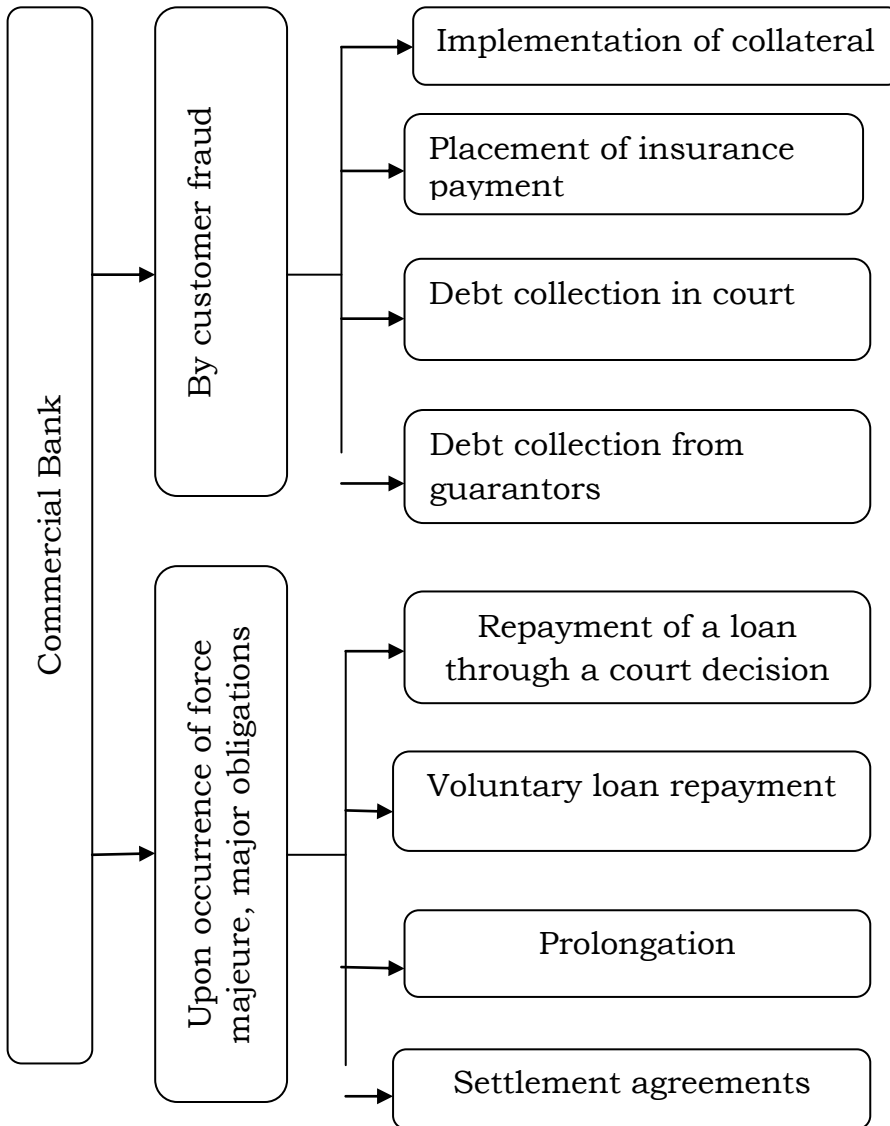


Fig. 4. The mechanism of preventing the outflow of credit resources of the bank

Analysis of ways to repay credit debt allowed us to develop and propose a mechanism to prevent the outflow of credit resources to the shadow market (Fig. 4).

This mechanism is based on a differentiated approach to ensuring the repayment of credit resources, depending on the reasons that affected the occurrence of overdue debt.

4. The prospects for the development of the banking system are largely determined by the ability of the Government and the Bank of Russia to solve economic problems of the development of the banking system, on the one hand, and the banks themselves to overcome the existing difficulties, on the other.

