IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF USING INVESTMENT POTENTIAL IN THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SECTORS AND REGIONS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

Ismoilov Ravshanjon Baxriddinovich
Professor, University Of Business and Science

Yusupov Ne'matulla Isoqjanovich
University Of Business and Science

Rapiqov Tohirjon Yuldashbayevich
Independent researcher of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

Xujakulov Murodjon Alokhanovich
2nd year master's degree from ISMA University of Latvia

In the process of economic and institutional reforms implemented step by step since the first years of independence in our country, an entrepreneurship and business environment was formed, including official rules and norms that determine the country's development. This business environment is related to ownership, production and distribution relations and the establishment of a new management system; effective use of material, natural, labor and other resources had a strong impact on economic growth. As a result, macroeconomic stability and stable economic growth rates were ensured in our country. At the same time, following the principles and priority directions of the Action Strategy in Uzbekistan, the strategic goals of development in accordance with the world standards were established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Ensuring the practical implementation of the priority tasks of sustainable economic development specified in Mirziyoyev's decrees, reports and speeches, ensures the development of the economy of Uzbekistan and its regions.

Priority directions for increasing investment potential in the sustainable development of regional economies in the world, including the role of investments in regions, regional characteristics of investment potential and indicators representing it and their evaluation, development of investment strategy and increasing its efficiency, results related to investment potential a number of scientific researches are being carried out on the factorial study of the change of indicators. To make full use of the potential of the regions today, to eliminate imbalances in their development and to increase the investment potential in ensuring their stability, especially the expansion of the scope of direct investments, their effective distribution in sectors and industries one of the priority directions is to conduct scientific researches in the field of supply.

Ensuring the stability of the economy of regions in Uzbekistan, consistent development of industries and sectors in them, development and improvement of mechanisms for ensuring the mutual proportionality of districts and cities, rational use of existing resources in them, increasing investment attractiveness and increasing the efficiency of using foreign financial resources, special attention is paid to the issues of raising the scale and weight of investments. A number of tasks have been set,

such as "further improving the investment environment in the country and increasing its attractiveness, taking measures to attract 120 billion US dollars, including 70 billion dollars of foreign investments in the next five years." At this point, based on the existing capabilities of the regions, attracting investments, rationally distributing them among sectors and industries, revealing the factors and sources related to investment potential, increasing the efficiency of investments based on them, and developing promising measures, investment strategies of the regions It is appropriate to further expand scientific research.

Development of the economic system, ensuring its stable level is an important issue. It is necessary to pay special attention to the territorial aspects of the economic system in the positive solution of this issue and in the implementation of a strategic approach. In particular, when the national economy is classified by territoriality, it is divided into the macroeconomic system, the regional economy, and the activities of enterprises. It should be noted that, according to international experience, special attention is being paid to regional issues based on measures to ensure macroeconomic stability.

The growth and sustainable development of the region's economy depends on various factors. Including factors of production, financial stability, state of technology and level of human capital. Also, the impact of factors such as human capital, trade freedom and openness, budget tax policy, and direct foreign direct investment to other countries on economic growth has been studied. Along with the above, gross accumulation of fixed capital, financial resources, life expectancy and quality of human capital, external demand, political environment factors are also studied as factors of economic growth. As a political environment, monetary and credit and tax policy are also studied as a separate factor. In addition, factors such as the real interest rate and the level of government intervention are listed[1].

In recent years, the experience of the countries of the world has shown that technical progress and new technologies have a high impact on the sustainable development of regions. If technical development is carried out on the basis of development of human capital, new technologies occur at the expense of innovations. These two conditions are ensured by the development of the human factor and the implementation of his ideas. We directly connect these issues with materiality. In our opinion, innovations have two important bases, which are implemented at the expense of the human factor and capital accumulation. After all, we provide the basis of both of these factors through investments.

As the experience of the countries of the world shows, the socio-economic development of countries and regions directly depends on the investment potential. The development of the investment environment, the increase of the investment attractiveness of the region, the creation of investment infrastructure institutions, the creation of administrative and communication strategies are measures of the comprehensive development of the regions.

In the socio-economic development of regions, investment activity solves many issues related to material and financial aspects. Investment processes are primarily regulated by the state. In particular, the investment policy of the state includes the development of the investment program, as well as regulatory legal frameworks for the regulation of investment activities. Investments are also a priority in the socio-economic development strategies of the regions.

It is important to ensure the development of the economy of Uzbekistan and its sustainable growth in the regions. This issue is directly related to investments, their scope and composition. Increasing the volume of investments in this direction directly depends on the investment potential

of the region. Also, investors look at the investment attractiveness of the area when making decisions. Nevertheless, potential is the primary criterion for attracting investment to the economy. We pay particular attention to the researches related to the assessment in revealing its territorial features.

