

Ways of Effective Use of Social Factors to Strengthen Economic Activity of The Population

Obilov Mirkomil Rashidovich,

Basic doctoral students of Gulistan State University

Yusufaliev Olimjon Abdurahmonovich,

Senior lecturer at Gulistan State University

Abduvoxidov Akmal Abdulazizovich

Gulistan State University

Abstract: . During the pandemic, there was a sharp decline in incomes, a decline in economic activity. In such circumstances, increasing the economic activity of the population is the main task of any government. This article addresses the use of social factors in increasing the economic activity of the population.

Key words: Social policy, employment, social factors, human development index, human capital.

Introduction.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 - the creation of the necessary conditions for productive work, decent wages, modern housing, quality education and health care, recreation and leisure - all this is the essence of our economic reforms and are important factors in determining content. In this regard, the priority is to gradually increase not only the minimum wage, but also the average salary, pensions, stipends and social benefits in both budgetary organizations and businesses.

The United Nations and the International Labor Organization have recognized family business as a strategic direction in the fight against poverty. Because it provides access to the labor of pensioners, young people, people with disabilities in family business. Family business also allows young people in the family to increase their ability to work. Articles 22-25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights state: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. , to exercise their rights in the social and cultural spheres, to have the standard of living necessary for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including clothing, food, medical care and necessary social services, and unemployment, disease, disability, widowhood, in other cases where there is no means of subsistence due to old age or unrelated circumstances. " Therefore, we have every reason to say that the fight against poverty is one of the important tasks of any democratic state based on the rule of law.

However, it should be noted that the allocation of large sums of money from various sources to reduce poverty is itself insufficient. While poverty is extremely multifaceted, the causes of it are also varied. The experience of the past years clearly shows that poverty cannot be reduced simply by

increasing pensions, creating new jobs, improving housing conditions, and increasing the amount of loans provided to businesses. In particular, in the last 2.5 years, the amount of loans allocated to businesses in our country is much higher than the funds allocated over the past 30 years, but this has not had a sufficiently positive impact. The European Network for the Elimination of Poverty (EAPN) identifies a number of factors that increase the risk of falling into poverty, including unemployment, low literacy, disability, poor human health, belonging to a minority, living in remote or impoverished areas, and so on. In our opinion, the most important aspect here is the level of economic thinking of the people. People need to have a desire to make and improve their lives. They should feel protected and not be afraid that their property will be destroyed or taken away by officials or businessmen close to the government. They should have institutions that ensure that their voices are always heard by the authorities, not when the election campaign begins.

In world practice, there are different ways and directions of organizing and developing family business. One of the most effective ways to do this is franchising. This means the production of goods and services by a private enterprise under the trademark of a large franchisee, on the basis of the rights, technical means and powers granted. The effectiveness of this form of activity can be seen in the practice of Western countries. For example, 80% of small businesses established in the United States go bankrupt within 5-7 years of operation, but 90% of enterprises established under the franchising system remain in operation.

The franchising system is being improved in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a home-based system is being introduced. Home-based work is an activity related to the organization of production of goods, performance of work and provision of services in the household on a contractual basis on the order of the employer. Home-based work is based on the relationship between the home-based worker and the employer, which, in accordance with the employment contract between them, determines the production building for the home-based worker, provides him with tools, equipment, materials, components, raw materials and other means of production. and the legal entity that pays it.

Increasing the intellectual and scientific-cultural potential, educating and developing rare talents is crucial in economic development. Developed countries have reached today's high level of development due to this. We have a single goal in mind. "That is, Uzbekistan must be globally competitive in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, high technology" [1].

According to research by experts, 70 percent of all information a person receives throughout their life is received by the age of five. The first ideas of life, the concepts that form the basis of human thinking, are absorbed into the mind of the child during this time. Existing research shows that a \$ 1 investment in the education of young children brings an average benefit of \$ 8.6 to society. In this regard, the Action Strategy provides for the implementation of measures in the fourth direction of the state program "Development of the social sphere" to ensure the convenience of preschool education, improve the quality of general secondary, secondary special and higher education and their development [2]. Today, the Ministries of Public Education and Preschool Education should pay special attention to the education of children on the basis of "smart education" and "smart medicine" programs.

