

Illusion of Competition or Hidden Monopolies in the Markets of Uzbekistan

Rakhimova Lolakhon Avazovna

Asia international university

Abstract: With the development of the market economy, competitive relations improve and change their forms. In this article, we reveal the essence and objective foundations, types and forms of competition and methods of competition, the essence, types, forms of monopoly and its advantages and socio-economic consequences.

Keywords: Market economy, monopoly, oligopoly, competition, price, workforce.

Issues such as measures aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the national economy and anti-monopoly legislation in Uzbekistan will be considered. Competition is a multifaceted economic phenomenon that represents complex relations between all market entities. Competition is a conflict of economic interests of market entities, which means a struggle between them for higher profit and greater utility.

Resource suppliers compete to sell their economic resources—capital, natural resources, and labor—at high prices. Competition also occurs between consumers: they try to buy goods at convenient and low prices, that is, buyers try to get more utility for each unit of money spent.

The following main tasks of competition in the current market economy can be distinguished:

- the task of regulation is to influence supply in order to align production with demand, i.e. consumption. It is with the help of this task that supply in the economy is determined by demand, the composition and volume of production is achieved by individual and social needs, that is, the economy is regulated on the basis of market laws;
- the task of placing resources - allows to rationally place production factors in enterprises, territories and regions where they will be most effective;
- innovative function means the introduction of various types of innovations based on the achievements of scientific and technical development and requiring the development of market economy subjects;
- the task of adaptation is aimed at the rational adaptation of enterprises to internal and external environmental conditions, and means their transition from economic survival to economic activity expansion;
- distribution function - the gross volume of goods produced has a direct and indirect effect on the distribution of the gross domestic product among consumers;
- the task of control is aimed at preventing some participants in the market from establishing monopolistic control over other participants.

In order to have a full understanding of the meaning of competitive struggle, it is necessary to consider its main forms and signs.

In the economic literature, four forms of competition within the same industry are distinguished. These are free competition, monopolistic competition, monopoly and oligopoly.

In conditions of free competition, there will be a large number of enterprises in the industry producing the same product. In a highly organized marketplace, many vendors offer their products.

In a free competitive market, individual enterprises exercise subtle control over product prices. Because the total volume of production in each enterprise will not be very large. Therefore, the increase or decrease of production in a particular enterprise does not have a significant effect on the general offer, and therefore on the price of the product. Under conditions of free competition, new enterprises can freely enter the network, and existing enterprises can freely leave it. In particular, there will be no legal, technological, financial and other serious economic obstacles to the emergence of new enterprises and the sale of their products in the competitive market.

In a pure monopoly, since the industry consists of one enterprise, it is the sole producer of the available goods and services, and a monopoly is formed.

In a monopoly, the firm exercises significant control over price. The reason for this is simple. It is the sole producer of goods and services and controls the total volume of the offer. Monopolistic competition includes elements of both monopoly and competition. In this case, dozens of manufacturers of the same type of product in the network compete with each other to achieve a favorable price and production volume. However, at the same time, each manufacturer differentiates its product from other products of the same type in terms of quality, shape, packaging, sales conditions, etc. by differentiating according to it becomes its monopoly producer.

Oligopoly is the presence and dominance of a small number of enterprises in a network. This is the most important sign of oligopoly. An industry in which a relatively small number of producers dominate the market for goods and services is an oligopolistic industry.

An oligopolistic industry can produce a uniform or differentiated product. Most industrial products: steel, copper, aluminum, lead, iron, etc., are considered to be one type of products in the physical sense and are produced under oligopoly conditions.

Industries that produce consumer goods: cars, detergents, cigarettes, household electrical appliances, etc. are stratified oligopolies.

In the conditions of oligopoly, the competition between enterprises is interdependent. In an oligopolistic industry, no company dares to independently change its price policy.

Currently, with the development of monopolistic structures of various levels, the forms of competition between them are also appearing in different forms. In particular, the following types of competition can be distinguished according to the existence between structures of different levels of monopolization:

- competition between non-monopolized enterprises;
- competition between monopolies and producers who are not part of monopolistic associations;
- competition between different monopolies;
- Competition within monopolistic associations.
- According to its scale, competition is divided into two types - intra-industry and inter-industry competition.

