

The Significance of Investments in Providing Well-Being and Increase the Living Standard of the Population

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ABSTRACT

This article substantiates the theoretical features of the formation of the investment climate in the country, as well as the essence of investments.

KEYWORDS: *investment, investment climate, investment attraction, investor, investment activity, investment financing*

Introduction. In our country, it is important to ensure the stable growth of the economy based on the modernization of real sector networks and the rapid development of technical and technological renewal processes. This, in turn, requires large-scale investments in our country. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, regarding the fundamental reform of investment activities, "We do not have a well-planned, long-term single concept in the formation of investment programs. At each state visit, we reach several billion USD agreements to attract foreign investments. However, the implementation of these agreements is very slow. Because there is no clear working system in this regard. Current investment programs do not have project-specific information. The Ministry of Economy and local governments are busy chasing after the numbers when forming the programs. For this purpose, they include in the program projects that do not provide economic benefits, have no prospects, sources of financing are not clear, show the price of the project unjustifiably, in a word, they are engaged in deception." was emphasized.

Today, it is desirable to fundamentally revise investment activities, develop strategic investment programs and present reliable and effective investment projects for foreign investors, to properly direct internal resources in investment activities and increase their efficiency. Therefore, it is important to clarify issues such as the nature of investments, their economic importance, attracting local and foreign investments and sources of financing, and the investment environment. Structural changes in the economy require a new approach to investment activities. This approach is based on the following rules:

- activation of the investment process, directing investment resources to the priority areas of economic development;
- fully involving enterprises, organizations, population funds in the investment process and using it to solve the socio-economic problems of the republic;
- creation of a favorable investment environment for the inflow of foreign capital.

Literature review (analysis) on the research topic. Foreign scientists Bodi, Zi, Kane, Alex, Markus, Alan, Sharp U., Alexander G., Bailey Dj., Shevchuk D.A., Neshitoy A, Kojukhar V.M., Yendovitsky D.A., Sarev V.V., Blank I.A., Abramov S.I. Epstein L. G Brealy R. and S. Mears Kenneth M. Morris & Allan M. Siegel, Khulkhachiv B.V. and scientific information is presented in the works of Uzbek

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scientists such as D.G. Ghazibekov, B.K.Tukhliyev, S.Mahmudov.

Description of the methodology used in the research. Systematic approach, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison, monographic observation, statistical grouping, questionnaire, SWOT analysis methods were used in the dissertation work.

Results and analysis. It is known that investments play an important role in the economy of all countries. The influx of investment resources into the economy ensures expanded reproduction. The main part of investments defines innovations, i.e. investment in new technologies, products and services. All this makes it possible to get the economy to a relatively high level of development.

Investments are an important tool that creates a radical change in the real economic development of the economy of Uzbekistan, implements structural changes in the national economy, and introduces innovations. At the same time, it plays a key role in investment-innovation activities at all levels of the economic system in the transition to the stage of innovative development.

Sustainable economic growth is ensured not only by increasing the efficiency of social production, but also by improving the standard of living of the population, its social protection, improving the health system, developing education, eliminating unemployment in the economy, is considered relevant in solving such social and economic issues. The essence of investment relations is expressed in the scope and level of the participants of this activity. The existence of separate investment relations, which reflect the objective conditions of the development of investment activity, requires that it be an independent subject of regulation.

From the point of view of law, the regulation of investment activities includes general legal and private legal regulatory norms. The unity of these norms expresses the nature and essence of social and individual investment relations and becomes a method of their regulation. Regulatory methods consist of ways of influencing the nature of both individual and socially necessary investment relations of legal norms in a unique way. State regulation of investment relations is organized by creating legal conditions, providing guarantees for conducting this activity, insuring the subjects of this activity and realizing social or state interests through other means.

In the current period, investment relations cover the relations of capital ownership, their use and disposal and reflect the processes of distribution and redistribution of resources not only within the national economy, but also at the level of the international economy. The investment climate is a general criterion for the placement of investment resources and, first of all, ensures the profitability of capital funds.

