

Characteristics Of Investment Processes In The Country

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Abstract: The article provides a broad overview of theoretical research on the nature of investment in the economic literature, the views of scientists in the scientific work, and the author's description of the nature of investment according to the results of the analysis.

Keywords: investments, investor, investment project, investment environment, investment activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period of independent development in Uzbekistan, measures aimed at creating a favorable investment environment, providing the economy with investments, and increasing the attractiveness of investment activities were implemented. Particular attention is being paid to the need to implement an intensive investment policy in the country and strengthen investment attractiveness to attract foreign investors¹. Effective and consistent performance of these tasks requires an active investment policy aimed at the implementation of investment projects for the modernization of production, technical and technological upgrading, development of production and social infrastructure, improvement of the econometric modeling methodology of the direction and distribution of investments between economic sectors, investment efficiency and risk. provides a comprehensive opportunity to develop models for determining levels.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The term investment comes from the Latin "investiera" and the English "invest investment" means "putting in something" and means long-term investment in the field of production, enterprise, business entities and all sectors of the economy in order to make a profit. Investment activities are coordinated through existing laws, state programs and other regulatory documents.

It is described that the theoretical studies of investment problems in foreign economic

literature have a much broader approach to clarifying the essence of investment compared to the scientific works of scientists. Investment and investment problems are widely covered in the scientific works of D. Keynes, P. Masse, K. McConnell, S. Brew, E. Dolan and other scientists. Although there are some differences in the views of the French scientist P. Masse and the English scientist Dj. Keynes, there is a common methodological approach.

D. M. Keynes in his work entitled "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" defines investments as follows: "It is intended that a person or a corporation buys some old or new property. Sometimes this term is limited to the purchase of securities on the stock exchange. But we can also talk about investments in purchases (for example, a house or a car), as well as in the accumulation of stocks of finished goods or work in progress². Then D. M. Keynes goes on to explain the phrase "capital property of any kind" and gives the following definition: "investment includes any increase in the value of capital property, whether or not the property consists of fixed, circulating or quick money capital takes³", - describes as.

According to the French scientist P. Masse: "Investment represents the act of exchanging the satisfaction of today's need with the help of interest and its expectation in the future".⁴ In this definition, the two-fold nature of investment - spending on resources and the results of these spending is highlighted.

According to Dj. Keynes, investment represents the part of income that is not used for

needs, that is, for this period. It represents "the acquisition by an individual or corporation of some old or new property, which new investment is the purchase of various forms of capital property at the expense of income"⁵.

K. Eklund gives the following definition in his research: "Investment means economic resources aimed at increasing the real capital of society"⁶.

While studying the content of basic capital and describing its elements in his scientific works, A. Smith states that all educated and useful members of society are one of the components of capital.

In economic practice, the term "investment" is widely used in legislation, in the preparation of various types of projects in scientific literature, in business plans, etc.

In the "Economic and Financial Explanatory Dictionary", the word "investment" is defined as the concepts of "capital", "capital investments", "capital funds", that is, it interprets investments in the sense of putting funds into the main capital necessary for the activity of market entities.⁷

"Investments reflect the sum of the expenditures of capital in the form of long-term investments in industry, agriculture, transport and other sectors"⁸.

In his "Investment" textbook, U.F. Sharp defines that "Investment is giving up a certain amount of value in the present for the purpose of obtaining future value." The scientist interprets the term "Investment" as follows: "it is parting with money today for future profit" and believes that "investment can be made in real or financial assets."

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article used comparative analysis and induction and deduction evaluation methods. Using the comparative method, analyzes were made on the data on tax benefits and scientific conclusions were given.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

While researching its investment composition while creating a modern theory of economic development, the CIS economists showed that the need for state management of investment activity

is growing based on the rational integration of various sources of investment resources.

Russian economist E.V. Mikhaylova defined the concept of investment as: "Investments are expressed as putting capital in any form for the purpose of obtaining income or social benefits in the future." This definition is explained in a general and simple way and is interpreted in the interests of the market economy⁹.

Academician L. I. Abalkin said: "The consumer sector cannot grow steadily without investment. Before talking about sustainable economic growth, it is necessary to stop the decline of production. It cannot continue indefinitely. Only by stopping this decline and correcting the accumulated deformations in the network structures of production, starting to fight against the deterioration of the main means of production (without investment, they wear out, break down, fall under the influence of destruction and other major inconveniences), and start moving towards sustainable growth"¹⁰.

