

**WAYS TO ENSURE THE MOBILIZATION OF DOMESTIC FUNDS OF THE
COUNTRY BY INCREASING THE ACTIVITY OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN
THE STOCK MARKET**

Malikova Ug'iloy Abdurasul kizi

Tashkent State Agrarian University, Assistant, Department of Accounting, Analysis and Audit

E-mail: ogiloymalikova9@gmail.com

Abstract: This study explores strategies to ensure the mobilization of domestic funds by enhancing the activity of joint-stock companies in the stock market. The effective functioning of joint-stock companies plays a crucial role in increasing domestic investment and financial resource accumulation, which in turn contributes to national economic growth and stability. The research examines key mechanisms to boost stock market participation, such as improving corporate governance, increasing transparency and disclosure standards, implementing supportive regulatory frameworks, and promoting investor confidence. Furthermore, it analyzes the impact of active joint-stock companies on liquidity, capital formation, and efficient allocation of financial resources within the economy. The findings suggest that a well-developed stock market with active participation of joint-stock companies not only mobilizes domestic funds but also strengthens the overall financial system, encourages private sector development, and fosters sustainable economic growth. Policymakers and regulators are encouraged to adopt comprehensive measures that facilitate the engagement of joint-stock companies in capital markets, thus ensuring a continuous flow of domestic investment into productive sectors. This study contributes to the understanding of the interconnection between corporate activity and domestic fund mobilization, providing practical recommendations for enhancing market efficiency and economic resilience.

Keywords: Domestic fund mobilization, joint-stock companies, stock market activity, corporate governance, financial resources, capital formation, investor confidence.

Introduction. The mobilization of domestic funds is a critical factor in ensuring sustainable economic growth, financial stability, and the effective development of a country's capital markets. Domestic fund mobilization refers to the process of accumulating and channeling financial resources from within the country into productive investment opportunities, which directly supports industrial expansion, infrastructure development, and private sector growth. Joint-stock companies, as key participants in the stock market, play a central role in this process by issuing shares, attracting investors, and facilitating the flow of capital between savers and entrepreneurs. Despite the potential of joint-stock companies to significantly enhance domestic investment, many economies face challenges related to insufficient market activity, low investor confidence, inadequate corporate governance, and limited transparency. Therefore, increasing the activity of joint-stock companies in the stock market is not only a strategic priority for policymakers but also a necessary condition for creating an efficient and resilient financial system.

Literature review. The mobilization of domestic funds through joint-stock companies in the stock market has been a subject of extensive research in both developed and emerging

economies. According to Levine [1], the development of equity markets significantly influences the ability of countries to accumulate and channel domestic financial resources efficiently, thereby fostering economic growth. Studies by La Porta et al. [2] emphasize that the regulatory environment and investor protection mechanisms are critical determinants of stock market activity, as they directly affect the willingness of investors to participate in equity markets and invest in joint-stock companies. King and Levine [3] highlight the role of corporate governance in enhancing firm transparency and performance, which, in turn, increases investor confidence and promotes fund mobilization. Moreover, research by Demirgüç-Kunt and Maksimovic [4] indicates that well-functioning stock markets, supported by active joint-stock companies, facilitate capital formation and improve the allocation of resources across sectors, contributing to overall financial efficiency. Empirical studies by Beck et al. [5] reveal that in economies with limited domestic savings, active participation of joint-stock companies in capital markets is crucial for bridging the investment gap and ensuring a continuous flow of domestic funds into productive activities. Additionally, Gompers and Lerner [6] analyze the importance of transparency, disclosure standards, and effective corporate strategies in increasing stock market activity, emphasizing that these factors are essential for attracting both institutional and retail investors. In the context of emerging markets, research by Aggarwal et al. [7] demonstrates that policies encouraging corporate participation, investor education, and financial market reforms substantially enhance the mobilization of domestic funds, thereby supporting sustainable economic development. Collectively, these studies underscore the interconnectedness of corporate governance, stock market activity, regulatory frameworks, and investor confidence in ensuring effective domestic fund mobilization.

Research methodology. This study employs a comprehensive research methodology aimed at analyzing the mechanisms through which joint-stock companies can enhance the mobilization of domestic funds in the stock market. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative analyses to provide a holistic understanding of the issue. The qualitative component involves an extensive review of existing literature, regulatory documents, corporate reports, and policy frameworks to identify the factors that influence the activity of joint-stock companies and the mobilization of domestic financial resources. This includes examining corporate governance standards, disclosure and transparency practices, investor protection mechanisms, and the regulatory environment that shapes stock market dynamics. The quantitative component involves the collection and statistical analysis of data from stock exchanges, financial statements of joint-stock companies, and macroeconomic indicators such as domestic savings rates, capital formation, and market liquidity. Econometric models are employed to determine the relationship between joint-stock company activity and the level of domestic fund mobilization, with particular attention to causality and correlation patterns. Additionally, comparative analysis is conducted between countries with varying levels of stock market development to identify best practices and policy interventions that have successfully increased corporate participation and fund mobilization. The methodology also incorporates surveys and structured interviews with financial experts, corporate executives, and institutional investors to gather insights on barriers and opportunities for enhancing stock market activity. This triangulation of data sources and methods ensures the reliability and validity of the research findings.

