



## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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**Abstract:** The presence of competition in the domestic market of any country is the main indicator of the successful functioning of the market economy, the adoption of competition laws and the establishment of national organizations dealing with these issues in many countries of the world, including countries with transition economies, confirm this situation. In particular, the State Committee for Eliminating Monopolies and Development of Competition (Anti-Monopoly Committee) was established in Uzbekistan, and its activities are aimed at creating a competitive environment in the republic's economy, establishing equal competitive opportunities for enterprises and firms with different forms of ownership, including enterprises and firms with different forms of ownership for economic activity directed to do.

**Keywords:** product competitiveness, transition economies, network competitiveness.

The competitiveness of the national economy is a comparative description that includes a new assessment of the state of the important indicators of the economy in relation to external parameters, therefore, the competitiveness of the national economy is manifested in international competition.

The competitiveness of the economy has many levels of manifestation:

- product competitiveness;
- employee's competitiveness;
- competitiveness of the product manufacturer;
- network competitiveness;
- competitiveness of the country (or competitiveness of the national economy).

There is a tight internal and external interrelationship between all levels of competitiveness. The competitiveness of a country and industry ultimately depends on the ability of a producer of a particular commodity to produce a competitive commodity. We will consider the most important factor of formation of competitive advantage of the national economy defined as "Stable strategy, structure and competitiveness". Therefore, the presence of certain conditions affecting the company's organization and management trends in the country also determines the nature of internal competition.

It is worth noting that personal interest in work and improving the professional skills of employees also plays an important role in order to form competitive advantages. The economic practice of the last decades proves that people with great talents and abilities are the greatest and most important resource for the nation, because the achievements of the country depend to a large extent on the level of education chosen by these talented people and, indeed, where they prefer to work, their work and actions. Therefore, countries seek to make competitive economic activities that are prestigious in terms of people or national heroes.

Evaluation of product competitiveness mainly consists of three stages. These are consists of:

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The first step is to analyze the market and choose the most competitive product for comparison. Selection of a sample is considered one of the most responsible tasks of competitive analysis. Making mistakes in the By step can completely destroy the results of the work. The sample should be from the group of goods to which the analyzed product belongs, specific to this market, and respected by a wide range of buyers.

The second step is to define a set of comparable aspects in both goods. It should be noted that if the parameters of the goods that are planned to be introduced into the market are simply compared with the goods that are on the market, the question of how well the competing goods can meet the needs of the buyers and how well they can meet the future requirements of the buyers is ignored. For this reason, any project should begin with a clear expression of the needs of consumers in the most



perfect sense.

The third stage - organizational parameters - terms of delivery, completeness of delivery, warranty periods, conditions and others.

Determining the set of consumption parameters of the product is the most important task in analyzing its competitiveness. After that, a hierarchy of these parameters is determined, in which the most important aspects for the consumer are prioritized.

M. The modern model based on Porter's concept consists of 4 characteristics that form the competitive environment in which the country has a common characteristic and in which producers compete. This environment can either help or hinder the formation of competitive advantages.

Determinant "conditions for factors".

According to the theory of factors of production, the flow of goods circulation determines the factors of production such as labor, land, natural resources, investment, infrastructure. The presence of production factors in the country does not play a decisive role for the development of the national economy. The speed and efficiency of formation and renewal of production factors and their use in certain sectors of the economy are important. It consists of a system of personal and technical-materialized elements that make connections between people and nature in the process of social production.

Neighboring and supporting networks are represented by indicators in the determinant tone:

Stability of the country's political and legal system;

Large investments in human development (education, health care, social needs);

Longevity of population;  
Competitiveness of labor resources;  
High level of education of the country's population.

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