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Abstract – The article talks about the research work carried out in the field of terminology of linguistics, the lexicographic features of the terms related to the field of Uzbek linguistics, the etymological description of the terms of literary studies in the explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language. The purpose of the etymological description of the existing terms in the language is to determine when, from which language a certain word was borrowed, according to the form of its formation, in what form and meaning it appeared on the basis of which language material. In this regard, a number of studies conducted in linguistics show that it is important to study the etymological classification of terms in field terminology.

Key words: terminology, schools of terminology, terminological dictionaries, lexicographic classification of terms, explanatory dictionary, etymological dictionary, vocabulary structure, field terminology, development of field terminology.

I. Introduction

Etymological description of words in field terminology, knowledge of their formation process and its initial, ancient state are important in terminology. Among the terms, there are a certain number of such words, the connection between their form and meaning has become incomprehensible to the speakers of this language, because the historical change of the word obscures its original form and meaning, such a word structure cannot be explained by the existing patterns of formation in the language.

The purpose of etymological description is to determine when, in which language, according to the pattern of formation, in what form and meaning a certain word appeared based on which language material. The results of such research are important in determining the various processes in the language system and structure, as well as the etymological meanings of words, and in creating etymological dictionaries.

II. Literature review

In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of studies devoted to the lexicographic features of terminology related to the field. From the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, special attention was paid to the study of terminology as a system in Uzbek linguistics. In the works of M.Narziyeva, H.Nematov, R.Rasulov, R.Safarova, G.Nematova, Sh.Iskandarova, the study of terminological systems from the point of view of "thematic group" contributes to the further improvement of systematic lexicology, to ensure continuity in this regard; it is stated that it can serve. [1]

It is known that, as in the law of development of all languages, the existing lexicon of a language is enriched due to the acquisition of words from other languages through various reasons. In addition, "...the great changes taking place in all spheres of life of our republic, the growing strength of relations with many developed countries, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its lexicon, in a short period of time". [2]

III. Analysis

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Because of the increase in the level of activity of borrowed words in any language, it is a natural phenomenon that words of their own class give way to words acquired from a foreign language. This process is also reflected in the terminology. General explanatory dictionaries are one of the major works carried out in the field of lexicography of any linguistics, and they reflect the national wealth - the entire quality of the language, all stylistic words, phrases, and terms related to various fields. At the same time, the great changes taking place in all spheres of our life, the increasingly strong relations with many developed countries of the world, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its lexicon, within a short period. Under the influence of such factors, serious changes in the structure of the dictionary of the Uzbek language led to the creation, preparation and printing of a multi-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language that meets the needs of the times. [3]

Annotated dictionaries created so far, including "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (1981) in two volumes, and a 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (2006) Undoubtedly, it has become an invaluable resource for a wide range of users as explanatory dictionaries that show the large vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the literary language standards of the language, and the state of use of the Uzbek language.

Literary terms included in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. The etymological nature of pometalic terms can be classified as follows:

- pure Uzbek;
- Arabic;
- Persian;
- borrowed from the Russian language or through the Russian language (international);
- borrowed from the French language;
- borrowed from the German language;
- borrowed from the Greek language.

Below we will consider the analysis of the literary terms in the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" according to the above classification:

Pure Uzbek terms: solution, completion, node, tuyuq, turoq, stable, simile, four.

Giving words from the Arabic language (mainly Arabic) as terms:

Bahr, vazn, iyhom, metaphor, problem, muashshar, nasr, rubai, rukn, tashnis, fard, ghazal, qualification.

Terminology of Persian words (mainly Persian) is: epic, fragment, chiston, hero.

Giving words from the French language as terms: grotesque, intrigue, play, remark, essay

Terminology of words from the German language: prose

Giving words from Latin as terms: gradation, octave, realism, fabula, exposition

The assignment of words from the Greek language as terms: *antithesis, anthology, irony, lyric, litota, metaphor, metonymy, metric, ode, paramete, parallelism, poem, poetics, prototype, tragedy, tragicomedy, trilogy, epithet, epic*

Terminology of words from the Italian language: *novella*.

The above shows that most of the literary terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language are borrowed from Russian - international words.

IV. Discussion

In the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" there is narrative (ex. ad. Narrative genre), pentagram (ad. A continent consisting of five verses; mukhammas), epic (ad. Folklore) epic tradition), exaggerated (ad. consisting of exaggeration, rich in exaggeration), stable (ad. Having certain stables), quatrain (ad. from four verses There are also simple artificial terms such as

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a poetic form with a complete content expression; qit'a; murabba), which can be divided into groups like simple artificial terms with a base and a layer of acquisition.

In both "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" units genetically belonging to the Arabic language are in the lead. Without denying that most of these words have a common Turkic character, it should be noted that increasing the weight of purely Uzbek words will serve to increase the scope of our people's use of their own language as a language of industry. We hope that the use of genetically pure Uzbek language units as terms will be a source for the next explanatory dictionary. After all, when the units that are becoming terms are reflected in dictionaries, used in practice, and actively penetrate into every field, we will demonstrate the wide potential of our language.

Professor N. Mahmudov rightly noted that "in order to learn and master any science, it is necessary to be aware of its alphabet - terminology", "the rule that terms form the basis of any scientific language has taken the status of an axiom today." [4] Scientists also note that the problem of the language of science is, first, a problem of terminology. In this regard, the rapid development of lexicographic works will lead to positive results.

Some studies have been carried out in Russian and Uzbek linguistics about the theoretical and practical issues of terminology, in particular, the terminology of fields. However, without belittling the efforts of Uzbek literary scholars for the development of science, it should be noted that this kind of research is not found in our literary studies. Only one prof. B. Sarimsakov's article entitled "The term is a mirror of our scientific culture" was published. It briefly describes some of the processes taking place in the terminology of literary studies, the reasons for their occurrence, and ways to eliminate them. In particular, in the article "One of the most important problems of regulating the terms of literary studies is the use of terms recognized by authors and scientific experience and tradition in scientific works, articles and reviews published in the periodical press, in other words, the way to leadership in terminology. It is said that it should not be given..." [5]

In the current state of the Uzbek language terminology, we can witness the simultaneous use of own and foreign usages. This process testifies to the "struggle for survival" between the norm of the previous terminological system and the new lexical unit. Linguistic life, speech practice and time will show which of the natural, competing terms will take a proper place in the terminology of the Uzbek language. [6]

Since there is no alternative to certain concepts in the terminology system of the Uzbek language, the possibility of expressing them with one word is limited. Explaining or describing a foreign concept using a number of words is contrary to the requirements of terminology. In such cases, Russian-international terms are readily accepted into the Uzbek language in the same form as in the donor language. [7]

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the presentation of art science terms in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", the etymological description of the terminology of the field, shows the need to develop a solution to the existing shortcomings and problems in the terms.

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Abstract – *The literature of the 20th century is full of war, and this leaves its mark on those books where the war is not directly depicted. It is wrong to think that only decadents or authors of detective novels write about death and murder. Almost all realist literature of our time is filled with death. Comparing it with the great classical literature of the West, one can easily see that the modern writer more often approaches the depiction of a person from a different angle: finding out the moral character of his hero, he does not so much draw his life as he confronts him with the problem of non-existence.*

Key words: *detective novels, literature, classical literature, hero, modern writers, Western literature, historical process.*

I. Introduction

The dying, gassed Antoine Thibaut in Martin du Gard's Epilogue, writing down day after day his feelings and his thoughts about the past, present and future, is a strikingly clear example of this phenomenon, which can be traced in countless books of modern writers. In art, behind the attitude towards death, in the final analysis, there is always an attitude towards life, an understanding of man and his place in reality. K. Fedin, noting how often L. Tolstoy, in order to test the moral value of his heroes, brings them face to face with death, writes that Tolstoy chose "such a harsh path of recognizing the merits and vices of a person" because he was unusually demanding of his "moral force." This characterization could be attributed to many works of modern Western literature; The point is, of course, not that contemporary writers, following Tolstoy, write a lot about death; we are talking about the fact that in their books death becomes a means of moral testing of a person, testing his whole being, determining the true value of his life.

It is difficult to find an event in the rich and dramatic history of humankind that could be compared with the years of the Second World War in scope, in the involvement of hundreds of millions of people in the historical process, in the impact of these events on the subsequent history of human civilization. It is impossible to find something equal in grandiosity, selflessness, sacrifice, life and moral stamina, in the heroism of millions, in humanistic content, to the feat of the people during the Great Patriotic War.

II. Literature review

The people not only saved and defended themselves, defended their fate, they defended and saved in this war the most sacred human concepts of justice, honor and dignity of man. As the Adyge critic, R. Mamiy correctly writes about this: "It is hardly necessary to explain why the theme of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 took such a voluminous and solid place in literature, which we called Soviet in the recent past. Among the many very important factors, obviously, not the least role is played by the fact that the war very directly and sharply affects such complex categories of social and moral life of a person as, on the one hand, courage, heroism, patriotism, the sanctity of the motherland, native land, native village, hearth, and on the other - cowardice, betrayal, lack of a sense of love and attachment to the fatherland, to the land that raised and raised you. To put it even more

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harshly, war, whatever it may be, touches on the problem of life and death: it is in one of these two opposites that a person exhausts himself.

Comparison with each other of books about the war, created in different conditions, in different countries, by different writers, can be very productive from a scientific point of view. Noting the similarities and differences in the construction of "military" books, in the approach to depicting the realities of military life, military operations, etc. (that is, staying within the "topic"), you must always remember that we are talking about part of a larger whole, and the reasons for these similarities and differences are rooted in the characteristics of the talent and creative path of the writer, the movement of national literature, the leading trends of the era. When literature raises the question: what was a man like in the war? - Then least of all one should expect an unequivocal answer; look for a hero reduced to some general expression. On the contrary, only in the embodiment of a variety of characters, with all their inherent features of perception and behavior, lies the answer to this question. In this, the Great Patriotic War is no different from any other period in the life of the Soviet people. In each of the heroes, however, a true correlation with that time must live, in each of them there must be that common, generic, which was the essence of character in a just war and which determined the victory of the people over fascism. Moreover, this "general" may be present in one form or another, to a greater or lesser extent.

The presence of similar "shaping" elements (generated by the reality of military and barracks "everyday life") facilitates a direct comparison of "military" books created at different times and under different conditions. This "thematic" approach is invariably of research interest, since such an ancient and universal "theme" of art as war and man in war is an infinitely wide field for comparison.

Only a comprehensive comparative study will make it possible to recreate an objective picture of the state of foreign and domestic "military" literature in the last century, to establish patterns of development, to identify and formulate its inherent features. Thus, the object of this dissertation research is the study of the artistic features of Western and Russian "military" prose, and the material is novels and stories of foreign (E. Remarque, E. Hemingway, R. Aldington, A. Barbusse), domestic (G. Baklanov, V. Bogomolov, Y. Bondarev, V. Bykov and others) and, in particular, Adyge (Y. Tlyusten, A. Keshokov, P. Koshubaev, S. Panesh and others) writers.

III. Analysis

The penetration of war into world art has gone and is going in two ways. On the one hand, military issues, and often-military plots, saturate a wide variety of writers' ideas, no matter what sphere of life they concern. In the old days, to confront the hero with the reality of war, to send him under bullets, meant to prepare for him an unusual, exceptional fate. In the literature of the 20th century, on the contrary, if the writer does not tell how the war affected the fate of the hero, this will be perceived as a strange and incomprehensible figure of silence for the reader.

On the other hand, writers are increasingly turning to military plots as specific life material, posing on it both the problems of the war itself and the problems of morality, that is, the human essence of their heroes. Increasingly, a battlefield appears as an object of depiction in art, where a person lives and acts in conditions of constant danger and where the solution of any, the most private issue turns into a solution to the issue of life and death. Honor and dishonor, loyalty and betrayal, love and hatred, courage and cowardice - all the problems of human existence are tied into a tight knot here.

As critics admit, the metaphor of "lostness" is much broader than the theme of war as such, which was well felt by T. S. Eliot, whose poem "The Waste Land" (1922) was unusually popular in the United States. This metaphor incorporates the situation of the "decline of the West" (what E. Pound calls "rotten civilization", I. Vo - "a handful of dust"), where the slaughter on the Somme is extremely important, but not the only landmark. "I grew up with my peers to the beat of the drums of

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the First World War, and since then our history has not ceased to be a history of murders, injustice or violence,” A. Camus later wrote, as if seeing in the writers of the 1920s the forerunners of his artistic philosophy.

Under this statement, which brought military and post-war reality together under a common tragic sign, other French writers, as different as A. de Monterlant, A. Malraux, P. Drieu la Rochelle and J. P. Sartre, could subscribe. A return to the past by no means always leads to synthesis, to the disclosure of the “reserves” of personality activity. The position of self-elimination, repentance, or only internal resistance to social evil is characteristic of the heroes of many foreign artists, especially those who survived the horrors of fascism and became its victims.

In general, the work of foreign writers Barbusse, Hemingway, Aldington, and Remarque developed on different national grounds. Both in the manner of writing, and in destinies, and in artistic strength, and in the place they occupy in the art of the 20th century, these writers are very different, and the subsequent creative path of each of them clearly proved this. Old and current books about the war have different aspects depending on the development of specific reality. The movement of the military theme from the story of individual battles to a panoramic depiction of events is palpable. But in their first novels about the world war, which appeared almost simultaneously, ten years after the end of hostilities, there is surprisingly much in common both in design, and in construction, and in the fate of the characters. These and all other works of art about wars always, by their very essence, in terms of vital material, touch upon the most acute social problems. Therefore, these books are in the thick of the ideological disputes of our time. To do this, they do not necessarily have to be wide canvases depicting events of a large scale, revealing the social processes taking place in the world. A man on the battlefield, who, willingly or not, is faced with the need to kill his own kind and die himself, this, is the simplest “cage” of any modern book about any war, containing all the interweaving of questions, moral and political. This "cell" is never ideologically neutral, never is and cannot be purely "biological" in its meaning, but always reveals its social character.

In each of the works of the above foreign authors, from page to page, there is a growing sense of the senselessness of the massacre and the collapse of the ideals in which the heroes believed, they all have a hatred for the "high" words about "defense of the fatherland", "just cause", "heroism", etc. .d. (whatever country we are talking about); all these books are related by that hopeless despair before life, which seizes the heroes on the last pages. Also common is special attention to heroic characters, to the characters of spiritually beautiful people. This combination is far from simple: war, bitterness, incredible exertion of all forces - and spiritual beauty.

IV. Discussion

It would seem that human beauty is impossible when military life is so cruel. The books that appeared in the West after the First World War spoke a lot about the incompatibility of war and spiritual beauty. They sharply emphasized the savagery of the soldiers, the trench hopelessness and doom, the disintegration of the personality, disappointment, loss, and the loss of ideals. It was an understandable reaction to an unjust war. At times, only the thought of front-line comradeship, of individual opposition to the mad world, as expressed in the works of Remarque and in “Remarqueism”, consoled me.

