



The Objective Necessity And Economic Significance Of Anti-Monopoly Policy In The Development Of The National Economy

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the processes related to the objective necessity and economic significance of the implementation of antitrust policy in the development of the national economy. The existing problems in the framework of the processes related to the systematic organization of antitrust policy and its effectiveness are analyzed. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the system of antitrust policy in the national economy are given.

KEYWORDS

Monopoly, monopoly market, financial market, antitrust policy, competitive market, intersectoral competition, level of capitalization.

INTRODUCTION

A market economy requires the existence of competition, regardless of its level of maturity

and development characteristics. At the same time, as the market economy develops,

competitive relations will improve and change their forms. The effective functioning of the market mechanism in the economy and the provision of a competitive environment require consideration of monopolies, their causes and characteristics. The material basis for the emergence of monopolies is the accumulation of production. The concentration of production reflects the concentration of means of production, labor and output in large enterprises.

There will be more incentives and opportunities for the introduction of scientific and technological advances in production in monopolistic enterprises than in non-monopolistic, small, competitive enterprises. Large monopolistic firms have a wide range of financial opportunities, and the benefits of innovation are clearly guaranteed to reach their authors. This process has a negative impact on the processes of forming a pure competitive environment in the market. As a result, problematic situations may arise in a number of processes related to the formation of a free competitive environment. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his December 29, 2020 Address to the Oliy Majlis said: "... it is necessary to create a free competitive environment in commodity and financial markets and create equal opportunities for entrepreneurs to purchase raw materials. At present, there are monopoly markets in the areas of electricity, gas, precious metals, mineral fertilizers, transport services, and many problems remain." [1]

The above facts show the objective necessity and economic significance of antitrust policy, the importance of studying the scientific and theoretical basis of the processes associated with the role of creating a competitive environment in the implementation of antitrust policy in today's context.

ANALYSIS OF THE SUBJECT LITERATURE

Pittman Russell's research is of particular importance in research aimed at exploring the objective necessity and economic nature of developing a competitive environment in the implementation of effective antitrust policy. In this regard, the researcher emphasizes the importance of public economic policy in preventing unfair competition in commodity or financial markets, primarily in the domestic consumer market and in the field of advertising [2]. In the research of NA Ovcharenko, TN Sidorenko, EP Novikova, a special place is given to topical issues of competition and the development of a competitive environment in the structural units of the country. In accordance with the basic principles of modern competition theory, it is recommended to limit monopolistic activity by focusing on the methodology of assessment and management of competition development [3]. Competition in the formation of state registers of business entities and natural monopolies, including the establishment, restructuring and liquidation of natural monopolies, as well as the acquisition of shares in the authorized capital of business entities, which have a dominant position in the commodity or financial markets. , it is recommended to constantly monitor compliance with the requirements of the legislation on natural monopolies [4]. AG Mokronosov, IN Mavrina through their research study the financial market and determine the dominant position of the business entity or group of individuals, the protection of consumer rights from unjustified increase in prices and quality of products and services of monopolies. it is recommended to form an objective mechanism [5]. LV Yureva's research suggests many problems of monopoly activity assessment and methods to help solve them. In the process of analysis, the process of balanced development of the enterprise and the achievement of a high level of competitiveness is interpreted as a key problem [6]. In the researches of

Sh.Sh.Shodmonov, UVGafurov the possibilities of effective organization of antitrust policy and scientific offers and practical recommendations on increase of competitiveness of the enterprises are given [7]. In the research of BSalimov, MSYusupov, BBSalimov, the tax on a single product in a competitive market changes the market price of the product to a smaller amount than the tax amount, and concludes that this tax burden is distributed to both consumers and sellers [8].

