

SCIENCE
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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 10 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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THE ROLE OF THE MARKETING SYSTEM IN INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LOCAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. In the context of globalization and increasing competition, the competitiveness of local enterprises has become one of the key determinants of sustainable economic growth. This study examines the role of the marketing system in strengthening the market position of local businesses, with a particular focus on its strategic functions and modern applications. Marketing is no longer limited to promoting goods and services; rather, it serves as a comprehensive mechanism that identifies consumer needs, shapes demand, builds brand loyalty, and ensures long-term business sustainability.

Keywords: marketing system, competitiveness, local enterprises, digital marketing, brand management, consumer loyalty.

MARKETING TIZIMINING MAHALLIY KORXONALAR RAQOBAT BARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHDAGI O'RNI

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Agroiqtisodiyot kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Globallashuv va raqobat kuchayib borayotgan sharoitda mahalliy korxonalarning raqobatbardoshligi barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy omillaridan biriga aylandi. Ushbu tadqiqotda marketing tizimining mahalliy korxonalarning bozordagi mavqeini mustahkamlashdagi o'rni, uning strategik vazifalari va qo'llashning zamonaviy usullariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Marketing endi tovarlar va xizmatlarni ilgari surish bilan cheklanmaydi; u iste'molchilar ehtiyojlarini aniqlaydigan, talabni keltirib chiqaradigan, brendga sodiqlikni rivojlantiruvchi va uzoq muddatli biznes barqarorligini ta'minlaydigan keng qamrovli mexanizm bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: marketing tizimi, raqobatbardoshlik, mahalliy biznes, raqamli marketing, brend boshqaruvi, iste'molchilarning sodiqligi.

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Introduction. In the era of globalization and rapid technological development, competition among enterprises has intensified, making competitiveness a decisive factor for business survival and growth. For local enterprises, which often face constraints in terms of financial resources, technological capabilities, and access to international markets, the ability to compete effectively is both a challenge and a necessity. Within this context, marketing has evolved into a strategic discipline that extends far beyond traditional sales promotion. It

encompasses the systematic study of consumer needs, market dynamics, and competitive forces, while simultaneously providing enterprises with tools to shape demand, build strong brands, and establish long-term customer relationships [1].

The importance of marketing for local enterprises lies in its multidimensional contribution to competitiveness. First, marketing facilitates a deep understanding of consumer behavior. In today's market, consumer preferences are constantly shifting due to factors such as globalization, digitalization, and cultural diversification. By applying marketing research and analytics, enterprises are able to predict these shifts, align their product offerings accordingly, and avoid mismatches between supply and demand. This is particularly crucial for local enterprises that operate in niche markets or rely heavily on consumer loyalty.

Second, marketing serves as a bridge between production and consumption. Many local enterprises possess high-quality products or services but struggle to position them effectively in the marketplace. Without a coherent marketing strategy, even superior products may fail to attract attention or secure a sustainable customer base. Strategic marketing enables these enterprises to communicate their value proposition, differentiate themselves from competitors, and ultimately enhance their visibility in both domestic and international markets.

Third, modern marketing emphasizes the integration of digital tools and technologies. The digital economy has reshaped the way businesses and consumers interact, creating new opportunities for cost-effective promotion, direct communication, and online sales. Tools such as social media marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), e-commerce platforms, and customer relationship management (CRM) systems provide local enterprises with affordable yet powerful means of reaching wider audiences. For small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which form the backbone of many local economies, digital marketing has proven to be a cost-efficient strategy for expanding customer bases and increasing competitiveness [2].

Another important aspect is brand management. In an increasingly saturated market, brand reputation and image have become critical determinants of success. A strong brand not only enhances consumer trust but also fosters customer loyalty, which is essential for long-term competitiveness. Local enterprises, by leveraging their unique cultural and regional identity, can create brands that resonate with both domestic and foreign consumers. For instance, products that emphasize authenticity, sustainability, or local traditions can achieve significant differentiation and market appeal when supported by effective branding strategies.

At the same time, marketing contributes to competitiveness by encouraging innovation. Through continuous monitoring of market trends, enterprises identify emerging needs and adapt their offerings accordingly. This innovation-driven approach not only secures customer satisfaction but also positions local enterprises as proactive players in the competitive landscape. In many cases, the feedback loop established by marketing research guides enterprises in product development, service improvement, and the adoption of modern business practices.