Russian scientist A.M. Margolin in the textbook "Investments": "Investments are capital investments in the form of money, target bank funds, securities, technologies, machines, fixed assets and other property, as well as property and non-property rights with monetary value, which are strategic for the investor. is to enter production and other objects of activity with a view to its goals"¹¹, - describes as.

V.S. Bard, S.N. Buzulukov and I.N. Drogobytsky recognize the concepts of "capital investments" and "investments" as synonymous terms.¹²

L.L. Igonina in his educational guide "Investitsii" defined that "Investment is a process aimed at profiting by the investor at the expense of targeted spending of resources."

According to G.E. Igolnikov, U.S. Patrusheva: "The investment environment is formed by the economic attractiveness of financial or material resources, the absence of risks of a socio-political nature, the stability and improvement of the regulatory and legal basis"¹³.

The analysis of foreign economic literature shows that there are many views on the concept of "investment", the emergence of which depends on the characteristics and traditions of various economic schools and currents. The authors of these views: "Investment means replacing the satisfaction of today's

needs with future satisfaction; adding a current addition to the value of the means of production as a result of production activities in this period; paid deposits placed on productive assets; acquisition of assets; use of capital in order to obtain additional funds or by investing in profitable enterprises; they also understand giving up a particular present value for a (perhaps unspecified) future value, and so on."

Investments are distinguished as follows: 1) in fixed assets (capital) - capital investments or real investments; 2) portfolio investments in valuable securities; 3) state, private and foreign investments. The views expressed in the legal basis of investment activity are an important step in the direction of the correct assessment of investments. Investment means the profit (income) or the positive social effect achieved as a result of all types of property and intellectual values invested in business objects and other types of activity.¹⁴

Economists P.N.Zavlin, A.V.Vasilev, A.I.Knol about the nature of investments and the economic efficiency of projects: "Investments cover all types of capital investments in the form of property and intellectual values in economic objects in order to obtain income and other benefits in the future. will receive", - they express their opinion.

In our opinion, it is possible to agree with the above-mentioned definition, because, firstly, the interrelationship in the process of transformation of investment resources into investments is revealed, and secondly, the broadest possible classification is given to the activities of investments and investment activity objects.

Today, the following characteristics of "investments" can be distinguished:

- investments - this is a payment to objects of entrepreneurship and other types of activity, and financial obligations, property and all types of intellectual values;

- making investments is prospective in nature and is carried out in an environment of competition, uncertainty and risk;

- modern investments have an innovative nature, which is based on the need to rapidly develop scientific and technical progress and ensure the competitiveness of the national economy;

- the purpose of investments and investment is to satisfy today's needs and to satisfy them in the future, to get investment profit (income) and to achieve positive social effect.

In the economic literature, the concept of "investment" is interpreted in a broad sense as spending funds with the intention of acquiring consumer goods and new assets for long-term use, and in a narrow sense as spending funds to create and reproduce fixed funds in order to obtain income or other useful results in various sectors of the economy. In this regard, we believe that it is permissible to apply the first approach and include costs related to the reproduction of "human capital".

In our opinion, the concept of "investment" includes its economic essence, quality descriptions, attraction (mobilization) objects, goals, sources, methods of achieving and attracting them, internal and external relations between the risks of maintaining and increasing capital value, investment objects and subjects, directions forms, durations and levels should be revealed through interrelationships. From this point of view, it is important to define the concept of "investment" in investment activity, first of all, to determine the comprehensive economic nature of investments, to study the scientific views in this regard with a thorough critical analysis.

