

Market Relations its Complexity

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Abstract. In this article, the content of the market economy and its main features, the relations related to the production of goods, the consumption of material and living labor in the creation of goods, these expenses should be at the level necessary for society, the quality of the goods and the compatibility of the price should be ensured, individual labor expenses should be necessary. cases such as being brought are analyzed.

Key words: production of goods, market economy, creation of goods, material and live labor, costs, quality and price compatibility, individual labor costs.

Market relations are interdependent and have a complex internal structure that requires each other. When interpreting the internal structure of the market, it is possible to approach it in terms of various criteria. There are no generally accepted classifications of market structure. But they are divided into groups and types according to certain characteristics.

of supply of goods and services, the market is divided into: scarce, balanced and saturated market.

Usually, in a saturated market, there will be enough goods to choose from.

a scarce market, there will not be enough goods , they often do not meet the demand and are characterized by increasing prices. A scarce market indicates an unhealthy economy. In some cases, the deficiency itself can be transient and chronic. For example, let's say that a new product has appeared in production. Naturally, the demand for a new type of product cannot be satisfied immediately. New goods are in short supply for a certain period, say 3-4 months. But after a certain period, if the demand for this type of goods is satisfied, the market will get rid of the shortage. If the need for this type of goods remains unsatisfied for a long time, a chronic shortage will occur.

saturated market means a stable economy. Here goods will be abundant, money will be scarce. According to observations, there are 12,000 different food products in supermarkets in the United States. In a saturated market, product types and brands often change according to demand.

In a scarce market, exchange is forced out of its free natural state and controlled. Here, trade loses its importance, the norm of exchange passes into the form of distribution. In a saturated market, free trade takes place, in which free price, money is the main tool. This is the natural state of the market.

The level of saturation of the market represents the satisfaction of the demand that has entered the market. It can be determined as a ratio of the quantity of goods sold to the demand. This ratio is called the saturation coefficient. For example, the demand in the market is 1 mln. soums , if the amount of goods sold is 700 thousand soums, then the saturation coefficient is 0.7, because $700000:1000000=0.7$

If the number of goods decreases and their sales amount equals the demand, the market will be saturated. Let's say that the demand remains unchanged at 1 mln. remained up to 1 million soums, but the number of goods sold increased from 700,000 soums to 1 million. reached soum. Now, in this case, the market saturation coefficient will be equal to 1, because 1 mln.: 1 mln . is equal to 1.

Market saturation also takes into account changes in demand and is about to meet it. In a saturated market, in contrast to a scarce market, there is an abundance of goods and a shortage of money, resulting in a choice of goods. This increases the desire to earn money and stimulates production. In a scarce market, money is available and goods are in short supply because demand is not met.

2. According to the limitation of competition, the market is divided into the following types:

- a) perfect, competitive free market;
- b) a market based on limited competition;
- c) oligopolistic market;
- g) pure monopolistic market.

a free market, there are many sellers and buyers , and their quantity is not limited.

small number of firms participate in a market with monopolistic competition, that is, limited competition . For example, if we take the clothing market in the United States, 32 firms participate in the sale of suits and coats. Of these, 20 sew the main part.

In an oligopolistic market, a small number of firms participate. For example, the automobile market in Japan is in the hands of such concerns as "Toyota", "Honda", "Nissan", in the USA "Ford", " Chrysler ", "General Motors" .

In a pure monopoly market, one firm dominates as the seller . In the USA, IVM Corporation dominates computer production . They produce 80-85% of computers. In the 1960s, the Swiss company " Giori Di La Ryu" became the world leader in the development of money printing machines, producing products according to the requirements of each country. There are many producers , consumers, buyers is one , pure monopoly of the consumer, that is, monop-sony (single buyer or single consumer), prevails. An example of this is the diamond processing company "De Beers", which sells its market in Uzbekistan .

3. It is divided into sphere of influence, territory: local, regional, national, world market .

A local market is a market in a city, district, or region limited by the state border of a particular country, which is determined by the scope and variety of goods , and primarily by the development and direction of local agriculture and industry. Therefore, the goods in these markets mainly consist of food, consumer goods, industrial goods, household goods and household goods. The variety of local markets and their characteristics are the wealth of the peoples of this land , which is the result of their development over many years.

Regional market means a market organized between regions within the same country. This occurs as a result of the specialization of market production. The regional market has many opportunities compared to the national market, the types of goods are much wider and the scale of exchange of goods is also wide due to the depth of division of labor. Because several regions participate here.

