

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati



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Bosh muharrir:

Sharipov Qo'ng'irotboy Avezimbetovich

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CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPING A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION

Akobirova Nodira Najmiddin qizi

An asisntent at the department of Business Administration and Logistics Tashkent State University of Economics

Abstract: This article discusses the essence of competition, factors ensuring national economic competitiveness, the methodology for identifying modern national economic competitiveness, as well as issues such as intra-industry and inter-industry competition within the market and its enhancement.

Key words: Competition, market, free competition, monopolistic competition, monopoly, oligopoly.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada, raqobat tushunchasining mohiyati, milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash omillari, zamonaviy milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligini aniqlash metodikasi, tarmoq ichidagi va tarmoqlararo raqobat va uni oshirish kabi masalalarning mohiyati ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Raqobat, bozor, erkin raqobat, monopolistik raqobat, monopoliya, oligopoliya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются сущность конкуренции, факторы обеспечения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, методология определения современной конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, также такие вопросы, как внутриотраслевая и межотраслевая конкуренция на рынке и ее усиление.

Ключевые слова: Конкуренция, рынок, свободная конкуренция, монополистическая конкуренция, монополия, олигополия.

In Uzbekistan, the phase-by-phase development of the national economy based on market regulations, aimed at liberalizing and modernizing, as well as integrating the national economy into the global economy, is underway. Its composition, especially the organization and structure of the telecommunications sector, is being improved. During the market transformation processes, specific tendencies and regulations are emerging in the national economy's functioning and development.

In our country, comprehensive measures are being taken to efficiently utilize existing material, economic, and intellectual resources, achieve high returns from restricted investments, counteract the decline in living standards, mitigate the negative consequences of inflation, and ensure sustainable economic growth. The ongoing reforms aim to further enhance the benefits of these initiatives, create conditions for comprehensive and dynamic development of both the state and society, and pursue prioritized directions for modernizing Uzbekistan and liberalizing various aspects of life. This is stipulated in the Presidential Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "On the Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan Targeted for 2026."

Promoting entrepreneurship, creating conditions for their development, and providing necessary support are the goals of the President. In this regard, the President outlined five main directions, each of which received substantial support. In the first direction, enterprises are divided into categories, with specific measures identified to support and strengthen them. Micro-businesses with an annual turnover of up to 1 billion soums fall under the category of micro-businesses, those with up to 10 billion soums are classified as small businesses, and those with up to 100 billion soums are considered medium-sized businesses. Starting from January 1, 2023, for micro-businesses, the tax rate will be reduced from 4% to a single 4% tax rate. Businesses with an annual turnover exceeding 1 billion soums, when compared to the general tax payment procedure, will pay their taxes twice as less during the year. These opportunities benefit 370 thousand entrepreneurs. The need to increase the number of medium-sized businesses with high potential is emphasized, and specific tax and compensation privileges are defined for them.

Although the concept of competition has been present in economic theory for a long time, fully understanding its nature requires examining it from various perspectives. Independent producers (firms) compete to produce goods under favorable conditions, which leads to a reduction in production costs and an improve-



ment in product quality. This competitive process extends beyond just sellers; it also affects buyers. Buyers, or consumers, compete to acquire each product, striving to obtain various high-quality goods and services at reasonable prices.

The term “competition” is defined in various ways in different explanatory dictionaries and reference books. For instance, in the dictionary “Business Language,” it is stated: “Competition (from Latin “concurrere” – to come together; English “competition”) – an economic process of interaction, communication, and competition among market entities aimed at ensuring the most convenient opportunities for producing and meeting various needs of buyers in the market. Competition and monopoly constitute a dialectical unity, always existing together in the market, albeit in conflict with each other.” As seen from this definition, competition is not only about struggle but also includes interaction and communication as part of the economic process. Thus, the primary goal of competition is not just the benefit of the buyer, but rather the maximization of the benefits for the participants, which leads to increased competition among producers for each unit of expenses incurred. Consequently, in the pursuit of profit, producers compete for each unit of expense incurred in order to obtain more benefits. This competition results in lower prices for goods, making them more accessible for consumers, which, in turn, stimulates competition among buyers to acquire goods of higher quality and at lower prices.

The concept of “competition” can be understood from various viewpoints. A. Smith described competition as a social category that highlights the mutual benefit of independent sellers and buyers through profitable sales and purchases. Y. Shumpeter emphasized that competition stimulates the introduction of new goods, new technologies, new methods of meeting needs, and new resources into economic activities. He showed that competition brings about a dynamic process of innovation, which includes the introduction of new goods, new technologies, new methods of meeting needs, and new forms of organization compared to existing ones. Therefore, competition can be assessed as a dynamic driving force in the economy that leads to innovation and economic growth.

To understand the economic content of competition, it is necessary to consider the various aspects of competition. Independent producers (firms) participate in competition to produce goods at favorable conditions, which leads to a reduction in production costs and an improvement in product quality, aiming for the maximization of the benefits for each unit of expense incurred. This, in turn, leads to a more convenient market environment for consumers, characterized by lower prices for higher-quality goods and services.

Competition primarily takes place within the market, as it is here that the independent economic subjects' individual interests converge. Competition revolves around achieving the maximum benefits for both buyers and sellers. Corporations strive to minimize expenses incurred on the production of goods for the maximum benefit. Thus, competition has the market as its main domain, and it is within this domain that the primary forms and signs of competition are observed. According to the scale of its scope, competition is primarily divided into intra-industry competition within a sector and inter-industry competition.