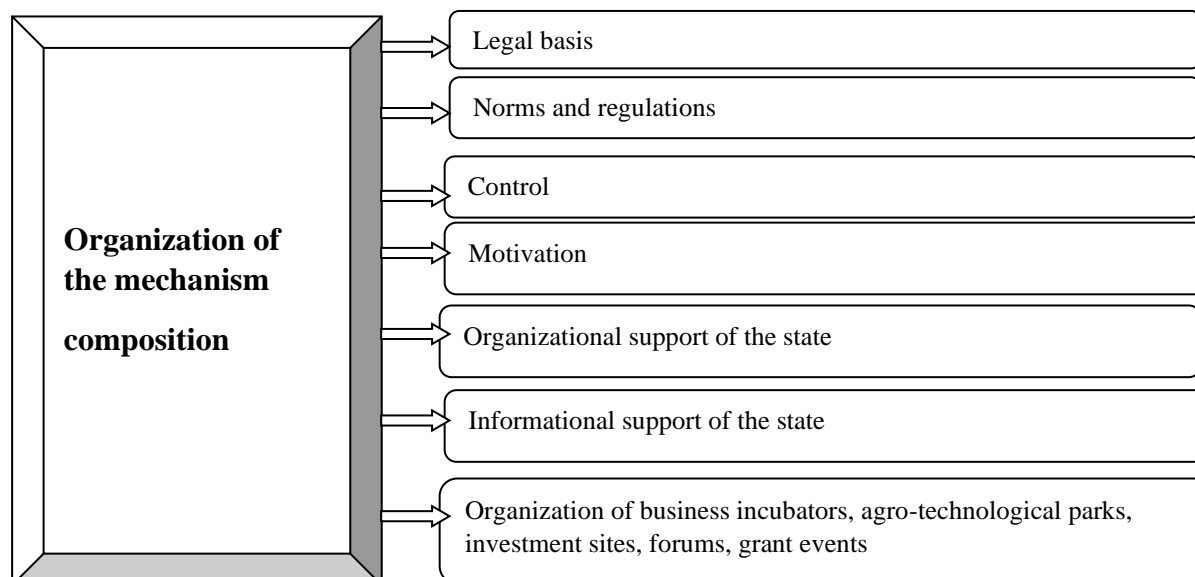
Some economists consider that "investment is the expenditure of money, the part of income that is used not for current consumption, but for the reproduction of the total social or individual capital, which consists in finding a higher income or social effect in the future."

In our republic, a number of economists are conducting research on investment problems. Among them D. Gozibekov, T. Karaliev, Sh.Shodmonov, N.Haidarov, A.Joraev, A.Vahobov, N.Karimov, N.Kuzieva, D.Tozhiboeva, S.R. Umarov, B. Abdugarimov, A. Jabriev, M. Paradaev, O. Khatamov, O. Olimjonov and other economists can be mentioned separately.

All aspects of foreign investment problems, their attraction and their effective use have been covered by the group of authors¹⁵.

Uzbek economists D.Gozibekov and T.Koraliev define: "Investments are all types of property and intellectual wealth that bring income (profit) or social impact and are involved (spent) in entrepreneurship and business activities not prohibited by the state"¹⁶.

Professor N.Haydarov defined "investments" as follows: "Investment is the financial, material and intellectual wealth at the disposal of individuals and legal entities operating on the basis of entrepreneurship,



regardless of the form of ownership, or the state, in order to achieve economic and social benefits. what kind of business object is spent"¹⁷

Professor Sh.Shodmonov gives the following definition of investments: "Investments are the monetary form of spending on the restoration and strengthening of fixed and working capital, expansion of production capacity. It is carried out in the form of funds, bank loans, shares and other securities" - the definition directly substantiates the essence of investment processes from the point of view of their spending.

S. Umarov gives the following definition of investments: "Investment is all kinds of material, technical and intellectual assets spent by the investor for a certain period of time for the purpose of developing agricultural sectors in order to obtain profit or social benefits in the future"¹⁸.

According to B. Abdukarimov, A. Jabriev, M. Pardaev: "Investments are investments in financial (money) or real capital. It is carried out in the form of cash, credit, securities and is placed on movable and immovable property, intellectual property, rights

to benefits and other valuables, that is, it is used for all assets of the enterprise"¹⁹.

Also, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activity" defines: "Investment - material and immaterial benefits and rights related to economic and other activity objects"²⁰.

Analyzing the above, in our opinion, taking into account the above, the essence of investment can be defined as follows: "Investments are long-term and capital investments at risk (taking risks) in order to expand the reproduction of business and other objects of activity and, as a result, profit is an economic category aimed at obtaining other useful results in the future under conditions of limited resource potential".

As part of the mechanism of activation of the country's investment activities, it is considered appropriate to separate certain management systems that affect the determination of the efficiency of its performance factors in such a way as to serve to preserve and increase the production potential of the enterprise to the maximum extent.