War is one of the social conditions that give rise to epic art. This is the conclusion of Hegel, who reflected on the laws of interaction between art and reality. In a genuine epic, according to Hegel, it is narrated "always about an action woven into the integrity of its time and the state of the nation." “A certain situation, in which the epic world state of a given people is revealed to us, must; in itself to conclude some kind of collision. Such a collision is war. “In the most general terms, one can point to the conflict caused by the state of war as the situation that most corresponds to the epic. For in time of war it is precisely the whole nation that is set in motion and experiences in its general state a new

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upsurge and activity, since the integrity as such has a reason to stand up for itself. "Such states of war, serving as the basis for epic action, open up unusually diverse material for the epic".

Everything that Hegel says, considering the features of epic conflict, is also applicable to the Great Patriotic War. Thus, domestic stories and novels about the war usually turn out to be prose of an epic plan, and here the line of psychological orientation is determined by objective factors and causes, circumstances of everyday events, the interaction of fate and historical facts, since an independent fact or independent character, which is present in itself, do not involve a professional author. The plot line is the field of activity of the character of the work, which is clearly manifested in the novels and stories of the war and the first post-war years (the period of the 40s - 50s). Here, first, the writers who addressed the significant events of the Great Patriotic War faced the problem of historical truth. This kind of creativity is determined by many factors. It also includes what can be defined as a general view, the ability to capture the whole picture of what is happening, and the ability to distinguish between the main trends, patterns, and the ability to stretch those invisible threads that connect the past and the present for the modern reader. Moreover, in this case, for the most part, not just witnesses or eyewitnesses write about the war, but its direct participants.

"We talk about what we saw, what we knew, what we admired and were proud of, what we suffered from, what we suffered from, to our children. Before us are the eyes of sons and daughters, pure youthful eyes, they will not forgive us either lies or concealment. The heroes of many works of Soviet literature about the war often find themselves in circumstances that require them to make an immediate choice and decision, and the right decision is not the most obvious one. It is often complicated, unclear, confusing, sometimes accepted in the most incredible circumstances.

A person is left alone with himself, with his conscience: "We are increasingly consistently and persistently turning to the categories of conscience, it is gaining more and more meaning and sound in the guise of a literary hero, including the hero of works about the Great Patriotic War," wrote I.Kozlov, one of the critics who has been following the development of Russian literature about the war for many years. However, in the literature of the war and the first post-war period, internal contradictions (with a few exceptions) are relegated to the background, obscured in the face of the most important task. Enemies are displayed, if not poster, then, in any case, extremely generalized. The characters and actions of Soviet people are motivated primarily by their social origin, their position in the events of the recent past.

The approach to displaying the same era in the literature of recent decades has become different. The historical distance, the different state of the world, the disappearance of formal and substantive self-restrictions that were inevitable at that time, an immeasurably deeper understanding of the complex processes of the formation of man under the conditions of the new system opened up a new, truly limitless field of research for literature in the events of the first half of the century.

The works of the 1960s and 1970s showed in the past era such a wide range of characters, such a variety of situations, circumstances, conflicts, which at that time was unimaginable. There are works entirely immersed in the past, revealing this past in its internal self-movement. The signs of modernity are in such cases, as it were, dissolved in the artistic narrative. They, these signs, are discerned in the writer's point of view, in the peculiarities of the genre and poetics of the book, in the selection of material, in the turn of the theme, in the nature of social and moral problems.

The direct correlation in works of art of the past and the present time, the reflection of reality "in two dimensions" is a characteristic feature of the literature of the 60s - 80s. We can name, for example, such books as "Cyclone" by O. Gonchar, "Wild Honey" by L. Pervomaisky, "Heart in the Palm" by I. Shamyakin, "Miles of Love" by A. Ananyev, "Khatyn Tale" by A. Adamovich, "The Shore" by Y. Bondarev, "The Old Man" by Y. Trifonov and others. One of the domestic critics G. Lomidze assesses the situation that has developed by this period as follows: "Writers do not bypass the tragic events of the war. The strengthening of dramatic pathos led to an increase in the analytical

power of the works. The rapid succession of events has given way to epic "density", an artistic study of individual facts and phenomena, taken large, in many of its intersections. This made it possible to get closer to the Soviet soldier, to explore the inexhaustible resources of his spirit. The problem of a person resisting circumstances, changing the course of their movement, creating circumstances anew, has become the main one".

The influence of time on literature is always expressed in very complex forms; causes and effects are not always found immediately. The point is not only that the time distance it determined the appearance of a retrospective look. Such a construction helps the authors to reveal the connection of times in "every minute" of the war, to show this "minute" in the context of the movement of history. "Local" design ceases to be local. However, there is no doubt that in modern research, in the movement of our literature, which tells about the distant years of the Great Patriotic War, many motives are born today. The history, social and moral experience of the people, of all humankind - these are the scales by which the artists of the 1960s and 1980s measure the ethical tasks facing them.

The prose of these decades, developing the problem of the correlation of modernity with history - near and far, - listens with special attention to the words of the great educator of the 19th century. AI Herzen: "Consistently looking back, we look at the past a little differently; each time we look at a new side in it, each time we add to the understanding of it all the experience of the path traveled. Time began to invade the composition of stories and stories about the war; writers increasingly began to use their copyright to look from "today's far away", without hiding behind the scenes of action. In itself, this technique is not new and is used not only to build works of a small genre; Without going far for examples, we can name the novel by K. Simonov "The Living and the Dead", in which the author often resorts to today's knowledge, which allows him to introduce another point of view - as if "from above", illuminating the personal, transient with the light of the final verdict of history. On this occasion, G. Lomidze notes the following: "From the height of the present, the essence of the past is more clearly revealed, not distorted in any way, authentic. This is not about the need for a long distance for the correct knowledge of facts and events, human characters. It is just that over time, human memory is freed from unnecessary, secondary, and fleeting. The water leaves, the sand remains. Such is the law of history. It is not just about growing up and clearing historical memory. Literature itself, along with the life of the people, matures and grows wiser, armed with new ideological and artistic acquisitions.

Soviet literature of the 1960s and 1980s grew up on two thematic pillars, the past and the present, and it is impossible to say which of these pillars is more important. It is indisputable, in any case, that the historical theme has retained and retains a strong leadership in terms of the richness of social content, the number of works of major epic form.

The deepening of historical vision leads to an intense search for such compositional solutions that would combine the dynamics of action with the breadth and depth of capture; at the same time, the desire to avoid the chronicle type of narration in its purely traditional forms and types is noticeable. One of the achievements of prose in recent decades is manifested in a freer attitude towards artistic time than before. Saturation of the action is achieved by the free reduction of times: the hero often begins to live, as it were, in several time dimensions. Such complex types of temporary structures require a special effort of the author's thought; they can lead to full-fledged success only on condition that the author is fluent in all the most complex means of modern artistic culture. In addition, sometimes this part of literature turns out to be the absolute leader in winning the readership. This happened in the second third of the last century, for example, with books about the Great Patriotic War.

V. Conclusion

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Over the years, more and more new works about the war are being born. The literary and critical understanding of the military theme has become much more complicated: not only books are added, but also discussions are being held, certain points of view on events and historical figures are being considered, different artistic styles, genres, and techniques are being tested. Thus, the artistic comprehension of the heroism of the people in the Second World War is one of the main tasks that multinational Russian literature, including Adyge, has been solving for more than fifty years. In the natural and necessary concentration on the depiction of popular heroism, new motives also arise. One of them is connected with the development of high human qualities of a person in a heroic struggle. However, at one time (20-40s of the 20th century), the epic direction clearly prevailed in the reconstruction of the events of the revolution, socialist construction, war. His much less influential rival was the "prosaic" direction, which largely tends to display the everyday, everyday life of people. One can recall only a few books from this series, for example, "The White Guard" by M. Bulgakov, "Days and Nights" by K. Simonov, "Companions" by V. Panova.

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**GUIDELINES FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF THE
“TRAVEL AROUND UZBEKISTAN” PROGRAM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
LOCAL TOURISM**

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Abstract: In the article, studies were conducted on the directions of effective use of the "Travel around Uzbekistan" program in the development of local tourism. Also, proposals are made on improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of the organization and development of local tourism in Uzbekistan based on innovative approaches.

Key words: local tourism, pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, profit tax, tourism product, tourism cluster, tourism market, digitization of services.

In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the task of increasing the number of local tourists from 12 million and increasing the number of foreign tourists visiting the republic to 9 million within the framework of the "Travel Uzbekistan" program is set. In order to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to develop local tourism, increase its share in GDP, provide new jobs to the population, digitize tourism and hotel services, and move from the traditional model of development of this industry to its innovative model.

The analysis of scientific literature and practical results shows that the local tourism complex of Uzbekistan has a clearly manifested regional character and territorial specialization and is developing in accordance with the criteria provided for in the programmatic issues.

According to the definition of the World Tourism Organization, local tourism expenditures are expenditures made directly as a result of visits by citizens of a country residing in a place. These expenses include the initial expenses on the route and the places visited, as well as the initial expenses necessary for the preparation and implementation of the trip, as well as the expenses for the place of residence after returning from the trip.

Due to this, one of the main problems in taking into account the expenses of citizens in local tourism is related to the fact that these expenses are not reflected in statistical and financial reports by the entities of the tourist market. Some statistics on the number of local tourists are provided only by sanatorium-resort organizations, recreation and tourist centers.

In the practice of international tourism, other statistical indicators are used in the calculation of the internal tourist flow, due to the fact that statistical calculations are not carried out when crossing territorial borders. Statistics on accommodation of tourists are the main statistical source for calculating the number of local and incoming visitors.

From the point of view of economic development of regions, local tourism has an intermediate position between outgoing and incoming tourism. When local tourists consume tourism products, they do not take away minerals and natural resources, as joint ventures focus on today. Tourism creates additional demand for local producers of various gifts, souvenirs, and national dishes.

The development of local tourism is related to the increase in the income of local budgets, the provision of employment, the lifestyle, education and culture of the local population¹.

The impact of local tourism on the economy of the area has direct or indirect effects. The direct effect is related to the activity of the enterprises producing tourist products and services (tour agency, hotel, tourbaza, etc.). The indirect effect is manifested by the creation of new jobs in related industries (construction, trade, agriculture, communication, etc.). In general, it is difficult to estimate indirect employment due to the specific aspects of work in the tourism sector (seasonality, part-time work, idle accommodation facilities)².

According to our research, our country shows that we have relative advantages in all our possibilities in the development of tourism products, inbound and local tourism segments, especially pilgrimage and ecotourism.

"Travel around Uzbekistan!" the initial development of the local tourism development program was based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure rapid development of local tourism" dated February 7, 2018 PQ-3514³.

In this decision, in order to rapidly develop local tourism as one of the most important factors of sustainable socio-economic development of regions, to familiarize citizens with the cultural and historical heritage and natural resources of our country, "Travel around Uzbekistan!" the plan of practical measures for the implementation of the local tourism development program was approved. Participation in this program is voluntary, and within the framework of the program, sources of reimbursement of expenses related to payments for tourist-excursion types to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined.

Within the framework of the implementation of program activities, it is recommended to approve the schedules of organizing tourist trips for employees of state bodies and other organizations by December 30 every year. Commercial banks are recommended to provide consumer loans of up to 10 million soums to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purchase of tourism tours from entities licensed to operate in the field of tourism and to cover the loan from wages.

Also, on February 9, 2021, the President signed the Decree "On measures to further develop local and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan." The following concessions and preferences were given for the development of local tourism:

- reducing the profit tax rate for tour operators, travel agents, and accommodation facilities by 50% compared to the established rate;
- partial subsidization of air and railway ticket expenses of tour operators in the amount of 30% of the ticket price for foreign tourist groups of at least 10 people, provided that they organize a tour in Uzbekistan and spend at least five nights in their accommodations;
- for tour operators, travel agents and entities providing hotel services (accommodation services) in the field of tourism:

exemption from payment of land tax from legal entities and tax on property of legal entities; social tax paid by legal entities is set at a reduced rate of 1%.

During the celebration of Nowruz national holiday, Independence Day and New Year holiday, as well as the religious holidays of Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, additional and non-working days are set for a period of not less than 3 days and from the academic year 2021/2022 a personnel training system was launched in the following majors:

¹ Ф.Ф.Зоҳидов. Худудда ички туризмнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий самарадорлигини ошириш. Иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация 2022 й.

² Щеникова Н.Б. Туризм как фактор экономического развития региона (на примере Приморского края). Владивосток: ВГУЭС, 2002. - 32 с.; 128. Milne S.S. Differential Multipliers / S.S. Milne // Annals of Tourism Research. Vol. 14. N. 4 (1997). P. 499-515.

³ Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 08.02.2018 й., 07/18/3514/0672-сон

At the International University of Tourism "Silk Road", Tashkent State University of Economics, Bukhara and Termiz State Universities: a) "pilgrimage tourism"; b) "transport logistics"; c) on the lines of "creative industry".

For students of general and professional educational institutions, students of higher educational institutions, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent hokimities together with "Travel around Uzbekistan!" within the framework of the program, graphics for industrial tourism were developed and approved for large enterprises and organizations. Based on these charts, local tourism trips are being organized in cooperation with regional governments.

"Travel around Uzbekistan!" within the framework of the program, from June 1, 2022, rules were included in the collective agreements to allow employers to go on a local trip once a year. A part of the travel expenses is covered by the funds of the employers' extra-budgetary funds and other sources not prohibited by the law.

Loans are given to entrepreneurs to finance projects up to 100 million soums for the repair of family guest houses, up to 50 million soums for equipping with furniture, household appliances and other items, and up to 200 million soums for the organization of swimming pools.

The reforms carried out in this direction have borne fruit, today the active implementation of the "Travel Uzbekistan" program has a positive effect on the development of the tourism industry.

According to the information, the number of foreign tourists in inbound tourism in 2021 has increased from the planned 1.7 million to 1.9 million, that is, 110.7% of the implementation has been ensured. The export of tourism services actually amounted to 422.1 million USD from the planned 400.0 million USD. doll., that is, it shows that it was fulfilled by 105.5 percent. The number of local tourists in 2021 was increased from the planned 7,500,000 to 5,813,900, i.e. 77.5%.

This is because the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly damaged the country's tourism sector and adversely affected the sector's target indicators. However, the actual number of local tourists in January-June 2023 of 5,011,700 is expected to exceed the planned 4,554,600 at the end of the year.

Due to this, in order to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic and restore the flow of tourists, our state has given a number of privileges and reliefs to business entities, large and small enterprises, to support the tour business and to further develop and restore local and foreign tourism.

In the next four years, 833 hotels were opened in our country, and their average occupancy in March was more than 70.8 percent, which is twice as much as compared to last year.

This indicator increased to 83.6% in Tashkent, 62.3% in Samarkand, 93.9% in Karakalpakstan, 56.3% in Khorezm, and 46% in Bukhara. According to experts, this is a good trend aimed at increasing the income of the tourism industry.

One of the directions in the local tourism market of Uzbekistan is the issue of effective use of cultural heritage and historical objects.

It was noted in the Address of the President to the Oliy Majlis that there are more than 8,200 objects of cultural heritage in our country, of which only 500 are included in tourist destinations. In his Address, the President emphasized the need to develop measures to increase the number of objects included in pilgrimage and traditional tourism to 800.

Due to this, the development of tourist routes in new directions is an urgent issue among the issues waiting to be solved in the field of tourism and hospitality industry at the stage of modernization of the country.