Simply put, the investment environment is a reality that reflects the set of opportunities and facilities for investment relations. The purpose of improving the investment environment is to create the necessary and optimal conditions for investment, to accelerate investment activities and, ultimately, to improve the economy, solve social problems, and create an opportunity to increase production efficiency. It gives general characteristics of the economic, social, organizational, legal, political, environmental and other conditions that determine the feasibility and attractiveness of the investment environment.

According to scientists, the investment environment is a complex of economic, social, organizational, legal, political, ecological, cultural and other conditions aimed at ensuring the efficiency and safety of investments made in the country's economy and a certain area of it. It refers to the existing positive and negative aspects of the conditions that determine the feasibility and attractiveness of making investments in a particular area. Investment attractiveness can be determined from the point of view of profitability, development prospects and level of investment risk of investments of a country, sector or individual enterprise.

When assessing the state of the investment environment, it is necessary to take into account the

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following:

- increase or decrease of gross domestic product, national income and industrial production;
- distribution of national income; changes in saving and consumption relations;
- progress of privatization processes;
- the state of administrative regulation of investment activities;
- development of individual investment markets, including stock and money markets;
- taking into account all factors affecting the investment climate.

Among these factors, it is appropriate to include the following:

- the economic potential of the region, that is, the region's financial resources;
- availability of free land for production and investment;
- level of supply with labor and energy resources;
- level of development of scientific and technical potential;
- general business conditions; i.e. ecological condition, development of material production areas;
- the volume of unfinished constructions, the degree of wear and tear of the main production funds;
- development of the housing construction sector;
- the formation of the market environment in the region, that is, the development of a full-fledged market infrastructure;
- the effect of privatization on the investment process,
- inflation rate and impact;
- the level of involvement of the population in investment activities;
- the level of development of the competitive environment among entrepreneurs, the level of activity of inter-business relations, export opportunities, the level of availability of foreign capital.

Political factors, that is, the level of trust of the population in the authorities of the region or the country, the relations of the regional leadership with the central state leadership, the level of social stability, the state of national and religious relations;

Social and cultural factors, namely the standard of living of the population, household living conditions, the development of medical services, the level of prevalence of alcoholism, drug addiction and similar negative habits among the population, the level of crime, the average amount of real wages, the population. The impact of foreign exchange on the investment process.

Organizational and legal factors, that is, the government's attitude to its own and foreign investors, the regional leadership's adherence to investment laws and norms; problems of enterprise registration and the level of its solution, opportunities for obtaining information, the level of competence of local administration, the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, the conditions of transportation and relocation of goods, capital and labor force, local business qualities and cultural moral level of entrepreneurs.

Financial factors, i.e. revenues of the regional budget, the level of non-budgetary savings per capita, the possibility of receiving financial funds from the central and regional budgets, the development of interbank cooperation, the correct amount of bank loans per thousand inhabitants. the share of long-term loans in the total credit investments, the amount of deposits per capita, the share of loss-making enterprises in the total enterprises, etc.

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Conclusion.

1. Investments are national and intellectual assets of all kinds, which are directed to objects of entrepreneurial activity and generate income. Positive results are achieved through investments.
2. Investments are made in the form of capital investments and include expenses for new constructions, expansion, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises, purchase of equipment, inventories, project products.
3. Taking into account the need to make comprehensive, well-thought-out investment decisions in close connection with reliable sources of investment financing and the increasing attraction of foreign capital, revealing the economic content and nature of investments from the point of view of modern financial theory giving, determining their most important quality characteristics is an extremely urgent issue.
4. The development of society is based on large-scale reproduction of material wealth, which ensures the growth of national property and, of course, income of individuals running a common and separate economy. One of the main tools for ensuring this growth is the establishment of investment activities, which include investment attraction or investment processes and the sum of practical actions for selling investments.

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