Figure 1. Foreign-economic mechanism of activation of investment activities of the country²¹

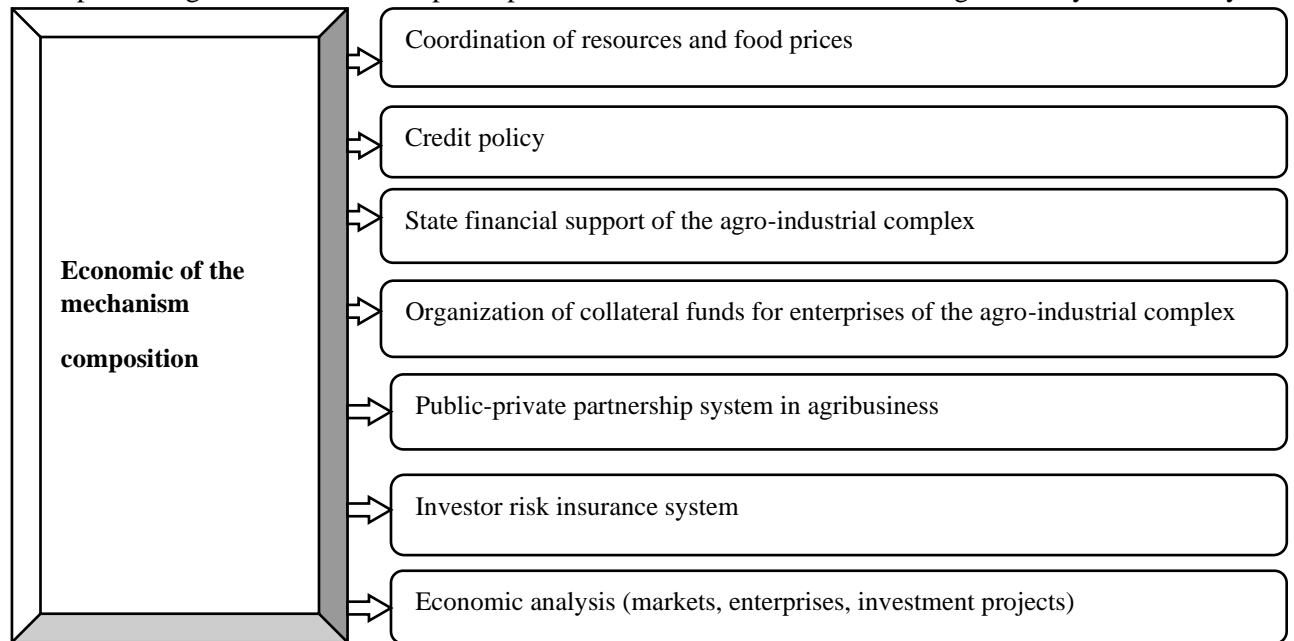
In Figure 1, the purpose of bringing the foreign-economic mechanism tools for the activation of the country's investment activity is to optimally harmonize the interests of the participants of

these processes, to use their existing potential and to serve their mutual effective action, it is expressed in the regulation of investment processes and collective impact through separate organizational measures. found

As a criterion for the effectiveness of the organizational mechanism of the country's investment activity, it is possible to determine the

stable trend of investment growth in the regions, while preserving the interests of all participants,

sectors of the country is economic mechanisms, each of which is distinguished by its diversity,



which, in turn, ensures the effectiveness of economic mechanisms that determine the economic goals of the work under consideration in the future.

The basis of the economic structure of the organizational-economic mechanism of the activation of investment activity in the economic

some of them have the ability to be used collectively, which strengthens their synergistic effect, as a result of which not only the growth of investments in the sector and their increase in income, but also has a positive effect on production, economic and social relations in industrial sectors.

Figure 2. The economic composition of the mechanism of activation of the country's investment activity²²

Taking into account the considered approaches and the general meaning of the term "mechanism", as well as in the interpretation of the concept of "organizational-economic mechanism for activating the country's investment activity", based on the systematic interdependence of its organizational-economic elements, improving the quality of production potential of enterprises and capitalization means a system of interrelated tools that ensure its growth, harmonize their economic interests, influence the participants of the investment process.

