



## HOW TO MAKE MORE PROFIT IN FINANCIAL MARKET

Jo'rayev Og'abek

The Student of TSUE

ogabekjorayev081@gmail.com

### Abstract:

The financial market mobilizes free funds and turns them into financial resources, idle money in the hands of the population into a source of income. The financial market, which includes deposits, bills, foreign exchange, stock, bond, derivative and insurance markets, is usually the driving force of the economy. The article analyzes the history of the financial market and the history of joint-stock companies, the management mechanisms and the stable macroeconomic environment for the development of the capital market, the consistently developing financial system.

**Keywords:** profit, share, financial market, joint stock company, capital market, share, currency market, money market, securities.

A financial market is a market in which the object of trade is money or a paper equivalent to money. In this market, relationships are conducted regarding the temporary use of financial resources for a fee or their purchase, as well as the transfer of funds from savers to borrowers. Economic entities with surplus funds offer their financial resources to entities in need of funds. The financial market is conducted in banks, stock exchanges and auctions.

Depending on the nature of financial transactions, there are several ways to categorize MB. According to the principle of return, the financial market is divided into 2: debt obligations (money that persuades consumption) and capital (property). In the debt obligations market, money is temporarily issued to the market as debt, and the money received is used for personal consumption. The right to receive income from money invested in the capital (property) market is sold and bought. In this market, funds are used as capital and generate profits. Taking this into account, the capital market can be divided into 2 segments: the loan capital market and the stock market. The loan capital market is the lending of capital in the form of money with the condition of paying interest. Short-term obligations are traded in this market. These are mainly obligations of the state and banks. Shares, bonds, promissory notes and others are traded in the primary and secondary stock markets. As a result of the internationalization of economic life, the world MB appeared.





Despite the extensive research of international models of corporate governance related to the organization of financial markets, this scientific and practical experience is poorly applied in the real sector of our country's economy. As a result, the conditions of corporate governance are not sufficiently fulfilled in the activities of joint-stock companies. Financial market liquidity is not as required and the current state of secondary market efficiency weakens the activity of the population and other participants of the securities market in the financial market.

In the conditions of the market economy, the essence of economic concepts is brought to a system by scientists, experts, combined with the ideas of that time, its functions, principles, specific features, characteristic aspects, and the economic relations between its participants.

In particular, the economic essence of the international financial market was created by economists who lived in different periods through their different ideas. However, each economic category is constantly improving based on modern factors. Today, the international financial market also performs new and diverse functions in an additional way. From this point of view, a deeper study of its economic essence, taking into account the theoretical scientific views of several economists, current modern factors and other specific aspects, indicates the relevance of the topic.

Different authors do not interpret the term international financial market in the same way. Often, this concept is used in the plural: international financial markets. In addition, it is common to compare the international financial market with the concept of the world loan capital market. The definition of the term "international financial market" in different interpretations is its broad or narrow interpretation. In this case, the broad or narrow interpretation is also understood in different ways. For example, the famous scientist L.N. Krasavina notes that "International financial markets in a broad sense are the field of market relations that ensure the accumulation and redistribution of money capital between countries. In essence, this concept refers to the interaction of the interests of its participants, which determine the terms of international financial transactions. The international financial market is a stock market in a narrow sense, that is, a market for transactions with securities.

A well-known scientist in the field of international financial relations D.M. Mikhaylov shows the international financial market from the point of view of the instruments in circulation in it. In his opinion, the global debt capital market and the international financial market are "conceptually more similar categories in the practical use of this concept", and in the international financial market, debt capital, debt instruments and derivative contracts appear as objects of trade [2].



The similarity of the concepts of the financial market and the credit market can be found in other sources. For example, "Financial market (loan capital market) - a mechanism for redistribution of capital between creditors and debtors with the help of intermediaries based on the demand and supply of capital. In practice, it represents a collection of credit and financial institutions that direct the flow of funds from owners to debtors and vice versa. It is possible to meet the concept that the main task of the financial market is the transformation of inactive funds into loan capital" [3].

It should also be noted that V. A. Slepov and E. A. Zvonova define the concept of the financial system, not the essence of the market, as the basis: "The international financial market is the form of movement of international finance in certain spheres of the international financial system" [4]. According to these authors, the concept of the international financial market is a broader concept compared to the international financial market, in which it is necessary to understand the sum of international and national financial markets, each of which has its own characteristics, individuality and independence.

