

Iqtisod nazariyasi fanidan yakuniy nazorat savollari

(114,124,134-24 Iqtisod, Menejment ,Logistika)

1. What is the concept of economics and its main issue?
2. What is a need? What types of needs do you know?
3. Define the concept of economic resources and their types.
4. Why is the production and supply of vital goods considered the most important among various human activities?
5. What is the subject of the science of economic theory? How does it stand among other economic sciences?
6. What scientific schools and directions have emerged in the formation of economic theory as a science?
7. What are the functions of economic theory? What is the significance of these functions in today's world?
8. What are economic laws, and what types exist? How do economic laws differ from economic categories?
9. What methods are used in studying economic theory?
10. What is the difference between macroeconomic analysis and microeconomic analysis?
11. What are the factors of production?
12. What is labor power, and how does it differ from the concept of labor?
13. Define the concept of capital and explain what it consists of.
14. Explain the content and two aspects of the production process.
15. What is the essence of simple and expanded reproduction?
16. Explain the general and final results of production.
17. What are the natural and value components of the created product?
18. What are necessary and surplus products? Write and explain the formulas for the surplus product norm and mass.
19. Explain the concepts of added labor, added capital, and added product.
20. What is the essence of the law of diminishing returns to labor and capital, and does it apply today?
21. What approaches exist for understanding the stages of development?
22. What is the mode of production, and what are its components?
23. Identify the key characteristics of production modes. Reflect on the reasons why one mode of production replaces another.
24. List the components of the technological mode of production. How does scientific and technological progress affect the technological mode of production?
25. How do the stages of technological modes of production differ from each other?
26. List the main characteristics that differentiate types of economic systems.
27. Define the essence of ownership and explain the economic content of its various forms. Highlight the economic and legal content of ownership.

28. What causes the multi-level nature of ownership subjects? What underlies the differentiation of ownership forms?
29. Why does the transition to a market economy require various forms of ownership? Why is denationalization and privatization an objective necessity at this stage? Describe the stages and forms of privatization.
30. What methods of privatization do you know? What factors influence the choice of a particular method?
31. Provide a general description of forms of social economy. What are the main differences between subsistence and commodity economies?
32. Explain the general conditions for the emergence of commodity production and markets.
33. Why is a good considered a unity of utility (use value) and exchange value? Where do these two characteristics of a good come from?
34. Explain the content of the labor theory of value.
35. What underlies the theory of marginal utility?
36. What is marginal utility, and why does it diminish?
37. Comment on the following views regarding the determination of the value of goods:
 - a) Determined by socially necessary labor expenditures;
 - b) Determined by the marginal utility of the added goods;
 - c) Determined by the marginal utility of the added goods and production costs.
38. Explain the essence of money and the general conditions for its emergence.
39. What is the content of the rationalistic and evolutionary theories of money?
40. What functions does money perform? Explain the content of each function.
41. Highlight the similarities and differences between gold and paper money.
42. What determines the value and stability of paper and credit money?
43. Describe the main paths (models) tested globally for transitioning to a market economy. Highlight their common and distinctive aspects.
44. What features characterize Uzbekistan's transition to market relations? What principles underpin the reform of the national economy?
45. Explain the content of the principle of phased introduction of market relations. Provide a detailed explanation of the goals and objectives of each phase.
46. In what directions was the national economy reformed? Share your thoughts on each direction.
47. What tasks do economic reforms set during the transition to a market economy? Provide a comprehensive description of these tasks.
48. What does the leadership activity of the state entail during the formation of a market economy?
49. What state programs for establishing a market economy do you know in Uzbekistan? Analyze how they are interconnected.
50. Explain the content of economic liberalization and the deepening of reforms. What tasks does economic liberalization set in our country?

51. What were the goals and tasks of the distinct stages of national development identified by the First President? What economic measures were implemented in these stages?
52. Explain the main priority tasks of modernizing and reforming the economy.
53. Explain the law of demand. What factors influence demand? How does each factor's change affect the demand curve?
54. Explain the law of supply. What factors influence supply? How does each factor's change affect the supply curve?
55. How does each of the following changes in supply and demand affect the equilibrium price and quantity in a competitive market? Use supply and demand graphs to verify your answers:
 - a) *Supply decreases while demand remains unchanged;*
 - b) *Demand decreases while supply remains unchanged;*
 - c) *Supply increases while demand remains unchanged;*
 - d) *Both demand and supply increase;*
 - e) *Demand increases while supply remains unchanged;*
 - f) *Supply increases while demand decreases;*
 - g) *Demand increases while supply decreases;*
 - h) *Both demand and supply decrease.*
56. Explain the essence of Engel's law.
57. What are the fundamentals of consumer behavior theory? Explain its main rules and principles.
58. What is consumer preference? How does it affect consumer choice?
59. What does the indifference curve represent? What about the indifference map? Explain their importance in understanding consumer behavior.
60. How do changes in prices and income affect the consumer budget line?
61. Explain the essence and purpose of competition.
62. What are the main functions of competition? Highlight the differences between them.
63. Define the forms of competition and list the characteristics of each.
64. Explain the difference between intra-industry and inter-industry competition.
65. What are fair and unfair methods of competition?
66. Under what conditions is the dumping pricing method used in competition?
67. What is a monopoly, and what are the economic foundations for its emergence? What types of monopolies exist?
68. What is the difference between the accumulation and centralization of capital?
69. Distinguish between natural, legal, and artificial monopolies.
70. What are the positive and negative aspects of monopolies?
71. What is the essence of anti-monopoly policy and legislation?
72. What factors influence the formation of a competitive environment?
73. What organizations in Uzbekistan support competition and fight against monopolies?