In Germany, gifted children from the age of 10-12 develop their skills through special methodologies at the Anna-LinCh-Schute school in Berlin. Name them; "80 Expectations for the European Economy." Such talented children are being raised in Korea, Singapore, the United States, Australia, China and other developed countries as "our great future." In Uzbekistan, too, it is expedient

to allocate 100 gifted children and start educating "Uzbekistan 100 hopes for science and innovative development."

Level of study of the topic. Theoretical and practical aspects of the development of economic activity of the population as a separate research area from foreign economists Becker G., Gelbright Dj., Gramkov H., Keynes Dj. M., North D., McConnell K.R., Brew S., Ricardo D., Smith A., et al.

Problems of increasing the economic activity of the population CIS scientists Achapovskaya M., Batrakova AG, Dovbenko M. V., Osik Yu.I., Dubrovin, I.A., Kotov V., Novak A.E., Tolkacheva S.A. and studied in the scientific studies of others.

Among the economists of our country are Abulkasimov HP, Vahobov AV, Akhmedov TM, Abdullaev BS, Akramova Sh.G., Akhmedov F., Akhmedov UK, Badalov Dj.Sh., Berkinov B.B., Djuraev T.T., Salimov B.T., Khasanov R.R., Shodieva G.M., Olmasov A., Vahobov A.V., Goyibnazarov B.K., Yuldashev D.T. and others have theoretically covered the impact of economic activity of the population on economic development in the process of reproduction.

However, to date, scientific research has not studied the issues of improving the theoretical basis for increasing the economic activity of households in the process of reproduction, diversification of sources of income and expenditure on farms.

Research methodology

Scientific abstraction, analysis and observation were used effectively throughout the research. In particular, the research of scientists working in this area in the study of the labor market was studied and analyzed using the method of scientific abstraction. In Uzbekistan, the methods of analysis and synthesis were effectively used in the analysis of the activities of the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, women's employment and making recommendations.

Analysis and results

The coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic is seriously testing the social and economic sectors. At the same time, the economic crisis, which came under the term "Great Closure" during the pandemic, broke the "value chains" in international economic relations and had a serious negative impact on the service sector, beginning a recession in the world economy.

The peculiarity of this crisis is that it is accompanied by the crisis of both supply and demand, the largest unemployment problem in history. This is due to the following factors:

first, the crisis of demand - a decrease in consumption of goods (mainly long-term consumer goods) and services as a result of quarantine of 80% of the world's population;

second, as a result of the decline in aggregate demand in large economies, GDP growth rates fell by 5-10%. Goldman Sachs forecasts that by 2020, GDP in the US will fall by -6% and China's GDP by -9%;

and third, economic problems in large economies have been followed by economic problems in developing countries. These problems are mainly due to the decline in commodity prices observed in world markets since February 2020, in particular the fall in oil prices from the last 18-year low, the negative impact on commodity export-based economies (The Economist 2020a; CNN 2020);

fourth, restrictions imposed in the context of a pandemic have led to an increase in public health expenditures in almost all countries [9].

One of the most important economic indicators of the quality of human capital is the Human Development Index (HDI), developed by UN experts, which describes the living standards of the population and its quality. The development of the ITI indicator on a single methodology allows to compare the

dynamics of this indicator not only in individual countries, but also in the regions within the country, the living standards and quality of life. According to statistics, in highly developed countries, this figure in 2018 was 0.95 in Norway, 0.91 in Japan, 0.94 in Germany, including 0.92 in the United States. In 2020, this figure was 0.72 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 0.80 in Kazakhstan and 0.82 in Russia. The reason why the Human Development Index in Uzbekistan did not grow significantly during the period under review is that it is directly proportional to GDP growth and inversely proportional to population. During the years of independence, the population of Uzbekistan increased by 13.4 million, or 165%.