National market - the markets of each country. The national market sells traditional craft products of each nation, which are developing with the development of the existing society. Today, pottery, confectionery, blacksmithing, jewelry and other handicrafts are important in our republic.

is a stable trading relationship between different countries linked by the international division of labor . Not all goods produced by different countries are sold in this market, but only those types that need to be exchanged between countries. Consequently, the exchange of goods in the world market will be limited. They mainly include goods such as equipment, oil, coal, metal, cotton, grain, tea, coffee, wool, and wood. Many goods in the regional and local, national market are not available in the world market.

The market is first a national and then an international process. There is no world market without a national market. National markets develop and become saturated, then join the international market.

4. According to the volume and nature of trade , the market is divided into: wholesale, small wholesale, retail markets. In addition, it is divided into sectors: automobile, computer, agricultural machinery, etc.

5. The market in terms of legality of market relations:

- a) legal, legal market;
- b) illegal - consists of a secret market.

Legal legal market means trading of goods and services carried out on the basis of legislation.

The illegal "secret" market is the sale of goods and services or activities that are prohibited by law. This includes:

- ✓ trade in weapons among the population;
- ✓ drug business, gambling;
- ✓ prostitution;
- ✓ speculating with currency;
- ✓ preparation of "hand-held" alcoholic beverages;
- ✓ racketeering (invasion, armed robbery);

of goods across the border or illegal export of goods abroad).

underground business is free from taxes and laws governing the hiring of labor, prices and wages in the "underground" market are usually lower than in the "official" market. It is this that allows the participants of the "secret" market to make illegal profits. It is a forbidden market. Therefore, it will be under the control of state bodies .

6. Depending on the free import or export of goods, the market is called an open market and a closed market.

An open market is a national and interstate regional market open to foreign goods . The open market is not protected by customs duties , goods are imported without restrictions.

The world market is an open market with its own demand, in which all countries can freely participate. A closed market is typical of a domestic market, a national market. All types of goods in it depend, first of all, on the level of development of local production industries . A local market may be open for one commodity but closed for another. The policy of protectionism is used in this .

Usually, when looking at the structure of the market, it is first of all considered as a division into groups according to the object of the trading relationship. In terms of the object, the market can be divided as follows:

Market of consumer goods and services:

- food market;
- market of non-food goods;
- services market.

Resource Market:

- labor market (labour market);
- means of production;
- raw material market.

Real estate market:

- y land market;
- housing market.

Financial market:

- ✓ money market;
- ✓ investment market;
- ✓ stock market ;
- ✓ currency market;
- ✓ insurance market.

Information market.

Intellectual goods market and others.

The purchased goods can be divided into two large groups, depending on what needs they satisfy and what purpose they are used for .

1. Market of consumer goods and services . In this market, firms and enterprises sell the goods (services) they produce, households (families) buy. This is a consumer market , which means the sale of goods and services needed by the population. In the consumer market, the

population buys goods and paid services in the form of goods for their own consumption.

Here, there is a trade relationship between sellers and buyers, the owner of the money receives goods, and the owner of the goods receives money. Buyers include not only citizens, but also military and police units, prisons, providers of services to the population based on money or preferential payment, enterprises and organizations, for example, hospitals, orphanages, kindergartens, nursing homes.

The source of internal goods of the consumer goods market is the goods created by enterprises of various properties. The external source is the import of goods. The market of services includes household services, communal services, various repair works, and information services.

Commercialized services :

- a) production services;
- b) consists of social services.

An important difference between the market of services and the market of goods is that they are mainly the demand of the consumer is satisfied in the process of providing this service, the production and realization, the consumption process goes simultaneously. As society develops, the market for services expands. New types of services are emerging. The large number of commercialized services characterizes the economic maturity and power of the society.

2. Resources market. Resources owned by households (families) (natural, capital, labor resources in some literature, land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship in some literature) are sold in this market. Firms and enterprises buy them.

The free sale of the means of production on the market accelerates the movement of material resources, which are distributed among different industries and enterprises based on the demand. The market implies the free movement of resources, leading to the provision of collateral with resources, as they become easier to find. If there is money, resources will always be found in the market. The resource market creates conditions for real investment. Economic growth does not require the monetary form of accumulation, but its material form. The market provides it. Investment in the form of money can materialize into a production resource only in the market.