Thus, in our opinion, the use of the term global capital markets has a limited appearance. In addition, it remains unclear why the credit market consists of a market for debt securities and bank loans, in which loans issued by the state and international organizations are separated. On the one hand, it is appropriate to show them separately in order to distinguish them, but on the other hand, they also belong to the category of the credit market, only in the case of this author's comment at a different level. In foreign economic literature, the understanding of the international financial market in a broad (even broad pragmatic) sense prevails as a conditional (or real) meeting place of buyers and sellers who create and resell various financial instruments, including shares, bonds, currency, futures contracts [5].

In the textbook "International Financial Relations" of Uzbek economists A. Vahobov, N. Jumayev, U. Burkhanov, "International financial markets are based on the principles of protecting the national interests of countries, and this international comprehensive cooperation is a set of international financial markets and their global markets in the form of stocks, or a complex of markets that implement a unified financial and credit policy of countries." recognized [6].

Also, J.Kh. Ataniyazov, E.D. Alimardonov's textbook "International financial relations" gives an opinion on the structure of the international financial market and the mechanism of entering this market. In particular, it recognizes that the international financial market consists of the national financial market and the international financial market. The authors focus on the set of markets that arise





through the international circulation of foreign securities, that is, Eurobonds in countries. It can be seen that two-thirds of the world's financial market belongs to most developed countries.

One of the main segments of the world financial market is the stock exchange or securities (capital) market.

The development of the financial market and modern financial infrastructure is one of the main conditions for the transition to the path of innovative development. Only under such conditions will it be possible to activate investment activities and generate investment flows, and then redirect them to the field of high technologies. Direct investment, which is one of the main factors of economic growth, cannot be achieved without creating the basic elements of modern financial markets.

Compliance with the main principles of the financial market is ensured on the basis of harmonization of the rules developed by the stock exchanges and associations of market participants along with the regulatory measures of the state.

On the other hand, the mobilization of money as capital for production strengthens the economic potential, accelerates innovation, scientific and technical progress and, on this basis, serves to further increase the well-being of the people.

The financial market is a crucial part of the economic system. It is the driving force behind the economy, the platform where surplus units meet deficit units and negotiate various financial arrangements. Therefore, the goal of financial market development is to increase the ability of the financial market to work effectively as an intermediary. An efficient financial market is one of depth and breadth, meaning that on the supply side, there are many financial instruments offering issuers, credit exposures, etc. to meet all classes of demand for assets. On the demand side, there should be a large amount of investment demand from different types of investors, who have different risk aversion appetites. In addition, a good diversity between issuers and investors usually harmonizes market views and leads to active exchange of financial assets. A highly liquid financial market can provide the issuance of large and diverse financial instruments with minimal price impact. Here, financial instruments can be exchanged quickly at an affordable price. An efficient clearing and settlement system is a key factor in reducing transaction costs.

Capitals taken out of the country were redistributed to the rest of the world through the international financial market. The international financial market is an area where demand and supply of international capital is formed, evaluated, and international financial assets are traded in the financial sector of the world economy.

The impact of negative and positive changes in the financial market of one country on the financial market of another country depends on the degree of globalization of the





financial market, and this process is carried out through the means of ensuring the integration of the national stock market into the international stock market and shows how developed they are.

In the conditions of financial globalization, the main goal of the development of the financial market is to increase the export potential of manufactured goods, to provide consumers with goods that meet global requirements, and to ensure the stability of the country's monetary policy.

In measures for the development of the capital market in our country, issues such as the formation of a comprehensive strategy for the development of this market, assistance in the formation of its effective infrastructure, and the activation of practical actions aimed at the rapid development and expansion of the secondary securities market, improvement of the corporate management system based on advanced foreign experiences, and the development of international relations in the field of capital market regulation should receive special priority.

A large amount of investments will be necessary to further deepen the economic reforms being carried out in our country. Investments can be brought through the financial market and the stock market. That is why the role of the financial market and securities in the economic growth of the country is extremely large.

### References:

1. MY Tirkashev, «THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY», МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА Учредители: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью "Моя профессиональная карьера", 34, 2022, 97-102 с.;
2. M Yu Tirkashev, NB Eshtemirov, «FACTORS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONTROL», 2022, Вестник магистратуры, 3-2 (126), 111-112 с.;
3. Djurakulovich Ziyadullaev Makhmudjon. (2022). YESTERDAY'S, TODAY'S AND FUTURE PENSION REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN. Conference Zone, 119–121. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/362>;
4. Махмуджон Зиядуллаев (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2 (8/S), 121-127. doi: 10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127 ;
5. Зиядуллаев, М. (2022). Роль социального обеспечения в стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана . Общество и инновации, 3(4/S), 120–125. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss4/S-pp120-125> ;





6.Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Сильная социальная защита - требование времени. Общество и инновации, 2(5), 64–68. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss5-pp64-68> ;

7.Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2(8/S), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127>.