In addition to the Human Development Index, the Human Development Index, the Gender Inequality Index, and the Multilateral Poverty Index, which are recalculated in terms of socio-economic inequality, are also used. In the literature, marginal quantities of economic security are divided into three groups [4].

The first group includes the sphere of production, its ability to operate in conditions of minimal dependence on the outside world, the second group includes indicators related to living standards and quality of life, and the third group includes indicators related to financial status (Table 1).

According to experts, setting the same amount of boundary indicators would not be methodologically accurate. For example, as shown in the first group, the economy is threatened if the share of investments is less than 25% of GDP. But it can also be a threat when the share of investment is 40 percent. The difference is that in the first case, the threat arises as a result of the material and moral obsolescence of the tools of labor, while in the second case, it can lead to a decline in living standards and quality of life.

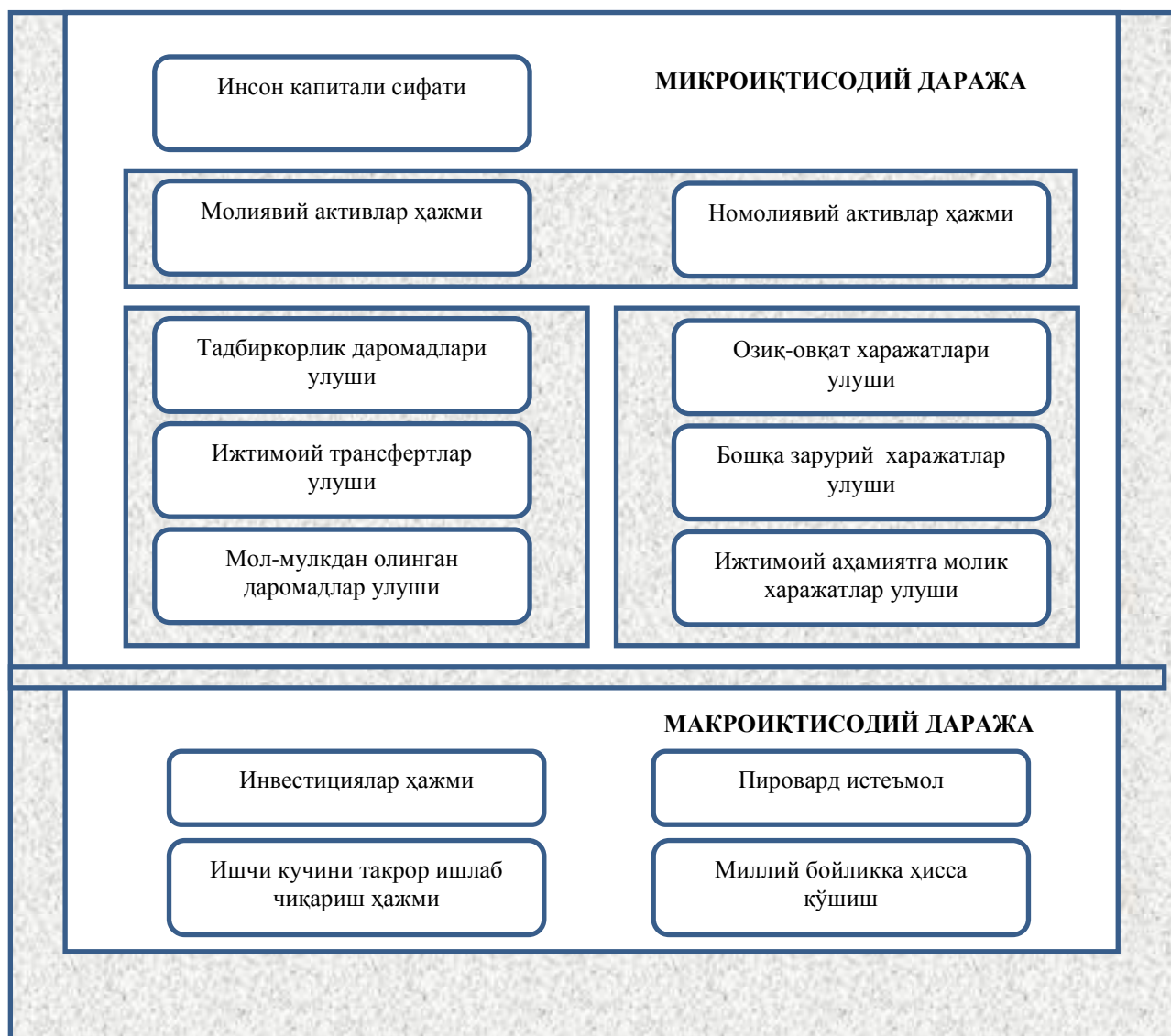
Table 1.

