

Lecture 5

Market: types,
structure, elements.

Plan of the lecture

- **Subtopic 1** Essence, functions, types, structure of the market.
- **Subtopic 2** The market as system of relations. Advantages and disadvantages of the market.
- **Subtopic 3** The market elements. Demand and supply. Interaction of demand and supply.

Aim of the lecture

- To understand the meaning of market economy
- To explain the market functions
- To differentiate the types of market
- To analyze advantages and disadvantages of market economy
- To list the elements of market economy and to understand each of them .

1. Essence, functions, types, structure of the market.

- A market is a set of arrangements by which buyers and sellers are in contact to exchange goods and services.

- Market development level depends on market infrastructure

Market infrastructure

- System of establishments and organizations (banks, exchanges, fairs, insurance companies, consultation, informational and marketing firms and etc.), providing free circulation of goods and services in the market.

The market functions:

- Self regulating function. The prices guide society in choosing what, how and for whom to purchase.
- Stimulating function. Businessmen use an innovation equipments, effective ways of producing goods to get high level of profit on the market.
- Informating function. The market closes unhealthy, non efficiency production, but it gives possibility to run perspective, new business.

Market types (according to market functions)

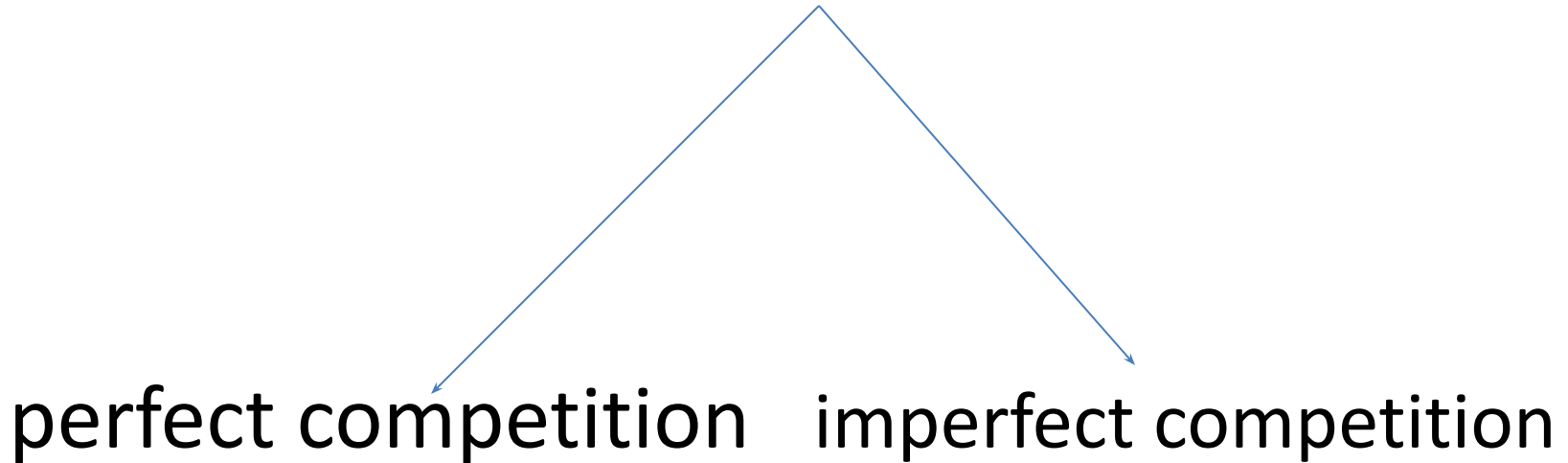
1. Commodity and service market
2. Production factors market
3. Financial market

Market types (according to market location)

- Local / domestic/national market
- External/
foreign/international market

- The structure of a market is a description of the behavior of buyers and sellers in that market.

The market has the following structure:



Perfect competition

- Buyers and sellers have no effect on the market price.
- The market price of a product is stable (constant)
- Sellers produce standard type of the product.
- There are a lot of sellers of a product
- For example: potatoes market, wheat market

imperfect competition:

1. Monopoly/ monopolist
2. Oligopoly / oligopolistic
3. Monopolistic competition/
monopolistic competitor

Monopoly/ monopolist

- Is the sole supplier and potential supplier of the industry's product.(mono-sole, polio-selling)
- e.g. the post office, real way company and others

Oligopoly / oligopolistic

- Is an industry with only a few producers, each recognizing that its own price depends not merely (only) on its output but also on the actions of its important competitors in the industry. E.g. car industry,

Monopolistic competition/ monopolistic competitor

- Is an industry with individually small producers, each of them supply different own product. Each has limited monopoly power in its special brand. E.g. shops, restaurants, sport clubs and etc.

Subtopic 2

- Advantages and disadvantages of the market.

The market advantages:

- It has an ability to satisfy enough level of demand with high level of goods
- The sellers and buyers are an independent
- It has ability to adopt quickly to any changes on the economy

Disadvantages of the market:

- It only satisfies the needs of person who has money
- It is not interested in producing social goods such as roads, education system, health system, public transportation and others.
- It does not give warranty(protection) for full employment and stable income
- It doesn't care about ecology, pollution of the environment and others

Subtopic 3 The market elements. Demand and supply. Interaction of demand and supply.

- The market has three elements.
 1. Price
 2. Competition
 3. Demand and supply

Price

- Commodity cost form,
its pecuniary (ақшалай)
expression

Competition

- Rivalry (жарыс) between commodity owners for the best economically profitable conditions of manufacturing and production selling.

- Demand is the quantity of a good buyers wish to purchase at each conceivable (possible) price.

- Supply is the quantity of a good sellers wish to sell at each conceivable (possible) price.



Interaction of demand and supply.

When the prices raise the demanded quantity of the goods decreased, because customers don't want to buy expensive goods. When the prices decrease the demand for the goods increase as the customer prefer cheap goods. The links between the goods price and demanded quantity are explained by the **demand law**.

- When the prices raise the supplied quantity of the goods increased, because producers want to get more profit. When the prices decrease the supplied quantity of the goods become less as the businessmen don't want to work at low prices. The links between the goods price and supplied quantity are explained by the **supply law**.