Economic literature distinguishes four types of intra-industry competition within a sector. These include free competition, monopolistic competition, monopoly, and oligopoly.

Free competition implies that multiple corporations operate in a single market, each offering their products under advantageous conditions. In a highly organized market, sellers offer their products to consumers on a daily basis. In a market characterized by free competition, individual corporations exercise minimal control over the price of the product. This is due to the fact that the total volume of production in each corporation is not very large. Therefore, the competition that occurs within each corporation does not exert a significant influence on the final price of the product. As a result, each corporation operates under the condition of minimal control over the price of its product.

Monopolistic competition refers to a type of market where multiple corporations offer similar, but not identical, products. While monopolistic competition and monopoly share similar characteristics in theory, in practice, these two types of competition are sharply distinct. This type of competition initially involves elements of imperfect competition, but eventually leads to the formation of monopolized markets (monopolized markets). In monopolistic competition, corporations are not too numerous, and existing firms can enter and leave the market relatively freely. However, in this type of competition, significant barriers exist for new corporations entering the market, or for existing firms leaving it.

Monopoly occurs when a single corporation dominates the market. As a result, it becomes the sole producer of the product (service) and establishes a single dominant form of control. In monopoly conditions, the corporation exercises noticeable control over the price of the product. The reason for this is simple: it is the sole producer of the product (service) and, therefore, sets the total supply price.

Oligopoly refers to a market in which there are not too many corporations, but rather a limited number, who dominate and control the market. This characteristic is the most significant sign of oligopoly. In markets where only a few corporations exist, it is possible to produce similar or differentiated products. Many industrial products, such as steel, aluminum, textiles, iron, and others, are considered similar products, and are produced under con-



ditions of oligopoly. However, it should be noted that oligopoly is significantly different from free competition. The main difference lies in the fact that oligopolistic markets (markets dominated by a limited number of corporations) can have both similar and differentiated products. The majority of industrial products, such as steel, aluminum, textiles, iron, and so on, are considered similar products and are produced under conditions of oligopoly.

Consumer goods, such as automobiles, durable goods, cigarettes, household electrical appliances, and similar products, are produced by corporations in markets characterized by differentiated oligopoly.

In conclusion, understanding the concept of competition requires considering it from various angles. Independent producers (firms) compete to produce goods under favorable conditions, which leads to a reduction in production costs and an improvement in product quality. This competitive process extends beyond just sellers; it also affects buyers. Buyers, or consumers, compete to acquire each product, striving to obtain various high-quality goods and services at reasonable prices.

Different definitions of the term "competition" can be found in various explanatory dictionaries and reference books. Regardless of the specific wording, competition is essentially an economic process of interaction, communication, and competition among market entities aimed at ensuring the most convenient opportunities for producing and meeting various needs of buyers in the market. Competition is not just about struggle, but also includes interaction and communication as part of the economic process. Thus, the primary goal of competition is not just the benefit of the buyer, but rather the maximization of the benefits for the participants, which leads to increased competition among producers for each unit of expenses incurred. Consequently, in the pursuit of profit, producers compete for each unit of expense incurred in order to obtain more benefits.

Competition is a dynamic driving force in the economy that leads to innovation and economic growth. It takes place primarily within the market, where independent economic subjects converge. Competition revolves around achieving the maximum benefits for both buyers and sellers. Corporations strive to minimize expenses incurred on the production of goods for the maximum benefit. As a result, competition leads to a more convenient market environment for consumers, characterized by lower prices for higher-quality goods and services.

Different types of competition exist within the market, including free competition, monopolistic competition, monopoly, and oligopoly. Each type has distinct characteristics and implications for market dynamics.

- Free competition involves multiple corporations operating in a single market, each offering their products under advantageous conditions.
- Monopolistic competition refers to a type of market where multiple corporations offer similar, but not identical, products. It eventually leads to the formation of monopolized markets.
- Monopoly occurs when a single corporation dominates the market, becoming the sole producer of the product (service) and establishing a single dominant form of control over pricing.
- Oligopoly refers to a market where there are a limited number of dominant corporations that control the market. This can involve similar or differentiated products.

Understanding these different forms of competition is crucial for comprehending the dynamics and functioning of markets in an economy. Each type of competition has specific implications for pricing, production, and consumer choices. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of competition is essential for economists, policymakers, and market participants alike.

According to the results of the survey conducted in the first quarter of 2022 among small and micro-enterprises, the competitive environment remained stable. The highest percentage of enterprises that assessed the competitive environment positively was in Navoiy region, accounting for 65.2%. This was followed by Tashkent city with 64.6%, Tashkent region with 62.9%, Andijon region with 60.6%, and Namangan region with 57.5%.

Continuing the policy of localizing production to enhance economic competitiveness, as well as prioritizing the replacement of consumer goods and finished products with domestic production, and expanding inter-industry cooperation have been among the most important tasks of the Action Plan.

Increasing the export capabilities of economic entities through the improvement of product competitiveness is one of the key directions in the economic field. The growing number and quality of external economic relations currently demand a deeper understanding of these processes from all sides.

In recent years, as a result of diversification and measures taken to enhance economic competitiveness, Uzbekistan has managed to withstand the global economic challenges, and the level of prices on the world market has remained relatively low, positively impacting the country's main export potential.

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