Limit values of the components of the Human Development Index [4]

First group	Second group	Third group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total GDP - 75% of the average indicator for the "big seven"; - GDP per capita - in the amount of 50% of the average indicator for the "big seven"; - 100% of the world average; - The share of the processing industry in the total volume of industrial production - 70%; - The share of investments in GDP - 25%; - The share of machinery in industrial production - 20%; - The share of imports in domestic consumption - 30%, including food - 25%; - The share of new products in total production - 6%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The share of citizens with incomes below the subsistence level in the total population - 7%; - life expectancy - 70 years; - The difference between the incomes of the rich and the poor - 8 times; - Unemployment rate - 7 percent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The amount of domestic debt to GDP - 30%; - The amount of external debt to GDP - 25 percent; - Budget deficit to GDP - up to 5%; - the ratio of the volume of cash foreign currency to the volume of cash national currency is 25%; - Money supply (M2) to GDP - 50%

Therefore, it is expedient to set certain thresholds of economic security not strictly, but within the limits of a certain circle.

Today, the analysis of the research work on the development of the Institute of Household has allowed to use a comprehensive approach in the study of problems of its development, both material and intangible.



From this we can argue that the indicators of household development can be used as an important indicator for assessing the effectiveness of socio-economic policy pursued by the state.

In our view, a set of indicators that reflect the growth of the well-being of households and individuals as an organized group of individuals are key indicators that represent the development of households. Indicators reflecting household development are shown in the figure below (Figure 1).

This set of indicators includes various types of income (wages, pensions, pensions, support of close relatives and acquaintances), consumption indicators, tangible assets (housing and its quality characteristics), ease and affordability of social services and consists of other similar basic categories. In

this regard, household development indicators embody the notion of the level of well-being, which is considered by economists as a category that is constantly evolving.

In our view, microeconomic indicators that reflect household development are an important indicator that determines development. At the same time, the household budget, ie the structure of household income and expenditure, allows to observe qualitative changes in the household budget when analyzing the relationship between household income and expenditure. The quality of human capital, which is one of the most important quality indicators of the modern economy, is also one of the most important microeconomic indicators of household development.

The main macroeconomic indicators of household development are the share of households in GDP, final consumption, which determines the level of production structure, description and scale of production in the country, funds that play an important role in developing investment potential, labor reproduction.

The Action Strategy includes a special item entitled "Improving State Youth Policy". On September 14, 2016, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" No. ZRU-406, consisting of 33 articles, was adopted. The program is aimed at educating physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, loyal to the Fatherland, strong outlook on life, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the development of civil society.

In our country, a certain part of households do not have the opportunity to make significant investments in the education and health of their members. They receive the bulk of social services from the state budget. Some of them are still financially and economically dependent on the state. However, most of them are economically independent households. Therefore, today in the implementation of social reforms we need to pay attention to two aspects, namely, to take into account the interests of economically independent households and low-income households. In the case of economically independent households, the state should guarantee property rights, monitor the implementation of adopted normative and legal acts, and in low-income households, the state should provide opportunities for the creation of independent sources of livelihood.