Competition within networks is between enterprises of the same network in order to have more favorable conditions for production and sales, and to obtain additional profits. Since there are enterprises with different levels of equipment and labor productivity in each industry, the individual value of goods produced in these enterprises will not be the same.

Competition within the network determines and determines the social value of goods, in other words, the market value. This value usually corresponds to the value of goods produced under average conditions and which make up a large part of the goods of a certain industry.

As a result of competition within networks, enterprises with high technical level and labor productivity will get additional profit, and on the contrary, technically weak enterprises will lose a part of the value of the goods produced by them and suffer losses.

Interindustry competition is a struggle between enterprises of different industries to obtain the highest profit rate. Such competition causes the flow of capital from industries with a low rate of profit to industries with a high rate of profit.

New capitals tend to the more profitable sectors, which leads to the expansion of production and increase in supply. On this basis, prices start to fall. Also, the profit margin will decrease. The outflow of capital from low-profit sectors has the opposite effect: here the volume of production changes, the demand for goods exceeds their supply, as a result of which prices rise, while profits the norm increases. As a result, inter-industry competition objectively creates some kind of dynamic balance. This balance ensures the pursuit of equal return for equal capital regardless of where the capital is invested. Therefore, inter-industry competition makes the profit rates of the same industry equal to the average profit rate, regardless of which industry the capital is invested in.

In conclusion, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the reforms aimed at reducing the number of monopolies and ensuring the stability of consumers are not effective enough to form a market economy in the country, as there is a risk of cartel agreements in the market. This article discussed only some aspects and types of cartel agreements, besides there are other types of agreements, such as tacit collusion, vertical agreements, signal cartels (price signaling) and others.

In addition, cartel agreements are also found in financial markets. Therefore, a special legal approach is needed to fight cartels. Based on the above, I propose to develop a separate national concept for the fight against cartels, taking into account local characteristics and alternative approaches to exposing cartel agreements in the markets of Uzbekistan.

References:

1. Shamsiya, A. (2023). HR MANAGEMENT AND COACHING IN THE INNOVATIVE ECONOMY AS A METHOD OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 712-717.
2. Abidovna, A. S. (2024). The Importance of Personnel Management in the Operations of an Organization. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 49, 971-975.
3. Alimova, S. O. FEATURES OF THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. Kielce: Laboratorium Wiedzy Artur Borcuch.
4. Рахматов, Ж. А., Алимова, Ш. А., & Бобомуродов, К. Х. (2021). Стратегия инвестиционной политики Республики Узбекистан.
5. Алимова, Ш. А. (2021). ЦИФРОВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА КАК НОВЫЙ ЭТАП ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ, 234-238.
6. Alimova, S. (2024). NEW APPROACHES TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND EMPLOYERS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(7), 211-218.

