

## "Monopoly and its types"

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**Annotation:** Although the origin of the term monopoly is derived from market concepts, its economic basis is in fact rooted in production. Monopolies can be defined as: monopolies are associations of large enterprises that dominate industries, markets, and the overall macro economy in order to set high prices and monopolize high profits. So, in this article you will have a general idea about monopoly and its types.

**Keywords:** macroeconomics, competition, monopoly, law, scientific technology.

In Uzbekistan, the state's policy aimed at creating a competitive environment is based on privatization and the creation of other forms of state ownership. Privatization results in a diversified economy and a competitive environment if property is handed over to property owners. The existence of competition requires certain conditions. Such conditions can only exist in an environment where market relations are established. Therefore, the emergence of a market economy also means the formation of a competitive environment. Competition arises as a result of economic entities seeking a favorable position and profit. As competition is a product of historical development, it has social and economic aspects. In competition, all the features that reflect the interests of man, that is, a number of other aspects, such as social, political, legal, spiritual, emerge as a basis. In countries with developed market relations, the competitive environment has long been spontaneous and evolutionary. This has gradually led to a more competitive environment. As the principles of monopolization intensify in the economy, competition will be limited.

Therefore, the state is less involved in creating a competitive environment. This is reflected in the state's antitrust policy. Depending on the specific situation in each country, is the degree of monopolization of the economy, its scale and nature, this policy is aimed at re-creating the environment of free competition, maintaining it, restoring it when necessary, deciding on ways of competition. The experience of other countries shows that antitrust law is formed mainly in the following areas:

- 1) other laws governing production (industry). Under these laws, no enterprise (corporation) has the right to control more than half of the production of any type of product;
- 2) all participants of large corporations should not have more than a certain limited number of shares of other corporations;
- 3) to keep prices above or below the level of market equilibrium, to introduce anti-cartel laws prohibiting price negotiations. In the national economy, the state's antitrust policy focuses on improving the competitive environment in pre-competitive countries and reshaping it in market economies.

The effective functioning of the market mechanism in the economy and the provision of a competitive environment require consideration of monopolies, their causes and characteristics in practice.

The concept of monopoly is defined differently in different textbooks. In particular, in some places it is considered "the absolute right of the state, enterprises, organizations, sellers to carry out any economic activity, in other cases," any individual or group of persons in one or another area of activity (in some literatures) is a state of dominance. Since the descriptions of monopoly in these definitions, such as "absolute right" or any or only state of sovereignty, do not clearly explain its essence, we consider it appropriate to define it as follows: monopoly - monopoly setting high prices and monopoly making high profits associations of large enterprises (firms, corporations) that dominate industries, markets, and the overall macro economy. The material basis for the emergence of monopolies is the accumulation of production. The accumulation of production reflects the concentration of means of production, labor and output in large enterprises. The main reason for the accumulation of production is an increase in profits. In order to increase profits on a regular basis, the entrepreneur capitalizes part of the additional product (profit) received, that is, he buys additional means of production and labor. This leads to the growth of some enterprises and the expansion of production. At the

same time, competition leads to the tendency of voluntary or compulsory consolidation, centralization of existing capital. Thus, the material basis of the accumulation of production is the accumulation and centralization of capital. The accumulation of capital is further complemented by the process of centralization of capital. Horizontal concentration of production is the expansion of enterprises and firms within a particular sector of the national economy. It emerged as a period of free competition, as well as the main form of Industrial Gathering in the early twentieth century.

Vertical aggregation of production is the aggregation of product production in several interrelated sectors of the national economy. It has developed extensively in the context of scientific and technological progress.

In explaining the nature of monopolies, it is important to consider their types. The types of monopolies can be divided according to several criteria:

Monopoly is a monopoly position of a single producer or seller in the industry in determining the price and volume of production. Examples of pure monopolies in Uzbekistan are Uzbekistan Airways, Uzbekistan Railways and the Tashkent Aviation Production Association. In fact, they are the sole producers of relevant activities in their industries. Also, in some cases, an increase in the number of monopolistic producers in the industry leads to a state of monopolistic competition. Monopolistic competition is when there are a large number of producers or sellers in the industry and there is a certain level of competition between them, but each producer or seller has its own, special features of their product or service. is a dominant position in determining the volume of production.

Examples include many manufacturers of furniture, clothing, laundry detergents and other products.

Oligopoly is the dominant position of several major producers or sellers in the industry in determining prices and production volumes. Oligopolist-producers of cement in Uzbekistan (mainly in Bekabad, Quvasoy, Ahangaron, Navoi). coal production (located in Angren, Sariosiya (Shargun) and Boysun (Toda) districts of Surkhandarya region).

Monopsony is a state of monopoly in the presence of a large number of manufacturers or sellers in the industry, who are the sole consumers or buyers of goods or services. This large enterprise will have a dominant position in the purchase of many spare parts and components for the production of light vehicles in the country from their relatively small manufacturers.

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