In the fight against poverty, it is important to study the experience of countries around the world and use them in practice. In particular, the use of Chinese experience in the development of anti-poverty programs in Uzbekistan will have a positive effect. China has done a great deal today to end poverty. According to the World Bank, 850 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty to date. In China, the poverty rate was 88 percent in 1981, while in 2019 the figure was 0.7 percent. This figure is fully consistent with the poverty rate in developed countries, in particular, the poverty rate is in the United States (1%), Sweden (0.61%), Germany (0.19%), Italy (1.5%).

Poverty alleviation measures in China are characterized by the following aspects:

1. Targeting of the specified social protection measures;
2. Full support of research work on food security, supply of local markets with quality food products;
3. Approach to the fight against poverty based on the specifics of each region;
4. The social policy pursued in China is aimed at covering the interests of different segments of

the population. In particular, while the goal is to improve the quality of social services for the elderly, the realization of the working potential of the able-bodied, and especially the youth, is at the heart of China's anti-poverty policy, which focuses on vocational training. they must be taught to fish. ”

5. Introduction of industrial production in rural areas in order to reduce poverty in rural areas, strengthening cooperation between agricultural producers;

6. Extensive use of the practice of creating special economic zones for the purpose of socio-economic development of the regions, increasing employment and income of the population;

7. Establish strict control over the spending of any funds directed to social programs.

In an environment where the household is economically independent, the economic responsibility for decision-making falls entirely on them. One of the problems hindering the ongoing process of socio-economic reforms is the fact that certain groups of households do not fully understand this situation.

The Action Strategy sets tasks to strengthen the targeting of social protection of low-income people in Uzbekistan, to regulate the existing system of benefits and allowances, to sharply reduce non-targeted benefits, to eliminate some benefits in kind, to improve the methodology for identifying needy families.

The Action Strategy also prioritizes a gradual increase in the salaries, pensions, stipends and social benefits of public sector employees in line with inflation. In order to implement this task, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 2019 No PF-5723 "On improving the procedure for determining the amount of wages, pensions and other benefits" was adopted [5]. According to the decree, from September 1, 2019, a new system was introduced instead of the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is used to determine the amount of wages, overtime, bonuses, royalties, compensation for additional work and other types of incentive payments, as well as the need for social support of families and unemployment benefits.

The minimum wage is one of the most important institutions of the labor market. Its importance is that it performs not only economic but also social functions.

The Action Strategy sets tasks to strengthen the targeting of social protection of low-income people in Uzbekistan, to regulate the existing system of benefits and allowances, to reduce non-targeted benefits, to eliminate some benefits in kind, to improve the methodology for identifying needy families.

The Action Strategy also prioritizes a gradual increase in the salaries, pensions, stipends and social benefits of public sector employees in line with inflation. In order to implement this task, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 2019 No PF-5723 "On improving the procedure for determining the amount of wages, pensions and other benefits" was adopted [5]. According to the decree, from September 1, 2019, a new system was introduced instead of the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is used to determine the amount of wages, overtime, bonuses, royalties, compensation for additional work and other types of incentive payments, as well as the need for social support of families and unemployment benefits.

The minimum wage is one of the most important institutions of the labor market. Its importance is that it performs not only economic but also social functions.

