
FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPETITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MODERN ECONOMY

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Abstract:

This article talks about the issues of strengthening competition and improving anti-monopoly management in the modern economy in our country.

Keywords: Competition in the economy, competitiveness, sectors of the economy, market relations, monopoly.

Since the most important form of competition in our country during the transition to a market economy is the price of goods, we all know that setting prices freely creates a competitive environment. Today, the transition to a market economy on a global scale is measured not by the amount of income of the population, but by how much and how it is possible to use the income, because it is known that the turnover cycle of income in any economic sector depends on the human factor. . In the implementation of economic reforms, work should always be done on the basis of clear plans, and the campaigns conducted in our country are showing their effectiveness. Implementation of anti-monopoly management is one of the most correct ways to develop competition in the economy. The reason is that, according to foreign scientists, the most important stage of becoming competitive is the anti-monopoly management style. In our country, until recent years, the monopoly was very extensive, many products developed in our country were not competitive when entering the world market. But now, as soon as foreign products enter our country, our entrepreneurs have started to carry out many experiments on the quality of their products.

The order of freely setting product prices depends on the quality of the goods. In the modern economy, no extravagance is allowed even when setting prices for goods, prices are determined based on the livelihood of the population, and these actions and rules should not just remain on paper, but should be implemented and enforced.



Any reforms must have a solid legal and empirical basis, and of course, regulatory actions must also be firmly based on the rule of law. Of course, any regulator must have the appropriate authority. In addition, the preceding provisions must comply with common legal principles such as precision and proportionality to existing legal obligations. Rules should also be based on empirical analysis and evidence. This is especially important in new and emerging technology industries, where traditional notions of market structure may not apply, and where the line between profit and loss may not be considered as much as in more developed industries. Empirical evidence should always be based on the facts of each case, weighing the data as objectively as possible. Failure to properly establish the empirical basis for new regulatory reforms undermines its legitimacy and ability to deliver the promised benefits. Every reform should be useful. Officials should carefully consider the overall expected costs and benefits of each monopoly regulation proposal. Where possible, this should include consultation with interested parties and members of the public to determine the potential impact and extent of the proposed regulation. This can improve regulatory quality and compliance, while ultimately reducing enforcement costs.

Any law or reform should support the competitive environment, not competitors. When implementing economic reforms, the above factors should be taken into account. It is also possible to further improve the economic environment in our country by monitoring and analyzing the economic reforms implemented in the development of the competitive environment in foreign countries and adapting them to our economy. It is worth noting that, on the basis of the economic reforms implemented in our country today, priority tasks such as the high development of our country and the prosperous life of our people have been placed.

Summary

In conclusion, it should be noted that, analyzing and concluding the above definitions, the anti-monopoly policy in the country is one of the types of economic policy carried out by the state, which is mainly aimed at the development of competition among producers. Today, a number of economic definitions regarding the need to regulate monopolies and the regulation of anti-monopoly management have been given. That is, one of the modern economic dictionaries defines that "anti-monopoly regulation is the activity of the state



aimed at preventing monopolization of one or another product by individual producers and aimed at protecting the rights of consumers."

In a broader interpretation of this concept, i.e., anti-monopoly regulation is economic, administrative and legislative measures implemented by the state to ensure the conditions for the effective operation of the competitive market and to prevent its excessive monopolization. is a set. Anti-monopoly regulation regulates processes of concentration and monopolization of production and trade, supports conditions for private competition and controls compliance with such competition conditions by enterprises, foreign economic activity (opening of the market to foreign competitors or export monopoly promotion) includes things like regulation. Anti-monopoly regulatory work is carried out on the basis of anti-monopoly legislation, special programs on de-monopoly economy and development of a competitive market, and adopted regulatory documents.

In short, anti-monopoly management is aimed at limiting and preventing the emergence of monopolies, price control, anti-competitive actions in the economy, development of competition, protection of consumer rights, prevention of unfair competition, production is a system of economic, administrative and legislative measures implemented by the state aimed at creating a competitive environment by encouraging and supporting producers.

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