7. Abidovna, A. S. (2024). COMMUNICATION PROCESS MANAGEMENT AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF MODERN ORGANIZATIONS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 49, 211-217.
8. Bazarova, M. (2024). MARKETING MANAGEMENT STRATEGY'S IMPORTANCE AND MODERN CONCEPT. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(6).
9. Bazarova, M. (2024). FEATURES OF BANKING MANAGEMENT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(6).
10. Хайитов, Ш. Н., & Базарова, М. С. (2020). Роль иностранных инвестиций в развитии экономики Республики Узбекистан. In *Современные проблемы социально-экономических систем в условиях глобализации* (pp. 284-287).
11. Базарова, М. С., & Пулатов, Ш. Ш. (2019). Проблемы банковской системы узбекистана и пути их решения. *Современные проблемы социально-экономических систем в условиях глобализации*, 131-133.
12. Bazarova, M. S. (2022). FACTORS THAT ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF A SYSTEM OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 582-586.
13. Базарова, М. С. (2021). ЭКОНОМИКА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН И РОЛЬ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЕЁ РАЗВИТИИ. In *Современные проблемы социально-экономических систем в условиях глобализации* (pp. 350-354).
14. Khudoynazarovich, S. A. (2023). CREATING VALUE IN A TOURIST DESTINATION.
15. Xudoynazarovich, S. A. (2024). KORXONA VA TASHKILOTLARDA PERSONALNI BOSHQARISH TIZIMI VA TAMOYILLARI. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 48, 685-690.
16. Shadiyev, A. (2024). TA'LIM MENEJMENTI. TA'LIMNI BOSHQARISH USULLARI VA QARORLARI. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(6).
17. Khudoynazarovich, S. A. (2021). An Opportunity of Internet Marketing in Tourism Sphere. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 3(3), 356-361.
18. Shadiyev, A. (2022). EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SINGAPORE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz)*, 23(23).
19. Ibodulloyevich, I. E. (2024). XIZMATLAR SOHASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING XORIJIY TAJRIBALARI.
20. Ibodulloyevich, I. E. (2024). XIZMATLAR SIFATI VA RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHNING TASHKILIY-IQTISODIY MEXANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'NALISHLARI.
21. Ibodulloyevich, I. E. (2024). Ijtimoiy Soliq Stavkasini Kamaytirish Orqali Davlat Budjeti Daromatlarini Oshirish Imkoniyatlari. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 48, 348-353.
22. Ikromov, E. (2024). SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 103-109.
23. Ikromov, E. (2024). FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 98-102.
24. Khalilov, B. B. (2024). INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING ANALYSIS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 48, 740-745.

25. Халилов, Б. Б., & Курбанов, Ф. Г. (2020). Важность подготовки кадров в экономике. Вопросы науки и образования, (6 (90)), 12-14.
26. Khalilov, B. B. (2024). ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDITING IN INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*, 47, 413-419.
27. Bakhodirovich, K. B. (2023). CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF IMPROVING ACCOUNTING IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *IMRAS*, 6(6), 161-165.
28. Bahodirovich, K. B. (2023). The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Mean to Businesses and Investors in Uzbekistan. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 42, 746-750.
29. Nafisa, R. (2024). THE PLACE AND ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*, 48, 279-284.
30. Mukhammedrizaevna, T. M., Bakhridinovna, A. N., & Olimovna, R. N. TOURIST LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING COST AND IMPROVING SERVICE. *Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych*, 90.
31. кизи Рахмонкулова, Н. О. (2023). КИЧИК САНОАТ ЗОНАЛАРИНИНГ ҲУДУДЛАР ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДАГИ ЎРНИ. "Экономика и туризм" международный научно-инновационной журнал, 6(14).
32. Орипов, М. А., Аминова, Н. Б., & Рахманкулова, Н. О. (2020). Экологически чистое и устойчивое управление цепочками поставок в экономике платформы. *Вестник науки и образования*, (13-2 (91)), 28-30.
33. Bakhridinovna, A. N., & Kizi, R. N. O. (2021). The impact of the digital economy on resource consumption.
34. Nafisa, R. (2024). THE ROLE OF THE MODERN MANAGER IN THE ECONOMY. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*, 49, 148-154.
35. Raxmonqulova, N. (2023). THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 192-194.
36. Nafisa, R. (2024). Defects in Administration in Economic Development. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 3(9), 17-24.
37. Ruzmetov, B., Jumaeva, Z. K., & Xudayarova, M. (2021). International experience in attracting foreign direct investment. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 3(4), 38-43.
38. ЖУМАЕВА, З. СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТОЧЕК ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО РОСТА В БУХАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. *ЭКОНОМИКА*, 4, 455-458.
39. Жумаева, З. К. (2023). Потенциал инвестиционной стратегии развития региона. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*, 41, 333-337.
40. Jumayeva, Z. (2024). THE NEED FOR AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH IN MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 557-562.
41. Ruzmetov, B., Ruzmetov, S., Bakhtiyarov, S., Dzhumayeva, Z., & Juraev, K. (2023). Formation of supporting points for production growth based on diversification of the regional industry. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 449, p. 01001). EDP Sciences.
42. Jumayeva, Z. Q. (2024). METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE REGION BASED ON THE ACTIVATION OF

INVESTMENT PROCESSES. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY, 4(7), 137-140.