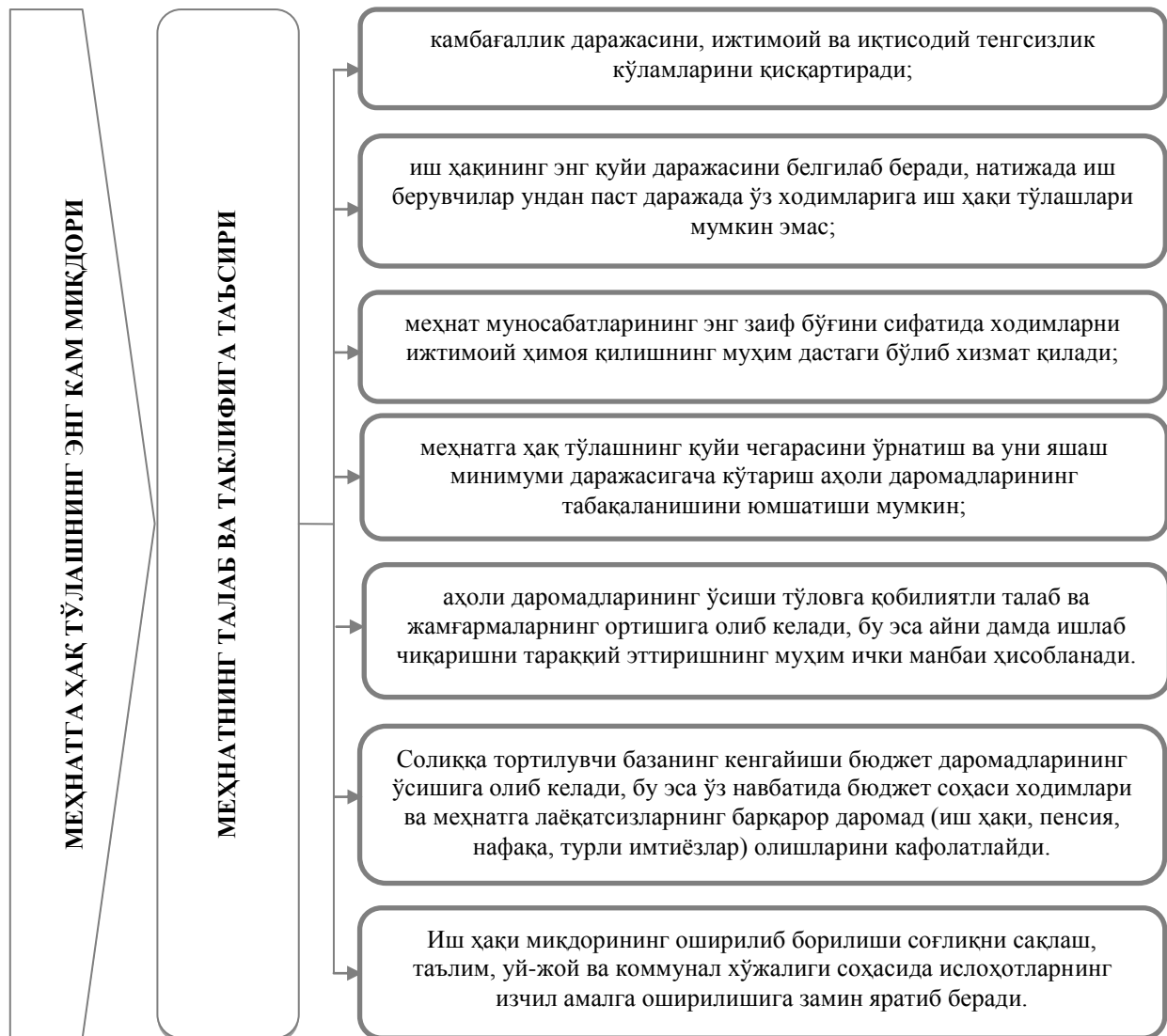


Figure 2. The effect of the minimum wage on labor supply and demand

According to statistics, the growth of the minimum wage (the minimum wage) leads to a decrease in the number of poor people in the country. In 2005, the poor accounted for 17.4% of the country's population, while by 2018 the population in need of social protection will be 4.1%. The poverty rate does not fully cover the situation. It does not reflect the degree of stratification of members of society in terms of income ownership. In this case, it is recommended to make extensive use of the Gini coefficient. The Gini coefficient was developed in 1912 by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini, often referred to as the “population income concentration index” or “equity index”, and shows the uneven distribution of income between different segments of the population (Table 2).

