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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY IN THE ECONOMY

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KEYWORDS

competition, main functions of competition, price, dumping price, monopoly, monopolistic competition

ABSTRACT

This article refers to the development of the country's economy through competition, the role of competition in the economy and its tasks, how a monopoly is created, its negative and positive sides, methods of combating monopoly or measures to create monopolistic competition.

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RAQOBAT VA MONOPOLIYANING IQTISODIYOTDAGI O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

raqobat, raqobatning asosiy vazifalari, narx, demping narx, monopoliya, monopolistik raqobat

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada raqobat orqali mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish, raqobatning iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni va uning vazifalar, monopoliya qanday vujudga kelishi, uning salbiy va ijobjiy tomonlari, monopoliyaga qarshi kurashish usullari yoki monopolistik raqobatga yuzaga keltirish choralarini nazarda tutadi.

Bozor mexanizmining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri raqobat hisoblanadi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti o'zining yetuklik darajasi va rivojlanish xususiyatlaridan qat'iy nazar raqobatning mavjud bo'lishini taqozo etadi. Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti I.A.Karimov raqobatning bozor iqtisodiyotidagi ahamiyatini ko'rsatib, «Raqobat bo'lmasa, bozor iqtisodiyotini barpo etib bo'lmaydi. Raqobat – bozorning asosiy sharti, aytish mumkinki, uning qonunidir», deb ta'kidlaydi.

Raqobat – bozor sub'ektlari iqtisodiy manfaatlarining to`qnashuvidan iborat bo'lib, ular o`rtasidagi yuqori foyda va ko`proq naflilikka ega bo`lish uchun kurashni anglatadi. Hozirgi bozor iqtisodiyotida raqobatning quyidagi asosiy vazifalarini ajratib ko`rsatish mumkin:

2) resurslarni joylashtirish vazifasi;

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и Monopoliyalar vujudga kelishining moddiy asosi ishlab chiqarishning to`planishi hisoblanadi. Ishlab chiqarishning to`planishi ishlab chiqarish vositalari, ishchi kuchi hamda tmahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmining yirik korxonalarda to`planishini namoyon etadi. Ishlab chiqarish to`planishining asosiy sababi bo`lib olinayotgan foyda hajmining ko`payishi hisoblanadi. Monopoliyaning vujudga kelishi sababi va tavsifiga ko`ra: tabiiy monopoliya, legal monopoliya, sun'iy monopoliya.

к Monopoliyaning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga ta'sir qiluvchi ijobjiy va salbiy tomoni mavjud. Нинг ijobjiy tomoni asosan quyidagi ikkita jihat orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Birinchidan, у ма'lum tarmoqlarda nisbatan samarali amal qiladi va xarajatlarning tejalishiga olib keladi. Икkinchidan, monopolist bo`lmagan, mayda, raqobatlashuvchi soha korxonalariga nisbatan

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monopolistik korxonalarda ishlab chiqarishga ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyoti yutuqlarini joriy etish uchun ko'proq rag`bat va imkoniyat mavjud bo`ladi. Monopolianing salbiy tomoni sifatida quyidagi jihatlarni ko`rsatish mumkin:

- 1) resurslarning oqilona taqsimlanmasligi.
- 2) daromadlardagi tengsizlikning kuchayishi.
- 3) iqtisodiy turg`unlik va fan-texnika taraqqiyotining sekinlashuvi.
- 4) iqtisodiyotda demokratik harakatlarning to`sib qo`yilishi.

Bundan ko`rinadiki, monopolistik faoliyat iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ancha jiddiy ta`sir ko`rsatishi, taraqqiyot yo`liga g`ov bo`lishi ham mumkin. Shunga ko`ra, bugungi kunda deyarli barcha mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotida monopoliyalarni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish chora-tadbirlari qo`llanilib, bu monopoliyaga qarshi siyosat deb ataladi. Davlatning monopoliyaga qarshi siyosati asosini monopoliyaga qarshi qonunchilik tashkil etib, u turli mamlakatlarda turli darajada rivojlangan bo`ladi. O`zbekistonda davlatning raqobatchilik muhitini shakllantirishga qaratilgan siyosatida xususiylashtirish, davlat mulki hisobidan mulkchilikning boshqa shakllarini vujudga keltirish asosiy o`rin tutadi. Xususiylashtirish natijasida, birinchidan, mulk o`z egalari qo`liga topshirilsa, ikkinchidan, ko`p ukladli iqtisodiyot va raqobatchilik muhitini vujudga keltiradi. Monopoliyani tartibga solish – miqdoran hisoblash imkoniyati kam bo`lgan juda murakkab jarayondir. O`zbekistonda davlatning monopoliyaga qarshi chora-tadbirlari nafaqat monopoliyani cheklash, balki monopoliyadan chiqarish jarayoni bilan uzviy ravishda olib borilmoqda. Juda ko`plab tarmoqlarda xukmron mavqega ega bo`lgan korxonalar (ular yagona korxona-tarmoq sifatida ish yuritishar edi) xususiylashtirilib, mustaqil korxonalarga aylantirildi va natijada tarmoqda raqobat muhiti shakllantirildi. Respublikada raqobatchilik muhitini vujudga keltirishda amalga oshirilayotgan barcha ishlar bozor iqtisodiyotini tarkib toptirishga siyosatning muhim yo`nalishlaridan biri – bu monopolist-korxonalarning tovar bozoridagi egallab turgan ustunlik mavqeini suiste'mol qilishning oldini olish va unga yo`l qo`ymaslik bo`yicha nazorat olib borishdan iboratdir. Aynan shu maqsadda monopolist-korxonalar

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