43. Hakimovich, T. M. (2024). Iqdisodiy Nochor Korxonalarni Moliyaviy Soglomlashtirishning Moliya-Kredit Mexanizmlarini Takomillashtirish.
44. Hakimovich, T. M. (2024). KORPORATIV KORXONALARDA ISH O'RINLARINI YARATISH VA BANDLIKNI TA'MINLASHNING SAMARALI USULLARI.
45. Hakimovich, T. M. (2024). MINTAQALARDA TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATI RIVOJLANISHIGA INVESTITSIYA JALB QILISH.
46. Hakimovich, T. M. (2024). ZAMONAVIY MENEJMENT YONDASHUVLARI ASOSIDA XALQ TA'LIMI TIZIMINI BOSHQARISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.
47. Hakimovich, T. M. (2024). XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHASI RIVOJLANISHINING IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI VA TAMOIYILLARI. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 48, 341-347.
48. Toshov, M. (2024). IMPROVING PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT BASED ON MODERN MANAGEMENT APPROACHES. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 716-722.
49. Toshov, M. (2024). WAYS TO DEVELOP AGROTOURISM AND ITS INFRASTRUCTURE IN POST-PANDEMIC CONDITIONS. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 723-729.
50. Toshov, M. (2024). EFFECTIVE METHODS OF CREATING JOBS AND PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT IN CORPORATE ENTERPRISES. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 710-715.
51. Toshov, M. (2024). ATTRACTING INVESTMENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 696-702.
52. Sodiqova, N. (2024). THE MAIN STAGES OF THE INNOVATION PROCESS IN THE ENTERPRISE AND ITS MANAGEMENT. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 703-709.
53. Sodiqova, N. (2024). MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIONS IN ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FOREIGN EXPERIENCE. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 688-695.
54. Sodiqova, N. (2024). THE MAIN METHODS OF SELECTING INNOVATIVE PROJECTS. Modern Science and Research, 3(6), 682-687.
55. Turayevna, S. N. (2024). THE ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 48, 554-558.
56. Sodiqova, N. (2024). KORXONALARDA INNOVATION LOYIHALARNI BAHOLASH TARTIBI VA TANLASH USULLARI. Modern Science and Research, 3(6).
57. Sodiqova, N. (2024). KORXONADA INNOVATSIYANING MOHIYATI VA UNING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHALARI. Modern Science and Research, 3(6).
58. To'rayevna, S. N. (2024). YANGI IQTISODIYOT VA UNING MOLIYA BOZORLARIGA TA'SIRI. Gospodarka i Innowacje., (45), 333-339.
59. Turayevna, S. N. (2024). THE EFFECT OF LABOR PROMOTION ON WORK EFFICIENCY. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 49, 142-147.
60. Bustonovna, D. Z. (2024). CREATIVE THINKING AND ITS APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS.[Data set]. Zenodo.