The above research gives priority to the concentration of capital in the implementation of antitrust policy in the development of the national economy, which leads to the conclusion that the accumulation (capitalization) of part of the value added allows to increase the amount of capital. No attention has been paid to the process of developing and shaping the methodological framework aimed at ensuring effective state regulation and control over the activities of economic entities and natural monopolies, which have a dominant position in the commodity and financial markets, and the development of a competitive environment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods such as scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, systematic analysis were used in the research process. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at substantiating the objective necessity and economic nature of antitrust policy in the development of the

national economy through the use of the method of scientific abstraction have been formed.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The importance of state regulation of antitrust management, the possibility of developing strategies for the development of a competitive environment in enterprises are also reflected in the works of Russian scientists. The problem of forming an effective business includes the problem of developing a competitive environment as a result of the effective study of existing opportunities, as well as the search for new opportunities. In addition, the formation of an effective business, based on the theoretical data obtained in order to develop a competitive environment, based on the use of enterprise opportunities means choosing a competitive leadership strategy by reducing costs, and based on the search for new opportunities means choosing a strategy for stratification of goods and services.

An analysis of the literature shows that most authors focus primarily on the content of the competition strategy. At the same time, in our opinion, the competition strategy developed by the management of the enterprise for the development of this business and its achievement should be formed at the stage of strategic consideration on the basis of an expanded system of strategic goals.

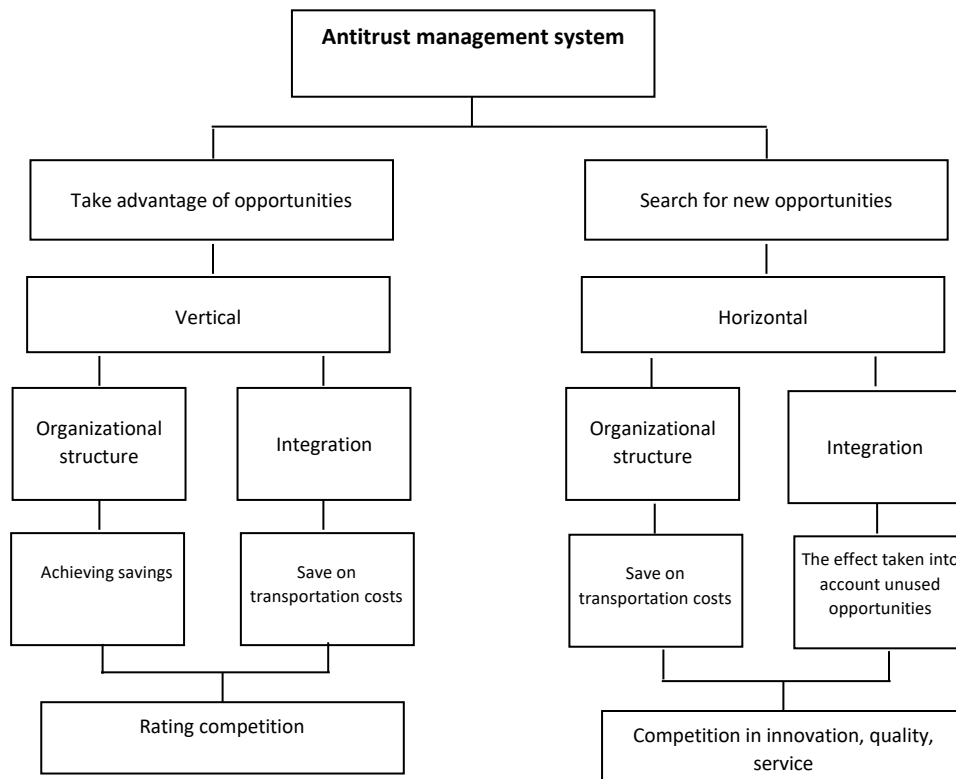


Figure 1. The system of antitrust management of the state

In our view, an antitrust management regulatory strategy is a systematic approach to management that can be implemented through the strategic management of an enterprise's competitive position in the business.