Today, the status of the strategic sector of the national economy to the tourism industry by our government creates a great foundation for its development in the future.

Due to this, it is required to increase the attractiveness of our tourist routes, which are created to provide quality service to local and foreign tourists traveling across Uzbekistan, and thereby increase the interest of tourists in our tourist products.

A total of 1,057,700 people were accommodated in hotels and similar accommodation facilities of Uzbekistan in 2021, of which 393,800 people were accommodated for work and professional purposes, 325,200 people for vacation, leisure and recreation, 50 0,000 people came for the purpose of receiving information from friends and relatives, 36,200 people came for the purpose of education and professional training, 27,500 people came for the purpose of healing and healing procedures, 27,000 people came for the purpose of visiting pilgrimage sites⁴.

Despite the fact that today there are 784 Islamic shrines, 19 Christian shrines and 8 Buddhist cultural heritage sites in Uzbekistan, in 2021, 577,800 pilgrims were served, of which only 27,000 were accommodated in hotels and similar accommodations. it was found that a thousand people came to visit shrines.

This situation represents the current lack of hotels and similar accommodations for pilgrims who come to our country for the purpose of pilgrimage, meeting the appropriate requirements and comforts of Islam and other religions. In addition, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Committee on Religious Affairs was assigned the task of restoring 300 cultural heritage objects and shrines due to the large number of unexplored and unexplored pilgrimage sites in the regions and in order to make more effective use of them.

For this, it is required to introduce modern management mechanisms in the spheres of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, to rapidly develop the infrastructure in these directions, based on advanced foreign experience, to use the pilgrimage sites effectively, and to create sufficient conditions for pilgrims.

Further development of tourism relations with the countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a priority in the implementation of the "Travel around Uzbekistan" program in the local tourism market, and the SCO territory, which covers 44% of the total population of the planet, is a huge tourism market whose potential has not been fully exploited.

Taking into account that in this tourism market, a total of about 250 million tourists from the SCO countries go abroad for vacation in one year, including 27 million from India, 155 million from China, 20 million from Russia, 206 thousand from Kazakhstan and 31 thousand from Tajikistan, we have combined all forces to reduce this flow. If we can attract 5 percent to Uzbekistan, we will be able to ensure the visit of 12.5 million foreign tourists in one year.

These recommendations on improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of organizing and planning local tourism in Uzbekistan based on innovative approaches are aimed at increasing the socio-economic efficiency of local tourism, improving the tourism infrastructure, improving the quality of service in the field, diversifying tourist products and developing mechanisms for the formation of tourist clusters. requires conducting scientific research.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD VIEW OF LIFE ACTIVITY SAFETY IN
PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS**

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Annotation As a result of changes in the world, the safety of life activities is becoming one of the important concepts. It is necessary to constantly expand the ideas of students about safety in the world in the development of the world view of the safety of life activities of primary school students. Developing a worldview can be developed as a result of acquiring knowledge and skills to deal with and eliminate various risks and emergency situations.

Keywords: The idea of life, security world, view.

Nowadays, as a result of changes in the world, the safety of life activity is becoming one of the important concepts. It is necessary to constantly expand students' ideas about safety in the world in the development of the worldview of elementary school students about the safety of life activities. The development of worldview can be developed as a result of a person's knowledge and skills in dealing with various dangers and emergency situations and their elimination. The more multifaceted the possibilities and ideas of students in the field of life safety, the better they can cope with the dangers that threaten human safety. The only way to develop the ideas and worldview of our students is through education, to ensure that the general ideas and worldview of the entire country's population in the field of life safety increase, and to reduce the negative impact of the "human factor" on the safety of human life. possible There is a period in the life of schoolchildren when they face dangers that arise during the education process. This period coincides with his entry into an independent life full of uncertainty and responsible choices. At the same time, safety is largely determined by the ideas formed at the stage of development of students. Basic ideas about life and safety should be formed at the primary school age, which can serve as guidelines for successfully solving life safety problems. However, in practice, schoolchildren are not always sufficiently sensitive to various threats and dangers. The formation of adequate ideas about the safety of life can be hindered by the overly protected family environment in which the child is raised. Lack of vivid examples in everyday life that can be the basis for forming the necessary experience in this field; individual characteristics of the child (rigidity of cognitive processes, low interest, delinquency, increased suggestion, etc.) can be an example. Schoolchildren are given an understanding of adequate ideas about the safety of life in advance. That is why the lack of development of students is an obstacle for the success of this process. We can give an example of foreign scientists who paved the way for the formation of thinking ideas in people. They are as follows: Andreeva, E.Yu. Artemyeva, V.F. Petrenko, A.G. Shmeleva and others. An important conclusion of these studies can be considered the postulate that adequate ideas of a person about any sphere of life create realistic conditions for him to achieve the desired success. Ideas about the safety of life activities play an important role in human life. This idea mainly serves as a leading factor in a person who is on the verge of achieving true independence, especially in young people who are forming responsibility for their own safety at school age. High school students' ideas about life security, worldview development, a complex subjective worldview that reflects the distribution of some important life priorities by them should be paralyzed. The development of ideas and outlook on life safety in students is determined by: - general characteristics of the activity of structures of the human mind; -priority of individual life aspects and events for a certain age; -

psychological characteristics of the development of a certain subject; - development of ideas about life safety, expansion of knowledge in this field and should incorporate a change in their ability to interact with the outside world.

This article used results revealing various aspects of human life safety (A.B. Antonov, I.A. Baeva, V.G. Balashov, T.M. Krasnyanskaya, A.V. Matveev, E.N. Mikhailova, V.A. Petrovsky, Y.V. Repin, V.V. Saprnov, V.P., Solomin Starin, V.P., Solomin. L.I. Shershnev etc.). The identification of the main approaches to the study of the characteristics of subjective representations was based on the analysis of local changes (M.K. Andreeva, E.Yu. Artemyeva, B.G. Ananiev, V.M. Allahverdov, V.N. Myasishchev, V.F. Petrenko, A.G. Shmelev, etc.) and foreign (S. Muskovi, K.G. Jung, J.-C. Abrik, L. Levy-Brühl, D. Peabody, A. Reber) were also used. Studies examining the characteristics of personality development at the age of schoolchildren also took part (E.A. Vasina, G.V. Gvatua, I.S. Kon, Yu.A. Mislavsky, Er.a.v. Mukhina, V.E. Pakhalyan, A.V. Petrovsky, E.A. Shumilin).

It is necessary to expand scientific knowledge about the characteristics of the development of students' ideas about the safety of life activities. Students' lives are influenced by a number of subjective characteristics (e.g., level of self-awareness, nature of subjective control inherent in the individual, positive relationship with parents, social relationships). shows the changing character of the ideas of safety of activity. Nowadays, various didactic games and methods are required to develop young people's general outlook.

The main task of the education process today is to develop the worldview of life activity, the ideas of a person's perception of the surrounding reality, to constantly support, motivate, and recommend students, taking into account their own characteristics.

Variability of ideas about life safety was established under the influence of a complex of psychological characteristics of high school students. In particular, gender-role identity, self-identification, subjective control, relations with parents, social status in the peer group, personal anxiety, coping behavior, etc.

It is possible to single out the typical characteristics of the ideas about the safety of life of schoolchildren. Socially determined indicators, in particular, the nature of interpersonal relationships of high school students with their parents and peers, have the greatest impact on the idea of life safety.

A program for the development of schoolchildren's ideas about life safety was developed and tested, which combined informational and educational and corrective and developmental components. This program can be applied practically in the activities of psychological services of secondary schools and various social centers to develop the ideas of life safety of high school students.

High school students' ideas about life safety are a complex subjective form, which reflects the priority of certain aspects and events of the surrounding world for this age group. For high school students, the priority related to life security is the idea of family and home.

Construction of high school students' ideas about life security reflects general features of how a person forms ideas about the world around him. High school students' ideas about life safety have a 3-factor structure: the strength factor corresponds to the ideals of reliability and experience, the activity factor corresponds to reality, which allows to connect life safety with the internal state of the subject and from situations the ability to excel; evaluation factor - emotionally attractive, semi-formal situations as a contrast to status help the psychological state of the student.

High school students' ideas about life safety are characterized by content priority, volume and variability of positivity. Variability of high school students' ideas about life safety is determined by the influence of subjective characteristics: loro-left personality, self-identification, subjective control, relationship with parents , social status in the peer group, personal anxiety, behavior. The characteristics of their relationships with parents and peers greatly influence the development of high school students' ideas about life security.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE HERITAGE OF THE ANCESTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract: The inheritance of ancestors provides an opportunity to expand the possibilities of a person, to research the theoretical and practical directions of his intellectual, spiritual and moral development. The system of using the didactic tools, methods and methods used by our thinking ancestors in the development of the educational activity of students is being formed.

Keywords: Education, Reforms, intellectual development, fundamental basis, pedagogical ideas, Didactics, Andragogy, creative activity. Theory of pedagogy.

Effective use of the pedagogical heritage created by our ancestors and its application to life has been considered one of the main issues in the implementation of fundamental reforms in education in recent years in our republic. The inheritance of ancestors provides an opportunity to expand the possibilities of a person, to research the theoretical and practical directions of his intellectual, spiritual and moral development. The system of using the didactic tools, methods and methods used by our thinking ancestors in the development of learning activities among students is being formed. In the world, scientific research is being carried out aimed at studying pedagogical teachings, justifying its importance in the intellectual development of a person, and researching the theoretical and fundamental foundations of effective use of pedagogical heritage in the intellectual development of students. It is also important to morally develop students' behavior through the heritage of our ancestors, to inculcate the vital ideas of Islam in the minds of young people, and to study the great importance of hadiths in the development of individual spirituality. "In-depth study and promotion of the rich scientific heritage of our great ancestors" is set as a priority goal. In this regard, studying the importance of impressing the heritage of our ancestors on the consciousness of the young generation, developing the science of hadith studies, and researching such aspects as the wide use of jurisprudential thinkers' views on legal education in pedagogical practice are of urgent importance.

During the period of rapid development of the world education system, research is being carried out in the following directions on the study of the history of pedagogical teachings:

- development of the development concept of the universal historical pedagogical process;
- to reveal the pedagogical content of the earliest pedagogical ideas and to determine the priorities;
- to determine the development trends of pedagogical ideas and determine their place in the intellectual development of a person;
- development of students' ideological outlook based on the study of the pedagogical teachings of our ancestors;
- effective use of historical experiences in improving the spiritual environment in society;
- to rely on the legacy of thinkers in the development of the conceptual foundations of legal education, to analyze the philosophical, pedagogical and psychological possibilities of developing students' learning activities based on the study of the legacy of our ancestors;
- to determine the didactic possibilities of using the heritage of our ancestors in the development of students' educational activities; Practical activities will help us to solve the main and currently urgent issues that we have put before us.

By teaching "Theory and History of Pedagogy", "Folk Pedagogy", "Andragogy" and integrating modern approaches with the pedagogical teachings of our ancestors, criteria and indicators

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are being developed to determine the level of development of students' educational activities. Possibilities of improving the content of pedagogic subjects and individual-oriented teaching technologies are evaluated in the development of educational and cognitive activities of students.

Based on the dynamics of the development of the pedagogical views of our ancestors regarding the development of the student's cognitive activity, the model of the student's educational and cognitive activity will be improved.

Pedagogical-psychological characteristics of the development of students' educational activity with components of activity (preparation for completing educational tasks, striving for independent activity, conscious approach to completing tasks, acquiring a systematic character of reading and learning, striving to see one's own personal level) and real integration of educational activity in internal and external directions determined based on application in educational settings.

Development of a system of pedagogical operations adapted to the description, analysis, comparison, generalization and drawing of conclusions, which allows the formation of emotional-volitional, reflexive-evaluative competences related to cognitive activity and cognitive ability based on the stages of development of students' educational activities by studying the heritage of ancestors.

Didactic support for the development of students' activities is being created, combining historical and modern trends based on the description of the heritage of our ancestors. Didactic directions such as multimedia, cases, coaching, Web-quest assignments, independent works are improved based on the organization of independent creative activity processes that serve to determine the individual educational trajectory of students in the teaching of pedagogical subjects.

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THE ROLE OF THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN TEACHING ALISHER NAVOI CREATIVITY

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Abstract: the article discusses the role of approaches in the effectiveness of the educational process, its types, the uniqueness and importance of the integrative approach, some of its main ideas, the integrative lesson, the role of the integrative approach in studying the works of Alisher Navoi, in particular, in teaching his wisdom.

Key words: educational process, approaches, its types, integrative approach, uniqueness and importance, several main ideas, integrated lesson, wisdom of A. Navoi.

Since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of reforms are being developed in the field of education year after year in order to develop the knowledge and professional potential of students. The main goal of these reforms is to improve the quality of classes held in public education and higher education institutions and to produce mature specialists with professional competence. We know that the effectiveness of the educational process is inextricably linked with the methods used. In the following years, a number of scientific researches were carried out on different approaches to teaching in Uzbekistan with the honor of independence. For example, researchers Kh.Yulbarsova[1] conducted research on integrative approach, G.Ibragimova[2] conducted scientific research on creative approach; D. Kasimova[3] regarding the valuable approach to the formation of the need to acquire spiritual values in students, O. Ko'ysinov[4] regarding technologies for developing professional pedagogical creativity of future teachers based on a competent approach, M. Sobirova[5] on the principles and technologies of an anthropocentric approach to mother tongue education, Ya. Umarova[6] on the pragmatic approach to the development of pragmatic competence in students through text analysis in language education, U. Mingboev[7] on the communicative approach, J. Yuldashev [8] on the axiological approach, S. Sulaymonova [9] conducted scientific research on the animation approach.

It is one of the main tasks of every educator to learn the approaches that meet the above requirements of the time, to continuously support them in the field of education, and to make students and young people aware of them. Each of the mentioned approaches has its own place and essence, and they are widely used in schools as well as higher education institutions.

Our experience shows that among these pedagogical approaches, the integrative approach has a special place and importance.

In the field of education, the term "integration" was introduced in the 1980s-1990s of the last century, and before that, the concept of "interdisciplinary communication" was used[10]. After that, his problems were developed in two directions:

1) the development of science and culture is a reflection of this integrative trend, which is the basis for increasing the student's outlook;

2) education as a holistic field of human activity, its subject is the professional and personal formation of a person in the educational system.

Today, in almost all secondary and higher educational institutions of our country, an integrative approach is directly used in the teaching of each subject, in the creation of subject textbooks, training manuals, and work programs in the future. An integrative approach plays an important role in studying the life and work of our great grandfather Alisher Navoi. Describing Alisher Navoi as the "Sultan of the Ghazal property" itself arouses deep feelings of pride and respect in each of us. In order for the students to grow up enjoying this feeling, to become perfect human beings with high

spirituality, we should start absorbing drops from the ocean of knowledge created by our ancestors from a young age. Because Alisher Navoi is a great person who forms an entire era in the history of our nation's consciousness and thinking, artistic culture, an incomparable representative of our national literature, an immortal artist of words who glorified the pride and honor of our nation to the world.