74. Explain the economic essence of price through its functions.
75. Provide a brief description of the main types of prices.
76. What theories exist about price formation? Highlight their advantages and disadvantages.
77. What are the main factors influencing price formation?
78. Explain the price formation mechanism under perfect competition.
79. How is price formed under a pure monopoly?
80. What are the specific characteristics of price formation under monopsony conditions?
81. What is the content of the "follow-the-leader" and "ignore" strategies in oligopoly? Explain the concept of "price leadership."
82. What is the "price scissors," and under what conditions is it used?
83. How was the process of price liberalization implemented during the transition to market relations in Uzbekistan?
84. What is price policy? What are the specific features of price policy implementation in Uzbekistan?
85. Define entrepreneurial activity. Explain the concepts of "entrepreneurial activity" and "business."
86. List the functions of entrepreneurship. Why does an entrepreneur operate under risk?
87. What are the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship?
88. Describe the forms of entrepreneurship and their characteristics.
89. Define a joint-stock company. What is a share? How is the stock price determined? What factors influence stock prices?
90. What is entrepreneurial capital? What is its structural composition?
91. What stages does entrepreneurial capital go through in the production and circulation processes, and what forms does it take?
92. Characterize the circulation of capital. What time periods are included in the circulation period? Explain them.
93. How is the speed of capital circulation determined? If the length of one circulation is two months, how many circulations occur in a year, and how long does one circulation last?
94. By what criteria are productive capital divided into fixed and circulating capital? Describe fixed and circulating capital.
95. What is the economic essence of depreciation? How is its norm determined?
96. By what indicators is the efficiency of fixed capital use determined? Explain the efficiency indicators for the use of circulating capital and working capital.
97. What part of the created national product takes the form of wages?
98. What is the relationship between wages and necessary products?
99. Analyze the different theories of wages and provide your perspective on them.
100. What factors affect the level of real wages?
101. Why does the general level of wages vary across countries?

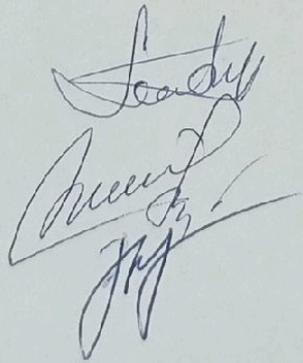
102. What components are included in the tariff system? Explain the significance and differences of each component.
103. What do you understand by labor relations? Who regulates labor relations?
104. What are trade unions, and what types exist?
105. What methods do trade unions use to increase wages?
106. What is an employment contract, and what issues does it address?
107. What does the concept of national economy represent? What are its structural components?
108. What is the difference between simple and expanded reproduction? For what types of economies are they typical?
109. What is the essence of the national accounting system? What indicators does it include?
110. What are macroeconomic indicators, and what role do they play in the national economy?
111. How do GDP and GNP differ? What about GNP and national income?
112. Describe the forms of movement of the national product.
113. By what methods is GDP calculated? How do they differ?
114. Explain the concepts of nominal and real GDP. Highlight their differences.
115. If the nominal GDP in the current year is 700 billion sums, and the price index is 1.5, what is the real GDP? What if the price index is 0.8?
116. Explain the essence and calculation procedure of the net economic welfare indicator.
117. Define the concepts of economic development and economic growth and highlight their similarities and differences.
118. How are the extensive and intensive types of economic growth determined?
119. Why do purely extensive or purely intensive types of economic growth not occur in real life?
120. What indicators are used to assess economic growth in terms of national potential, standard of living, and production efficiency?
121. Explain the supply, distribution, and demand factors affecting economic growth and evaluate their significance.
122. Define the concept of national wealth and describe its composition.
123. What role does materialized wealth play in national wealth, and what components does it include?
124. Why cannot natural resources like land and water be valued in monetary terms?
125. How do cultural, historical monuments, and architectural landmarks reflect in the composition of national wealth? Provide examples for each.
126. List the historical stages of economic system development.
127. What is the role of the state in solving economic problems?
128. Explain the main characteristics of a market economy.

129. What are the structural differences between the economies of developed and developing countries?
130. What is the state budget, and what are its components?
131. Discuss the types of tax systems and their impact on the economy.
132. What is economic equilibrium, and how do various factors influence it?
133. What does a trade surplus and trade deficit signify?
134. Explain the causes and consequences of economic crises.
135. Discuss monetary policy and its impact on the national economy.
136. What is fiscal policy, and what are its main objectives?
137. Explain how exchange rates are determined and the factors that influence them.
138. What is international trade, and what are its advantages?
139. How does globalization impact economic development?
140. Explain the relationship between social equality and economic growth.
141. What is the concept of a digital economy, and what are its advantages?
142. Discuss the impact of corruption on the economy.
143. Analyze the contribution of human capital to economic growth.
144. Explain the importance of innovation in the economy.
145. What is the role of infrastructure in the development of regional economies?
146. Why is small business important for local economic development?
147. What is the role of modeling methods in economic analysis?
148. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of external debt on the economy.
149. Analyze the significance of energy resources in economic growth.
150. Discuss sustainable development and its economic components.

AKTSIMF dekani

Kafedra mudiri

Fan o'qituvchisi



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