
The Content of the Market Economy and its Main Characters

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Annotation: 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.

During the historical development of human society, a market economy emerged in the bosom of the commodity economy, and it showed that it is gradually developing. By the 17th and 18th centuries, humanity moved to a market economy based on private ownership. In the economy, the basic features characteristic of it were gradually formed, and as a result, an integrated economic system typical of the modern market economy with a number of advantages and some disadvantages was formed. Market economy is developing in many countries of the world at different levels and with specific features.

Market economy is based on commodity-money relations. Commodity-money relations are the totality of relations specific to commodity production, commodity exchange and monetary transactions. Relations related to the production of goods mean that material and living labor is used for the creation of goods, that these costs are at the necessary level for the society, that the quality and price of the goods are ensured , and that individual labor costs are brought to necessary costs. Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in his book "Uzbekistan-a unique way of transition to market relations" wrote: "The market economy is a universal phenomenon and an inevitable stage in the development of world civilization . . ." Only the market built on an orderly basis is able to realize the creative and labor potential of the people , to put an end to selfishness, to develop initiative and entrepreneurship, and to restore the sense of self-interest and forgotten pride," he emphasized.

In modern theories, market economy is understood as the free, independent occurrence of economic actions and their coordination through the market mechanism. The market economy is an extremely versatile and complex economy. It is a managed economy based on free commodity-money relations, rejecting economic monopolies, having a social goal, social protection of the population.

Market relations in the market economy cover the entire system, all its stages: production, exchange, distribution and consumption processes and all subjects of economic relations.

Subjects of the market economy include entrepreneurs, sellers of their labor, final consumers, and owners of loan capital. The regulation mechanism of the market economy mainly consists of four components: price, competition, demand and supply.

Important and common signs of a market economy:

- The existence of different forms of ownership;
- Entrepreneurship and freedom of choice;
- Existence of competition;
- Limited intervention of the state in the economy;
- Obedience of the market to the will of the buyer .

One of the most important features of the market economy is economic pluralism, that is, the diversity of forms of property and methods of economic management . In this case, properties of different forms develop freely side by side, without any limitations.

The market economy is a free economy , the basis of freedom of activity is that production factors or created goods are their own property, and owners have independence. Each enterprise, organization, and some natural person is engaged in the work he likes at his own discretion.

X - hole managers are separated from each other, because, firstly, they are property owners, and secondly, they specialize and do different things based on the division of labor.

free , it rejects any kind of economic monopoly. Economic monopoly is the exclusive dominance of an enterprise, organization or state in the economy as a whole or in one of its sectors. Monopoly creates stagnation, limits initiative. Therefore, the market economy does not come up with it - the market economy has an antimonopoly direction.

Another sign of the market economy is the liberalization of prices, that is, the free organization of prices. The price of goods is not determined by the state from above, but the price depends on the demand and supply in the market, according to the bargaining between the buyer and the seller. In the conditions of market relations , more negotiated prices will serve.

In the market economy, competition has a special place in its economic mechanism . Competition is a competition between participants of economic relationships , a struggle between private owners and producers. Competition encourages the effective use, application and production of quality goods, with less consumption of material and labor resources .

Competition is the driving force of a market economy. Competition is a force that organizes and controls the economy. Competitive forces are in balance , and none of them will have a monopoly position . Free competition does not mean unrestricted free economic freedom, to compete in any way one wants, even to do as one sees fit, creating a monopoly , because competition is regulated by the state.

Market economy are gradually formed and eventually form a whole economic system. As human experience has shown , for the time being only on the basis of such relations, sustainable development of economic production, creation of numerous and high-quality goods, meeting the demand for them, economic management, creating abundance, leading the people to a prosperous life, it is possible to value honest and effective work, to establish justice. The competitive power is concentrated in the system of market relations, which ensures continuous economic growth and social development.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Western European countries and other developed countries began to move from the classic market economy to the cultured market economy by making evolutionary changes in their economy. In theory, the classical model can serve as a model for countries transitioning to a market economy.

The classic market economy is characterized by a number of features:

1. The number of market participants is not limited, there is free competition between them.
2. All members of the society can engage in any economic activity.
3. The possibility of high mobilization of production factors.

4. Ease of access to information on market changes .
 5. monopolies , no state intervention in the market.
 6. Dominance of single (individual) private property .
 7. Bringing people into the super-rich and super-poor classes. of the modern view of the market economy.
1. different forms of ownership, i.e. private, state , collective, mixed and mixed forms of ownership.
 2. A certain degree of state participation in the regulation of the economy. In this case, the state performs the tasks of determining various economic activities, development prospects, and determining measures to regulate the ratio between various sectors and sectors, taking into account scientific and technical progress and other factors .
 3. Use of the plan method in managing the economy, that is, management through a business plan, marketing system.
 4. Strengthening of social protection. Social protection and support of the population in all aspects.

Based on the above analysis, the advantages of the market economy can be shown as follows .

1. Efficiency of resource allocation.

The market system helps in efficient allocation of resources. Directs resources to the production of goods and services most needed by society.

2. Freedom. One of the important advantages of the market economy system is that it gives priority to individual freedom. Free activity fosters personal initiative and entrepreneurship .
3. Another advantage of a market economy is that every individual, business, firm, and corporation is constantly moving and searching. Because lack of economy, laziness , carelessness leads to the destruction of any economy.

The market economy has its own shortcomings or weaknesses, which affect the practice during its operation. First of all, since the market economy consists of a large number of producers and consumers, it is characterized by fragmentation and selfishness. In particular, it does not protect nature (ensuring ecological balance) . It does not encourage the construction of structures and buildings that are necessary for society but require large amounts of money and have little return on costs. It also does not encourage theoretical research that is not immediately beneficial , but important for the future of science . The market economy does not develop at one time, it is characterized by skillful development, economic crisis, etc. The global crisis and uneven economic development cannot fail to affect the economy of any country.

Matter how developed the market economy is , there may be uneven economic development in different countries, differences in terms of socio-economic development between the countries of the world, increasing environmental threats, and unsustainable development of the world economy as a whole system . Social and economic shocks occurring in one country of the world will inevitably affect other countries as well. One of the most important economic crises of the 21st century was the financial and economic crisis that began in 2008, which directly affected the economy of many countries.

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