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## **FORMS OF COMPETITION AND A SYSTEM OF INDICATORS REPRESENTING COMPETITIVENESS**

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**Abstract:** This article describes step by step the basics of the forms of competition and the formation of a system of indicators that represent competitiveness. At the same time, the forms of competition in a free economy and their content, the pros and cons of competition, the description of different competitive markets and the state of competitiveness of its subjects are covered.

**Keywords:** monopoly, competition, forms of competition, competitiveness, Forms of competition

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

As much as there have been problems in developing a definition of competition, there are still many unresolved issues in terms of its forms. He did not admit that there are several types of competition in many economic literature published in our country.

### **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The following scholars have considered the content and educational features of national traditions in the development of uzbek musical culture in their research: Kholikulov Anvar Nematovich., Usmonova Latofat Fazliddin kizi[1]., Kholikulov Anvar Nematovich., Rakhimov Akmal Akbarovich [2]., Kholikulov Anvar Nematovich [3]

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this study, we used scientific observation, abstract logical reasoning, statistical and systematic analysis, economic analysis, as well as selective observation and social survey methods.

### **IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

It is well-known that healthy competition in any field helps to achieve good results. Therefore, the question naturally arises: what will happen if there is no healthy competitive environment? In an unhealthy competitive environment, one firm has many advantages, while another manufacturer does not have these opportunities (not intended to support small and new producers), which leads to a crisis in the organization, the state. The monopolization of one organization means that it does not leave a place for other organizations in the market.[1]

Studies show that there are many forms of competition in the context of market relations. After studying the works of foreign and domestic scientists about them, we

came to the conclusion that in Uzbekistan in the current transition economy there are several forms.

At a new stage of reforms based on the principles of liberalization of the economy and the widespread introduction of market mechanisms, reducing the role of the state in the economy and increasing the effectiveness of the private sector requires the development of a clear, transparent and results-oriented mechanism.

At present, in the world practice and in our country there are the following forms of competition: improved competition, oligopolized competition, monopolized competition, imperfect competition, fair competition, fair competition, foreign competition, world market competition, open competition, imaginary competition, price competition, priceless competition, market competition, marketing competition, fierce competition. The concepts of these competitions are given in the table below (Table 1)

**Table 1**

**Forms of competition in a free economy and their content**

<b>Forms of competition</b>	<b>Content of competition</b>
<b>Improved competition</b>	In a free market, many entities participate in the same position with the same products
<b>Oligopolized competition</b>	To a certain extent, the participation of a number of large enterprises, which are a minority in the production and sale of goods in the market, is limited
<b>Monopolized competition</b>	The fact that one large enterprise in the market has one hundred percent control over the production and sale of the same product
<b>Imperfect competition</b>	Participate in the market with limited seller, limited buyer and limited information
<b>Fair competition</b>	Involvement of many small sellers and buyers in the market without the ability to control market demand, product volume and price, even if they have complete information about the market
<b>False competition</b>	Participation of entities in the market, not following the established rules and regulations of competition, putting their own interests first
<b>Foreign competition</b>	Influence of the subjects of this country on the goods imported from abroad
<b>World competitive market</b>	Involvement of manufacturers and suppliers of many countries in interconnected and influential economic processes in the search for the most convenient and profitable options for the production and sale of goods (works, services)
<b>Open competition</b>	Acting between entities producing the same product (work, service) ensuring transparency of information about their prices
<b>Imaginary competition</b>	The behavior of buyers aimed at the imaginary

	purchase of the lowest priced product (work, service) among competitors
<b>Price competition</b>	The process of attracting buyers by selling competitors' goods (works, services) of the same quality at a lower price
<b>Priceless competition</b>	Improving the quality of products (works, services) without taking into account the price, the process of attracting customers through the introduction of advanced technologies
<b>Market competition</b>	The process of actions taken by each entity in the field of production and sales to maintain its position in the market
<b>Marketing competition</b>	Competition to change the price of goods (works, services) based on customer demand, to improve their quality without changing the price
<b>Cruel competition</b>	It is based on the ruthless actions of competitors in the market, selling goods (works, services) at below cost, trying to illegally break other competitors, negatively affecting the activities of others through secret agreements in trade, spreading false information, etc.

Different attempts of competition, backwardness, or lack of load are not a possible waste. Competition is a struggle for survival, depending on its meaningful thinking. But not everyone understood the truth.

State property has largely been privatized and the process is ongoing. However, many entrepreneurs understood privatization as just owning property, now working for my own benefit, getting rich myself. As a result, many buildings and structures were demolished and sold after privatization.

