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HEALTHY COMPETITION IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS THE DRIVING FORCE OF PROGRESS

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Abstract: For the development of a modern market economy in the country, competition had to be formed preservation of enterprises in the fields, for enterprises, their market conditions production of a mechanism of economic management that allows for adaptation occupies an important place. This mechanism that state enterprises are economically free and their activities are commercialized implies.[1] Since the main method of competition during the transition to a market economy is price, free pricing is a key requirement for creating a competitive environment.

Key words: competition, monopoly, economy, development, anti-monopoly, management, country.

The conditions for the formation of international economic relations in the context of global competition of countries in the world economic system are determined. The nature of global competition, which takes the form of cooperation and cooperation both among producers and between producers and consumers, is investigated. It has been established that in the global economy, industrial and post-industrial countries are displacing less developed countries from the world market, gaining control over value chains. It is concluded that in the global perspective, countries with transitive economies and developing countries are losing the opportunity

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to independently acquire economic sovereignty due to the lack of free resources and the low current level of international competitiveness of their products in the world commodity markets.

When studying the term monopoly, many foreign and domestic economists have expressed their views in a scientific way. Who interpreted differently as a result of research. Russian economist S.G.Padisov defined monopoly as follows: Monopoly - ("mono" - one and comes from the Greek words "poleo" - to sell) and means the unusual sole right of the state, organization, company in a certain field. Monopoly in the economic sense - over the market means a certain level of authority. The reasons for the emergence of monopoly and its negative consequences: The most correct interpretation of monopoly is that it is a type of market structure in which a certain there is one and only one seller of the product.

A monopolistic enterprise with a single supplier (often called a monopoly) all the potential of a product within a given market meets the general demand of its customers and in this sense it is the same as the industry. Monopoly there are several reasons for its appearance, namely: - major scientific and technical discoveries;
- the concentration of capital as a result of the development of the productive forces of society and strengthening of centralization processes. - emergence of new forms of ownership, especially joint-stock companies. Monopoly plays a contradictory role in the country's economy. Because monopoly enterprises to limit production at any time and to the products produced by the enterprise can set high prices. This situation is an imbalance of resources in the country's economy can lead to distribution.

The need for anti-monopoly management and its creation - The anti-monopoly policy of the state was formed from competition in the national economy improving the competitive environment in countries, transitioning to a market economy and it is aimed at forming this environment. Attempts to establish a monopoly in the market and monopoly The first anti-trust law to prohibit abuse of power was the Sherman Act. this law was adopted in the USA in 1890. Antimonopoly legislation and its implementation the necessary measures are applied in each country in the form required by the conditions. In order to protect a healthy competitive environment in all developed countries, monopolistic activities are regulated by the state. Anti-monopoly policy is the state's anti-monopoly policy according to experience, anti-monopoly legislation was mainly formed in the following directions. First, production, that is, the laws that govern a sector. Under these laws, generally, no one company has the right to control more than half of the production of any type of product not given. Second, all major corporations are participants in the shares of other

corporations it is determined that he cannot have more than a certain limited amount. Thirdly, prices which prohibits the price from being above or below the level determined by the market equilibrium, and forbidding to agree on the price anti-cartel laws will be introduced. At each stage of the development of market relations, monopolistic in one form or another there are formations. In the economy of some countries, the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century are known monopolies began to form in the industries.

The development of market relations in Uzbekistan is gradual in accordance with the times state assistance in the development of antimonopoly management and competition, laws development and systematic implementation of targeted strategies based on them. The economy of Uzbekistan has bright prospects in this area. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 2019 No. UP-5630 "On measures to radically improve the management system of state assets, antimonopoly regulation and the capital market", as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2019 No.PP-4126 "On the organization of the activities of the Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Antimonopoly the Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the transfer to it of tasks, functions and powers on antimonopoly regulation, development of the competitive environment, control over the activities of natural monopolies, consumer protection, regulation of the advertising market and licensing of commodity exchanges.[5] Over the past period, the Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has drafted 42 regulatory legal acts, the number of state unitary enterprises in the country has been reduced by 22 percent. A compliance control system has been implemented in 75 organizations, 1.5 thousand decisions of state bodies and local khokimiyats that contradict the requirements of healthy competition have been canceled. These important figures indicate the large-scale work being carried out in the New Uzbekistan to create a healthy competitive environment in the country.[6] It is worth noting that, today, ensuring the economic growth of our republic is national increasing competitiveness in the economy, modernization and diversification of the economy large-scale work on deepening the processes and attracting investments has been carried out is increasing.

Conclusion: The development of competition is an important and necessary step towards the formation of a healthy economy, contributing to lower prices and improve the quality of products and services due to the competitiveness of market participants. Within the limits of their powers, State bodies should develop proposals on issues of regulatory regulation in the field of competition development, organization and holding

of auctions for the transfer of property rights (property rights), trading activities (except for foreign trade), including remote advertising, production and turnover of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic, alcohol-containing and tobacco products, consumer cooperation (except for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the development and support of consumer cooperatives – small and medium-sized businesses).[7] In a word, the country's economy making it more competitive, making it resistant to various risks is the most important task of current Uzbek economists is the main task.

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MAMLAKAT IQTISODIY O‘SISHINI TA’MINLASHDA TIJORAT BANKLARINING O‘RNI

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Kalit so‘zlar: tijorot banklar, iqtisodiy osish, raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqobat, moliya, bank, innovaysiya.