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

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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

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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.

MONOPOL RAQOBAT BOZORI: NAZARIY TAHLIL VA AMALIY MASALALAR



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada monopol raqobat bozori tushunchasi tahlil qilinadi. Monopol raqobat bozorining xususiyatlari, turlari va uning iqtisodiyotdagi roli o‘rganiladi. Monopol raqobat bozori – bu bir nechta firmalar mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ularning o‘rtasidagi raqobat zaif bo‘lishi va bozorni monopolist firmalar nazorat qilish holatini anglatadi. Maqolada monopol raqobatning turli shakllari, mahsulotlar farqlanishi va narx belgilashda monopolistlarning roli ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, monopol raqobatning ijobiy va salbiy ta’sirlari, shu jumladan narxlar, sifat va innovatsiyalar ustida uning ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Bozor strukturasining shakllanishi va raqobatning kuchsizligi hamda bu holatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy oqibatlari muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: monopol raqobat bozori, monopolistik raqobat, mahsulot farqlanishi, raqobat, narx belgilash, innovatsiyalar, mahsulot sifatini boshqarish.

Kirish

Monopol raqobat bozori – iqtisodiy tizimda o‘ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tushuncha bo‘lib, u bozorning strukturasi, monopoliyalar va raqobatning o‘zaro aloqasini anglatadi. Monopol raqobat bozori — bir nechta ishlab chiqaruvchi firma mavjud bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, ular o‘rtasida raqobatning kam yoki zaif bo‘lishi holatini ifodalaydi. Bunday bozorda ba'zi monopolistlarning o‘ta kuchli ta'siri va ular orasida cheklangan raqobat mavjud. Ushbu maqolada monopol raqobat bozori, uning xususiyatlari, turli shakllari va amaliy masalalar tahlil qilinadi.

Monopol raqobat bozori tushunchasi va xususiyatlari

Monopol raqobat bozori – bu bozorning bir turi bo‘lib, u yerda bir necha firma mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ular o‘rtasida raqobat to‘liq shakllanmagan bo‘ladi. Bunda firmalar o‘z mahsulotlarini o‘xshash yoki alohida xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Ushbu bozor turining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Mahsulotlar o‘xshashligi va farqlanishi: Monopol raqobat bozorida ishlab chiqaruvchilar tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan mahsulotlar bir-biriga o‘xshash bo‘lishi mumkin, lekin ular arzonligi, sifatli yoki boshqa farqlanishlar orqali o‘ziga jalb qiladi. Masalan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, kosmetika yoki avtomobillar kabi sohalarda monopol raqobat bozori mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin.
2. Kam raqobat: Raqobat mavjud bo‘lsa-da, monopol raqobat bozorida ba'zi firmalar o‘z mahsulotlari yoki xizmatlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini

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yaratish orqali narxlarni nazorat qilishga qodir. Bunda ba’zi firmalar bozorni deyarli monopoliyalashgan holda boshqarishlari mumkin.

3. Barqaror bozor strukturasining shakllanishi: Monopol raqobat bozorida firmalar o‘zlarining bozor ulushlarini doimiy ravishda saqlash uchun turli marketing strategiyalarini qo‘llaydi. Bu esa ba’zi firmalarning bozorga kirish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi.

Monopol raqobatning turli shakllari

Monopol raqobat bozori turli shakllarda mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin:

1. Monopolistik raqobat: Bu holatda, bir nechta firmalar bozorga kirishadi va ular o‘z mahsulotlarini raqobatga qaramay farqlashadi. Har bir firma o‘z mahsulotiga yoki xizmatiga maxsus xususiyatlar kiritish orqali raqobatni tashkil qiladi. Masalan, restoranlar yoki kiyim-brendlari bozori monopolistik raqobat misolidir.

2. O‘zaro ta’sirli monopoliyalar: Bunday bozorda bir nechta monopolist firma mavjud bo‘lib, ular bozorni birgalikda nazorat qilishadi. Bu turda monopolistlar o‘rtasidagi raqobat kuchli bo‘lmasada, ular narxlarni va ishlab chiqarishni o‘zaro kelishuv asosida boshqaradilar.

3. Psevdomonopoliya: Ba'zi holatlarda bozor o‘zini monopol raqobat bozoridan ko‘ra yanada kuchliroq yoki raqobatsiz ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Bunda bir nechta firma mavjud, ammo ular o‘rtasida raqobat deyarli yo‘q va bozorni bir nechta kuchli firma boshqaradi.

Monopol raqobat bozorining ijobiy va salbiy ta’sirlari

Monopol raqobat bozorining iqtisodiyotga bo‘lgan ta’siri ikki tomonlama bo‘lishi mumkin: ijobiy va salbiy.

Ijobiy ta’sirlar:

1. Mahsulot farqlanishi va innovatsiyalar: Monopol raqobat bozorida firmalar o‘z mahsulotlarini farqlash va yaxshilashga harakat qiladilar. Bu bozorni yangilashga va yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqishga olib keladi.

2. Narxlarni barqarorlashtirish: Bozorda bir nechta firmalar mavjud bo‘lishi sababli, ular o‘rtasidagi farqlanishlar narxlarni barqarorlashtirishga yordam beradi. Bu esa iste’molchilar uchun qulaylik yaratadi.

3. Iste’molchilarga tanlov imkoniyati: Monopol raqobat bozori iste’molchilarga turli variantlar va tanlov imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi, chunki har bir firma o‘zining mahsulotini o‘xshashlardan farqlashga harakat qiladi.

Salbiy ta’sirlar:

1. Narxlarning yuqori bo‘lishi: Monopol raqobat bozorida firmalar o‘z mahsulotlarining xususiyatlarini farqlash orqali yuqori narxlarni belgilashga harakat qiladilar. Bunda ba’zida iste’molchilar uchun mahsulotlar qimmatlashadi.

2. Sifatning pasayishi: Ba’zi firmalar raqobatning zaifligi sababli, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilashga va innovatsiyalarni joriy etishga intilmasligi mumkin. Bu esa bozorni yangilanishidan to‘sqinlik qiladi.

3. Raqobatni cheklash: Monopol raqobat bozorida ba'zi kompaniyalar raqobatchilarni bozorga kirishga qiyinlashtirishi mumkin. Bu esa bozorni

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monopoliyalashishga olib keladi va yangi firmalar uchun imkoniyatlarni kamaytiradi.

Xulosa

Monopol raqobat bozori iqtisodiy tizimning turli sohalarida keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, uning ijobiy va salbiy ta’sirlari mavjud. Bunday bozorda firmalar o‘z mahsulotlarini farqlash orqali narx va sifatni nazorat qiladilar. Biroq, bu turdagi bozorda raqobatning kuchsizligi va monopoliyalarning kuchayishi ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan zararli bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, monopol raqobat bozorini to‘g‘ri boshqarish va tartibga solish uchun davlat tomonidan raqobatni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi siyosat amalga oshirilishi zarur.

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