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MARKET EQUILIBRIUM AND IMBALANCE

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Annotation: a condition in which the ratio between the amount of demand and the mix of supply is equal to each other is called market equilibrium. The price formed at the moment when the market muazanate arose is called the market price. It is sometimes referred to as a price that has been proven.

Keywords: market, economy, skeptic policy, market object, market infrastructure

Market equilibrium: a condition in which supply and demand overlap with respect to a certain level of price is called market equilibrium.

The price formed when the market muozanat is reached is called muozanat price, a balanced amount of production of goods that can be sold at this price.

Types of balance:

1. Laxity or one-time insolation-when the offer constitutes a constant amount of goods in kilingan, it occurs mainly due to price growth.

2. Short-term muozanatability is achieved by using, increasing the production rate (proposal) by temporarily acting factors. Such factors can include work on weekends and holidays outside of working hours, increasing shifts.

3. Long - term sustainability-changes such as rearmament of production, renewal and the creation of additional capacities contribute to the use of factors that make up a long period of time. During this period, new enterprises begin to emerge and operate. As a result, the offer increases and the price decreases.

A market economy is an economic system in which private property has priority, economic processes are harmonized with the help of a market mechanism - is resurrected and regulated. Such an economy is based on free commodity-money relations, on the basis of which lies the movement of goods and money in various forms, negates economic monopolism. In modern economic theories, market economics refers to the free, independent occurrence of the economic behavior of the subjects of market economy and their interconnection and coordination through the commodity-money mechanism. Market relations in a market economy cover the entire system, stages and processes of reproduction, as well as all subjects of economic relations.[1]

The composition of the subjects of a market economy is diverse, all its subjects are divided into three types.

Households are the main structural unit operating in the consumer sector of the economy. Within the framework of households, the ultimate goods and services created in the production and service sectors are consumed. In a market economy, households are owners and suppliers of production factors. Cash income from the sale of economic resources is spent to meet personal needs.

The sector of entrepreneurs is the primary links of the economy, which are valid for the purpose of obtaining income (profit). [3]

It necessitates the launch of its own capital or borrowed capital for office work, and the income received from it is spent on expanding production activities. Entrepreneurs are suppliers of goods and services in the market economy.

The state-manifests itself as institutions that do not aim at profit, but mainly carry out the task of regulating the economy and serve to satisfy social needs.

The mechanism for regulating any market economy will mainly consist of four components: price, competition, supply and demand.

The importance of the state in market regulation

Although all forms of state intervention in the economy can always have direct or indirect consequences for the business, some policies specifically designed to influence the industrial and commercial environment can be distinguished. These range from economy-wide approaches as in the macroeconomic policy of the state to internal policies of the economy that focus on specific problems (e.g., anti-competition practices) or groups (e.g., job creation measures) or sectors (e.g., regional policies) or sectors (e.g., small business practices). Most of the last, listed target policies are sometimes combined and described as industrial policies, but in countries like Uzbekistan historically, such measures are a single and consistent policy for business.[2]

In the study of the policy dimension of the government business interface, there are four specific policy areas that use the experience of developed countries to indicate different forms of intervention.

These are:

Privatization Policy

In all countries, no matter what their economic and political system is, certain goods and services are provided by the state (that is, the public sector). One of the main methods for the traditional implementation of State supply is, as a rule, state (that is, state) ownership of production assets in important sectors of the economy (for example, energy, transport, telecommunications, media). In centrally planned economies (such as Cuba), the level of public property is significant (although never general) and the private sector generally remains limited in size and influence. In contrast, in capitalist economies based on the free market, ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange occurs mainly in private hands, while the state (by decisions of the

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governing authority) in some cases nationalizes or monopolizes the spheres of activity.[4]

Competition Policy

For politicians seeking to develop free markets, the issue of government intervention raises an important philosophical issue. If goods, services and resources are to be sold freely, why should firms not be allowed to buy and sell other firms without state supervision and supervision? For many political decision - makers, the answer to this problem lies in the aforementioned idea of market failure-the need to intervene to reduce or prevent unwanted economic and or social consequences arising from free market operations. For many, the question is not whether to intervene, but "when" and "how"; should it be voluntary or voluntary? Therefore, the intervention of the state in the form of a competitive policy is a political problem that, in addition to being an economic problem, also depends on external and national influences.

Skeptic Policy

Firms have spatial and temporal as well as legal existence. Over time, their success or failure as an economic unit can affect not only the geographical area where different groups of interested parties (for example, employees, suppliers, investors) are located, but also a particular enterprise (and possibly its suppliers). As the history of the economy shows, various factors such as changing requirements, new technologies, demography and cultural changes can influence the fate of the country's business organization and ultimately help to change its industrial structure, some firms and industries and industries are growing and developing, while others are falling into decline and possibly extinction.

Policy of small firms.

It explores the logical foundations and foundations of each one and sets out the main measures that the recent governments of Great Britain have taken to achieve their goals.

A market economy is an economy based on the dominance of private property, and economic processes are controlled and regulated using a market mechanism.

The market mechanism is a lever and means of regulating the validity of a market economy and harmonizing economic processes.

Households are the main structural unit of the economy operating in the consumer sphere.

The entrepreneurial (enterprise) sector is the primary production link of the economy, the activities of which are aimed at making a profit.

The state is the institutions that serve to regulate the economy and meet social needs.

The market is the sum of the relationships between producers and consumers (sellers and buyers) that take place in the process of parting through money.

The object of the market is the results of economic activity and economic resources, goods, money and equated financial assets involved in the market, in the relations of circulation.

The subject of the market is the participants in the market, the relationship of the turnover.

Market infrastructure is the institution structures that serve the relationship of circulation.

Supply elasticity - a measure of the response of the supply quantity to the price change. Income elasticity of demand is a measure of the reaction of demand for goods or services to a change in consumer income.

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