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FORMATION OF COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS THEORETICAL BASES

This article summarizes the basic concepts of the competitive environment in Uzbekistan and its theoretical bases.

Key words: *competition, infrastructure, products, services, price, monopoly, strategy, financial market, private entrepreneurship, small and medium business, privatization, multifaceted economy, consumer market.*

Creation of a market economy also requires the formation of a competitive environment. Uzbekistan has certain conditions to create and operate a competitive environment, which it can only happen in an environment where the market economy relation is based. In the process of gradual implementation of socio-economic reforms, it is necessary to form and develop market infrastructure, create and develop a competitive environment.

In his speeches, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: «State regulation of 37 types of goods and services negatively affects free competition. With this in mind, we should refer not to pricing but on lowering prices and improving quality by ensuring healthy competition between businesses» [1].

To study the international experience, in our country can be created everywhere competition and it is necessary to create a competitive environment for the private sector in the areas of competition. This requires updating the laws on natural monopoly and competition and developing a strategy to create a competitive environment in the economy.

It is known that the Government has adopted the Law «About Competition», which aims at regulation of competition in the commodity and financial markets. Private business entrepreneurs, small and medium business development of the competition factor to the existence of one of the main conditions for the

development of the market. Any country remains unreasonably high level of monopolization of the economy, the growth of production, increase product quality and competitiveness, and to prevent a decrease in prices.

Monopolization restricts in the growing principles of competition in the economy. That is way, the state also participates in creating a competitive environment. This is reflected in the government's policy to develop antimonopoly competition. Strengthening monopolization principles in the economy limits competition. Each state refers to the development of its economy, the level of monopoly, the scale and the status of the economy, and the policies that need to be reestablished and maintained when competition is necessary to create and maintain a free competitive environment [2].

Privatization plays an important role in the creation of other forms of ownership in the country aimed at creating a competitive environment in the country.

Firstly, the property transferred as a result of privatization is transferred to the owners;

Secondly, it creates a multifaceted economic and competitive environment.

Today, the non-state sector provides more than 85 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The only way to ensure the sustainability of food prices in the consumer market is to increase the production of fruits, vegetables, livestock and other food products, and to create a continuous chain, «from the field to the store». The government should provide the fulfilment of the tasks with government.

Thus, the main way to create a competitive environment in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to move from a state monopoly that excludes competition to a market system that is based on the existence of various non-state forms of business and, where possible, free competition. Here, the formation of competitive relationships requires the emergence of independent freelancers, as the main condition of competition is the existence of free economic entities, which take on their own business interests on a separate property basis and communicate through the market.

Competition is a very important feature of a market economy. It requires certain conditions for its operation. Competition can take place only in a market economy, as it will be necessary and open to it. Western countries don't incorporate in competition. The government's attempt to curb private monopolies the «Sherman Law» was adopted in the United States in 1890, also known as antimonopoly. Antimonopoly legislation will be mainly on three areas:

1) definition of the laws or models governing the production system, which doesn't allow any enterprise to produce more than the norm, and the rest of the products are produced by other enterprises, which means that competition between them is ensured;

2) participants of all large corporations mustn't exceed a certain limited number of shares of other corporations;

3) the introduction of antimonopoly laws, which prohibit price or supply equilibrium above or below the established level, and agree on price.

According to article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On restriction and competition of monopolistic activities in the commodity markets", local government authorities are prohibited from:

- imposing restrictions on the organization of single business entities, as well as the prohibition of certain types of activity or production of certain goods;

- activity of other undertakings operating in the same commodity market to economic entities.

In our country, much attention is being paid to the creation of legislative bases for creating and fighting against a competitive environment.

In conclusion, the existence of competition requires certain conditions. These conditions can only happen in an environment where market relations are common. In developed countries, the competitive environment has evolved over a long period of time.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОНКУРЕНТНОЙ СРЕДЫ И ЕЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ

В данной статье обобщены основные понятия конкурентной среды в Узбекистане и ее теоретические основы.

Ключевые слова: конкуренция, инфраструктура, продукция, услуги, цена, монополия, стратегия, финансовый рынок, частное предпринимательство, малый и средний бизнес, приватизация, многоплановая экономика, потребительский рынок.