Table 2.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the income distribution is uneven (%) among 10% of the population

Detailed indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
And detsil	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,9
II decil	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,4
III detsil	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,4
IV decil	6,9	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,2	7,3	7,2	7,3
V detsil	7,9	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,7	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,1
VI decil	9,1	9,0	8,9	9,0	8,8	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1
VII detsil	10,5	10,4	10,2	10,3	10,2	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,3
Chapter VIII	12,2	12,2	12,2	11,9	11,9	11,4	11,5	11,6	11,7
IX detsil	14,9	14,9	15,1	14,4	13,8	13,5	13,8	13,9	14,1
X decil	24,8	24,7	24,5	25,3	26,2	25,6	24,4	24,1	23,7
Coefficient of income stratification of the population by groups of 10%	8,5	8,2	8,0	7,9	7,8	7,0	6,4	6,2	6,1

In 2018, the income of the top 10 percent of the population accounted for 23.7 percent of all income, while the income of the low-income 10 percent accounted for only 3.9 percent of total income. We can see that the decil coefficient of income stratification was 6.1. The size of the shadow economy in the economy of our country (according to the World Bank, this figure is 51%) does not allow to calculate the data with extreme accuracy.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan annually increases the salaries, pensions, stipends and allowances of employees of budgetary institutions and organizations in order to further increase the income and living standards of the population, to strengthen social assistance to citizens. The second important factor in the steady growth of the minimum wage in the country is the compensation of the part of the monthly salary lost as a result of inflation.

It should be noted that the minimum wage is not the main tool to reduce poverty in households, because the average per capita income of the main wage-earning households is higher than the income of the poor.

Raising the minimum wage to the subsistence level in stages is a more viable option. The increase in wages will pave the way for the gradual implementation of reforms in health, education,

housing and communal services, as well as improve the pension system.

The organization of job fairs is also an important method of effective labor market policy in ensuring effective employment. The purpose is to acquaint job seekers with the offered vacancies, as well as to provide them with full information about the labor market, existing vacancies and training for a new profession.

Home-based work, handicrafts and folk crafts, as well as family business are being developed in the densely populated and overcrowded regions of the country. The Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations provides funds for targeted and targeted use, as well as soft loans to small businesses and private entrepreneurship by commercial banks. "One of the important tasks of the banking system is not only to further expand lending by commercial banks to the real sector of the economy and thereby stimulate production and investment activity in the country, but also to provide employment." [7] Indeed, no matter what sector we take in the world, the global crisis is having a drastic impact on job cuts. Serious research is being conducted on measures to protect the economy in the post-pandemic period, which most politicians need to take immediately, especially to protect large sectors of the economy, vital sectors and businesses where the majority of the population is employed.

Theoretically, the role of economic policy, in the absence of externalities (external influences) such as external, borrowing and insurance shortages, the major detrimental effects of Covid-19 only lead to a short-term V-shaped recession. At the same time, GDP decreases with the reduction of jobs and production. Their economic activity to comply with measures to limit the spread of the disease, but then without unemployment or business closure, everything will return to normal with the end of the storage policy. The economy may reach higher levels for a while. Because the demand for durable goods and services has been met.

But in practice, Covid-19 can lead to long-lasting deep stagnation and sharp economic volatility (Furman 2020). The goal of macroeconomic policy is to try to replicate this short-term V-shaped stagnation, easing external demand and financial constraints, and using monetary and fiscal instruments to help reduce the impact of adverse shocks (Bernanke 2020; Blinder and Zandi 2015; Gali and Gambetti 2009).

Recent empirical research shows that private consumption is stimulated at the expense of public spending, and this argument contradicts existing macroeconomic theory. According to him, an increase in government spending (tax-based) should reduce consumption (Bouakez & Rebei, 2003). Recent empirical studies based on vector autoregression (VAR) show that increased public spending leads to significant and steady growth in private consumption, which in turn leads to economic growth (Gali, Lopez-Salido & Valles, 2007; Okubo, 2003; Perotti, 2002).