In fact, there is no one who does not enjoy the ocean created by our grandfather, because it is natural that even a child who does not know how to read has memorized examples of his poems before coming to school. How many centuries have passed, the immortal works created by him are still read with love. The bouquet of proverbs, ghazals and epics are filled with high human qualities and are the true jewel of human spiritual maturity. Therefore, we will continue to move towards the ocean, we will continue to search for gems from it.

There are several main ideas of an integrative approach to teaching. These are:

- orientation of education to the individual;
- formation of generalized science structures and activity methods;
- priority of meaning-forming motives in learning;
- systematic training;
- elimination of possible problems in teaching;
- to interact and exchange ideas;
- achieving the goals set in integrative processes.

The process of integrative education can be implemented through several technologies, such as integration, design technology, educational technology in the global information society, implementation of large systematic training courses on the Internet. Russian scientists Eltsov A.V. [10] and the integrative approach by M.Pak is divided into several functions such as educational and methodolo In order to promote the integrative approach more widely, integrative lessons are now being used more and more. The aim is that students have comprehensive knowledge in learning subjects. An integrative lesson is one of the main types of lessons that combine different fields at the same time in the process of studying one concept, topic and field. The task of the integrative approach is to increase learning motivation and successful study and teaching in educational institutions, and professional stimulation of pupils and students.

Currently, pedagogues are more widely using the theoretical foundations of the integrative approach in the teaching system. As a result, he has gained a lot of experience in teaching on the basis of an integrative approach at every level of education, from pre-school education to higher education.

In the process of education in schools, an interdisciplinary system is used in an integrative approach. For example, biology and chemistry, physics and mathematics, fundamentals of physics or computer science, English and Russian, history and literature, etc. In the implementation of an integrative approach, teaching methods, general concepts, categories, methods, and the content of individual subjects are used based on the relationship between science. This method helps to guide the student professionally, to develop his creative intellect, and to increase his self-confidence. At the same time, a student who has received education based on an integrative approach can easily get used to the life of higher education and its requirements.gical, educational, developmental and constructive[11]. At this point, the teacher should take into account the age characteristics of the students so that they can benefit from the wisdom of the great poet, such as language, science, craft, health, honesty, patriotism, hard work. The fact that the bouquet of proverbs[12] covers various topics is useful in the implementation of an integrative approach.

One of the current topics can be promoted learning foreign languages based on the following wisdom about language:

*Тилки фасих ва дилпазир бўлғай хўброқ бўлғай,
агар кўнгул била бир бўлғай.*

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"A language that is beautiful and pleasant and one with the heart is better," this wisdom states. In society, it is said to be beautiful and pleasant, to communicate without losing this unity while the heart and tongue are one, and to be able to please everyone, among other human qualities such as good intentions, open heart, politeness, truthfulness, sweet-talking in life. It is clear from this that we should draw a conclusion that the language should not be different. The better a person's language is, the more his speech will consist of a warm attitude based on gentleness and gentleness in the heart. He finds his place in society and gains respect among people. Such people are highly spiritual, enlightened, and sincerely serve the people.

The following wise words of our grandfather are useful in connecting the language to the culture of speech:

*Гулиане келди жисми инсоний,
Нутқ анинг булбули хушалхони.*

That is, "the human body is a flower, and the language is its beautiful nightingale." It seems that the body is a flower, and the flower is a beautiful bulbous tongue. Indeed, isn't it the lamentation of this nightingale that made the garden? Just as there is no garden without a nightingale, there is no body without a tongue. A person is beautiful through language. It is necessary to feel that the beauty of a person is with the language. The key to the human psyche is this language. Every word that comes out of our tongue defines our human form. As the nightingale was found worthy of this name because of its beautiful song, man shows how attractive our language is because of his "sweet tongue". This idea is expressed in the following wisdom of the great thinker:

*Хайр муяссар гар эмас эл била,
Наф етурмоқ ҳам эрур тил била.*

The poet says: "If there is no good with hands, it can be done with the tongue." So, doing good among people can be done in two ways. If one cannot do good with his hands, he should be able to do it with his tongue, showing that language is the main tool here. If everyone considers it his duty to do good to each other, he should find and enjoy the beautiful, rich, unspoiled jewels of our language. For this, everyone should master their own language and know how to enjoy it even more.

The following is expressed in this wisdom of Hazrat:

*Одамий тил била сойир ҳайвондин мумтоз бўлур
ва ҳам анинг била сойир инсонга сарафроз бўлур.*

Because of his language, man is superior to all other creatures, and because of his language, he is superior to each other, - they say in the wisdom of our great grandfather. Because of language, man is different from creatures, and because of language, he is superior to one another. It is obvious to everyone that there is no language in creatures, but the language in humans is also different. The advantage is that one of them explains his thoughts directly through harsher words, while the other expresses the same thoughts politely and sweetly using different words in his language. He who loves his language and masters it perfectly, communicates enjoying all its rich and beautiful jewels. It can be seen from this that to preserve the language is to know our identity and appreciate it. Only a person who knows his identity appreciates his nation, moreover, his motherland. He speaks burro-burro in his mother tongue, sings poems and songs. Our mother tongue is the language honored by our ancestors, therefore it is our duty to preserve the purity of our language and pass on our rich and beautiful mother tongue to our descendants. There are a number of positive aspects of using an integrative approach in teaching processes. But it also has some negative aspects. As negative aspects of this approach, as a result of the widespread use of integrated methods in teaching, an increase in the density of lessons, a lack of complete details on a given topic, or spending more time than necessary for lesson preparation can be cited as an example.

The demand for the use of an integrative approach is also quite high in higher education institutions. In HEIs, its use may be slightly different from the school method. The fact that

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pedagogues can exchange experiences with professors and teachers of the higher education system and use them in their classes, while addressing several subjects at the same time, indicates the universality of the integrative approach. The integrative approach is also considered to increase the motivation of students and teachers, and to improve the teaching system. For this reason, based on this approach, a number of educational programs, manuals, textbooks[13] are being prepared on the formation of professional competence.

The following conclusions can be drawn based on the above-mentioned foundations and studies:

- as a result of using an integrative approach, the possibility of increasing the intellectual potential of the student is high;
- conditions are created for expanding a person's thinking range, self-awareness;
- the skills of mutual cooperation and building interpersonal relationships are developed.

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THE CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MOBILITY, ITS SOCIOLOGICAL NATURE AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

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Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology (PhD)

Abstract: practical potential opportunities and criteria of economic and social mobility in migration processes, employment of migrants, classification of transformation of economic and social mobility, level of urbanization, spread of professions, social speed and distances of mobility, level of economic and social updates in the labor market, demographic, economic and social of migrants The need to study qualitative sociological research issues of stratification and change trends in the mobility system, the level and direction of competition between jobs created by the state and jobs created by the private sector is an urgent issue of today.

Key words: sociological; economic: social; mobility; society; person; process; feature; theory.

Centers dealing with the problems of socio-economic development in the developed countries of the world are conducting research on the directions of mobility in migration processes. Especially today, it is necessary to analyze the concept of economic and social mobility, its sociological characteristics and theoretical foundations, and put it into practice.

Every social group and individual has its place in the social structure of the society [1]. A person is included in a certain social composition with his gender, age, social origin, education, specialty, family status, nationality, etc. [2].

The social structure of the society consists of a complex of social groups, their different positions in social life.

The existence of classes, strata, social groups in the structure of society, the creation of different classes in society, the experiences of governing by dividing the population into nobles and slaves (Egypt, Babylon), citizens and plebeians (Athens and Rome), Brahmins and servants (India) in each political and historical period is known from the history of mankind. From the ancient country of Turan, mainly the population came from a) ethnic origin; b) professional affiliation; b) religious views and finally; g) classified according to genealogical and dynastic origin.

P. Sorokin in his "Man. Civilization. "Society" devoted a separate chapter to social stratification and social mobility.

The concept of "social mobility" was introduced to sociology in 1927 by P.A. Sorokin. According to him, social mobility is an attempt by people to cross the social ladder in two directions.

Social mobility refers to the change of place and position of some individuals or groups in society. Social mobility is related to the application of the laws of social development and represents the downward or upward change in the social status of some individuals and groups.

In social mobility, a person's knowledge, mastery of his profession and his business acumen are of great importance. In the current market relations, as a result of the old administrative-order-based system eroding and new social relations being formed, social mobility serves as a unique stimulus for the activity of members of our society and the strengthening of social relations.

The concept of economic mobility is the ability of a person (family or social group) to increase his income level, that is, to move to a higher group in the income distribution (as a rule, in statistics, the entire population is divided into several equal groups, having different income levels groups[3] - usually each decile (decile) or group of 10). Moving up the income ladder or moving from the bottom to the top decile is called upward mobility. And then there's trickle-down—when people get poorer, the income ladder goes down.

Economic sociology was formed as a science in the USA in the mid-50s of the 20th century, and at first it was of interest to a narrow circle of scientists, but now this science is a very advanced science and many scientists of the country are seriously engaged in researching its problems. At present, this science is one of the central directions of the development of sociological knowledge both in the West and in the East [4]. The independent states formed as a result of the disintegration of the former USSR, and the opinions and considerations of economic sociology that it is extremely necessary for them to fundamentally change their mentality based on traditional political economy, do not raise any doubts [5].

Economists divide economic mobility into intergenerational and intergenerational job mobility. Intergenerational is the comparison of an individual's income with the income of his parents, i.e. intergenerational income: increasing intergenerational mobility means that children in adulthood move to a higher income decile, i.e. a higher socioeconomic status than their parents. means growth. Generational job mobility is the rise in income group over a person's lifetime.

People's ability to improve their socioeconomic status - or economic mobility, usually measured by higher income levels - depends on many conditions, from education policy and the labor market to health care and the housing market. Increasing economic mobility leads to economic growth and poverty reduction, and is therefore often the focus of economic policy. Social capital plays an important role in economic mobility - the quality of social relations between people affects economic development[6].

Moving up the income ladder can be due to luck or hard work, and moving down the income ladder can be due to adverse market changes or just plain human laziness. Mobility reflects temporary and permanent changes in income.

Another way to measure economic mobility is the "flag" of sustained economic success that is passed down from generation to generation. Economists who have studied this issue have found significant mobility among high-income groups. If a father earns 20% more than the median income of his generation, his son earns only 8% more than his peers. There is almost no correlation between the income level of the grandfather and the income of the grandson. The most adequate description of the situation is the old saying that there are three generations between the helper of fate born in a shirt and the next lucky person.

It is widely recognized that there is a strong correlation between education and economic mobility. In developed countries, the education system has always been considered the most effective and fair way to improve the economic situation of all people. Despite all this increasing access to education, marital status continues to play a large role in determining economic success. For people who do not have or will not receive an education, this high overall level of education can be a barrier and increase their chances of remaining at the bottom of the economic or income ladder. In this context, educational policies that distribute high-ability students from lower socio-economic backgrounds to quality schools can have a major impact on socio-economic mobility.

Studies have shown that education and the social status of the family have a significant impact on economic and social mobility. Generations, family background, or socioeconomic status affect students' likelihood of graduating from high school or college, the type of college or institution they attend, and their likelihood of graduating and earning a degree. According to research, when divided into income quintiles, including: bottom, second, middle, fourth, and top, older children with no college education and parents in the bottom quintile remain in the bottom quintile. . But if older children had a college education, they were only 16% more likely to remain in the bottom quintile. Thus, it shows that education increases the economic status and mobility of poor families. Attaining a college degree not only increases the likelihood that people will be in the top two quintiles, but education helps those born in the top quintiles stay in the top quintiles. Thus, the hard work and better

education of those born in the lower quintiles may increase their socioeconomic status and help them get ahead, but children born into wealthier families have a number of advantages.

Even when the likelihood of going to college is not taken into account, studies have shown that the socioeconomic status or marital status of all college-going students still affects their graduation rates, with 53% and 39% of students in the highest quintile earning a bachelor's degree. .

People of lower economic status can increase their earning potential through education and thus earn more than their parents and possibly more than those in the higher income quintile. In general, every additional level of education a person receives, whether it is high school, college, graduate, or professional, can significantly increase earnings. On the other hand, there are those who disagree that people can work hard, get educated, and be successful, and the US is actually getting poorer year after year and is more likely to be poor than any other country.

In later years, the idea of the "American Dream" began to fade as middle-class family incomes became more stable. But the upward movement is clearly still there. Today, economic and social mobility is 3 times higher in Denmark, 2.5 times higher in Canada, and 1.5 times higher in Germany than in the United States.

The American sociologist Dj.Silzer in his article "Sociology of Economic Life" presented such an impressive picture, in which he described very impressively how economic sociology grew in its "blanket" state and increasingly covered economic life.

According to Silzer, economists and sociologists seek answers to different questions about economic life. In this case, sociologists approached the problem in a broader sense, and economists in a narrower sense.

When talking about the tasks of economic sociology, it is necessary to take into account changes in socio-economic processes in the economy due to human activity.

Thus, the socio-economic process is a special "weld" of economy and sociality, which is formed under the influence of human economic development. Human forms the core of the communication system of economic and social spheres in society, and this core represents the characters, activities and behaviors of socio-economic groups.

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SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT UNDER THE CARE OF PARENTS

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Annotation. This article focuses on the fact that the problem of social orphanhood is a problem typical of most developed and developing nations, the categories of children left without parental care, the causes of orphanhood.

Keyword. Kindness " houses, parent, orphan, social orphan, biological orphan, ethics, foster family

In the world, research is being carried out on the following priority areas: improving preventive technologies for ensuring social adaptation of orphans and children left without parental care; improving the diagnostic system for correcting deviant and criminal behavior of orphans and children left without parental care; developing a modernized system of upbringing of the formation of social experience in foster children; Development of innovative technologies for ensuring the integration of houses, schools and sociums into educational activities; improvement of pedagogical mechanisms for preparing future Social Work and pedagogical employees to work with orphans and children left without parental care, clarification of innovative directions for organizing educational activities in the " children's town ".

Childhood is a period of formation of basic sensations that ensure a person's mental tolerance, interest in life, purposefulness. These spiritual qualities are not formed unevenly, they are formed in the conditions of parental affection, when the family feels that the child needs someone, being in charge of himself and others.

A child who has lost his parents is a truly tragic world. The need to have a parent is one of the strongest needs of a child.

The problem of social orphanhood is a problem typical of most developed and developing nations.

It is difficult to list all the causes of orphanhood, since it is a multi-Aspect problem that scientists from different fields of science (medicine, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, etc.) are engaged in. However, the main 3 causes can be distinguished:

1. Abstinence of parents (usually mothers) from their underage child is mainly from a child in infancy
2. Forced separation of the child from the family after taking parental rights from his parents
3. Death of parents.

The concepts of " orphan " and " social orphan " differ. yyetim children it is until the age of 18 that one or both of their parents have died. social orphans are children who have biological parents, but they are not engaged in her upbringing for various reasons. The state and society take care of it in this case.

So parents to children who are left without parental care:

- deceased;
- deprived of parental rights;
- missing;
- incapable of circulation;
- punishment in correctional colonies;
- accused of committing a crime and was in Hibs;

- child rearing;
- the child enters the temporarily placed healing, children who do not take him from social places.