1-Table. Factors affecting the activity of joint-stock companies in the stock market

Factor	Description
Corporate Governance	Implementation of transparent management practices and accountability
Regulatory Framework	Legal policies, stock market regulations, and investor protection
Investor Confidence	Trust of domestic investors in company performance and market stability
Disclosure & Transparency	Availability and clarity of financial reports and corporate information
Market Infrastructure	Accessibility of trading platforms, liquidity, and technological support

The first table, titled “Factors Affecting the Activity of Joint-Stock Companies in the Stock Market”, highlights the key determinants that influence the performance and engagement of joint-stock companies within the capital market. It identifies corporate governance, regulatory framework, investor confidence, disclosure and transparency, and market infrastructure as the primary factors. Corporate governance is emphasized as a crucial element because transparent and accountable management practices directly impact investor trust and corporate performance. The regulatory framework ensures that companies operate under clear and consistent legal rules, safeguarding both the investors and the integrity of the market. Investor confidence reflects the perception of domestic investors regarding the stability and potential returns of joint-stock companies, which in turn affects the level of market participation. Disclosure and transparency refer to the availability and clarity of financial reports and corporate information, which enable informed investment decisions. Market infrastructure, including trading platforms and technological support, facilitates smooth transactions and liquidity, thereby enhancing the overall activity of joint-stock companies in the stock market. Collectively, these factors illustrate that a combination of governance, regulation, investor trust, information transparency, and robust infrastructure is essential for optimizing corporate engagement and domestic fund mobilization.

2-Table.Key strategies to enhance domestic fund mobilization via joint-stock companies

Strategy	Expected Impact
Improving Corporate Governance	Enhances investor confidence and attracts more investment
Regulatory Reforms	Ensures market efficiency and protects investors
Investor Education Programs	Increases participation of retail and institutional investors
Incentives for Listed Companies	Encourages more companies to issue shares and mobilize domestic funds
Strengthening Market Infrastructure	Improves liquidity and accessibility, facilitating fund flow

The second table, titled “Key Strategies to Enhance Domestic Fund Mobilization via Joint-Stock Companies”, presents practical approaches to increase the mobilization of domestic financial resources through stock market activity. The table outlines strategies such as improving

corporate governance, implementing regulatory reforms, promoting investor education programs, providing incentives for listed companies, and strengthening market infrastructure. Each strategy is associated with a specific expected impact. For instance, enhancing corporate governance fosters investor confidence and attracts higher levels of investment, while regulatory reforms ensure efficient market functioning and protect investor interests. Investor education programs increase participation by equipping both retail and institutional investors with the knowledge necessary to make informed decisions. Incentives for listed companies encourage more firms to issue shares, thereby expanding the pool of mobilized domestic funds. Strengthening market infrastructure improves liquidity and accessibility, allowing for a more effective flow of financial resources within the economy. Taken together, these strategies provide a comprehensive roadmap for policymakers, regulators, and corporate leaders to boost the role of joint-stock companies in domestic fund mobilization and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

Research discussion. The discussion of the research findings highlights the multifaceted role of joint-stock companies in the mobilization of domestic funds and the development of a robust stock market. The analysis reveals that active participation of joint-stock companies significantly enhances the accumulation and allocation of financial resources within the domestic economy. The results indicate that companies with strong corporate governance, transparent reporting, and strategic investor engagement contribute more effectively to stock market liquidity and capital formation. Moreover, the study identifies that regulatory frameworks and supportive policies are critical in facilitating corporate activity and instilling investor confidence, which in turn stimulates higher levels of domestic investment. Comparative analysis demonstrates that countries implementing comprehensive reforms, including enhanced disclosure requirements, tax incentives for listed companies, and investor education programs, experience increased activity of joint-stock companies and greater domestic fund mobilization. The findings also underscore the importance of investor confidence as a key determinant of market participation, with active joint-stock companies serving as a signal of market stability and growth potential. Additionally, the research highlights that while large, established corporations play a pivotal role, smaller and medium-sized joint-stock companies also contribute significantly when provided with access to market infrastructure, supportive financing mechanisms, and capacity-building initiatives. The discussion further emphasizes that the interplay between corporate activity, market regulations, and financial literacy creates a synergistic effect, amplifying the mobilization of domestic funds and promoting sustainable economic development. Policy implications derived from the study suggest that fostering an environment that encourages corporate transparency, strengthens governance practices, and facilitates market access for joint-stock companies can enhance the efficiency and resilience of the financial system. Overall, the research underscores that a dynamic stock market, driven by active corporate participation and supported by effective policies, is essential for mobilizing domestic resources, optimizing investment allocation, and sustaining long-term economic growth, thereby reinforcing the critical interconnection between joint-stock company activity and national financial development.

Conclusion. The findings of this study clearly demonstrate that the active participation of joint-stock companies in the stock market is a crucial mechanism for mobilizing domestic funds and supporting sustainable economic growth. The research highlights that well-governed and transparent joint-stock companies not only attract domestic investors but also contribute to

improved market liquidity, efficient capital allocation, and the overall stability of the financial system. Regulatory frameworks, corporate governance standards, investor protection mechanisms, and supportive policies emerge as key determinants in enhancing corporate activity and ensuring the effective mobilization of domestic financial resources. The study also emphasizes the role of investor confidence, financial literacy, and market infrastructure in facilitating stock market participation, showing that a synergistic approach combining these elements maximizes the potential for domestic fund mobilization. Furthermore, comparative analysis and empirical evidence indicate that countries implementing targeted reforms, such as enhanced disclosure requirements, tax incentives, and corporate capacity-building programs, experience significant increases in the activity of joint-stock companies, which in turn strengthens the domestic financial ecosystem.

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