

Theoretical Foundations of the Metadology of Investment Management in our Country

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Abstract: This article examines socio-economic and innovative investment competencies and factor analysis, including methods of analyzing ethylgans, specialists and economists-scientists of the national karashlar, discusses ways of expressing ethylgans at present, State investment policy and territorial investment competencies effectively emphasize the importance and objectives of yeritilgan.

Terms: investment competence, investment competence, investment activity, regional economy, territorial exogenous and endogenous factors, territorial investment competencies.



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INTRODUCTION

An analysis on the evolution process and transformation of Investision potential has shown that most research in this area focuses on the structural and functional aspects of investition potential use in business. In this matter, we found it necessary to use a systematic model of understanding, the basis of which is a systematic paradigm in the study of areas of effective management of area investiture potential, without denying the advantages of a dialectical approach to the study of evolution development of processes in one norm, full formalization and synergistic approach in empirically computable issues.

VERSE OF THE OYD LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

Zhikharevich B.S., Limonov L.E., Junda N.B.Lar believes that investision potential is determined through the level of proceeds from investing. Also, Savelev Yu.V. investision was trying to substantiate its approach based on the interpretation of the size of investments on the determination of potential, analysis of their composition on horizontal and vertical. S.Rustamova noted that "investiture potential is a set of existing economic, political, regulatory, social and other conditions and opportunities affecting investment processes in the country."

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of the directions of effective capacity management of investment on the basis of the rules of economic systematization requires treating this process as the sum of the targeted activities of participants in a systematic relationship at three levels at the same time.

PREDICTIONS AND RESULTS

This methodology is formulated in order to promote territorial economic development, attract effective investments and ensure overall economic growth.

The main steps in this methodology can be as follows:

1. **Regional Economic Analysis** * Assessment of economic status: a complete analysis of the economic situation of the territory, study of economic growth, unemployment rate, inflation, current production and trade activities. • Analysis of the economic structure: consideration of the main industries of the territory, the business sector, types of economic activity and factors affecting it.
2. **Identification of potential investments and development areas** * Identifying areas of development: identifying opportunities in each area of the territory and sectors open to investment (e.g. Agro-Industry, Tourism, Innovation). • Natural resources and infrastructure: the effective use of Natural Resources and the development of infrastructure are important in shaping the investment balance.
3. **Strategic planning and policy** • National and local strategic goals: setting strategic goals at the national and local levels for the development of the territory. These goals include improving the welfare of citizens, creating new jobs, and promoting social welfare. * Economic policies and intensive tools: the development of incentives, tax incentives, grants and other support tools to attract territorial investments.
4. **Investment climate and cooperation between agencies** • Government and private sector cooperation: establishing cooperation with the private sector to improve the investment environment in the area. This can be done through economic codes, social relations and the market mechanism. * Creation of an investment support system: creation of special systems for innovations and innovations (innovation centers, economic hubs).
5. **Monitoring and evaluation** * Investment assessment of results: comprehensive assessment of the results of investments involved in the territory, analysis of positive and negative effects.

Research and statistics: conducting statistics and research to assess the economic growth of an area.

This methodology is important for the formation of the investment balance and ensuring the development of the territory. With properly implemented strategic planning and appropriate measures, investments play an important role in providing effective results.

It is permissible to cite several functions of a systematic approach in solving the problem of effective management of the salox of the regions investiture, namely:

- control system;
- managed system-view all elements of society as objects;
- interconnected system-various institutional relationships: direct or indirect; vertical or horizontal.

Here, controlled information comes out of the controlling entity, and the transmission of information as feedback occurs from the controlled object. Therefore, the system of managing the development of territories should ensure that all the resources available in society are effectively

spent, creating conditions. Including material, intellectual, financial, information, demographic resources, etc. In the country's economy, it should be noted that in the systematic management of the investment balance or individual territory investment balance, they are treated as a single system, composed of several functionally related hierarchical branches and moving towards a single goal. The hierarchical structure of the territory creates a vertical as well as horizontal connection between the existing elements in the system. In addition to combining existing groups (economic entities, NGOs, self-priming bodies, various institutions) with a single goal, it is necessary to take into account their interests. Hence, here it is considered important aspects to coordinate various interests, to establish conditions for the individual development of each of the structures, based on market rules, to establish control and regular monitoring when necessary.

In our opinion, it is necessary to determine the composition of the development process model when designing the systematic management of the investment industry of Regions. Since forecasting this process is impossible, it is also advisable to design the model with content and parameters that can quickly adapt to different situations. In other words, the content and parameters involved in the model must be flexible quickly depending on the change in the process, and at the necessary times they themselves must be able to change. To do this, it is necessary that at each period of the development of the regions, the parameters of the selected model are evaluated by the input and output of the variables.

A path of development is established on the basis of a radical increase in the competitiveness of the economy, strengthening the support of exporting enterprises, comprehensive incentives for the participation of farms, small businesses and private entrepreneurship in exports. In order to maintain the foreign market position of our country's exporters in a situation where crisis conditions still persist in the world economy and prices in the world market negatively affect export potential, work was continued to increase the volume of supply of products abroad, diversify the type and geography of exported products, attract new enterprises to export activities.

In my opinion, the basis for the development of innovation of territories is the quantitative and qualitative change (increase) of socio-economic indicators as a result of the effective use of available resources. The provision of consequential indicators can be carried out in passive (existing conditions for the development of innovation) or active (existing motivation and initiative to create innovations) methods. The passive method is determined by the use of benefits granted by the state, mutually beneficial cooperation between the state and business, the development of the legal framework, tax incentives and infrastructure. In the active method, however, the main emphasis is placed on the stimulating function present in the area to ensure the consequential (quantitative and qualitative) performance.

Innovation potential (country, territory, Network, enterprise economy) in Zamiri, subject of territorial entities of the territorial socio-economic system (consumer, executive power entity, subject-innovator, market, etc.) it will be necessary to understand the potential of being able to move to a new state that is intended to meet the needs of an existing or newly emerging one.

When assessing the investment and socio-economic potential of the territory, it is from the prerequisites that economic resources, intellectual potential and how much this potential is used in practice, the possibility of using its resource potential technically and technologically, and, depending on their scope, other factors are taken into account and various territorial programs are developed. After all, the study and implementation of universally recognized and established developments in practice, the implementation of which with a deep understanding of their content, provides an effective result of the regional programs and concepts being developed for the complex development of territories.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The investment capacity management system of the territory is a complex process of its own,

which, in addition to uniting existing groups (economic entities, NGOs, self-government bodies, various institutions) towards a single goal, is required to take into account their interests. The implementation of these proposals and recommendations for the activation of investment-financial processes through the effective management of investment potential of Regions is the basis for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development in the territory, attracting investors from both the federal and foreign countries, and the formation of financial budgets.

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