Social consequences of orphanhood

1. Spiritual integrity.
2. Spiritual integrity.
3. Uncontrolled, pedagogical neglect.
4. Fall under the influence of criminogenic groups of minors.
5. The need for socio-economic assistance.
6. Discrimination of orphans.
7. To eat the truth of the orphans.
8. The orphans ' inability to determine their own fate.
9. Devaluation of Orphan labor.
10. Orphans ' need, helplessness, inability to defend their rights.

The adopted child can go to different receiving families-the adoptive family or the probate family. The difference between them is that in the first case, the child is found by relatives, in the second, the family function is performed by individuals who do not have kinship ties to the child.

The guardian family is determined on the basis of a court decision. The duties of the Guardian include the upbringing and development of the child, the protection of his rights. The Guardian ensures the use and preservation of movable and immovable property that is in the possession of the child. However, he himself does not have the right to use this property.

The adoptive family is the child's legally new family. The child can take the surname of that family. He may be given another name by the family. All rights and obligations of a child born into childhood are equated with the rights and obligations of their children.

Childhood can take place in several stages: first the child is tried to find a new parent in this region, if this is not possible, then the adopters are searched outside the state.

There is another type of adoptive family:

- temporary reception family. This is a new phenomenon for our society. Such a family becomes necessary when a child is hurriedly lost from his family (on the basis of various reasons; a crisis situation in his own family, death, etc.).

The temporary receiving family as one of the forms of childhood protection is common in a number of developed countries. However, in our state, such a family did not become widespread. This is due to the economic, social and political reforms that are taking place in our state. The standard of living of the population is not high enough. Therefore, in rare cases, families take on this task for themselves.

Receiving parents can be families with children, families without children, incomplete families, individuals. There are a number of reasons that motivate people to accept a child into their family. They are:

- desire to have children in a state without a child of its own for physiological reasons;
- death of his own child;
- death of close relatives;
- desire to have children again when their own children grow up;

- a feeling of compassion for children in need in society;
- feeling lonely;
- religious reason, etc.

In modern society, preparing orphans for the organization of social relations, ensuring their social adaptation remains one of the pressing socio-pedagogical problems. At the initial stage of stepping into an independent life, any teenager will feel the need for social assistance. This need is usually met in a family environment. However, the training of children and adolescents without parents or deprived of their care as a full-fledged person in an independent life requires great effort on the part of the state and society.

Socialization of children's home educators is provided only when educational and educational work is carried out in harmony. The main task of orphanages is considered to be the socialization of caregivers. For this, it is advisable to organize activities that express family relationships in themselves. In the process of such activities, students will be able to take care of the little ones of adults; treat adults with respect; respect for parents; sincerely interact with parents, senior members of the family; they must be able to master such qualities as understanding each other and respecting their thoughts.

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SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF RAISING YOUNG PEOPLE IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM

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Annotation: social problems of raising young people in Uzbekistan in the spirit of military patriotism in our article. The changing view of the concept of Homeland in globalistic processes. Meditating on views between patriotism and military patriotism.

Keywords: patriotism, military patriotism, global, nation.

Patriotism means love and loyalty to the motherland, service to the motherland and the happiness of his whole life and potential along the way, and, if necessary, self-sacrifice. Patriotism is one of the universal feeling, spiritual values, common to all people, Nations, peoples, polished for centuries. Historically, patriotism is also a set of emotions that have been improved in the process of socio-economic development, the struggle of peoples towards the inviolability and independence of the territory in which they live, associated with the fate of their homeland. It is manifested in pride in the past and present of the motherland, in sorrow and concern for its future, in defense of its interests.

Historically, it is known that when a nation wants to insult or trample another nation, first of all, it has conquered and destroyed or expelled from its homeland. There must be no more humiliation and suffering for the nation who saw that their homeland remained in the hands of the enemies. After all, the concepts of Homeland, nationality, religion are dear and sacred to a person from everything. Therefore, in the teachings of our religion, the protection of the motherland and concern for the welfare of the nation are also widely covered in the hadiths of the Prophet Sallallahu alayhi vasallam.

It is not humanity to leave the homeland to save their lives when a hard day comes to the head of the people. There is also a proverb in our people that says "be a gado in your land until you become a king in another land". A person who has forgotten others, thinking about his peace of mind, will never be faithful to his motherland, to his people.

In Islam, the concept of Homeland is comprehensive, first of all it is used in the sense of a settlement, that is, housing. The teaching of Islam states that it is one of the greatest deeds that a person protects the homeland, religion, family, where he lives. Standing in the ranks of the military for the protection of the motherland is also considered a great act of merit in our religion. The Prophet salallahu alayhi vasallam said: "it is better than a month of fasting and a night of prayer, which is kept in the face of the enemy."

One of the scribes said: "it is known to everyone that in the world of life there are four things that man loves most, that are precious, that are valuable. Those who do not possess these four things are deprived of the honor of humanity. They are: freedom and freedom, the possession of the goods found by Labor, the Motherland where she was born and raised, and her sacred religion, which has been preserved for centuries."

The judges say, "one's fidelity is known from his grief for his homeland, his longing for his brothers, and his longing for the moments of his life that Zoe has taken away". The loyalty and dedication of a person to his people should encourage him to protect his homeland, to find progress and be strong and powerful in every way, and to contribute at the opportunity to the peaceful and prosperous life of his people.

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On the way to protect the motherland from various mercenary currents and evil forces, fast-preventive measures aimed at combating religious extremism and its various manifestations, ensuring the safety of citizens were paid off, and significantly positive indicators were achieved.

From the very first days of our country's independence, attention has been increased to young people who are the owners of our future. The comprehensive work carried out in our country is important in educating the owners of our future in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, to the ideas of national independence.

However, today's descendants of the people who have made a huge contribution to world civilization in the past, it is worth noting the recognition of their heritage by World peoples, after all, such feelings in them lead to national pride and spiritual perfection, strengthen their desire to realize their national identity.

Military patriotic education gives a good result only when it is carried out in a picture inextricably linked with physical education. Therefore, military patriotic education cannot be imagined without physical education. Being resistant to cold and heat, not succumbing to diseases quickly, overcoming difficulties, volition. the role of physical education and sports games in the development of qualities inherent in the defender of the Fatherland, such as perseverance, the ability to act quickly and dexterously, in students – young people and teachers is incredibly great.

The need to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, to prepare them physically and spiritually for the defense of the Motherland is one of the urgent tasks of the present day.

Training of students in general educational institutions, secondary special and secondary vocational educational institutions, including students and young people studying in higher education institutions in the spirit of military patriotism, is now carried out through all systems of educational work.

In fact, genuine loyalty to the motherland also requires being able to protect it. Education of students in the spirit of military patriotism is a key place for all kinds of functioning educational institutions.

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND THEIR INDICATORS

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Abstract: In this article theoretical are analyzed the essence and a method of definition parameters of efficiency of labour.

Key words: efficiency of labour, productivity of labour, quality of labour, potential, labour discipline, workability, wage.

At first the concept «efficiency» has appeared in the works of one of the founders of classical politeconomy - William Petty and the member of school physiocrates Francois Quesnay. However they used this term in value of productivity, using it for an estimation of those or other governmental or private measures depending on that they whether or not promoted revival of an economic life. Later in David Ricardo works again there is a concept «efficiency» which already gets the specific value being important from the point of view of the economy and is considered as the attitude of result to the certain kind of expenses. Since this moment efficiency has got the status of an economic category and which consider the given concept from the various sides.

So, Makkonell K.R. and Bryu S.L. determine efficiency, as the general basis, the central part of economy. The economic science, in their opinion, «...is a science about efficiency»[1, p. 944].

V.V.Novozhilov is entered the following understanding of efficiency: «Efficiency in general is the attitude of useful effect (result) to expenses for its reception. Parameters of efficiency are frequently expressed in the return form, i.e. as the attitude of expenses to effect»[2]. Novozhilov considered, that «... the most effective variant of manufacture of any product is not that variant which demands the least expenses of manufacture of this product, and such variant which corresponds to the general minimum of expenses»[2].

In work L.M.Chistov, from our point of view, the concept «efficiency» as Novozhilov is specified, namely: efficiency is meant «concentration of useful properties as made production counting upon unit of used resources in unit of time» [3, p. 375]. Thus the author describes some parameters of efficiency reflecting same: asset turnover; intensity of functioning of social and economic system, quality of set of used resources; density of a stream of production made in social and economic systems counting upon unit of used resources. Under asset turnover in the work the parameter, «estimated is meant by division of value ... used capacity of set of used resources on value ... mid-annual cost of used resources in their set» [3].

Modern western authors D.L.Gibson, D.Ivantsevich and D.H.Donnelli consider concept «efficiency» of three aspects: 1) efficiency as a degree of achievement of the purposes of the organization; 2) efficiency as a degree of the coordination of interests; 3) efficiency as a degree of flexibility, survival rate, adaptation to an environment [4, p. 662]. The American economists enter some terms, designating efficiency: 1) efficiency - means profitability, he enters D.Sink for definition of a ratio of necessary and actual charges of resources; 2) effectiveness - means a degree of achievement of the purposes of system concerning quality of production and performance of the plan

(D.Sink); 3) productivity - (a ratio of volume of a product with corresponding expenses of resources); 4) profitability; 5) innovation; 6) quality of work life[5, p. 3]. Collins Dictionary determines efficiency as the attitude between expenses of rare factors and release of the goods and services. In the same place allocate technological efficiency (where the attitude between rare factors and release of the goods and services is expressed in physical expression) and economic (the attitude is expressed in cost expression). The dictionary also enters concept X-inefficiency - «break between actual and maximum achievable results of manufacture[5, p. 4].

The concept «efficiency» with reference to manufacture and labor activity is frequently defined as a ratio between expenses and results. It elucidates us that the given definition reflects a private case of efficiency, which is one of its possible expressions. Optimization of a ratio between expenses and results acts as a criterion of economic efficiency of manufacture. If we mean production efficiency as a whole in combination with its economic and social sides, in our opinion, definition of efficiency is more preferable as degrees of achievement of the purpose and set of the purposes. Such approach is applied at an estimation of technical and economic development of a society, as reflected in corresponding with methodical development. However, it possesses certain limitation, if there is a necessity to measure in a more common language in regard with social and economic value of processes. First of all, it is represented that comparison of results and expenses should precede the understanding the importance of the fact about achieving certain results answering to the purposes of public progress. It is also important to take into account the time necessary to achieve the purpose.

Thus, criteria of efficiency of labor, manufacture, management, scientific and technical progress should be counted as a degree of achievement of the certain economic and social purposes. Accordingly, efficiency should be examined from two sides - economic and social. In addition to the aforementioned, we should consider to note that it is impossible to reduce economic efficiency to a ratio between expenses and results. On the other hand, the decision of the certain social tasks requires an estimation of expenses necessary for it. Therefore, efficiency is defined as a common and a whole: 1). a degree of the solutions to the certain economic and social tasks, achievements of the certain economic and social purposes; 2). a ratio between expenses for achievement of the set purposes and the received results.

The second reflects a «price» of achievement of those or other purposes, economic and social. The estimation of efficiency from a position «expenses – results» represents the greatest complexity and can not always be accepted.

As a general parameter of efficiency of labor appears, first of all, parameter of productivity of labor. The given parameter is treated differently. So, for example, L.A.Kostin distinguishes concepts «efficiency of labor» and «efficiency of production», thus he marks that economic efficiency of labor characterizes the relation of the received result to the expenses of labor and economic efficiency of production - to all kinds of expenses, including material and financial[6, p. 15]. As the major parameter of efficiency of labor, the given author considers productivity of labor, thus connecting it only with expenses of live labor.

Other authors, for example, Yu.G.Odegov [7, p. 924], distinguish productivity of an individual with public labor. The first is connected with expenses of live labor and the second - with expenses live and realification of labor. More definite approach is stated in the book of K.H.Abdurahmanov «Economy of labor» [8, p. 373]. K.H.Abdurahmanov connects distinctions between individual and public productivity of labor with a level of public division of labor. He considers individual productivity of labor corresponding with individual resolving labor and public productivity of labor - to the area of the common and private division of labor. The author suggests dividing individual and the public productivity into two kinds: productivity of live and cumulative (alive and realification) labor.

In practice individual and public productivity of labor are connected mainly with expenses of

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live labor and estimated in relation to numerosity occupied (at the enterprise or in a national economy as a whole). From the point of view of accounting social factors, such approach estimating productivity of labor is, probably, more preferable.

The analysis of productivity of labor or other reflecting parameters does not exhaust the problem about researching social factors for efficiency of labor. The concept of «efficiency of labor» is wider in comparison with the concept of «productivity of labor». First, the concept «efficiency of labor» reflects efficiency of labor in all spheres and branches of manufacture, whereas productivity of labor characterizes productivity of labor in sphere of production of goods. Besides, efficiency of labor is estimated by much wider system of the essentially different parameters depending on a level of economy (workplace, the enterprise, branch, national economy as a whole), among which productivity of labor though concern to number of the most significant, but it is not the only thing. So, for example, at a level of workplace besides the level of performance norm of manufacture as parameters of efficiency of labor can appear: quality of work, observance of terms of execution, ensuring trouble - free operation, observing the normative technological operating modes of the equipment and others.

The role of a parameter productivity of labor in researching social factors is twofold. First, the parameter productivity of labor represents itself as one of the parameters of efficiency of labor, with the help of the estimated measure of influence of this or that factor is. Second, the parameter productivity of labor is a basis for calculation of economic efficiency of enclosure in social factors from the position of «expenses – results» [9, p. 104]. Its complexity is caused by the absence of enough proven techniques, allowing with necessary accuracy to estimate a measure of influence of this or that factor on growth productivity of labor.

The system of criteria and parameters of efficiency of labor should differ depending on a level of research, as for each level is peculiar to the special system of the purposes. So, the criteria - purposes of efficiency of labor can be submitted in the following kind: 1. growth of manufacture of material benefits and services, improvement of their quality and assortment at reduction of expense labor unit manufacture; 2. improvement of hygienic labor conditions; 3. rational use and development of labor potential of a society; 4. overcoming social heterogeneity of labor.

The first of these criteria reflects economic efficiency of labor, the other three - its social efficiency. Division of efficiency of labor into economic and social is derived from the circumstance that the result of labor is both creation of a product and reproduction of the worker, the subject of labor. The last also makes a sense of social efficiency of labor. As our task is to show the role of a person in the development of manufacture and value of social reserves of economic growth, the social effect is also considered by us not in itself and in its return influence on economic effect. Thus a link between social and economic effect is the labor potential, as the reproduction and development process of labor activity of the worker (that is social effect of his labor) further becomes the factor of economic efficiency of his labor.

Thus, both kinds of efficiency possess internal unity, have the common character. Economically and socially effective is, in the final account, labor activity, which provides full usage, development and reproduction of potential labor of workers and their groups. Distinction between two kinds of efficiency will be, that in one case development of labor potential acts as the factor, and in the other case - as a result of labor, its effect.

As the task of the present research - to consider various factors working on increase of efficiency of labor so for example social, technic-technological, economic and organizational factors, it is more to consider social factors.

Passing to consideration of the factors promoting increase of efficiency of labor, it is necessary to enter precise differentiation concept «factor».