Regional investment potential is a sum of economic, social, natural-geographic features of the region that are highly important for investment attraction [2].

The investment potential of the region consists of the following criteria:
- production potential (the result of the activity of economic entities in the region);
- labor potential (quality and quantity of labor resources);
- consumption potential (gross solvency level of the population of the region);
- infrastructure potential (state of investments in the region);
- financial capacity (as well as the tax system);
- institutional capacity (state of market institutions);
- innovative potential (level of implementation of the results of scientific and technical development);
- natural resource potential (level of availability of natural resources);
- touristic potential (availability of touristic places).

Today, in the assessment of the investment potential of the region, among the above criteria, the population, their income, savings and acquired property, as well as the intellectual potential of the population are also taken into account [3].

In particular, in researches on the investment potential of enterprises, attention is focused on the effect of the price set on the production activity and its products. According to the obtained results, the high price for the products of firms under conditions of equal opportunities caused them to have a high investment potential [4].

One of the scientists who researched the investment potential proposed to evaluate this criterion by one complex method (formula) in terms of region and sector.

$$IJk_j = X * IJh_j + Y * IJt_j \qquad (1.1)$$

In this: IJk_j – j comprehensive investment attractiveness of the area;

IJh_j – j investment attractiveness of a certain area of the region;

IJt_j – j investment attractiveness of a certain branch of the region;

X, Y – relative weight of each investment attractiveness indicators.

According to the author, in order to evaluate indicators of investment attractiveness by region and industry, economic return (income from the business (object) to which investment funds are directed) and investment risk (various risk levels of the region (by region and industry) is) it is necessary to determine:

$$IJh(t)_j = DDh(t)_j * (1 - RDh(t)_j) \qquad (1.2)$$

In this: $IJh(t)_j$ – regional/network investment attractiveness of the region;

$DDh(t)_j$ – profitability or economic return of the business (object) to which investment funds are directed by region/network;

$RDh(t)_j$ – indicator of the riskiness of an investment focused on a region/network.

In this way, the difference between investment income or economic return and investment risk represents investment attractiveness or potential.

Also, according to the method given by another researcher, the investment potential is determined as follows [5]:

$$IP = VNS + IK \qquad (1.3)$$

Here: IP - investment potential; VNS - gross savings of households; IK is a part of capital imports, which includes foreign direct investments and long-term foreign loans.

In the studies of A. Qobiov, the expert assessment method was used to assess the investment potential of the region, and the following coefficients were used for each criterion[6]:

- investment activity potential - 20%;
- economic development and efficiency potential - 15%;
- natural-geographic potential - 15%;
- infrastructure potential - 15%;
- potential of labor resources - 9%;
- entrepreneurial activity potential - 9%;
- foreign economic activity potential - 9%;
- financial potential - 8%.

In another study, assessment methods for rating, resource, result, factor and branch approaches were studied in the assessment of investment potential [7].

At the same time, the method of integrated indicators was also used in the assessment of the investment potential of the region [8]. Integrated indicators, in turn, consist of innovative, budget and financial, social and production and financial potential.

Along with the above, in the researches that researched the process of assessing the investment potential of the region, special attention was paid to production potential, financial potential, innovative potential, and infrastructure potential [9]. In terms of production potential, GDP per capita, the depreciation value of the main funds at the end of the year, and the ratio of the main funds launched in the fiscal year to 100 thousand people were studied.

Based on the financial potential, indicators such as the financial balance of the activity results of the economically active population and organizations, the share of loss-making enterprises, the ratio of the organization's creditor debt to 100,000 population, the ratio of the organization's receivables to 100,000 population, and the ratio of foreign investments to GRP were evaluated.

In the assessment of innovative potential, the share of scientific and research workers in the total number of items, the ratio of the expenses spent on scientific and research works to the YAMH, and the ratio of innovative goods and services to the YAMH were used.

Every 100,000 sq. km. the density of highways in relation to the area, the volume of paid services per capita were studied.

The share of the economically active population in the total population, the share of the able-bodied population in the total population, and the level of labor productivity were used to assess the labor potential.

In another study, criteria such as entrepreneurship, labor migration factor, agglomeration factor, and financial factor were studied in the assessment of the investment potential of the region. In particular, the number of entrepreneurs and highly educated people per 1,000 people was studied based on the criterion of population entrepreneurial activity [10]. In the area of labor migration, indicators such as the level of labor migration of the population and the level of unemployment were studied. Based on the agglomeration factor, the share of industry, the share of industrial enterprises,

and the share of service sector enterprises in GNI were evaluated. Based on the financial factor, investments in fixed capital are analyzed.

There are also studies that have taken into account a group of factors in the assessment of investment potential. According to the authors, the investment potential consists of the following and is determined by the following formula:

IP = IPH + IPN + IPS + IPF + IPSH (1.4)

Here: IP - investment potential of the region;

IPH - investment potential of households;

IPN - investment potential of non-financial corporations;

IPS - investment potential of state administration;

IPF - investment potential of financial corporations;

IPSH is the investment potential of the secret economy.

