

## MARKET AND ITS TYPES

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**Annotation:** The article shows information about concept of a market is often interpreted as a place where goods are sold and purchased. But given its internal content, it is possible to find out that it is multifaceted and means different in different periods. The concept of market is related to the origin and development of commodity circulation, which came towards the end of the primitive community system and originally meant the place or area of commodity circulation.

**Keywords:** Market, Consumer, seller, GDP, object, subject, concept, circulation.

While initially the market was represented as a place of exchange of goods, with the development of crafts, with the origin of cities, separate areas were separated and people were bought and sold in this area, which was declared a "market place". But still in those days, commodity turnover took place in the form of T-T, that is, in the form of allocating another commodity to one commodity, and in time and space, when dividing one's goods into another, it suddenly happened at the same place at the same time. But as a result of the development of commodity circulation, sales and purchases at the origin of money were divided into two different processes and began to occur in the form of T-P-T.

Now the sale of goods T-P and the purchase of P-T may not be at the same time in terms of time and space. Because the seller can buy his goods in one place and make money, and buy the necessary goods in another. With the origin of money, special layers appeared, which were engaged in the sale of merchants, that is, goods from the manufacturer to the consumer, from one place to another.

Another sphere, the sphere of trade, has arisen, in which the division of Labor has deepened. This area has become a tool that connects the consumer and the manufacturer, allowing to accelerate the movement of goods and money. In this, the manufacturer and the consumer also did not have to meet each other. They became able to make trading transactions through traders-intermediaries.

Now the content of the concept of the market is changing and acquiring a new meaning, that is, it began to appear as a new form of commodity-money circulation. With the emergence of a new significant commodity-labor force in the process of buying and selling, the market took on a common character, and its content expanded even more. Now, not only the goods and services produced, but also the means of

production and labor, passing through the market process and attracting to production, their interaction with each other begins to occur not directly, but indirectly, through the market.

Thus, at the present time, the market has been formed as a process that connects manufacturers and multifaceted complex relationships of consumers, ensuring their economic interests.

The market is a set of procedures, mechanisms and an institution structure that connects the manufacturer (seller) and the consumer (buyer) to each other, serving the interpretation process.

The main content of the market consists in the mutual agreement of sellers and buyers, the provision on the principle of equivalence, the satisfaction of the demand of consumers who are able to make a profit and pay, the reimbursement of the costs of manufacturers, and the presence of a competitive environment. While some authors consider the market to be a place where sellers and buyers gather irregularly and buy and sell in pairs, balls and groups, some call it a Faizu blessed, mysterious table where people share rizqu fast.

Although these definitions to some extent express the pros or cons of the market and the place of its purchase and sale, at the same time they are considered the result of a one-sided, superficial view of this concept and cannot express its true internal content, functions, position.

The market is the sum of economic relations between the producer and consumers, (seller and Hari - Durs), which are in the process of parting (buying and selling) through money. In this case, the material basis of the market is not the place, but the movement of goods and money.

In the market, the necessary services in the purchase and sale process are performed. Each market subject sells the type of goods or services he produces and buys the types of goods he needs. It is also possible that in the process of buying and selling, market entities, that is, those who are buying and selling, do not see each other, do not recognize. They can carry out trade through intermediaries according to various documents, contracts, samples of goods. If the goods and services put on sale to the market are less in demand, prices will grow, the equivalence MU - balance of turnover will be broken, as a result of which the goods will be quickly enriched, having received excess income from the seller's norm, or, conversely, if the amount of goods in the market exceeds the demand for it, prices will increase.

Thus, the reason for the huge profit or loss in the market should be sought in the relationship that occurs between people in the process of allocating goods, where there is a trade, there is no mystery in the market space.

Food and agricultural products store, car service and fuel injection network, industrial goods store, commercialists' sales offices, various supermarkets, large

shopping centers and trade fairs, catering establishments, auctions, exchanges are all typical market manifestations. Stock, grain exchanges, foreign currency markets, auctions are highly developed markets in which sellers and buyers communicate with each other through stocks, bonds, national currency and agricultural products.

While some types of market differ in interaction between sellers and buyers, in others they never see or know each other. In accordance with this, market relations are divided into direct and indirect ones.