Despite these opportunities, local enterprises often face barriers to fully implementing effective marketing systems. Limited financial investment in marketing, a shortage of qualified marketing professionals, and insufficient awareness of modern marketing practices hinder their ability to compete on equal terms with larger or multinational firms. Moreover, marketing is sometimes perceived as a secondary function, rather than a central component of corporate

strategy. Such misconceptions reduce the effectiveness of marketing initiatives and prevent enterprises from achieving their full competitive potential.

In summary, marketing is a vital determinant of competitiveness for local enterprises. It integrates market analysis, consumer insights, digital technologies, and brand management into a cohesive system that empowers businesses to survive and grow in highly competitive environments. By investing in marketing and aligning it with broader strategic objectives, local enterprises can overcome resource limitations, strengthen their market presence, and achieve sustainable growth. This paper, therefore, aims to analyze the role of the marketing system in enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises, highlighting both its potential benefits and the challenges that must be addressed for its effective implementation.

Methods and materials. The methodological framework of this study is designed to explore the role of marketing systems in enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises. To achieve a comprehensive and systematic understanding, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed. This dual approach ensures not only the analysis of numerical indicators related to competitiveness but also the exploration of subjective managerial insights, market perceptions, and consumer preferences.

Research Design

The research is structured as a descriptive and exploratory study, aiming to identify the marketing practices that local enterprises adopt and to evaluate their impact on overall competitiveness. A mixed-method design was selected because it allows for triangulation of data and greater validity of results. The descriptive aspect focuses on documenting marketing strategies applied in local enterprises, while the exploratory aspect investigates causal links between marketing systems and competitive advantage.

Data Collection Methods

Two primary sources of data were used:

1. **Primary Data:** Collected through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with local enterprise managers and marketing specialists. The questionnaire was distributed to 120 enterprises across various sectors, including manufacturing, agriculture, retail, and services. The interviews provided qualitative insights into strategic decisions, marketing innovations, and barriers faced in implementing marketing systems.
2. **Secondary Data:** Gathered from published statistical reports, academic articles, government publications, and industry surveys related to local enterprise development and marketing practices. Reports from the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce, and international organizations such as the World Bank were also utilized.

Sampling Technique

A purposive sampling method was employed to select enterprises that differ in size (small, medium, and large) and industry orientation. This heterogeneity in the sample ensured that findings could capture diverse perspectives on marketing practices and competitiveness. Out of the 120 enterprises targeted, 97 provided complete responses, resulting in a response rate of 81%, which is considered statistically reliable for social science research.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- **Quantitative Analysis:** Statistical methods such as correlation analysis, regression modeling, and frequency distributions were applied to examine the relationship between marketing practices (e.g., digital marketing, branding, customer relationship management) and indicators of competitiveness (e.g., sales growth, market share, profitability).
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Thematic coding was used to analyze interview transcripts, allowing researchers to identify recurring themes such as barriers to adopting digital marketing, lack of skilled personnel, and the role of government support programs in enhancing competitiveness.

Software tools such as SPSS and NVivo were used to facilitate rigorous analysis.

Materials and Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is based on Porter's Competitive Advantage Theory (1985), which suggests that firms achieve sustainable competitiveness by creating value for customers through cost leadership, differentiation, and focus strategies. This framework was adapted to evaluate how marketing systems—such as market segmentation, product differentiation, digital advertising, and relationship marketing—contribute to enhancing competitive advantage in local contexts. As Armstrong and Cunningham (2018) emphasize, a systematic marketing system enables firms to strengthen customer loyalty and to achieve long-term differentiation in increasingly dynamic markets[3].

Additionally, materials used include structured survey instruments, interview guides, and secondary datasets from government and institutional sources. The study also relied on contemporary marketing frameworks, including the 4Ps model (Product, Price, Place, Promotion) and its extended forms (7Ps), to assess the extent to which local enterprises adopt systematic marketing approaches.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity of findings, pilot testing of the survey instrument was conducted with 10 enterprises before the final distribution. Feedback from this pilot test led to modifications in wording and scaling to improve clarity. Reliability was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which yielded a score of 0.82, indicating strong internal consistency of the questionnaire items.

Ethical Considerations

All participants were informed about the purpose of the study and assured that their responses would remain confidential. Informed consent was obtained before interviews, and enterprises were given the option to withdraw at any stage of participation.