The factor in a broad sense - the reason, the driving force of any process determining its

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character or its separate features. In productive and economic practice changes as factors it is necessary to understand the objective causal phenomena and processes under which influence the degree of efficiency production. Distinctive feature of factors is the continuity of their action in space and in time. They are actual always and for any investigated subject irrespective of a level: economic, branch, a level of the enterprise, a workplace.

It is necessary to distinguish reserves of growth of efficiency of labor, which also can cause increase of feedback from labor from factors. Reserves create an opportunity of more full use of factors [10, p. 156]. As against factors reserves are not constant and can be exhausted (for example, are eliminated losses working hours) and the further growth of efficiency of labor for the given reason will be not possible. As the conditions promoting growth of efficiency of labor, reserves can be found not on any subject. For example, to one enterprises and branches superfluous employment can be peculiar, on others number of the personnel can be optimized.

The researchers approach to the social factors from different point of view. So, for example, L.A.Kostin marks such factors, as an increase of an educational, cultural - technical and professional level of the staff, perfection of forms material and moral incentive, an attitude in collective, a labor discipline, development of socialist competition [6, p. 255].

However if transfer of all probable social factors, in our opinion, - not the best way of their classification for always there is a clearness to miss any important factor, to concentrate attention on the minor moments. Precise definition of essence of social factors which would become a basis for their classification is necessary. Thus it is important to emphasize, that rigid differentiation between social and other factors of efficiency of labor is not always justified, for any factor can act to some extent as social.

For example, the technic-technology factor influences efficiency of labor as directly - through a technological level of means, subjects of labor and the technologies of manufactures, and mediated - through the contents and working conditions. In the second case it indirectly represents itself as a social factor. Distinctions in the contents of labor generate distinctions in qualification of workers, concerning them to labor, in a level of labor activity. Perfection of the contents of labor, improvement of conditions of its course facilitates labor of the person, creates for it emotional and intellectual stimulus, increases thus its industrial feedback and satisfaction labor, promotes development of its person.

The organizational - administrative factor (forms of division and labor co-operation, the organization of workplaces, rhythm of manufacture) influences efficiency of labor directly through use working hours and a labor. On the other hand, the level of the organization of labor and manufacture appears also the important social factor as it determines conditions and a mode of labor - its intensity during the different periods of time, uniformity of labor loading, actual duration of the working day and week (in view of overtime works), that is reflected in serviceability of the person, a degree of its exhaustion, on its attitude to labor, observance of labor and technological discipline.

Such economic factor as the system of material stimulation, acts and as a social factor. The fair payment which is taking into account the real contribution of the worker, allowing to provide satisfaction of his needs at a level of developed social norms, serves as effective stimulus to labor, generates a habit to work honestly and with full feedback.

Thus, there is a necessity of precise definition of essence of social factors of efficiency of labor which, on the one hand, would not carry out sharp borders between social and other factors of efficiency of labor, and on the other hand, would allow to reflect distinctive features and to capture the basic properties of research.

The name - social factors, - speaks that the subject of consideration is the person and his functioning on manufacture. Therefore as factors of efficiency of labor it is necessary to consider, first of all, characteristics of the subject of labor, his labor potential.

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The concept «labor potential» is rather new in relation to such categories, as «manpower», «labor resource». In the economic literature the labor potential is considered in a narrow and wide spectrum of opinions. In a narrow spectrum «potential of the worker»[11, p. 64], «...ability of the worker to perform physical and intellectual work»[12], in a wide spectrum is considered by Abdurahmanov K.H. «...the generalizing characteristic of a measure and quality of cumulative abilities to labor of able-bodied population, to participation in public useful activity»[13, p. 228].

We believe, that the given concept can be used and in a more comprehensive sense - for reflection of all set of properties of the worker influencing his manufacturing feedback. It is represented, that in the concept «labor potential» of the worker is expedient to include three interconnected components:

- psychophysiological potential - abilities and propensities, health, serviceability, endurance, type of nervous system, etc.;
- qualifying potential - volume of the general and special knowledge, labor skills, causing ability to labor of certain quality;
- personal potential - a level of civil consciousness, the attitude to labor, valuable orientations, needs and inquiries in sphere of labor, the position of citizenship, reasonably to accept correct and necessary decision-making, organizational, the creative approach.

Between components of labor potential there is an interrelation and interdependence. So, for example, high qualification of the worker influences his personal potential, the attitude to labor, the responsibility and conscientiousness in labor. On the other hand, the positive attitude to labor renders return influence on qualifying potential, stimulates aspiration of the worker to growth of the qualification, mastering by secrets of skill, the advanced methods of labor as well.

The labor potential of the worker is in constant change, development. The size, a degree of development of labor potential of the worker represents itself as the major social factor of efficiency of his labor. However the labor potential of the worker even rather advanced, is not still a guarantee of effective labor.

Much depends on that, as well as in what measure it is used on manufacture. The above the degree of use of knowledge, skills, abilities and propensities of the person, probably, is more and its industrial feedback. Presence of conditions for realization of personal potential of the worker, satisfaction of his social needs also is positively reflected in efficiency of labor. The degree, uses of health and endurance of the worker has the physiological limits which excess has an adverse effect on efficiency of labor. Thus, efficiency is determined not only labor potential of the worker, but also conditions of his use, that is the above technic-technological, organizational - administrative and other external, objective factors which in this case represent itself as social. And, at last, the necessary moment of effective functioning of labor potential of workers is his constant reproduction.

So, social factors of efficiency of labor are the factors determining labor potential of workers and their groups, conditions of its formation, use and reproduction. Thus the main role belongs to objective circumstances of industrial activity of people for size of labor potential, conditions of its formation and use are caused, first of all, needs of a social production for a labor of the certain quantity and quality.

Formation, use, development and reproduction of labor potential is carried out in different spheres, during activity of various social institutes. One of the major is the institute of production of goods. Use and development of labor potential during labor activity of people acts simultaneously and as its reproduction. Other important social institutions are: family, an education system and professional trainings. Reproduction of labor potential the social institutions created for satisfaction material and spiritual needs of people - provide also establishments of trade, consumer services, public health services, sports and culture.

Thus, all process of functioning of social institutes of a society represents itself as a social factor of efficiency of labor. Efficiency of activity of social institutes is determined, first, by properties of the given public system as a whole, second, a qualitative level and a coordination of development of separate social institutes of a society and their subsystems.

As the general factors here act: the state system of an education and professional trainings in working, the organization of management by a manpower, presence or absence of unemployment. The important factor determining size of qualifying potential of the population, the level of economic development of the country.

Psychophysical potential of a manpower, his reproduction depends on the general level of economic development of the country, determining a way of life of the population, a condition of consumer services, public health services, education, duration of the working day, etc.

Specific factors of efficiency of labor represent forms of display of the general factors in concrete conditions, in different subsystems and cells of a society. Rather a challenge is classification of specific social factors.

As represented to us, that last classification of attribute should be considered as primary, initial at a grouping social factors. According to it we count expedient allocation on this basis of the factors working at a level of a national economy as a whole, at a level of a territorial generality, branch, the enterprise or its division, and the factors working at a level of a workplace.

Such approach allows to separate, first, from each other factors of efficiency of public, collective and individual labor. Secondly, allocation of levels of action of social factors allows to determine the basic types of research works in the given area, having the special purposes, tasks, special methodological and methodical principles of the analysis, the system of parameters of efficiency of labor, the sources of the information, methods of gathering and the analysis of the data.

As the second classification of attribute we believe that lawful use of concept «labor potential» is in the structure of three components. According to this it is possible to allocate: psychophysiological potential, qualifying potential and personal potential.

Thus, we offer a bidimensional principle of classification of social factors of efficiency of labor. We shall consider the basic groups of social factors of efficiency of labor depending on a level of action (*Figure 1*).

Level of action of factors	Names of factors
National economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The labor legislation; - Normative legal acts regulating labor attitudes.
Territorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coverage a manpower; - A level of development of a social infrastructure; - The organization of preparation and improvement of professional skill of the staff.
Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of modern technologies.
The enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of workers in production management; - Development of the organization of labor; - Social - psychological climate; - System of material stimulation of labor; - Improvement of working conditions; - Improvement of professional skill, promotion, selection

	and placement of personnel; - Strengthening of a labor discipline; - Level of the organization of labor, rhythm of manufacture; - Control system and qualities; - Partner attitudes between administration and workers; - Development of a social infrastructure (conditions of life of labor, a condition of health services, etc.).
Workplace	- Personal labor potential of the worker; - The organization of a workplace.

Figure 1: Grouping of social factors of efficiency of labor

The system of the social factors working at an national economy level, covers, first of all, laws and other statutory acts regulating labor activity and labor attitudes in a society.

Normative legal acts are the rule due always contains norm of participants of joint labor. This norm is designed for numerous application and on a uncertain circle of persons which appear subjects of adjustable social - labor attitudes. Normative legal acts are regulating labor attitudes of the Republic of Uzbekistan «The Constitution Republic of Uzbekistan»[14], «Labor Code» of the Republic of Uzbekistan[15], Laws «About employment of the population»[16], «About a labor safety»[17], «About health protection of citizens»[18], «About sanitary and epidemiologic well-being of the population»[19], The Decision of Cabinet minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan «About the further perfection of measures on a labor safety of workers»[20] and others are the decision and orders[21] are applied.

Studying of the social factors of working at a level of a territorial generality (region) assumes research of problems of maintenance labor to resources of a national economy of given territorial unit, their rational use in scale of region.

The account of social factors at a branch level will consist, as it is represented, in an estimation of social efficiency of new technics and technology (technics - technological progress). Technics - technological progress in all forms of its display rendered the strongest complex factor on influence on growth of efficiency of labor. First, this decrease confirms in dependence of human activity from conditions of the nature. It is expressed, in particular, that the possession of region, the states sufficient natural resources is not a pledge of economic prosperity that confirms an example of economic rise of the countries which are not having minerals, for example: South Korea, Singapore, Japan.

Technics - technological progress operates through other relationships of cause and effect between conditions and results of a social production. Influence of technics - technological progress on efficiency of labor develops doubly: 1) through means of perfection and subjects of labor, technology, as way of connection of means of labor and manpower; 2) through change of character of labor.

From all components of technics - technological progress energy - one of the major component. Replacement of the limited to physiological opportunities motive force of the person or practically unlimited natural stocks of energy has allowed the person to receive animals at the equal charge of efforts in ten times more a product. In it the economic sense of mechanization will consist. Therefore Academician S.G.Strumilin has named power (energy) an important factors «in competition for the highest labor productivity level» [22, p. 52].

But new technologies are capable of to bring the greatest effect only when they cover not any part of technological process, and all process of manufacture of a product with all auxiliary and

serving operations. The increase in cumulative effect is impossible only due to growth of technical efficiency without qualitative changes in labor at other stages of reproduction. Therefore at planning the technological innovations directed on increase of efficiency of labor, it is necessary to take into account a principle priority organizational factors before scientific and technical.

The system of the social factors working at a level of the enterprise, its division, includes those elements of economic and social management which influence use, development and reproduction of labor potential of workers of the enterprise. So, for example, use psychophysiological potential of workers depends on such factors, as «improvement of working conditions», «level of the organization of labor, rhythm of manufacture», «development of a social infrastructure». Development of qualifying potential of a labor is determined by the factor «improvement of professional skill, promotion, selection and placement of personnel». Such factors as «participation of workers in production management», «strengthening of a labor discipline», «partner attitudes between administration and workers», «development of the organization of labor», «social - psychological climate», «system of material stimulation of labor» influence mainly the attitude of workers to labor, personal potential, labor activity, satisfaction of labor. The factor «control system and qualities» influences completeness and character of use of all set of factors of efficiency of labor, both social, and technic-technological, organizational - economic.

We determine a workplace as a position in the system of a national economy in which there is a connection of a manpower by means of manufacture, inclusion of the worker in production.

At a level of a workplace directly show the action of the characteristic of the subject of labor, his labor potential is realized, therefore at definition of factors of efficiency of individual labor it is necessary to allocate, first, set of characteristics of the subject of the labor, determining size of labor potential of the worker in a cut of three components (psychophysiological, qualifying and personal), second, to allocate set of circumstances of labor activity (on a workplace) which influence use and development of labor potential (Figure 2).

Labor potential of the worker	Parameters of social efficiency of labor
Psychophysiological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working conditions (sanitary-hygienic positions); - Intensity of labor; - The organization of a workplace.
Qualified potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A level of complexity of labor; - Education; - The experience of labor; - Special preparation (qualification).
Personal potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfaction of labor; - Creative opportunities; - The attitude(relation) to labor - valuable orientations.

Figure 2: Grouping of social factors of efficiency of labor

Influence on psychophysiological properties of workers (ability, propensities, type of nervous system, etc.) is considered in works on psychophysiology of labor[23, p. 239]. Value of working conditions as a factor of efficiency of labor usually is connected that they determine a degree of consumption, with expenditures in labor of nervous and physical energy of the worker. Adverse

working conditions are physiological restrictive efficiency of labor - reduce rate and quality of work, result in overfatigue, infringements of a labor discipline.

The qualifying potential is volume of qualifying characteristics of the worker (specialization, education, improvement of professional skill, a level of preparation, experience, knowledge), determining a degree of his professional readiness to qualitative performance of labor operation. Efficient ability of labor to improve quality of work, first of all are connected skills, training and additional opportunities of the worker. Nevertheless, these opportunities are more limited, because it is required more additional time and money resources (the investment on «the human capital»[24, p. 690]).

Among the factors influencing use and development of personal potential, special value is given to the contents and character of labor. Usual influence of the contents of labor is treated from the point of view of that what opportunities labor gives for creativity. Substantial, creative activity is considered as psychological stimulus of the positive attitude to labor and high industrial feedback.

Thus, practically all social factors of efficiency of the labor, working at a level of a workplace, to some extent influences change of efficiency of labor. Statement of a problem of the importance of factors has the features for different levels of research. At a level of a workplace the subordination of factors of efficiency of labor has the objective independent character of consciousness and activity of people. There are deep, steady and natural connections between concrete factors and results of labor which can be estimated unequivocally enough and to choose on their basis the limited set of the most significant factors.

As against it, the social factors working at a level of the enterprise, labor collective, represent elements of conscious activity of people. By virtue of it factors of the given group can be both significant, and little significant depending on as far as, effective activity of people on use of this or that factor in concrete industrial conditions. Definition of the importance for considered group of factors will consist, apparently, not in selection of them is the most significant, and in definition of conditions at which the given factor becomes significant, that is can bring appreciable economic benefit. Speech can go, for example, participations of workers in production management, definition of rational ways of management by a social - psychological climate, etc. Represented, that an important moment of productivity of research of social factors of the given level is the all-round analysis of the factors working at a level of a workplace.

Considerations of efficiency of labor on a workplace, it is expedient to us to use such parameters of economic efficiency which open a degree of achievement of the purposes or results of labor of the separate worker: manufacture in natural expression or a level of performance standards (or production targets), quality of production or work, economy of materials, a degree of the savings of technics, etc.

For the account of social efficiency of labor of workers, we believe that it is expedient to use the parameters reflecting a measure of use and development of potential labor of the worker in all three components (*Figure 3*).

