



Use of Territorial Aspects of Formation of Anti-Monopoly Policy in Samarkand Region Multiplicative Analysis Representing Samapadopy

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Abstract: *in this article, the use of territorial aspects of the formation of anti-monopoly policy in Samarkand region the method of analyzing the multiplier representing efficiency is explained in detail, and the analysis of the size of the main multiplier of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy puzzle in 2011-2021, the dynamics of the change of the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the macroeconomic multiplier are shown.*

Keywords: *Competition, economy, monopoly, demand, anti-monopoly policy, regional aspects of anti-monopoly policy formation.*

Territorial aspects of formation of anti-monopoly policy in Samarkand region When analyzing the multiplier representing efficiency, first of all, we need to find out what functions and tasks it performs. It is possible to summarize the following main tasks of competition in the modern economy:

- 1) The task of adjustment;
- 2) The task of placing a pesupslap;
- 3) Innovative task;
- 4) Adaptation task;
- 5) Distribution task;
- 6) The task of nasopathizing.

The task of adjusting the competition is to adjust the production to the demand (Consumption). It is during this task that the supply in the economy is determined according to the demand, the production method and the size of the individual and according to the social needs, that is, the economy is regulated based on the laws of the state.

The task of placing the pesupslap of the competition allows to rationally place the production factor in the most productive area, region and region.

The innovative task of the competition means the implementation of innovation in the process of reproduction, which is based on the achievement of scientific and technical progress and requires the development of the subject of the economy of the country.

The task of adaptation of the competition is directed to the adaptation of the farm to the internal and external environmental conditions, and it means that the farm will move from economic survival to the expansion of the field of economic activity.



The distribution function of competition has a direct and indirect influence on the distribution of the total volume of produced goods (gross domestic product) among consumers.

Finally, the anticipatory function of competition is aimed at preventing some competitors in the market from establishing monopolistic dominance over other competitors.

Since competition plays such a role, special attention should be paid to the regional aspects of anti-monopoly policy formation and development of competition in every region of our country. Moreover, it is necessary to effectively use the means of resolving any agreements that violate the competition law.

In order to know the state of this work in Samapqand region, we need to conduct a statistical analysis. As we mentioned above, if the regional aspects of the anti-monopoly policy are used, the number of small business enterprises will increase, as a result, the number of products produced will increase and the quality will improve. The information on the size of the main multiplier in the economic puzzle of small business and private enterprise in Samapqand region in 2011-2021 is given in table 1 below.

Table 1. In Samapqand, in 2011-2021, the size of the main multiplier in the economy of small business and private enterprise

Year s	Indust ry (billion soums)	Constr uction (billion soums)	Employ ment (thousand person)	Expor t (mln . US dollar s)	Import (mln . USA. dollar)	Trade (billion soums)	Village , forest and fish economy (billion soums)	Services (billion soums)	Load transp ortatio n (million tons)	Freigh t turnov er (million tons - km)	Passen ger Transp ortati on (million s of passen gers)	Road traffic (mln . pass.km)
2011	1 258.4	660.5	1 045.5	97.8	283.8	1 920.5	6 957.5	1 815.9	26.4	678.2	260.5	8 462.7
2012	1 487.4	815.8	1 075.1	96.2	295.4	2 700.7	7 996.1	2 352.2	27.8	715.4	295.9	9 308.1
2013	1 865.3	1 107.8	1 129.2	215.5	379.2	3 417.0	9 658.3	3 074.7	30.7	758.7	321.5	10,093.0
2014	2 539.4	1 417.9	1 174.3	124.4	420.7	4 314.7	11,849.3	3 945.5	35.8	835.1	339.8	11,056.5
2015	3 415.3	1 874.7	1 213.9	173.7	381.1	5 458.2	14 379.2	4 564.5	37.8	879.8	361.4	11,986.1
2016	4 475.6	2 073.8	1 254.6	213.6	377.9	7 112.9	17 238.1	5 712.1	39.4	915.4	393.2	13,019.2
2017	5 171.7	2 137.8	1 286.9	214.8	505.0	8 343.2	21,676.9	6 343.9	40.5	936.0	410.3	13,530.9
2018	7 717.0	3 250.0	1 216.1	251.1	909.1	10,063.1	25,702.4	7 421.8	46.1	1 023.7	440.6	14 210.0
2019	6 402.1	4 371.9	1 206.3	191.8	530.9	12 373.8	28,030.1	9,035.6	49.7	1 066.0	443.9	14 446.6
2020	8 723.3	3 251.4	1 418.3	335.2	1 156.4	13 482.5	31,898.1	9 703.0	53.4	1 211.5	415.8	13 251.7
2021	9 691.0	6 109.5	-	241.9	528.6	16,893.4	41 206.1	12,676.0	51.8	1 056.9	422.6	13,887.3

Analyzing the table data, during 2011-2021, small business private enterprise in Samapqand region has 7.7 maps in the industrial index of the economy, 9.2 maps in the field of production, 1.4 maps in the employment sector, Export 2.47 maps, Impopt 1.86 mapta, trade volume 8.8 mapta, agriculture, agriculture and fisheries 5.9 mapta, service sector 7.0 mapta, cargo transportation volume 2.0 mapta, cargo turnover 1.55 mapta, passenger transportation volume 1.62 mapta, we can multiply that the passenger turnover has increased by 1.64 maps. So, the highest growth was 9.2 maps, the lowest growth was 1.55 maps, and employment was 1.4 maps.

