International

scientific and practical conference

DECEMBER 6
2024

2024



STDF

Science technology& Digital finance

Google Scholar

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

Scientific journal of Science technology & Digital finance

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
6.12.2024

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.

Editors in charge: DSc.prof. Turakulov O.X., PhD. O'ralov A.I.

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.

BOZOR HOKIMYATI SHAROITIDA NARX BELGILASH TAMOYILLARI



Ilmiy rahbar: Ubaydullayeva Vasila Sadullayevna
Qidirboyeva O‘g‘iloy Davron qizi, Imonqulova Pokiza Dilshod qizi
Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetining Jizzax filiali talabalari
qidirboyevaogiloy@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Mazkur mavzu bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida narxlarning shakllanishi, unga ta’sir etuvchi omillar va narx belgilash tamoyillarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Bozor hokimiyati sharoitida narx tovar va xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talab va taklif asosida belgilanadi. Ushbu jarayonda quyidagi omillar muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sherman qonuni, Kleyton va federal savdo komissiyasi qonuni, iste’molchi ortiqchaligi, narxlar diversifikatsiyasi, iste’molchilar daromadiga ko‘ra narxlarni belgilash, iste’mol hajmiga ko‘ra narx differensiyasi:

Sherman qonuni: 1890 yilda birinchi bo‘lib Sherman qonuni deb ataluvchi qonun qabul qilingan, u asosan savdoni va tijoratni monopollashtirishga qarshi qaratilgan edi. Ushbu qonun savdo erkinligini cheklovchi har qanday kelishuvni taqiqlar edi va raqobatchilarni adolatsiz yo‘l bilan yo‘qotishni jinoyat deb qarar edi. Ushbu qonunni buzganlar jarima to‘lashdan tortib, firmani tarqatib yuborish va hatto jinoiy javobgarlikkacha jazolanishni nazarda tutar edi.

Kleyton va federal savdo komissiyasi qonuni: 1914 yilda Kleyton va federal savdo komissiyasi qonuni qabul qilindi. Ushbu qonun Sherman qonuniga qaraganda ancha mukammallashgan qonun bo‘lib, u qonunni bajarilishini nazorat qilishni federal savdo komissiyasi zimmasiga yuklagan edi. Bundan tashqari ushbu qonunda monopoliyani vujudga kelishini oldini olish bo‘yicha qilinadigan chora-tadbirlar belgilandi. Monopol yoki bozor hokimiyatiga ega bo‘lgan firmalar rahbarlari oldida turadigan asosiy masalalardan biri - bu qanday qilib bozor hokimiyatidan samarali foydalanishdir. Ular oldida narxlarni qanday belgilash, qancha ishlab chiqarish omillari olish kerak, uzoq va qisqa muddatli oraliqlarda ishlab chiqarish hajmini qancha qilib belgilash kabi masalalarni yechish turadi. Monopol hokimiyatga ega bo‘lgan firmalarning narxni belgilash strategiyasining asosini iste’molchi ortiqchaligini egallash orqali qo‘shimcha foyda olish usullari tashkil qiladi.

Iste’molchi ortiqchaligi - iste’molchi tomonidan tovarga to‘lashi mumkin bo‘lgan maksimal narx bilan tovarning haqiqiy narxi o‘rtasidagi farqni bildiradi. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, iste’molchining tovar uchun berishi mumkin bo‘lgan maksimal narxdan tovarni sotib olishda to‘lanadigan haqiqiy narxning ayirmasiga teng.

Narxlar diversifikatsiyasi - Narxlar diversifikatsiyasi (narxlarni iste’molchilarning imkoniyatiga qarab har xil darajalarda belgilash) uch xil bo‘lishi mumkin: iste’molchi daromadiga ko‘ra, iste’mol hajmiga va tovarlar turiga ko‘ra.

Iste’molchilar daromadiga ko‘ra narxlarni belgilash - har bir xaridorning imkoniyatidan kelib chiqib, u sotib oladigan har bir tovarga maksimal narx belgilashdir. Ushbu maksimal narxni xaridorning rezerv narxi deb qaraladi.

Iste’mol hajmiga ko‘ra narxlar diversifikatsiyasi. Bunday tovarga elektr energiyasi misol bo‘la oladi. Har bir iste’molchi bir oyda ma’lum miqdordagi (kilovatt/soat) elektroenergiyaga pul to‘lab, undan ortiqchasiga to‘lash qobiliyati pasayib boradi. Bunday holatda elektroenergiya narxini differentsiatsiya qilinishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ya’ni, har xil miqdorda iste`mol qilingan bir xil tovarga (elektroenergiyaga) xar xil narx belgilash.

Tovarlar kategoriyasiga ko‘ra narx differentsiasiyasi - ushbu turdagi narx differentsiatsiyasi xaridorlarni ularning talab chizig‘iga ko‘ra ikki yoki undan ortiq guruhlarga bo‘ladi, demak, har bir guruhning o‘z talab chizig‘i bo‘lib, bu talab chizig‘i boshqa guruhlarnikiga qaraganda yotiqligi bilan farq qiladi. Bunga misol tariqasida samolyotga, paroxodga sotiladigan chiptalarning klasslarga bo‘linib, har xil yo‘lovchilarga turli narxlarda sotilishini, bir xil spirtli ichimliklarning ham har xil sortlari turli xil narxlarda sotilishini, muzqaymoqlar (bolalar uchun, kattalar uchun), talabalar, nafaqadagilar va nogironlar uchun qilinadigan imtiyozlarni keltirish mumkin.

Xulosa

Bozor hokimiyati sharoitida narx talab va taklifning o‘zaro ta’siri, raqobat muhiti va iste’molchilar qiymati asosida belgilanadi. Ushbu tamoyillar resurslarning samarali taqsimlanishini ta’minlaydi. Davlat esa faqat bozordagi muvozanatni saqlash va raqobatni rag‘batlantirish uchun cheklangan aralashuvni amalga oshiradi. Shu sababli, narx belgilash bozor mexanizmlarining asosiy natijasidir va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bozor hokimiyati sharoitida narx belgilash tamoyillari iqtisodiy qonuniyatlarga asoslanadi va talab, taklif hamda raqobat kabi omillarga bog‘liq. Quyida asosiy tamoyillarni umumlashtirib keltiraman:

Talab va taklif qonuni: Narx talab va taklif o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir asosida belgilanadi. Talab oshsa yoki taklif kamayib ketsa, narx ko‘tariladi: aksincha, talab kamayib yoki taklif oshib ketsa, narx tushadi.

Raqobat ta’siri: Erkin bozor sharoitida ko‘p sotuvchilar va xaridorlar ishtirok etadi. Sotuvchilar narxni pasaytirib raqobatda ustun bo‘lishga harakat qiladilar, bu esa resurslardan samarali foydalanishga olib keladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Ozbekiston Respublikasining 2008-yil statistik axborotnomasi, T. 2009. 0‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika Qo mitasi.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2007-yil statistik axborotnomasi, T., 2008. 117.0 zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika Qo mitasi.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2006-yil statistik axborotnomasi, T.,2007. 118.2017-yilda Pulkredit sohasidagi vaziyat va monetar siyosatning 2018-yilga mo'jallangan asosiy yo nalishlari /O'zbekiston Respublikasi
4. Markaziy banki hisoboti.