

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF MONOPOLIES AND THEIR TYPES

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The effective operation of the market mechanism in the economy and the provision of a competitive environment make it necessary to consider monopolies, the reasons for the origin of the monopoly and the features of their validity.

The concept of Monopoly is defined differently in different academic literature. In particular, in some places it is defined as "the absolute right to carry out some kind of economic activity of the state, enterprises, organizations, marketers). Since such descriptions of a monopoly in these definitions cannot clearly shed light on its essence, such as "absolute right" or "state of any or only domination", we consider it appropriate to define it as follows: monopoly - monopoly from concepts of the origin of the term "monopoly" (i.e., Greek "monoc" - single, single and "poleo") of large enterprises (firms, corporations) exercising dominance over networks, markets and - I sell) although the content is found, but its economic basis actually goes back to production.

The material basis for the emergence of monopolies is the accumulation of production. The accumulation of production demonstrates the accumulation of means of production, labor and the volume of production of products in large enterprises.

The main reason for the accumulation of production is an increase in the volume of profits being obtained. In order to regularly increase profits, the entrepreneur capitalizes on part of the additional product (profit) received, that is, he buys additional work - lip means and labor. This leads to the growth of some enterprise as well as the expansion of production scales. At the same time, competition creates a trend of voluntary or forced unification, centralization of current capitalization. Thus, the accumulation and centralization of capital is calculated as the material basis of the accumulation of production.

Accumulation of capital is an increase in the volume of capital as a result of saving (capitalizing) part of the value added. This process is characterized by the following indicators: the number of workers in the enterprise, the production capacity of the enterprise, the amount of raw materials being processed, the volume of turnover, the volume of profit. The accumulation of capital is further replenished by the process of capital centralization. Capital centralization is an increase in the volume of capital through the addition of



another by one capital or the voluntary merger of several independent Capitals in the form of a joint-stock company.

The horizontal and vertical accumulation of production is distinguished.

The horizontal accumulation of production is a large expansion of enterprises and firms within the framework of a certain branch of the national economy. It had taken the field as a period of free competition, as well as a major form of production accumulation in the early 20th century.

The vertical accumulation of production is the accumulation of product production in several interconnected industries in the national economy - Yot. It developed widely in the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution.

The accumulation of production leads to the emergence of monopolization at a certain level of its development. The ichld relations between the accumulation of production and the emergence of monopolization are manifested in the following:

1) the dominant position of several large enterprises in the networks will allow ulaming to agree with each other and form monopolistic associations;

2) competition between large enterprises is very shaky, which can lead to large-scale losses for them. Accordingly, in order to limit competition, set high prices for goods and obtain high profits, large producers will have to merge into monopolistic alliances.

In addition to the accumulation of production, a number of other factors influence the formation of monopolization:

1) protectionist customs policy of the state. It provides conditions for the emergence of monopolization by losing access to the domestic market of foreign competitiveness;

2) banking activities and financial policy. Banks allow the rapid growth of industrial monopolies.

In revealing the essence of monopoly, it is important to consider its types. The types of monopolalaming can be distinguished according to several criteria.

1. According to the degree of market coverage: pure monopoly, oligopoly and monopsony.

A pure monopoly is a state of sole domination in determining the price and volume of production of a single manufacturer or seller in a network. As pure monopolies in Uzbekistan, examples are Uzbekistan Airways DAK, Uzbekistan Railways DAK, Tashkent aviation Production Association. In fact, they are the only manufacturer and service provider of relevant activities in their networks. Also, in some cases, the increase in the number of monopolistic manufacturers in the network sets the reason for the emergence of a state of monopolistic



competition. "It should be noted that at the present stage of our development, it is worthwhile to save only hydrocarbon raw materials, precious and non-ferrous metals, uranium raw materials, as well as the strategic infrastructure sectors of the natural monopoly-iron and automobile roads, air travel, electricity production, electricity and utilities-directly in the state bashkamv," the results of socio - economic development of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov- a lecture at the enlarged session of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the most important priorities of economic dastuming. Our main goal is to move forward at the expense of a more comprehensive path to reforming, structural change in our economy, private ownership, small business and entrepreneurship, despite the existing difficulties

Monopolistic competition - there is a large number of manufacturers or sellers in the network, as well as a certain level of competition between them immersed, but the reason that each manufacturer or seller has separate, special features of their goods or service is a certain state of domination in determining their price and volume of production.

Examples of this are many manufacturers of furniture, types of clothing, laundry detergents, mineral drinks and other products.

Oligopoly is the dominant situation in determining the price and volume of production of several large producers or sellers in the network. Examples of oligopolistic producers are the production of cement (located mainly in Bekabad, Quvasoy, Ohangaron, Navoi), coal (located in Angren city, Sariosiya (Sharg'un) and Boysun (Tobi) districts of Surkhandarya region) in Uzbekistan.

Monopsony-the number of manufacturers or sellers in the network is very large, which is a state of singularity in the conditions in which there is a single consumer or buyer of goods or services. As an example, we can cite the sale of cotton fibers and ulami grown by farmers and farms to the Joint-Stock Company "Uzpaxtasanoateksport" and its territorial branches for the organization of the reception and processing of cotton raw materials in the structure of the holding company "Uzpaxtasanoateksport" on a contractual basis. In this case, cotton growers are unlimited in the network and sell the raw materials of cotton grown by them only to the Joint-Stock Company "Uzpakhtasanoat".

2. According to the reason and description of the emergence of a monopoly: natural monopoly, legal monopoly, artificial monopoly are distinguished.

Natural monopoly includes rare and freely reproducible elements of production (e.g. rare metals, minerals, etc.k.) include owner-occupied properties and farm organizations. Also included in this monopoly are certain industries



and types of production that cannot develop competition due to the application of specific technology.

Natural monopoly-the state of the commodity market, which is carried out more efficiently in conditions where there is competition to meet the demand immersed in the product due to the technological characteristics of the enterprise. Such efficiency is manifested in a significant decrease in costs per unit of goods with an increase in the volume of production. At the same time, the consumption of products produced by natural monopoly entities cannot be replaced by other types of products. As of early 2017, there are 151 natural monopoly entities each producing 10 types of products.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

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