In their work, foreign scientists also paid attention to the expert method, that is, to evaluate the investment potential through a number of criteria. For example, scientists such as R. Stobaugh, E. Walldorf, M. Tullis, O. Borrin, H. Heuzler have evaluated the investment potential of the regions based on the research of their indicators, taking a group of factors as a criterion.

A group of authors used integrated methods to study the investment potential of the region[11].

$$ИП_i = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n} k_s \frac{П_{si}}{П_s}}{n \sum_{s=1}^{n} k_s}; \quad (1.5)$$

In this case, the integral level of the investment potential of i-region compared to the leading region taken as IPi - 1;

n is the number of aggregated indicators;

s is a cumulative index evaluating the investment potential of the region;

ks is the comparative coefficient of the s-indicator (comparative score);

Psi is the value of the s-indicator in the i-region;

Ps is the value of the s-indicator in the leading area;

i – number of regions;

Psi/Ps is the standardized quantitative value of the s-indicator in the i-region.

Also, the following criteria were used to assess the investment potential of the regions:

1) production criteria. It is based on indicators such as GDP per capita, the level of provision of basic funds;

2) financial criterion. In this criterion, the indicators of the financial results and the share of loss-making enterprises in relation to the economically active population were evaluated;

3) labor criterion. The indicator of the level of employment of the population is studied according to this criterion;

4) innovative criterion. The indicators of the innovative activity of enterprises, the percentage of the population engaged in scientific research formed this criterion;

5) infrastructure criterion. In this, indicators such as retail turnover per capita and the volume of paid services per capita were studied;

6) social criterion. The percentage of the population with an income below the subsistence minimum and the indicators of the ratio of the average income level to the subsistence minimum were studied in it;

7) consumption criterion. These criteria are the number of cars per thousand people and the total living space per inhabitant.

Along with the above, the authors also proposed a method for estimating the clustering coefficient (Ki) of the region[12]:

Ki = (K1+ K2 + K3) / 3 (1.6)

Here: K1 is the coefficient of specialization of the region;

K2 - localization coefficient of the area;

K3 is the localization coefficient of the region's capital investments.

It is proposed to estimate the area specialization coefficient (K1) by the following method:

$$K1 = \frac{Д_{в.р}}{Д_{в.о}} \qquad (1.7)$$

Here: Dvr is the share of the type of activity in the territory's added value;

Dvo is the share of the type of activity in the value added of the republic.

It is proposed to estimate the coefficient of localization of the area (K2) by the following method:

$$K2 = \frac{Д_{о.р}}{Д_{о.о}} \qquad (1.8)$$

Here: Dor - the share of enterprises operating in the region in the type of activity;

Doo is the share of enterprises in the type of activity within the enterprises operating in the republic.

It is proposed to estimate the localization coefficient (K3) for investments made in the region by the following method:

$$K3 = \frac{Д_{и.р}}{Д_{и.о}} \qquad (1.9)$$

Here: Dir - the share of investments in fixed capital by type of activity within the total investments of the region;

Dir - the share of investments in fixed capital by type of activity within the total investments of the republic.

A group of scholars have developed an infrastructure-based assessment approach after researching existing approaches to investment potential assessment. In these studies, the main focus is on determining the investment potential through the types of infrastructure and their evaluation. Also, integrated methods were used in his research.

We believe that the following measures should be implemented in order to fulfill these tasks, as great results are expected in terms of sustainable economic growth and macroeconomic stability in Uzbekistan:

- development of long-term development programs for the leading sectors of the economy and ensuring its consistent implementation;

- development of special development programs for each region of our country, taking into account the existing potential, and ensuring their implementation;

- development of private ownership, ensuring more rapid growth of private entrepreneurship;

- ensure that bank loans are attracted to the real sector of the economy in order to ensure price stability;

- in order to ensure that the cost of goods and services necessary for the consumption of the population does not increase, import of means of production (tools, equipment, etc.) should be gradually reduced and localization of their production;

- modernization of the economy, implementation of fundamental structural changes and further improvement of technical and technological renewal processes of production;

- sharp growth of information and communication services, which ensure an increase in the volume of the gross domestic product and are becoming an urgent issue in the world today;

- effective use of existing scientific and innovative potentials in the qualification;

- further activation of mechanisms for encouraging the expansion of entrepreneurship in economic sectors;

- reduction of transaction costs in institutions of the system of sale and purchase of material and technical resources and finished products;

- improvement of the mechanisms of attracting the main layer of the population to economic activity.

If these measures and priorities are improved in practice on the basis of more specific multi-variant scenarios, and the necessary programs and projects are implemented on time, sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan will be ensured for a long time.

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