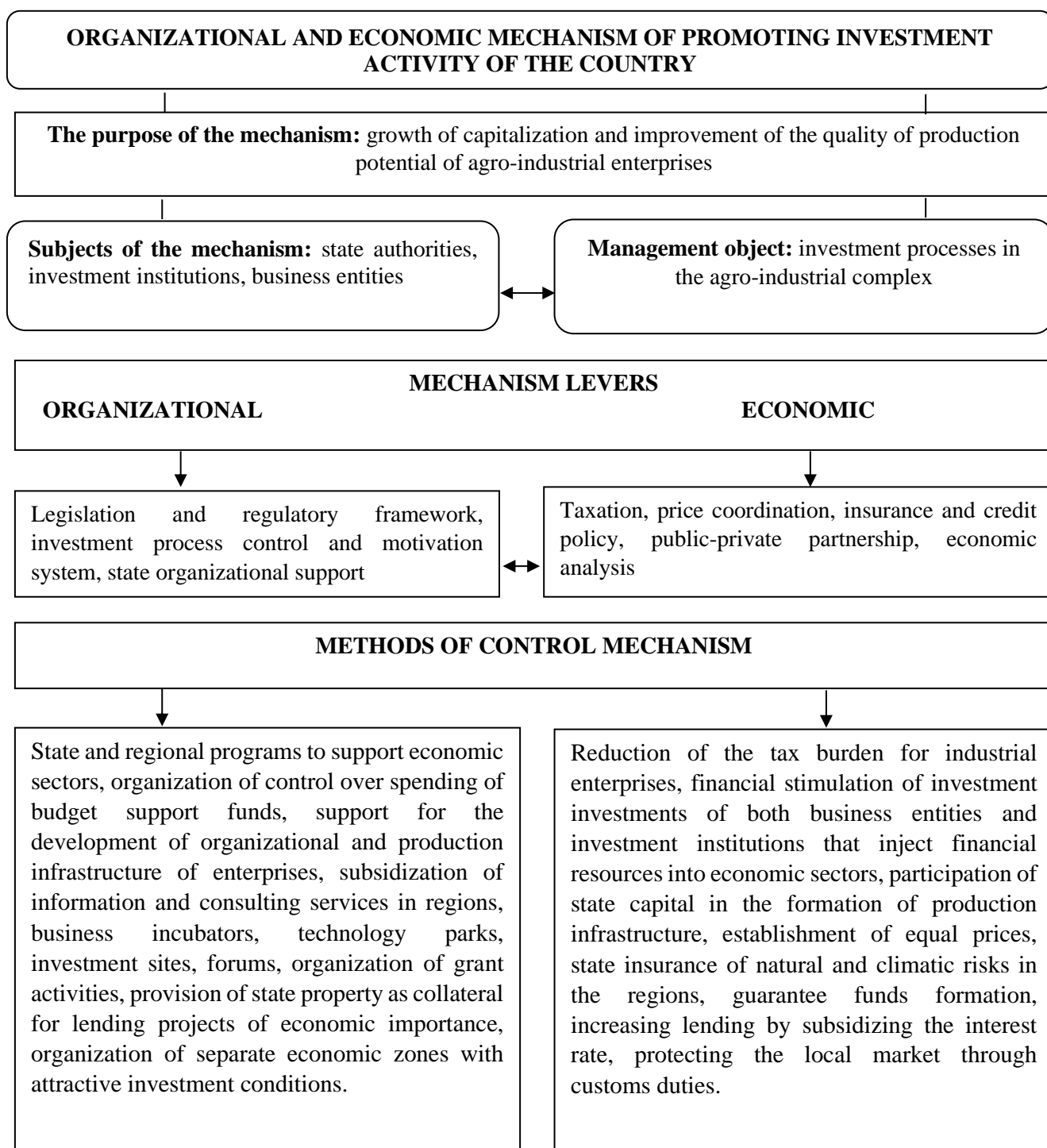


Figure 3. Organizational and economic mechanism of stimulating the country's investment activities

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This, in turn, serves the realization of the goals set for enterprises, ensuring national economic security in the modern conditions of economic globalization and ensuring the competitiveness of local producers.

The main tasks of promoting investment activities in the country include:

- to ensure the organizational unity of economic entities of all sectors in increasing the country's production efficiency;

- creation of necessary conditions for reshaping economic relations;
- successfully solving the problems of sustainable economic and social development of the network.

One of the main areas of application of investments at the modern stage is the area of innovation, which is economically dependent on the rapid development of scientific and technical progress and the high level of competition in the foreign and domestic markets.

At the same time, it is important to increase the country's investment activity in socio-economic development of the country, increase production efficiency, effective use of available resources, increase of high-quality products. Increasing investment activity is considered a fundamental principle of direct investment and consists in increasing the volume of investment incentives - fiscal, financial and other forms by applying measures to manage direct investment and to make investments to achieve specific goals, to compromise and coordinate goals, to maintain the current value of the investments involved, and to manage the effective implementation of the project. .

5. COLCLUSION

As a result of the implementation of economic reforms in Uzbekistan, a number of changes in investment activity in economic sectors took place, in particular:

- products that replace imported food products were created;
- the export of finished products increased;
- new jobs were opened in the country and new technologies were introduced;
- a plan of measures aimed at increasing investment activity was developed and implemented.

Issues of regulation of increasing investment activity in the country are carried out through the following measures:

- encourage the provision of capital funds to sectors, industries and individual enterprises through credit and tax incentives;
- state support for investment processes for full operation of production facilities, etc.

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