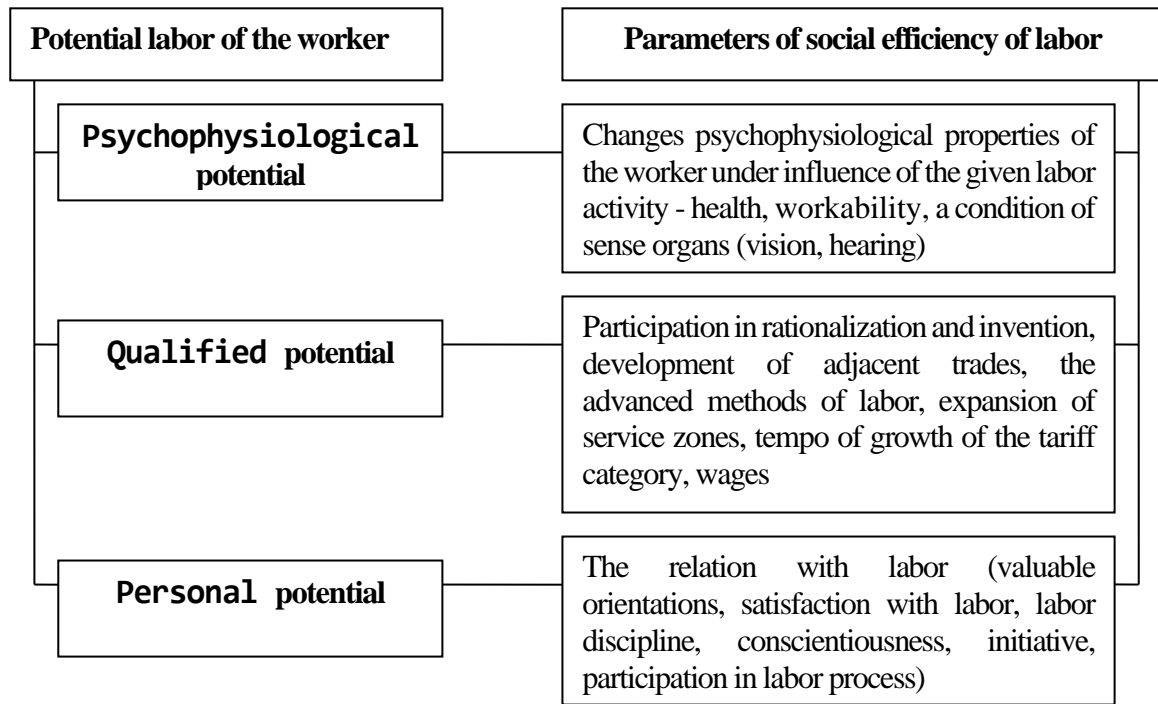


Figure 3: Parameters of social labor efficiency on a workplace level

In the parameters on figure 3, development of qualified potential and personal potential possess the certain unity - they reflect a degree of activity of the worker in labor. We connect the necessity of their differentiation that parameters of development of qualified potential have rather rigid connections with a qualification level of workers, which reflects labor activity of their most qualified part. At the same time parameters of development of personal potential reflect on activity of the workers possessing different qualification.

The question about parameters of development of personal potential demands on special consideration. It is known that studying social factors of efficiency of labor was, for a long time, carried out within the framework of research with relation to labor, which was their compound part, therefore, in the sociological literature of these concepts practically are not divided and opened at an empirical level with the help of the same parameters - performance of norms, quality of labor, participation in rationalization and invention [25, p. 172]. However these concepts are not identical to each other. First of all, they cannot be considered as parameters in relation to labor parameters of economic efficiency of labor. We believe that parameters in relation to labor coincide with parameters of social efficiency of labor in that part which concerns development of personal potential.

From our point of view of parameters of the relation to labor, those real displays of people which reflect social effect of labor in its part which are connected with personal potential. Thus, it is possible to relate labor discipline, conscientiousness, responsibility, initiative, participation in socialist competition, in labor process. Parameters of participation in rationalization and invention, expansions of zones of service cannot, in our opinion, unequivocally be treated as parameters of the relation to labor, as determinative factors in this case represent development of qualified potential of workers.

Use of this or that system of parameters in relation to labor depends on from what point of view relation to labor is considered - as a social factor of efficiency of labor or as its social effect. If we study influence in relation to labor on efficiency of labor, that is, to consider the relation at labor

as the factor of efficiency of labor, it is expedient, apparently, to be limited parameters of valuable orientations and satisfactions with labor.

Valuable orientations of the worker represent a basis, on which its relation to labor is formed in general and in the given concrete manufacturing situation. Research of valuable orientations assumes studying a ratio between various components in relation to labor, that is definitions of the importance of separate groups of workers of those or other motives of labor activity. As the main making motives follows, in our opinion, to consider: 1) the relation to labor as to sphere of the appendix of abilities - interest in the contents of labor, opportunities of creativity, initiatives; 2) interest as a result of labor; 3) the relation to labor as to means of a life; 4) the relation to labor as to sphere of ability to live - social and economic needs (material interest), norms in the field of hygienic conditions, regime and the organization of labor.

All listed relations to labor are significant, therefore, to estimate character of labor motivation the matters are not of absolute importance to this or that motive, a ratio between separate elements of labor motivation, its structure.

Material interest of the worker in the labor in modern conditions get special value. Increase of a material interest in labor collectives and separate workers - the important lever of growth of efficiency of labor and efficiency of production.

The recognition of a role of a material interest contains in the works of K.H.Abdurahmanov, G.E.Slezinger. Labor should satisfy human needs not only by the creation of consumer cost, but also for the founder - to compensate labor, which should provide reproduction of the spent worker force. In this the fundamental importance of the material compensation is an absolute connection, acting more often in the form payment wage, as the factor for coefficient labor [26, p. 237], [27, p. 336].

The above - considered elements of the relation to labor reflect a system of basic needs of the person in sphere of labor. The degree of satisfaction of these needs for a concrete manufacturing situation causes a level of satisfaction labor. The common satisfaction labor and separate satisfaction with elements of an manufacturing situation are distinguished - the contents of labor, material stimulation, regime and conditions to labor. The analysis of satisfaction labor covers, as a rule, two groups of problems. The first group will consist the definition of communication between satisfaction and efficiency of labor. The second group is directed to study factors for satisfaction with labor.

As a task of the present article - allocation of the most significant social factors for labor efficiency, it is necessary to define a place and a role, on the one hand, the factors reflecting qualified potential of working, on the other hand, - the above - mentioned elements of the relation to labor and their influence on efficiency of labor.

The result of the theoretical analysis of the research consists of the assumption of higher importance of qualifying factors and labor conditions in comparison with other factors at a level of a workplace. Qualifying factors can be divided into three parts:

1. qualifying labor is the important factor of labor efficiency of workers, in relation to the value of labor conditions;
2. qualifying labor is the factor, more significant in comparison with the contents of labor, its creative opportunities;
3. the factors, reflecting qualified potential of workers, are more significant from the point of view of labor efficiency, rather than valuable orientations and satisfaction of workers with the labor.

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THE ROLE OF BANKS IN THE FORMATION OF FAVORABLE INVESTMENT
CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: by actively participating in the creation of an effective model of the market economy, which reflects the peculiarity of the national economy of Uzbekistan, commercial banks pay great attention to the formation of the local market of securities.

Keywords: monetary policy, securities market, local market, bond, fund certificate, deposit certificate, securities emission, dealer, financial intermediary, investment activity, commercial banks.

"Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, improvement of monetary policy using instruments used in advanced international experience, as well as gradual introduction of modern market mechanisms in currency regulation and It is a very important and urgent reality that ensuring the stability of the national currency is defined as one of the necessary conditions for strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates [1].

Shares of commercial banks were the first to appear on the stock market of Uzbekistan, and this should become the strongest mechanism for implementing the principles of the market economy.

In recent years, banks have focused on the following prestigious areas of investment activity: management of shares of large joint-stock companies, work with investment and privatization funds.

By issuing its own shares, a commercial bank is essentially not a financial institution, but a joint-stock company. By issuing bonds, savings and deposit certificates, commercial banks replenish the money circulation in the country, accumulate free funds of legal entities and individuals and invest them in priority areas of the economy.

As dealers and financial intermediaries, banks provide stable demand for securities from investors. In agreement with the organizations that issued the securities, commercial banks can undertake the obligations for their placement and servicing.

The main goal of the bank is to make a profit. This goal is limited by a number of factors - risk probability, time constraints, portfolio liquidity requirements, tax-related situations. One or more goals are selected based on the interdependence of these factors. These goals can be taken in different combinations. The bank's investment strategy is created based on a combination of goals, namely:

- attracting additional funds for traditional investment activities based on the issuance of securities;
- profit from the investment of funds in securities at the expense of interest and dividends paid to the bank, as well as the increase in the value of securities at the exchange rate;
- attracting customers due to expansion of the bank's sphere of influence, competition and participation in the fund of enterprises and organizations;
- to maintain the necessary reserve of liquidity while ensuring the profitability of investments in the bank's liquid funds;
- to benefit from the implementation of additional services permitted by law.

As the turnover of the national stock market increases, banks become its most active institutional participants, expanding the volumes of emission activities, the nomenclature of the operations performed, and the range of operations displayed. The main legal basis of bank securities market and operations of banks with levers is determined by decrees of the President of the Republic

of Uzbekistan and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including "On Securities and Stock Exchange", "On Banks and Banking Activities", "Joint Stock Companies and Shareholders" on the protection of rights", "On the mechanism of implementation of the securities market", as well as regulatory documents of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which regulate the activities of commercial banks.

However, before looking in more detail at the functions of banks in the securities market and the modern state of the banking securities market, it is necessary to study the objective and subjective conditions of the activation of the role of commercial banks in its formation.

As commercial banks enter investment activities, it is necessary to pay special attention to the functional structure of investments.

Taking into account the variety of investment types and conditions for their implementation, the structure of investments is determined according to the following criteria.

The functional structure of investments, according to scientists, investments are divided into goods-producing and service sectors. In this case, the share of investments in the production of services has an increasing tendency and reflects changes in the GDP structure.

In our opinion, it is necessary to include all funds in accordance with the functional structure of investments (Figure 1). In doing so, it is necessary to include their reproduction structure, technological, property forms, networks, regional and territorial, financial, economic, financing sources and regional structure of savings investments. In this case, the functional structure of investments will be completely broken. The correct organization of this structure allows for the correct organization of the investment portfolio of banks.

The meaning of effective management of the bank's investment portfolio is to improve the investment conditions. For this, it is necessary to instill in a set of securities investment properties that cannot be achieved from the point of view of a separate security and are possible only in their combination.

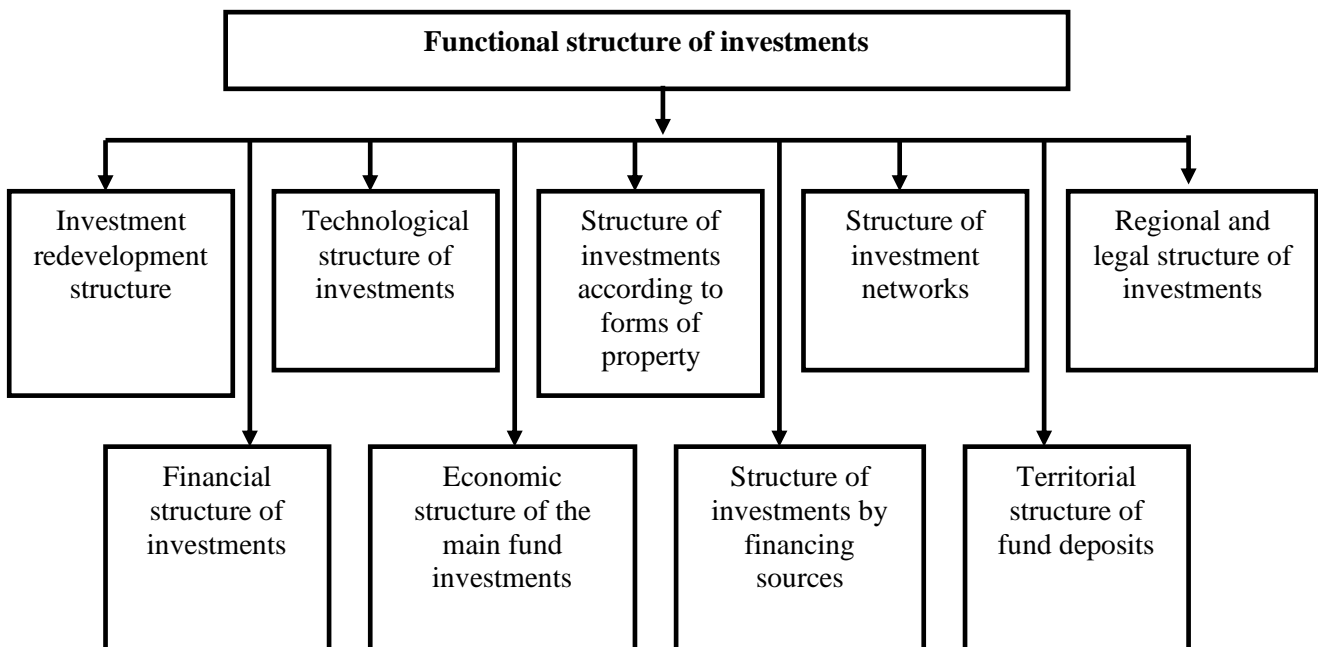


Figure 1. Functional structure of investments (author's research development)

The main goal of the bank's effective investment activity is to ensure the implementation of the investment strategy by selecting the most effective and safe financial tools. Based on the main goal, taking into account the chosen strategy and the features of its practical investment activities, a

system of specific goals for the formation of the bank's investment portfolio is built. The main objectives of the investment policy of banks include:

1) achieving high rates of fund growth, which ensures effective operation of the commercial bank in the long-term perspective;

2) ensuring high rates of bank income growth. Since the implementation of investment activities requires the mobilization of large financial resources, including borrowed ones, during the formation of the commercial bank's investment portfolio, it is necessary to include projects with a high level of current income that ensure the ability to pay regularly. In addition, part of the current income can be accumulated in order to maintain the optimal structure of investment activity;

3) ensuring the minimization of bank investment risks. Separate investment levers, which provide high rates of income growth, may have a high degree of risk.

However, within the framework of the investment portfolio, this level should be minimized on the scale of individual areas of investment activity. In the process of minimizing the overall level of risks for the bank's investment portfolio, the main focus is on minimizing the risk of losing funds. In addition, the risk of the investment portfolio should be controlled;

4) ensuring sufficient level of liquidity of investment activities of commercial banks. A certain part of the investment portfolio should be highly liquid in order to achieve effective management of the investment portfolio, to ensure the possibility of quick reinvestment of the fund in relatively profitable investment levers. The level of liquidity of the investment portfolio is determined by the state's investment climate, the vibrancy of the investment market, and the characteristics of banks' investment activities.

The main mass of investments, that is, the share, can be included in the basis of relevant benchmark indicators developed by commercial banks. During the formation of the investment portfolio, each participant of the securities market:

- normative indicators of the minimum growth rate of savings acceptable for him;
- the minimum level of current profitability (or the rate of current profitability);
- the maximum level of investment risk;
- may determine the minimum share of highly liquid investment levers according to the savings capacity.

