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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic

(December 6, 2024)

(Part 1)

Jizzakh-2024

Department of Economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic – Jizzahk: Department of economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the national university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, December 6, 2024, 450 pp.

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

ISHLAB CHIQARISH XARAJATLARI



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari ya’ni umumiy xarajatlar, umumiy daromadlar, ishlab chiqarish turlari haqida bayon etilgan.U ishlab chiqarish xarajatlar turlari uzoq muddatli qisqa muddatli, o‘zgaruvchan xarajatlar, o‘zgarmas xarajalar turlari bordir.

Kalit so‘z: xarajat, umumiy, daromad,firma,muqobil xarajat, o‘zgaruvchan harajat, o‘zgarmas xarajat.

Firmaning ishlab chiqargan mahsulotlarini sotishlaridan kelgan tushumlari yig‘indisini **umumiy daromad** deb ataladi. Ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish uchun resurslarni sotib olishga to‘lanadigan firma to‘lovlari yig‘indisi **umumiy xarajat** deyiladi. Firma olgan daromad faqatgina uning xarajatlarini qoplashi kerak degani emas, chunki u o‘z ish faoliyatini foyda olish maqsadida tashkil etadi. Foyda bu umumiy daromaddan umumiy xarajatlarni ayirmasiga teng:

Foyda = umumiy daromad - umumiy xarajat

Firmaning maqsadi o‘z foydasini iloji boricha ko‘proq qilishdir.

Firmaning yuqori darajada foyda olishini ko‘rib chiqishimiz uchun, biz uning umumiy daromadlarini va umumiy xarajatlarini hisob-kitob qilishimiz kerak.

Firmaning muqobil xarajati firmaning to‘lovlarini to‘lashi uchun kerak bo‘ladi va bu **yaqqol xarajatlar** deyiladi.

Yaqqol va noyaqqol xarajatlar o‘rtasidagi farq iqtisodchi va hisobchilar biznesni qanchalik darajada tahlil qilishidek muhim tafovut singari hisobga olinadi. Iqtisodchilar firmaning narxlar belgilashdagi qaror qabul qilishga va mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni o‘rganishga qiziqadilar. Chunki, bu qarorlar har ikkala yaqqol va noyaqqol xarajatlarga asoslanadi, iqtisodchilar firma xarajatlarini hisob-kitob qilishda ikkalasini ham hisobga oladilar. Taqqoslaydigan bo‘lsak, hisobchilar firmaga kiradigan va chiqadigan yaqqol xarajatlarni hisoblaydilar. Natijada noyaqqol xarajatlar hisoblanmasdan qoladi.

Ishlab chiqarish jarayonidagi har qanday xarajatning **chekli mahsuloti** – bir qo‘shimcha xarajat birligi hisobiga erishilgan ishlab chiqarish hajmining miqdoran ortishidir. Ishchilar sonini bittadan ikkitaga oshirilsa, mahsulot ishlab chirarish 50 tadan 90 taga ortadi va ortgan 40 ta mahsulot chekli mahsulot hisoblanadi. Agarda ishchilarni yana bittaga oshirsak, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish 90 tadan 120 taga ortadi va 30 ta mahsulot chekli mahsulot bo‘ladi. Jadvalda chekli mahsulot ikki qator

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orasida aks ettirilgan, chunki ishchilar soni bir pog‘onadan boshqasiga o‘zgarsa, ishlab chiqarish hajmi ham o‘zgaradi.

Firma xarajatlarining yana bir turi **o‘zgaruvchan xarajat** deyiladi. Bu firma ishlab chiqaradigan mahsulot miqdorining o‘zgarishi bilan o‘zgaradigan xarajatdir. Firmaning o‘zgaruvchan xarajatlari mahsulotni ishlab chiqarishda qo‘llaniladigan xomashyo va uni ishlab chiqarish uchun bevosita sarflanadigan xarajatlardir. Firma qancha ko‘p mahsulot ishlab chiqarsa, shunchalik resurslarga ehtiyoj sezadi va bundan uning xarajatlari ortadi.

Ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning birligi uchun xarajatni topish uchun, firmaning xarajatini yaratiladigan mahsulot hajmiga bo‘lamiz. Masalan, agar firma soatiga 2 dona mahsulot ishlab chiqarsa, uning umumiy xarajati 3.80$ bo‘ladi va odatiy bir dona mahsulotning xarajati 3.80/2 yoki 1.90 bo‘ladi. Umumiy xarajatning ishlab chiqarish hajmiga nisbati **o‘rtacha umumiy xarajat deyiladi.** Umumiy xarajat doimiy va o‘zgaruvchi xarajatlar yig‘indisi bo‘lganligi uchun, o‘rtacha umumiy xarajat o‘rtacha doimiy va o‘rtacha o‘zgaruvchan xarajatlar yig‘indisiga teng. Doimiy xarajatning mahsulot miqdoriga nisbati **o‘rtacha doimiy xarajat** deyiladi. O‘zgaruvchan xarajatning mahsulot miqdoriga nisbati esa **o‘rtacha o‘zgaruvchan xarajat**ni ifodalaydi.

O‘rtacha umumiy xarajat=Umumiy xarajat/Miqdor

ATC=TC/Q va

Chekli xarajat=Umumiy xarajatdagi o‘zgarish/Miqdordagi o‘zgarish

MC=ΔTC/ΔQ

Bu yerda Δ belgisi, Grek harfi delta, o‘zgaruvchidagi o‘zgarishni ifodalaydi. Bu tengliklar qanday qilib umumiy xarajatdan o‘rtacha umumiy xarajat va chekli xarajatning olinishini ko‘rsatadi. Tadbirkor menejerlar bozorga qancha mahsulot chiqarish borasida o‘ylayotganlarida o‘rtacha umumiy xarajat va chekli xarajat tushunchalarini yodda saqlashi lozim.

Xulosa qilib ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini to‘g‘ri hisoblash va nazorat qilish, korxonaning rentabelligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu xarajatlarni kamaytirish orqali raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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