

COLLECTION

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problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and
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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice 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.

BOZOR IQTISODIYOTIDA TALAB VA TAKLIF QONUNINING SHAKLLANISHI VA MUVOZANAT MEXANIZMI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy qonunlaridan biri hisoblangan talab va taklif qonunining nazariy asoslari, shakllanish jarayoni hamda bozor muvozanatini ta'minlashdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Talab va taklif o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik, narx shakllanishi mexanizmi hamda bozor muvozanatining iqtisodiy tizimdagi ahamiyati ilmiy jihatdan yoritib beriladi. Shuningdek, talab va taklifning o'zgarishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: talab, taklif, bozor iqtisodiyoti, narx, muvozanat, iqtisodiy nazariya, bozor mexanizmi.

Kirish

Bozor iqtisodiyoti zamonaviy iqtisodiy tizimlarning asosiy shakli hisoblanadi. Ushbu tizimda iqtisodiy jarayonlar talab va taklif qonuni asosida shakllanadi. Talab va taklif bozor mexanizmining asosiy elementlari bo'lib, ular orqali narxlar shakllanadi hamda iqtisodiy resurslar taqsimlanadi.

Talab iste'molchilarning muayyan narxda sotib olishga tayyor bo'lgan mahsulotlari miqdorini bildiradi. Taklif esa ishlab chiqaruvchilarning ma'lum narxda bozorga chiqarishga tayyor bo'lgan mahsulot miqdorini ifodalaydi. Talab va taklif o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir bozor muvozanatini ta'minlaydi.

Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi bozor iqtisodiyotida talab va taklif qonunining shakllanishi, uning nazariy asoslari hamda bozor muvozanatini ta'minlash mexanizmini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Talab va taklif nazariyasi iqtisodiyot fanining eng muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, ko'plab iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Ushbu nazariyaning shakllanishida klassik iqtisodiy maktab vakillari muhim rol o'ynagan.

Klassik iqtisodiy nazariyaning asoschilaridan biri bo'lgan Adam Smith bozor mexanizmining o'z-o'zini tartibga solish xususiyatini ilmiy asoslab bergan. U o'zining mashhur *The Wealth of Nations* asarida bozor iqtisodiyotida talab va taklif o'rtasidagi muvozanat "ko'rinmas qo'l" tamoyili orqali shakllanishini ta'kidlagan.

Klassik iqtisodiy nazariyaning rivojlanishida David Ricardo ham muhim hissa qo'shgan. Uning ilmiy ishlari ishlab chiqarish omillari, qiymat nazariyasi hamda bozor jarayonlarining iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan.

Talab va taklif nazariyasini rivojlantirishda ingliz iqtisodchisi Alfred Marshall muhim rol o'ynagan. U o'zining *Principles of Economics* asarida talab va taklif egri chiziqlari orqali bozor muvozanatini tushuntirib bergan. Marshall narxlarning

shakllanishi talab va taklif o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir natijasida yuzaga kelishini ilmiy asoslab bergan.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot nazariyasida ham ushbu masala keng o'rganilgan. Amerikalik iqtisodchi Paul Samuelson o'zining Economics darsligida bozor mexanizmi, narxlar shakllanishi va iqtisodiy muvozanat nazariyasini keng tahlil qilgan.

Shuningdek, N. Gregory Mankiw tomonidan yozilgan Principles of Economics darsligi ham talab va taklif nazariyasini tushuntirishda muhim ilmiy manba hisoblanadi.

Ushbu ilmiy manbalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, talab va taklif qonuni bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy nazariy asoslaridan biri bo'lib, bozor mexanizmi orqali iqtisodiy muvozanatni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Talab tushunchasi va uning iqtisodiy mohiyati

Talab iqtisodiy nazariyada iste'molchilarning muayyan narxda sotib olishga tayyor bo'lgan tovar va xizmatlar miqdorini ifodalaydi. Talab faqat ehtiyoj bilan emas, balki iste'molchining to'lov qobiliyati bilan ham bog'liq.

Talabga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

- iste'molchilar daromadi
- tovar narxi
- o'rinbosar tovarlar narxi
- to'ldiruvchi tovarlar narxi
- iste'molchilar didi
- aholi soni
- reklama va marketing

Talab qonuniga ko'ra boshqa shartlar o'zgarmagan holda tovar narxi oshsa talab kamayadi, narx pasaysa esa talab ortadi.

Taklif tushunchasi va uning shakllanishi

Taklif - ishlab chiqaruvchi ma'lum vaqtda ishlab chiqarishga qodir bo'lgan, narxning har bir darajasida bozorga sotishga chiqaradigan tovarlar miqdoridir.

Taklif ishlab chiqarish jarayoni bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Taklifga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar quyidagilar:

- ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari
- texnologiya darajasi
- resurslar narxi
- davlat siyosati
- soliqlar va subsidiyalar
- ishlab chiqaruvchilar soni

Taklif qonuniga ko'ra narx oshganda taklif ortadi, narx pasayganda esa taklif kamayadi.

Talab va taklif o'zaro ta'siri

Bozor iqtisodiyotida talab va taklif bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liq. Ularning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida bozorda narx shakllanadi.

Agar talab taklifdan ortiq bo'lsa bozorda mahsulot tanqisligi yuzaga keladi va narxlar oshadi. Aksincha taklif talabdan ortiq bo'lsa ortiqcha mahsulot paydo bo'ladi va narxlar pasayadi.

Bozor muvozanati mexanizmi

Bozor muvozanati talab va taklif miqdori teng bo'lgan holatdir. Bu holatda narx barqarorlashadi va bozor samarali ishlaydi.

Muvozanat narxi talab va taklif egri chiziqlarining kesishgan nuqtasida aniqlanadi.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda talab va taklif qonuni

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda talab va taklif qonuni narxlarning shakllanishida, resurslarning taqsimlanishida va ishlab chiqarish hajmini belgilashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu qonun orqali bozor iqtisodiyoti o'z-o'zini tartibga solish xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Xulosa

Talab va taklif qonuni bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy mexanizmlaridan biridir. Ushbu qonun orqali narxlar shakllanadi, resurslar taqsimlanadi va iqtisodiy muvozanat ta'minlanadi. Talab va taklif o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik iqtisodiy tizimning barqaror ishlashiga xizmat qiladi.

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