

**Competition and its Unique Place and Role in The Development of the Country's Economy****Qorabayev Shuxratjon Axmadjonovich<sup>1</sup>****Alabayev Sobitxon Ibragimovich<sup>2</sup>****Mirzaabdullayeva Gulnora<sup>3</sup>****Abstract**

This article focuses on theoretical issues on the role of competition and competitive products in the development of the country and their role, and provides a clear definition of the term competition.

**Keywords:** Competition, competitiveness, strategy, model, markets, theories, action strategy, globalization.



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

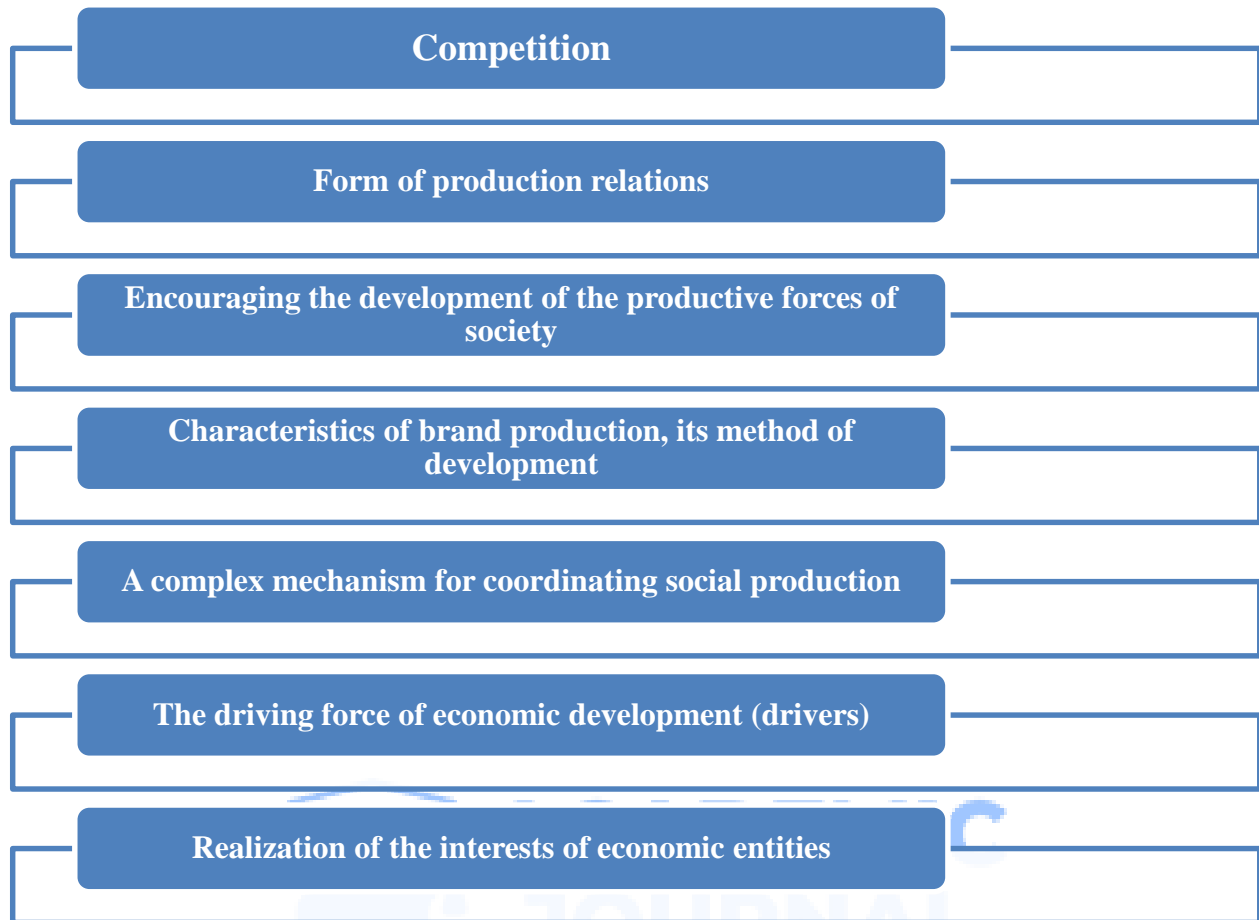
Modern models of achieving competitiveness have a general character of economic development and are characterized by the formation of a competitive environment. These factors include: the state of production in terms of quality and its efficiency; scientific potential, qualifications, scientific and technical achievements of employees; the state of related and service small networks in key competitive industries; terms of demand; business strategy and structure, etc.

## **2.0 MAIN PART**

In order to create a competitive environment, it will be necessary to ensure high competitiveness of domestic products in both the domestic and foreign markets. Although the share of manufactured and processed products in the domestic and foreign markets is significant today, the opportunities for its further development are high. The existence of a stable correlation between a favorable macroeconomic environment and product competitiveness is consistent with the basic tenets of modern economic theories, and this process has been proven by numerous applied studies.

Based on the medium-term programs adopted in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the priority is to ensure high GDP growth through macroeconomic balance, deepening structural and institutional changes. "The Action Strategy for 2017-2021 envisages a total of about 40 billion soums for deep processing of mineral resources in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy through the deepening of structural changes, modernization and diversification of key sectors. Timely implementation of sectoral programs involving the implementation of 649 investment projects worth \$ 1 billion is planned" [1]. At present, along with the technological modernization of industrial enterprises of the republic, the strategic management of innovation processes requires the continuation of the formation of a competitive environment. This is becoming even more important in the context of accelerating globalization in all sectors of the economy, the integration of economies and the intensification of competition in the commodity market. A distinctive feature of modern development and its near-term prospects is that strategic management of innovation processes is becoming an increasingly necessary tool.

Competition as an economic category is the most important feature of a market economy and the commodity economy in general, a means of its development, one of the main components of the market mechanism. 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 also improve and change their forms. The concept of competition is so diverse that it is impossible to cover it with any single general definition. It is worthwhile to dwell on some aspects of the definition of "competition". V.A. Chjenning's "Poor Business. Terminy" defines competition as follows: "Competition (Latin concurrere - collision; from the English competition) - interaction, interaction and struggle between enterprises participating in the market to provide the best opportunities to sell their products, to meet the diverse needs of customers. is an economic process [2]. The first complete theoretical rules about competition and its driving forces, antitrust management mechanisms appeared only in the middle of the XVIII century.



**Figure 1. The essence of competition and the main aspects that determine it**

In this case, the representatives of the classical political economy are A. Smith and D. Ricardo's services are great. In later periods, F. Perru, A. Marshall, Dj.Keyns, W. Leontev, Y. Shumpeter, P. Sraffa, M. Porter, F. Thanks to the work of Kotler et al., Competition theory developed further. As far as the essence of competition is concerned, it can be basically divided into three different approaches. Including the behavioral approach, the structural approach, and the functional approach.

A. Smith's views can be included in the behavioral approach to competition. He linked competition with competition, competition between market participants for more favorable conditions for the purchase and sale of goods, fair, honest, without collusion. He knew price changes as the main way to compete. In doing so, he noted that he would adhere to strict rules of conduct in a market that was not governed by the will of the community and did not have common goals. Thus, competition is defined as the "invisible hand" that coordinates the activities of market participants.

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