61. Bostonovna, D. Z. (2023). CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF IMPROVEMENT OF BANK AUDIT IN COMMERCIAL BANKS. IMRAS, 6(6), 118-124.
62. Bostonovna, D. Z. (2023). USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS. International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. Finland Academic Research Science Publishers, 11(9), 607-613.
63. Bostonovna, D. Z. (2023). WAYS OF USING REENGINEERING IN ENTERPRISES. International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. Finland Academic Research Science Publishers, 11(7), 430-435.
64. Bostonovna, D. Z. (2023). CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF IMPROVEMENT OF BANK AUDIT IN COMMERCIAL BANKS. IMRAS, 6(6), 118-124.
65. Jumayeva, Z. (2024). ROLE OF THE STATE IN REGULATING THE ECONOMY. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 511-516.
66. Akbarovna, N. N. (2024). XIZMAT KO 'RSATISH SOHASINING TASNIFIY BELGILARI. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 48, 357-364.
67. Akbarovna, N. N. (2024). OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, (45), 320-326.
68. Akbarovna, N. N. (2024). XIZMAT KO 'RSATISH KORXONALARIDA IQTISODIY RESURSLARDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH MEZONLARI VA KO 'RSATKICHLARI. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 46, 326-335.
69. Naimova, N. (2024). STRATEGY OF DIGITALIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES OF THE STATE TAX COMMITTEE. Modern Science and Research, 3(2), 635-641.
70. Akbarovna, N. N. (2024). KORXONADA MEHNAT FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISHNING MOHIYATI VA ASOSLARI. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 49, 133-141.
71. Akbarovna, N. N. (2023). RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTDA MOLIYA VA MOLIYAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNING ORNI. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 41, 446-449.
72. Naimova, N. (2024). DIGITALIZATION IN OUR COUNTRY'S EDUCATION SYSTEM AND APPLICATION IN THE DIGITAL WORLD. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 912-917.
73. Mahmudovna, Q. G. (2024). RAQOBAT STRATEGIYASINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA RAQOBATNI BAHOLASH USULLARIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH YO'LLARI. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 48, 715-720.
74. Mahmudovna, Q. G. (2024). Oliy ta'lim muassasalari raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda innovatsion faoliyatning ahamiyati.
75. Mahmudovna, Q. G. (2024). Oliy ta'lim muassasalari raqobatbardoshligini tavsiflovchi omillar. Gospodarka i Innovatsiya, 46, 620-627.
76. Mahmudovna, G. G. (2024). Competitive strategies, the importance of using innovation in their implementation. Iqtisodiyot va zamonaviy texnologiya jurnali| journal of economy and modern technology, 3(5), 8-14.
77. Mahmudovna, Q. G. (2024). Raqobat strategiyalari, ularni amalga oshirishda innovatsiyalardan foydalanishning ahamiyati. Iqtisodiyot va zamonaviy texnologiya jurnali| journal of economy and modern technology, 3(5), 15-21.

78. Azimov, B. F., & Rakhimova, D. D. (2022). The role of research and innovations in the modernization of the regional economy. *Conferencea*, 43-47.
79. Азимов, Б. Ф., Рахимова, Д. Д., & Солиев, Д. Н. (2022). Научные основы инновационного подхода к развитию промышленности и сокращению бедности в узбекистане. *Universum: экономика и юриспруденция*, (5 (92)), 14-17.
80. Б.Ф. Азимов, А.Ч. Бобоев, & Ж.Ж. Абдуллаев (2022). ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ЭКСПОРТНЫХ ДРАЙВЕРОВ РЕГИОНА ПУТЕМ АНАЛИЗА ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОГО ОБОРОТА БУХАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. *Ученый XXI века*, (7 (88)), 20-24.
81. Азимов Бобир Фаттоҳевич (2019). Ўзбек миллий урф-одатлари инвестицион ва инновацион трансформациялашга муҳтожми?. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (8), 33-39.
82. Djunaitov, G. N., & Azimov, B. F. (2023). Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash zaruriyati. *Science and Education*, 4(1), 888–896. Retrieved from <https://openscience.uz/index.php/sciedu/article/view/4919>
83. Азимов, Б. Ф. Экономическая безопасность и ее социально-экономическое значение / Б. Ф. Азимов, Д. Д. Рахимова // Экономическая безопасность социально-экономических систем: вызовы и возможности : Сборник трудов IV Международной научно-практической конференции, Белгород, 28 апреля 2022 года / Под редакцией Е.А. Стрябковой, Н.А. Герасимовой, А.М. Кулик. – Белгород: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью Эпицентр, 2022. – С. 351-354. – EDN PSURWB.
84. Азимов, Б. Ф. Формирование и совершенствование стратегии поддержки инновационной деятельности в регионах Республики Узбекистан / Б. Ф. Азимов // Молодой ученый. – 2022. – № 12(407). – С. 63-65. – EDN VQOYFQ.
85. Aziz, I. (2023). O'zbekistonda xorijiy investitsiyani jalb qilishni soliqlar vositasida rag'batlantirish yo'llari. *SAMARALI TA'LIM VA BARQAROR INNOVATSIYALAR JURNALI*, 1(5), 191-196.
86. Yunusovana, U. N., Munira, D., Nigina, M., & Munojot, M. (2021). WAYS OF DEVELOPING DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN. *САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ*, 527.
87. Rakhimova, L. (2024). THE CONCEPT OF 4P MARKETING. ELEMENTS OF THE MODEL. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 812-816.