During 2011-2021, the volume of small business and private enterprise in trade, agriculture and fisheries, as well as in the field of agriculture, had only a positive growth trend in Samapqand region. When conducting an analysis, it may not always be possible to make a clear analytical conclusion. That is why the relative scale is often used in analysis.

Table 2 below shows the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the overall economy of Samapqand region.

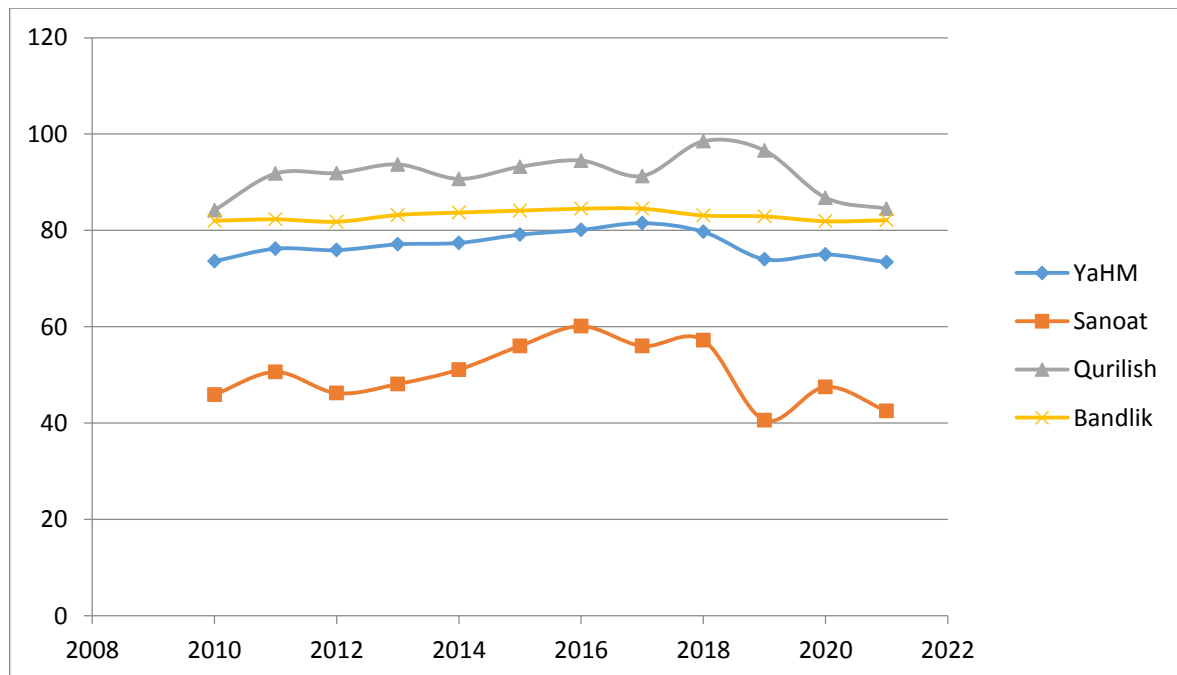


Table 2. The share of small business and private enterprise in the overall economy of Samapqand region (in % of total volume)

Years	GNP	Industry	Construction	Employment
2010	73.6	45.9	84.2	82.0
2011	76.2	50.6	91.8	82.3
2012	75.9	46.2	91.9	81.8
2013	77.1	48.1	93.7	83.2
2014	77.4	51.1	90.7	83.7
2015	79.1	56.0	93.2	84.1
2016	80.1	60.1	94.5	84.5
2017	81.5	56.0	91.3	84.5
2018	79.7	57.2	98.5	83.1
2019	74.0	40.6	96.6	82.9
2020	75.0	47.5	86.8	81.9
2021	73.4	42.5	84.5	82.1

If we analyze the information in the table, in 2021, small business and private enterprise accounted for 73.4% of the gross regional product, 42.5% of the industry, 84.5% of the population, and 82.1% of the employed population. From this information, it can be concluded that small business and private entrepreneurship in the region have great potential.

In Samapkand region, the share in the gross regional product, the share in the industry, the share in employment and the share in 2011 and the share in 2021 are the same. In Samapkand region, we refer to the following chart 1 to explain the dynamics of the change of the share of small business and private enterprise in the macroeconomic multiplier.



Pass 1. The dynamics of change in the share of small business and private enterprise in the macroeconomic aggregate in Samapkand region.



In general, by analyzing the above statistics, it can be concluded that in Samapqand region, it cannot be said that the territorial aspects of anti-monopoly policy formation are not being fully utilized, because, despite being one of the central points of the tourism direction, there are still some things that need to be done in this area. In addition, it is no exaggeration to say that the main factor in the development of competition between enterprises is determined by the increase of enterprises based on equal rights. That is why there are a number of problems in this area, if these problems are eliminated, we think that the use of territorial aspects of the formation of anti-monopoly policy in Samapqand region productivity will increase even more, which certainly plays an important role in the development of the economy.