If the government finances expenditures with loans, private consumption can also increase. But in the future, the government will have to repay the foreign debt it has taken out and / or raise taxes, so this positive correlation cannot be maintained in the long run. Many observers now believe that the best type of incentive is for this layer of households, especially those who are more likely to spend money, i.e., the low-income and self-employed who have lost their jobs or incomes.

It should be noted that the support of entrepreneurship is a great opportunity and reserve to create new jobs, to form supply and demand in the market, and ultimately to ensure economic growth.

Creating a convenient and simple legal system for self-employed citizens to operate legally.

The Government of Uzbekistan has put forward a number of important initiatives to prevent a sharp

decline in employment and income during the quarantine period:

- expanding the list of activities for self-employed citizens and allowing all forms of business not prohibited by law (currently 85 types of activities are allowed);
- Development of the service sector, which is important for employment (home delivery of food and goods, mobile trade and services, at least 70% of which can be easily used);
- creating maximum opportunities for areas where you can work online;
- Encourage the sale of goods on a conditional basis;
- creation of conditions for business entities that have established supply;
- Renovation of housing and expansion of lending for vehicles, household appliances and other goods;
- Wide involvement of the population in seasonal work by supporting agricultural cooperatives;
- assistance to the population in planting crops in the fields by farms;
- Establishment of cooperatives in the development of "turnover" lands;
- commissioning of greenhouses in residential areas;
- creation of new areas and additional jobs through the establishment of irrigation systems for undeveloped lands;
- creation of new jobs on the basis of expanding the range of social services (disinfection of public places, care of the elderly, disabled and others in need, etc.) [9].

Most importantly, a very urgent and important task was given to self-employed citizens to introduce a mechanism of registration and work only through notification. The task is to drastically simplify the system of state registration of the population, which has been engaged in the informal sector for a long time, with no tax levied on citizens who provide daily services to the population. This initiative should be recognized as one of the most effective reforms in the development of the labor market to date.

Conclusions and recommendations

1. Economic activity of households in the labor market is achieved by reducing hidden unemployment, increasing inclusive employment, effective use of women's labor, external and internal labor migration, effective employment in the economy through the creation of "smart jobs", taking into account demographic factors.
2. The efficiency of economic activity of households is determined, on the one hand, by economic relations between households, on the other hand, by the rational use of factors of production in the economy and the organization of effective sales of these factors in the market.
3. In our country, too, there is a high need for extensive use of the advantages of the digital economy in the household sector. Therefore, in order for the digital economy to cover all households in our country, it is necessary to increase investment in the sector, to fully support technology and innovative business ideas.

List of used literature

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. Т. // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 23 декабрь.

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони
3. Ўзбекистон Рақамларда 2018 й..Т.-2019 .- Б 49.
4. Сатторқулов О., Абдувоҳидов А. ва б. Иқтисодий ҳавфсизлик.Ўқув қўлланма. Т.:Noshirlik yog‘dusi., 2019.-.31-бет.
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 майдаги “Меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш, пенсиялар ва бошқа тўловлар миқдорларини аниқлаш тартибини такомиллаштириш тўғрисида” ПФ-5723 сонли Фармони
6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 майдаги “Меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш, пенсиялар ва бошқа тўловлар миқдорларини аниқлаш тартибини такомиллаштириш тўғрисида” ПФ-5723 сонли Фармони
7. Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат статистика қўмитасининг 2005-2018 йиллар маълумотлари
8. Тоғаев С.С., Тўрабеков С.Ш. Банк кредитларини ажратиш орқали аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш масалалари. –Т.; Иқтисод молия. 2017 йил. №2 – Б. 58-61.
9. <https://review.uz/oz/post/pandemiya-krizisi-sharoitida-aholini-ijtimoiy-qollab-quvvatlash-yonalishlari>