The market of factors of production trades directly or through intermediaries labor tools, raw materials, which are necessary for production and have become commodities. The means of production are sold at wholesale prices in large batches.

resource market differs from other markets by its three characteristics: firstly, natural resources, which are gifts of nature, are also exchanged here; secondly, the traded goods change their owner, that is, they are one property. It does not have to become an object of property other than its object. Thirdly, exchange relations in this market usually take place directly between the producer and the consumer. Intermediaries rarely come between them.

cost of the buyer.

markets and participating sellers and buyers (households, firms, enterprises), the movement of resources, product costs and income as a whole, it can be seen in the form of a model of

circular circulation of products and income .

households (families), firms (enterprises) participate in both markets, sometimes appearing as sellers and sometimes as buyers.

Constraints play an important role in every trading process . Due to the limited resources of the household, the provision of these resources to firms and enterprises is also limited. Accordingly, their income.

Therefore, according to the income of each consumer , the limit of purchasing power is determined.

itself in the same pattern .

A market economy is characterized by a market where desired goods are available.

to market relations enables the free sale of means of production and consumer goods to consumers through the market. These contacts are carried out through commodity exchanges in wholesale trade. In the market economy, in wholesale trade, goods (cotton, grain, metal, etc.) are sold at a free price, without cash, by means of settlement through a special bank account number of enterprises.

Labor market refers to the relationship of labor force. Labor power becomes a commodity as a human ability to work. Through pre-sales, potential labor capacity passes through the market and becomes a real (in practice) labor factor of production. On one side of the labor market is the owner of the labor force, and on the other side is the enterprise, firm, in need of the labor force.

When labor power is exchanged for money, labor power remains the property of its owner , but its use is at the discretion of the buyer.

Financial market. This is an important place of the market , the market of financial resources. Part of the financial resources bypasses the market, the second part passes through the market, and this second part is the object of the financial market. The financial market is divided into two parts : the money market that satisfies consumption; money in the first market satisfies our personal needs, in the second market, profit is made using money as capital. Shares, promissory notes, checks, deposits, certificates are traded in the market of valuable securities included in this market . The stock market consists of national and world markets.

Another element of the financial market is the foreign exchange market. Currency of different countries is traded here.

type of market , which represents the exchange of goods and services that are the product of intellectual labor.

,scientific ideas, technical innovations, works of art and literature, various information, which sellers and buyers consider to be special goods, are traded.

scientific and technical developments occupies a large place in the market of intellectual goods . In practice, it consists of the sale of patent and license know-how.

Here, scientific and technical innovations are sold on the condition that they become the property of the buyer, or on the condition that they are the property of their owner, and on

the condition of temporary use.

Fine art market, music, cinema, antiques and others have a special place in this market.

Many economists now include education, culture, and medical services in the market of intellectual goods.

The market of intellectual goods serves the innovation (updating) of production, that is, it affects the development of science and technology. Therefore, its importance is not only national but also international. Innovative companies provide services in the field of finding innovations, designing, building, selling in the market, introducing into production. These are engineering and consulting firms.

The experience of the countries of the world shows that information is extremely important nowadays. In the mid- 80s, about 46.6% of the US economically active population was engaged in information business. The main task of the information business is to provide information, provide services at information outlets, publish it through communication channels, collect, teach, store and process information.

is extremely important to have as much information as possible . That's why N. Viner's expression "The one who has information shakes the world" has become very popular.

the national, regional world economic situation, local national regional market situation.

It is extremely important for entrepreneurs to have the necessary information about customers and competitors. For this reason, the information market is currently a very active buyer's market.

Market infrastructure plays an important role in market relations and trade.

The market is divided into many sections depending on certain signs and symptoms of trading conditions, and they are called market segments. A segment is a small part of the market, where buyers are a limited group, to whom certain types of goods are sold.

Market segmentation is caused by two things:

a) of labor, producing a wide variety of goods and targeting them to a certain group of consumers;

b) socio-economic stratification of consumers, mutual differentiation of their demands.

for dividing the market into segments . There are also priority characters that make up the segment. If the purchasing power of the population is a priority for one segment, the presence or absence of competition will be an important indicator for another segment. Segments are divided according to territorial and socio-demographic criteria. The territorial segment includes the number of inhabitants, density, natural climatic conditions, and so on. Socio-demographic segment includes customers' age, gender, education level, race and ethnicity, family and its composition.

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