This criterion can be used from a number of indicators not only for the general portfolio, but also when choosing specific financial levers of investment for the portfolio.

In addition, the regulatory bodies of most countries in the world recommend banks to express their investment policy in a written document, in which the following aspects are distinguished:

- 1) the risk of not redeeming the security on time intended for acceptance by the bank;
- 2) the planned terms of circulation of securities until their extinguishment, as well as the level of liquidity of all purchased securities;

3) the goal that the bank wants to achieve with the help of its investment portfolio;

4) diversification of the investment portfolio aimed at reducing risk with the help of the bank.

In the bank's management portfolio, its management constantly optimizes the following investment strategies:

growth strategies are formed from shares of the company whose value is increasing according to the exchange rate. The goal of this type of strategy is to achieve an increase in the capital value of the portfolio of securities while receiving relatively high dividends. However, dividend payments are made in small amounts;

Aggressive growth strategies are intended for additional growth of the bank fund at maximum rate. These include equity strategies of young, fast-growing companies. Investments in the portfolio of banks, like these companies, have sufficient risk, but at the same time it is distinguished by the fact that it brings the highest return;

conservative growth strategies are the least risky. They mainly consist of equity strategies of large, well-known companies characterized by stability, although not high rates of growth in share price. In this case, the composition of the bank portfolio remains stable for a long time. Conservative growth investment strategies are designed to preserve capital;

average growth strategies are a combination of financial instruments of aggressive and conservative growth, investment characteristics. In the implementation of this type of strategy, along with reliable securities purchased for the long term, risk fund levers whose composition is regularly updated are used. In this case, the average growth of the fund and the moderate level of investment risk are guaranteed. Reliability is provided by conservative growth stocks, and profitability by aggressive growth stocks. Average growth strategies are considered the most common model of the stock portfolio and are used by banks that do not seek high risk;

income strategies are designed to generate high returns through interest and dividend payments. Incomes are mainly generated from stocks with moderate price growth and high dividends, bonds and other securities with high current payments. The characteristic of this type of strategies is that their goal is to obtain the minimum level of income equal to the minimum level of risk acceptable for conservative investors. Therefore, the objects of this strategy are highly reliable levers of the stock market with a high ratio of stable interest and exchange rate;

growth and income strategies are formed in order to prevent possible losses of banks due to the decrease in the value of the exchange rate in the stock market, low dividend and interest payments.

Some of the financial assets included in this strategy will increase the value of savings for the bank, while others will generate income. In this case, the loss from one part can be compensated by the income from the other.

Thus, the economic essence and importance of the investment activities of commercial banks in the securities market is to improve the securities market by attracting customers operating in various fields to commercial banks, to effectively place the free financial resources of economic entities in investments for the purpose of profit, and as a result of investment activities, entrepreneurial activities is to direct the property and intellectual assets of its objects to the form of income and other benefits.

The main factors determining the purpose of investment activities of commercial banks in the developed securities market are determined by the need to obtain income and ensure higher liquidity of a certain group of assets.

Banks' investments in corporate securities can be divided into the following main categories:

1) purchase of shares for property control, participation in the fund and other purposes related to the equity nature of securities;

2) investments in securities in order to ensure profitable placement of funds, their diversification and obtaining both permanent (dividend, interest) and speculative income from their subsequent sale;

3) short-term speculations and arbitrage transactions in order to get a one-time profit from the difference in the exchange rate of securities;

4) REPO transactions or investments in promissory notes and other debt obligations, i.e. forms of bank lending.

In the first case, the bank as a market operator acts as a strategic investor, in the second case - a portfolio investor, in the third case - a speculator, and in the fourth case - a creditor.

If the bank makes long-term investments in the selected enterprise for the purpose of participating in the fund or placing its own issues, the investment is carried out by providing technological, economic or other mutual relations, including the purchase of shares for the purpose of placing its own issues. Currently, bank issues have decreased all over the world, and banks have actively started buying shares in order to control property.

No stock can be highly profitable, highly reliable and liquid at the same time. Each individual security can have a maximum of two of these qualities.

Portfolio investment helps commercial banks to plan, evaluate and control the final results of investment activities in various sectors of the securities market.

Typically, the portfolio consists of stocks, bonds of various degrees of security and risk, as well as government-guaranteed, fixed-income securities, that is, a set of securities with minimal risk in terms of principal and current receipts.

In theory, a portfolio can consist of one type of securities, and also change its composition by exchanging one type of securities for others. However, not every individual stock can achieve this result.

The main goal of portfolio investment is to improve investment conditions. For this, a set of securities is given properties that are not characteristic of individual securities.

A new investment quality with given characteristics is achieved only in the formation of the portfolio.

Thus, a portfolio of securities is a lever that provides the required stability of income with minimal risk for the investor.

When forming an investment portfolio, attention should be paid to the following:
security of investments (resistance to fluctuations in the investment savings market);
stability of income;

liquidity of investments, that is, their ability to participate in the quick purchase of goods (work performed, services) or to turn them into cash quickly and without losses.

A key issue when managing a portfolio is determining the balance between securities with different characteristics. In this case, the main principles of building an exemplary fanatical (low-risk) portfolio include: the principle of fanaticism, the principle of diversification and the principle of sufficient liquidity (Figure 2).

the principle of bias - the mutual ratio of high reliable and risky shares is maintained in such a way that probable losses from the risky share are more likely to be covered by income from reliable assets.

the principle of investment diversification is the main principle of portfolio investment. The idea of this principle comes from the old English proverb "don't put all your eggs in one basket". In our language, this means do not put all your money in the same securities, no matter how profitable the deposit is.

the principle of sufficient liquidity is to keep the share of quick-selling assets in the portfolio sufficient to implement high-profit transactions that occur by chance and to satisfy the needs of clients' funds. In practice, it is useful to keep a certain part of funds in relatively liquid (even if relatively low-yielding) securities, but to be able to quickly respond to changes in market conditions and special profitable offers.

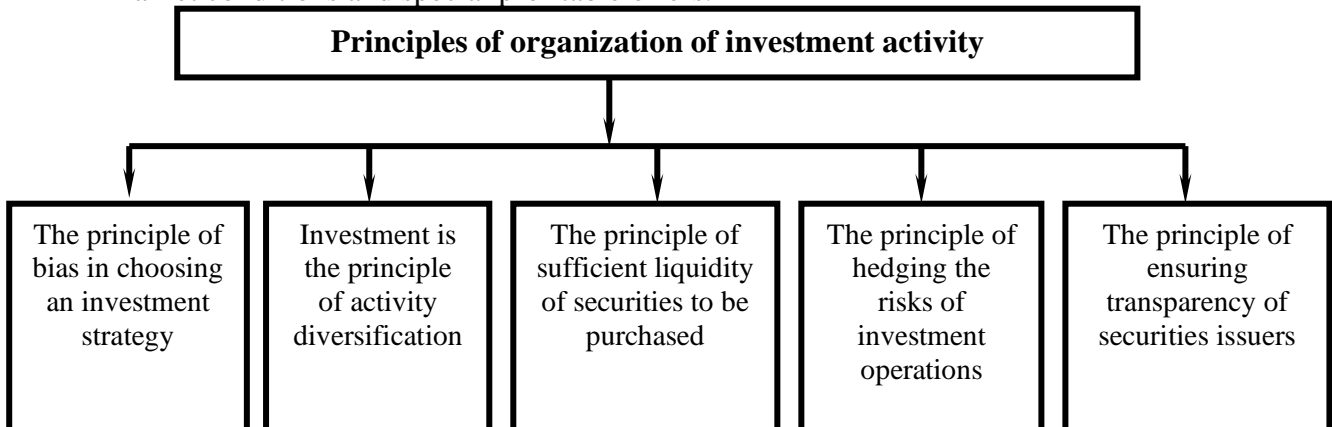


Figure 2. The main principles of organizing the investment activities of commercial banks in the stock market (development of the author's scientific research)

In addition, contracts with a large number of customers require them to hold a portion of their funds in the form of liquidity. Income on portfolio investments is the gross income on the set of securities included in this or that portfolio with the calculation of risk. The problem of qualitative compatibility between profit and risk arises. This problem should be solved quickly in order to constantly improve the composition of the formed portfolios and to form new ones according to the wishes of investors. When solving similar problems, it is possible to quickly find a general drawing.

Currently, there are two approaches to the investment portfolio of commercial banks, which are the traditional approach and the modern portfolio theory.

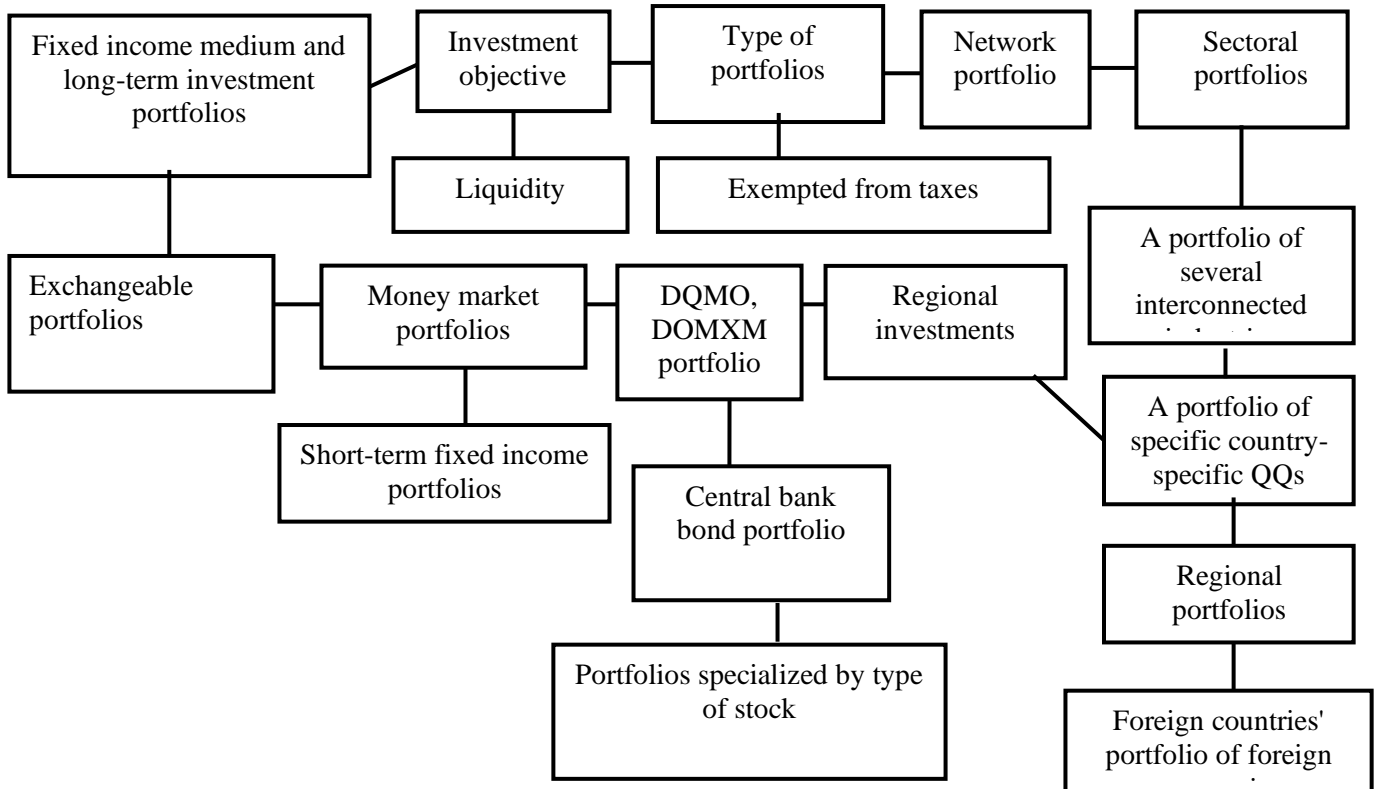


Figure 3. The main investment qualities of securities of commercial banks (development of scientific research of the author)

When placing investments, it is necessary to fully analyze the portfolio of valuable securities. 2 types of investment control portfolio can be distinguished, i.e. income and growth portfolio. On the basis of these portfolios, a portfolio is formed, which is expected to increase the income. Each portfolio is formed based on the principles of low risk, high liquidity and profitability. It was noted that there are 2 different approaches to studying the investment activities of banks. These are traditional and modern portfolio theory approaches. Currently, mainly the second approach is widely used.

Thus, in the formation of investment activities in the stock market of Uzbekistan, banks are interested in interest through a number of factors. First of all, it includes full awareness of clients' financial situation and the adequacy of bank capital, as well as the ability to monitor the activities of enterprises in the securities market and manage the securities portfolio of other commercial

enterprises. The quality of investment activity is considered a guarantee of interest in this activity. For quality implementation of this activity, it is necessary to form a system of disclosure of information about the securities of banks, standardize the activities of securities market portfolio workers, create an electronic system for the secondary market, improve calculations in this market, and strengthen the activities of market makers from the secondary market.

Banks should pay attention to the standardization of activities of participants in the stock market when standardizing the activities of participants in the portfolio of securities market mentioned above.

The activity in the stock market is related to the direct emission and segments of securities, the formation of an effective mechanism for the issuance of securities, which is considered the main source of investment activity, the expansion of the complex of state and corporate securities, the expansion of the network of investment institutions, the development of the regulatory and legal basis for the issuance of convertible securities. implementation of activities such as increasing the activity of banks in issuing helps to organize the investment activity of banks effectively.

Apart from these, the activities of banks in the securities market are mainly related to risks. In order to reduce these risks, the creation of self-management networks of insurance, state and non-state funds, joint costs based on foreign experience, registry owners and portfolio accountants will lead to positive results.

Also, during these measures, it is important to implement regulatory-legal, organizational-technical measures, to standardize the activity of Uzbek and foreign issuers, and to increase the activity of commercial banks in this activity.

It is desirable to organize the development of the infrastructure of the stock market step by step. In this, in the 1st stage, it is envisaged to develop the internal structure of the securities market and to strengthen the competition, and in the 2nd stage, the formation of the activities of the national investment inventory in the international sphere is envisaged. It is necessary to implement the monetary and credit policy for the issuers in a step-by-step manner, to effectively influence the money and savings markets, to conduct stable activities in this market and to ensure the guarantee of debt payments for the issued securities. Minimization of risk for investments, increase of liquidity and reliability, availability of information supply, trading and hedging tools is a guarantee.

Conclusions and suggestions: The following conclusion can be drawn from the above points in general. The categories of banks' investments in the stock market have their own characteristics. The bank acts as a strategic investor in the property control portfolio. The activity of the bank in this area in the placement of funds is directly related to portfolio investment, activity aimed at profiting from changes in the exchange rate of securities. In addition, activity as a creditor of securities is characteristic of banks.

According to the main objectives, the investment activity of banks consists in the effective distribution of investments between groups of assets. Naturally, investment portfolios are used for this. In the formation of this portfolio, it is necessary to pay attention to aspects such as safety and profitability.

All of the above-mentioned principles of investment activity organization are important. The most important of these is the principle of investment diversification, which simply means avoiding investing in the same securities, i.e. investing in different securities funds, in order to obtain temporary profits.

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