Regardless of any type of market, its participants are households, various enterprises and government organizations. Market entities will be divided into two categories – sellers and buyers, who will have a different position in the market. Sellers offer goods and services to the market, while buyers express demand for them. The market connects the interests of its subjects and coordinates them.

The main function of the market is to deliver goods and services created by manufacturers to consumers, producers of economic resources. Here the market connects production and consumption, the goods or services produced find their consumer. In this, the market serves as an intermediary. Exchange forms of value in the market. It converts value from a commodity form into a monetary form.

The market contributes to the continuous reproduction of production. In order for production to start anew, it is necessary that the created goods are sold and converted into money, and the necessary economic resources are purchased for it. At the expense of funds from the sale of goods through the market, manufacturers acquire the necessary material and labor resources that compensate for the spent means of production by purchasing resources and expand production.

Through the market, the free movement of resources is ensured, and their distribution between industries occurs. Consumers show their demand for this or that commodity in the market. The market transmits this demand to producers and suppliers of resources. Resources are distributed between industries and industries where demand is expressed.

The task of the market to regulate the economy is fulfilled with the help of demand, supply, competition and prices. He concentrates supply and demand in himself, thereby determining what, in what quantity and at what time it is necessary to produce. The market provides for the flow of economic resources through the means of price from sectors with reduced demand for goods to sectors with increased demand. The costs incurred for the production of products through the market are taken into account. It is the market that determines the costs of a product that society can buy and is produced only when it is covered by its price.

The market also acts as a price formation for goods and differentiation of manufacturers. Although the market performs different tasks, they are interconnected and necessitate each other.

The market of the current period is based on a number of procedures:

1. responsibility of economic entities for freedom of economic activity and its results;
2. free formation of price based on the ratio of supply and demand;
3. availability of competition between the supplier, manufacturer and consumer of resources;
4. the least level of state intervention in the activities of economic entities.

In industrially developed countries, the market is characterized by the following signs:

1. saturation with mass-produced goods, their strict orientation towards the satisfaction of the needs of a separate group of consumers;
2. the presence of flexible production, capable of meeting the most complex consumer demand;
3. changing the target task of manufacturers. They are interested in product modification, improving its quality, reducing costs and expanding the market to maintain competitiveness;
4. the occurrence of changes in the forms of entrepreneurial activity. In particular, small business began to play an important role in the economy of leading Western countries, along with large corporations since the mid-70s of the 20th century;
5. determination of a new type of Labor Relations requiring the management of hired employees and participation in the property of the enterprise;
6. energy and material-saving characteristic of the economy;
7. the process of formation of a "service-capacity" economy.

In particular, the share of the value of services in the value of US GDP is more than 60 percent.

Since the internal structure of the market is complex, various criteria are taken as the basis for its categorization. These are the level of market maturity, the type of product sold and purchased, the characteristics of market entities, its scale, the nature of economic relations, etc. The market, depending on the degree of maturity, is divided into undeveloped classical (free) and modern advanced types.

An underdeveloped or forming market is more likely to have a random character, in which the barter swap method is more commonly used.

This type of market historically dates back to a time when money had not yet come. But even in the current period, in some countries, money is in crisis, has lost Social confidence, and in those periods when the market is moving to an economy, this type of market can still be valid. In the free market, a huge number of manufacturers and consumers, by each type of goods and services, exist, and in the process of swap, free competition arises between them, prices are formed freely depending on the ratio between supply and demand, various methods of competition are used, the population and producers are sharply stratified.

The modern developed market - in this case, the state is also a market participant, it is quite sorted and managed, various exchanges and other industries serving the purchase and sale process will be developed, competition struggles, population stratification will soften, and the differences between the levels of their income will decrease. The market is territorially divided into local, national, regional and finally the world market.

According to the type of object sold and purchased, markets are divided into the following types: consumer goods and services market, production tools and labor (resources) market, valuta market and stock exchanges, scientific and technical discovery and development market.

According to the nature of the subjects who go into circulation, there is talk of wholesale and retail trade. In retail, mostly buyers are citizens. And organizations and institutions are sellers. A special place in wholesale trade is occupied by the purchase of agricultural products by the state. In this case, the main buyer is the state, and sellers are farmers, private, cooperative and state farms.

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