Of great importance for countering economic crimes is the methodology of forecasting, identifying and preventing the occurrence of hazards and threats to economic security, studying trends in the identification and development of such threats, identifying objects and objects of control over ensuring economic security.

The most important element of Russia's economic security in the modern economy is its financial component. Financial security is primarily driven by the need to prevent bank capital from leaking into the shadow economy, improve the regulatory framework, and improve the effectiveness of investigations into illegitimate financial transactions.

The main purpose of this activity is to ensure the stable functioning of the banking system and prevent threats to its security; protect the legitimate interests of the credit institution from illegal encroachments; protect the life and health of personnel; prevent theft of financial and material and technical means, destruction of property and valuables, disclosure, loss, leakage, distortion and destruction of official information, disruption of technical means of ensuring production activities, including

Improving the bank's security level against criminal attacks is directly related to further methodological study of the problem and the formation of an optimal system of protective measures based on it.

These measures primarily depend on the proper organization of work and the availability of up-to-date information technologies for search and identification and preventive and preventive activities at the disposal of employees involved in ensuring the bank's security.

The functioning of banking structures under criminal pressure has a destructive impact not only on the economy, but also, ultimately, on the social life of society in the broadest sense.

The necessary reorganization of the banking system should be carried out in the mode of optimization and continuous improvement, where the priority direction is to minimize losses based on anticipation, evasion, localization of the dissipation of hazards and threats, creation of a reserve system, risk insurance, etc.

It is in the strategic interests of the state and the banking community to ensure economic security that the policy of improving the effectiveness of banking supervision and strengthening the influence of banks in the fight against money laundering is consistent.

The formation of the economic foundations of banking activity is largely determined by how the issues of strengthening the financial condition of existing credit institutions, increasing their capitalization, developing fair competition in the financial services market, as well as expanding activities to attract funds from households and enterprises, strengthening interaction with the non-financial sector of the economy, and overcoming the criminalization of economic relations in the credit

Decision these and other tasks contribute to ensuring the economic security of banking activities at different levels.

Consideration of the problems of improving the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of banks allows us to formulate more general proposals for improving the security of the banking sector.

These include:

- simplification of the mechanism for obtaining a bank loan, focusing the attention of banks on the performance or main function-to act as a financial intermediary in economic processes;
- consolidation of banks(their merger), strengthening of their financial strength, stability, liquidation of insolvent banks, elimination of transfer in the territorial location of commercial banks (in banks Tashkent and the Tashkent region more than 80% of the banking system's assets are concentrated, while outside of these regions, about 85% OF GDP and lives about 90% population);
- creating conditions to ensure the interest of banks in issuing long-term loans (transition from "short" loans) to "long" money);
- increasing trust in banks on the part of legal entities and individuals
- faces;
- expanding fair competition in the banking sector;
- elimination of the separation of reproduction of financial and credit resources from the production capital cycle;

use of the international system for assessing and monitoring the financial stability of banks CAMELS, as a standardized rating system of banks and meaning: With - capitaladequacy (capital adequacy to protect deposits); and - assetquality (quality of assets, the degree of their recovery); M - management (quality of management); E - earnings (yield, profitability); L - liquidity (liquidity); S - sensitivitytomarketrisk (sensitivity to market risks).

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study, a concept was developed and specific features of ensuring the economic security of banks were identified, and a mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the banking structure was proposed, which is legal norms, economic incentives, motivations and other tools used by the subject to influence the object.

The paper substantiates the classification of risks, dangers and threats in the system of ensuring economic security in the banking sector and develops organizational and methodological foundations for economic security in the banking sector, in particular: a conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank; a mechanism for the bank's work to prevent the outflow of credit resources; a scheme for ensuring its financial security;

The study substantiates the main directions of development of the mechanism for ensuring economic security, both at the level of a commercial bank and at the level of the banking sector.

The scientific results obtained in the course of the study are recommended to be used in the practice of ensuring the economic security of banks in the development of local regulatory legal acts of banks; in the educational process of universities.

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