These cases testify to the great positive aspects of the competition. However, it can also lead to certain negative consequences. The positive side of competition exists, first for the consumer, then for society, the state, and the enterprise.

However, its negative aspect also directly affects the consumer, the population, the enterprise, the state and society.

In our opinion, the positive aspects of competition are:

- First of all, for the consumer: the quality of goods (works, services) increases, prices fall;
- For society: the efficiency of social production will increase, the consumer market will be saturated with goods (works, services). A fair distribution is achieved for the purposeful use of the country's economic potential;
- For the state: a stable and efficient economy will also sustainably replenish the state budget through taxes and other revenues;
- For the enterprise: the measures taken to ensure competitiveness will increase the efficiency of work.



Of course, as competition develops, it is a natural process that will benefit everyone. But in some cases, the downsides of competition are also visible. The disadvantages of competition are:

- To the consumer: when many enterprises break down, the price of goods (works, services) increases;
  - Population: bankruptcy increases the number of unemployed;
  - Enterprises: will be forced to reduce the price of manufactured goods, sales revenue will not cover its costs;
  - To the state: reduced tax revenues;
- To society: the mass of goods in the market decreases over time.

In the context of market relations, it is important to ensure the competitiveness of each enterprise. Achieving this requires a good knowledge of ways to analyze it, and making appropriate management decisions to improve every aspect of it.

There are different types of competition in the context of market relations. In the same competition, the diversity of participants, the formation of prices, the stratification of goods, the degree of competitiveness may vary. The interdependence of these is reflected in this table (Table 2).

**Table 2**

**Description of different competitive markets and the state of competitiveness of its subjects**

<b>Types of competition</b>	<b>Product (work, service) manufacturing entities</b>	<b>Price formation and control</b>	<b>Goods-stratification</b>	<b>Level of competitiveness</b>
Improved competition	Numerous firms participation of	Prices are formed as a result of supply and demand	The products are close in quality and feature	Enough, just have to move
Oligopolized competition	Numerous companies producing goods (works, services)	There is an influence of leading firms in the formation of prices	Ensuring the same condition for certified goods	Good
Monopolized competition	One company producing the same product	Prices are limited as a result of laws and other influences	It doesn't matter	Strong
Imperfect competition	Limited sellers, buyers and entities with information	Prices are formed by agreement	Stratified in a limited way	Depending on the measures to be taken
Fair competition	Involvement of many small sellers and buyers	Prices are formed as a result of supply and demand	The products are close in quality and feature	Enough, just have to move
False competition	Entities operating without complying with the rules and regulations of the competition	He sets the price based on his own interests	The goods are drastically different from each other	Depending on the measures taken, many restrictions from the laws are dangerous
Foreign	Participating firms	Prices are set by	The goods will be	Enough, just have

competition	with imported foreign goods	adapting to the local situation in accordance with the world market	stratified to a certain extent	to move
World competitive market	Firms in many countries participation of	Prices are set in accordance with the world market	The goods will be stratified to a certain extent	Enough, just have to move
Open competition	Transparency of prices for goods (works, services)	Prices are formed as a result of supply and demand	The products are close in quality and feature	Enough, just have to move
Imaginary competition	The desire of buyers to buy imaginary at the lowest price	The price is set by the buyers based on their capabilities	The goods will be stratified to a certain extent	Depending on the measures to be taken
Price competition	Firms that attract buyers by selling goods at low prices	When setting prices, the lowest price in the market is selected	The goods will be stratified to a certain extent	Enough, just need to move
Priceless competition	Firms that attract customers in exchange for improving the quality of their products	It strives to improve product quality while keeping prices high	The goods will be stratified to a certain extent	Strong, the question is whether there is a suitable buyer
Market competition	Firms struggling to maintain their position in the market	Prices are formed as a result of supply and demand	The products are close in quality and feature	Enough, just have to move
Marketing competition	Firms that operate on the basis of customer demand	Prices are formed as a result of supply and demand	The products are close in quality and feature	Enough, just have to move
Cruel competition	Firms operating in the market in a fraudulent way	He sets the price based on his own interests	The goods are drastically different from each other	It depends on the measures taken, but it is dangerous

## V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

It can be seen from this table that in the conditions of market relations, business entities operate in the field of competition. The field of competition is the field of honest living, the field of struggle for victory. In this area, every entrepreneur must be able to restore its economy and ensure the competitiveness of both its products by purchasing its goods (works, services) without compromising the honor and prestige of the competitor.

This, in turn, requires the development of indicators that represent competitiveness. However, this issue has not yet been resolved in the economic literature. There are different views on how to solve this problem.

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