



INVESTISION THE ESSENCE OF ACTIVITY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Abirova Nargiza Shavkat kizi

Senior lecturer, Tashkent University of Information Technology

E-mail: dildorababahanova1986@gmail.com

Annotation. *In the article, investigational processes related to the essence of activity and its theoretical and methodological foundations are studied. In accordance with the research processes, the characteristics of the systematic development of factors affecting the activity level of investiture are based.*

Keywords: *investisian activism, inv investment fruit, investment privilege, investment policy.*

In the conditions of economic liberalization, it is necessary to systematically increase comprehensive measures to ensure the sustainable development of the country. One of such important events and directions is the organization of effective investment activity in all sectors of our country, investment environment, process, potential, activity and attractiveness. Particular attention is being paid to the need to implement an intensive investment policy in the country and increase investment attractiveness to attract foreign investors. The 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.

"Investments are long-term and capital investments at risk (risk), with the aim of expanding reproduction in entrepreneurship and other activity objects, and as a result of this, obtaining profit or achieving other beneficial results in the future under conditions of limited resource potential."

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, efficient 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 investments, 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.

The first stage in 1991-1994 was low production and services, high inflation, deficit of the state budget, low and lack of capital investment. During this period, the share of capital expenditures in GDP decreased from 18.7% to 15.5%, respectively, by 50%. The amount of investments in the agricultural sector is 24.4%.

The second stage covers the years 1995-2005. During this period, economic growth in the republic began slowly. The share of investment in GDP averaged 28.5%, capital investment was 8.6%, and GDP growth was 6.6%.

The third stage covers the period from 2005 to the present. During this period, investment growth rates were observed at high levels. The average annual growth rate of capital consumption in GDP is 4.7% and its share is 21.1%, the growth of capital capacity of GDP has decreased from 5.4% to 2.8%. As a result



of achieving macroeconomic stability in the republic's economy, the volume of foreign capital attracted to the production sector was 86.2%, and 24.2% to agriculture. During this period, the liberalization of the economy led to an increase in the investment activity of the private sector. Compared to 2000, the volume of decentralized investments tripled, and their share in total capital investments increased from 45.8% to 76.6% in 2015. The share of private investments in capital investments reached 48.5% in 2015.

The changes in the investment process in Uzbekistan are mainly related to the priority of attracting investments to industry, agriculture and service sectors, which are important for ensuring the stable growth of GDP. The share of fixed capital investment in GDP was 21.3 percent in 2015, and by 2020, it increased by 14.9 percent and reached 36.2 percent. In January-June 2021, the share of fixed capital investments in GDP was 32.4 percent.

Information on the volume of fixed capital investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the regions of the country is presented in Table 2. According to this data, we can see that in 2010, this indicator increased by 4.2% compared to the previous year, in 2015 by 9.4%, and in 2019 by 38.1%. In 2020, this indicator decreased by 4.4% compared to last year. The volume of investments made in January-June 2021 increased by 5.9% compared to the same period last year[3].

Increasing the country's investment activity is determined not only by economic regulators, incentives and the creation of favorable conditions for local and foreign investors, but also by the level of improving the operation of infrastructure facilities serving business entities and organizing investment processes.

Emphasizing that the use of "temporary effective" methods in the country's economy, the financial situation of the sector in the conditions of economic liberalization, the establishment of new economic forms, and the limited internal opportunities in the formation of investment activities, this stage serves as an important factor for expanding the investment potential and opportunities, the main focus is on "long-term increasing the investment attractiveness of sustainable entrepreneurship by focusing on the strengthening of institutional and organizational measures that provide "effect" will achieve an increase in its activity as a result of strengthening its scientific and practical potential[1]. In order to stabilize the economy and achieve sustainable economic growth, it was necessary to carry out profound structural and technological changes in the country's economy. Changing the structure of the economy consists of two stages: the passive and the active part. In the passive phase, the production capacity of products that are not required by the market decreases. The implementation of measures aimed at deepening market economy reforms, liberalizing the economy and strengthening the protection of property rights will have a positive impact on improving the investment climate in the country and attracting increasing foreign investment[2].

Mechanisms of institutional elements of attraction, collection, use and appropriation of investments in the republic are not sufficiently developed. Such institutional conditions for investment are a suitable process for all the skills of the transition to the market economy. In developed countries, institutional structures redistribute about 30% of financial resources, and their contribution is increasing year by year. their share is 5-10%. Other funds are distributed through all levels of banks and special credit institutions.

References

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