

THE CONTENT OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET, ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND PLACE IN THE ECONOMY

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Abstract: In this article, the economic essence of the financial market, their objective necessity, functions, the content of the state's investment policy and its directions, the financial market system and its elements, relations in the financial market, procedures for paying dividends to shareholders, financial market participants, stock market trading systems, coordination of the financial market, such as information that serves to reveal the essence of the financial market.

Key words: market, financial market, stock market, trading system, shareholders, investment.

The market is an environment of economic and legal relations of market goods that objectively occur at various (positive or negative) levels of efficiency as a result of the reflexive actions of individuals in the economy that are organized within the framework of their leading (inviting) opportunities towards their interests with their targeted emotional desires. in which the interests of the parties are satisfied at objective prices formed on the basis of supply and demand. If we look at the history of the appearance of humanity on earth, the market began as a process of simple exchange of wealth between people as a natural commodity in a purposeful and mutually beneficial manner.

By now, the market has become a dynamic environment, manifested in the form of a highly organized complex infrastructure with a separate theory and mechanism of operation, which objectively determines the development of the modern economy. The fact that the market is a dynamic environment is determined by the fact that the volume of goods and their prices change as a continuous process on the basis of supply and demand within a unit of time. From the point of view of the function of the market, the

task of the market system is to provide services for the circulation of goods in the economy. Market economy is defined as an economy based on commodity-money relations and governed by the economic laws specific to them, i.e. the rules of market relations. Market relations mean the economic relationship between the seller and the buyer. The market economy depends on the following factors:

- freedom of economic activity;
- diversity of ownership;
- freedom of prices;
- competitive struggle;
- personal rights and the settlement of disputes
- unlimited income;
- antimonopoly is expressed in achieving the existence of the economy.

The market is a complex system with a unique structure. Accordingly, it is divided into different types. From a material point of view, the traded objects of the market can be divided into the market of consumer goods and services, the market of means of production (resources), the market of labor (labor), the financial market, the market of intellectual goods, and the market of show business.

The market of consumer goods and services is the market of consumers, which means the sale of goods and services necessary for the population. In the consumer market, people buy goods and paid services for their consumption. The market of production resources (means) is the direct or through intermediaries trade of labor tools and materials, which are necessary for production and have become commodities. Machines, equipment, tools, buildings, land, raw materials, fuel and materials are traded in this market. The labor market refers to the relationship of labor force. Labor force, the quality of a person's ability to work, becomes a commodity, and can become the main factor of production through trade. Potential labor capacity passes through the market and becomes actual labor capacity. The market of intellectual goods is a special type of market, which refers to the exchange of goods and services that are the product of intellectual labor. It is widely developed in the civilized market economy, where sellers and buyers interact with each other regarding the trade of scientific ideas, technical innovations, works of art,

various information, which are considered special goods. This market also consists of small parts, which are the market of scientific and technical developments; film market; fine art market; music market; finds out from the market of antiques. Trade of scientific and technical works occupies a large place in the market of intellectual goods. In practice, it consists of the sale of patents and licenses. Here, scientific and technical innovations are sold with the condition that they become the property of the buyer or with the condition that they become their own. Innovation farms often work with the intellectual market. They provide services in terms of finding innovation, selling it in the market, introducing it into production. Engineering and consulting firms are also involved in this work. Show business market; is one of the largest types of intellectual goods market. With the help of this market, every pay-per-view is earned. Special firms, cultural and musical associations or some businessmen deal with the show business market.

The financial market is the market of financial resources, that is, the market of money and securities equivalent to money, and at the same time, it is an integral part of the financial system. In this case, trade is carried out, free movement of funds is ensured depending on demand and supply. Companies, financial institutions, the state and the population participate in the financial market. Financial market broadly includes money market, capital market, investment market, stock market, foreign exchange market, insurance market and administration. The money market is a short-term credit market, while the capital market is a long-term credit market. Money holders, banks (intermediaries) and people who need money participate in this market, and the price of money sold is a percentage. Shares, bonds, treasury bonds, certificates are bought and sold in the stock market.

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