Based on the analysis of antitrust management regulation, we can characterize the competitive position of enterprises in the industry with the following system of indicators:

1. Achieved (or expected to achieve) strategic indicators:
 - Market control share;
 - Quality of manufactured products;
 - Level of customer service;

- The level of organization of the distribution and sales system;
 - Description of relations with suppliers;
 - Status of resource use;
 - The level of implementation of innovations.
2. Achieved (or expected to achieve) financial indicators:
 - Sales volume;
 - Level of capitalization;
 - Product profitability;
 - Velocity of capital turnover.
 3. Owned (or intended to own) competitive advantages:
 - Experience;

- Superiority in learning and knowledge potential;
- Superiority in resources;
- Superiority in the position held.

The description of the competitive position can be supplemented by other indicators depending on the situation in the network.

According to the proposed approach, strategic management of the competitive position begins with determining what stakeholders in the effective operation of the enterprise want to achieve in this sector (Table 1).

Table 1

Consistency of interests for business partners in a competitive environment

Stakeholders	Expected result
Owners (shareholders, investors)	the expected level of increase in share value as a result of the development of intersectoral competition;
Staff	expected revenues in enterprises the required level of professionalism of employees; level of material incentives
Consumers	meeting the needs of the population at a high level
Organizations regulating monopolistic activity	enterprises with the state, enterprises with enterprises, optimizing the economic relationship between enterprises and resource suppliers
Society	consumption of cheap, high-quality and innovative products and high-quality, high-quality services

Taking into account the wishes of the stakeholders, the management of the enterprise should expand and disclose the system of goals.

1. Outcome goals in the planning period.
2. Objectives that are difficult to achieve during the implementation of the plan, but allow the company to move forward in the desired direction.
3. The management of the enterprise should expand and disclose the system of goals, taking into account the wishes of stakeholders, which are considered unattainable, but can be gradually approached.

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Strategic management of the competitive position means, first of all, the development of a strategic view of the position of the enterprise in the network market. In our opinion, the management of the enterprise should be able to imagine what position the business will have in the future (5-10 years). An

enterprise that does not have a strategic vision naturally does not even know what position it will have in the market in the future. In the context of market relations, an enterprise can achieve its prospects only if it decides wisely how much it should try to occupy the market, while at the same time being able to compete with its product in the whole market or in certain segments of it.

Promising Goals.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To date, increase the share of goods in the national economy competitive and exported to world markets and further improve the macroeconomic process, prevent inflation, improve the stability of the national currency, further develop the economy, improve the range of goods, radically reform the service sector Extensive work is being carried out by the state to increase the quality of production, increase the income of the private sector.

Implementation of effective antitrust policy, control over compliance with the legislation on competition and natural monopolies is a more objective necessity and economic significance of the legal environment for the development of a competitive environment in the country, prevention of unfair competition in commodity

or financial markets to take measures to prevent illegal actions against business entities by public policy and local public authorities, to ensure the protection of the legitimate interests and rights of consumers in close coordination with public structures; In-depth analysis of the financial and economic situation and competitiveness of economically insolvent enterprises control is very important.

In our opinion, in order to ensure the objective conditions of antitrust policy in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, it is expedient to do the following:

- The implementation of antitrust policy requires the objective necessity of the modern world, the measures taken in the field of financial rehabilitation of industrial enterprises, the problems in the field and the need to address them. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the extent to which the economic, especially financial, interests of industrial enterprises and partners are guaranteed;
- The economic essence of antitrust policy is to increase the competitiveness of industrial enterprises by introducing a system of austerity in industrial enterprises, reducing production costs and product costs, continuing to modernize the production process;
- It is necessary to export the products of the enterprise, increase production capacity, implement the decisions taken on the transition to international standards, ensure that the industrial enterprise has a stable position in the domestic and foreign markets;
- Ensuring an increase in income of enterprises through the sale of products produced by national enterprises for export and the domestic market through exchange trades, etc.

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