Limitations of Methods

Although the mixed-method approach strengthens the research, some limitations must be acknowledged. First, the study was geographically limited to selected regions, which may not fully represent the national business environment. Second, reliance on self-reported data could introduce bias, as managers might overstate the effectiveness of their marketing practices. As Bryman (2016) argues, social research is inevitably influenced by contextual and methodological constraints, and acknowledging these limitations increases the transparency and credibility of findings[4].

Results. This study examined the role of marketing systems in enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises. The findings, derived from both survey questionnaires

(n=97) and semi-structured interviews with managers, reveal significant relationships between the adoption of marketing practices and key performance indicators such as sales growth, market share, and profitability. The results are presented under four major themes: adoption of marketing strategies, impact of digital marketing, brand development, and comparative industry outcomes.

Adoption of Marketing Strategies

Survey results indicate that local enterprises vary in their adoption of marketing practices. Manufacturing and service sectors demonstrated higher levels of systematic marketing, whereas agricultural enterprises relied more on traditional approaches such as personal networks and word-of-mouth promotion. As Barney (1991) suggests, a firm's ability to develop and deploy unique resources—including marketing capabilities—is critical to sustaining competitive advantage[5].

Table 1: Adoption Levels of Core Marketing Practices (n=97)

Marketing Practice	High Adoption (%)	Moderate Adoption (%)	Low Adoption (%)
Market Segmentation	45	33	22
Product Differentiation	50	30	20
Branding Strategies	40	42	18
Customer Relationship Management	55	28	17
Digital Marketing Tools	38	37	25

The data reveal that while enterprises recognize the importance of customer relationship management (CRM) and product differentiation, digital marketing adoption remains uneven. This aligns with Hunt and Morgan (1995), who argue that marketing capabilities are central resources that influence a firm's competitive positioning[6].

Impact of Marketing on Business Performance

Quantitative analysis using correlation and regression techniques indicates strong positive relationships between marketing practices and business performance indicators. Enterprises that applied branding and CRM strategies extensively recorded higher sales growth and profitability. The correlations between marketing strategy adoption and performance metrics are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Correlation Between Marketing Practices and Performance Metrics

Marketing Strategy	Sales Growth (r)	Profitability (r)	Market Share (r)
Branding	0.63	0.59	0.66
Digital Marketing	0.57	0.52	0.55
CRM	0.70	0.65	0.72
Product Differentiation	0.60	0.56	0.58

Marketing Strategy	Sales Growth (r)	Profitability (r)	Market Share (r)
Market Segmentation	0.54	0.50	0.53

These results confirm that marketing systems, particularly CRM and branding, are significant predictors of enterprise competitiveness. This supports Day's (1994) assertion that market-driven capabilities enable firms to respond effectively to customer needs and outperform competitors[7].

Digital Marketing Adoption

Interviews highlighted that digital marketing is perceived as both an opportunity and a challenge. Enterprises with limited technological infrastructure or lack of skilled personnel reported difficulties in implementing online campaigns. Conversely, younger entrepreneurs in retail and service sectors leveraged social media platforms, search engine optimization, and online advertisements to expand their market reach.

Morgan, Vorhies, and Mason (2009) emphasize that the development of marketing capabilities, including digital competencies, is crucial for enhancing firm performance. The present study confirms this perspective, showing that digital marketing tools contributed to increased customer engagement and higher sales for enterprises that effectively integrated them into their marketing system[8].

Brand Development and Customer Loyalty

The study also finds that brand building is critical to sustaining competitive advantage. Enterprises that invested in clear brand messaging, visual identity, and quality assurance reported stronger customer loyalty and higher repeat purchase rates. Brand equity, as Porter (1990) notes, provides a mechanism through which firms differentiate themselves and create barriers to imitation by competitors[9].

Managers reported that focusing on local cultural identity and product quality enhanced brand recognition and facilitated entry into regional markets. This illustrates the connection between marketing practices and strategic resource utilization, supporting Barney's (1991) resource-based view.

Comparative Industry Analysis

The research further identified differences across industries. Manufacturing firms with structured marketing systems, including digital platforms and branding strategies, showed the highest growth rates. Retail enterprises benefited from combining traditional marketing with digital outreach, whereas agricultural firms lagged due to limited adoption of systematic marketing.

Interviews suggested that enterprises that integrated both traditional and digital marketing approaches achieved better market visibility and higher consumer satisfaction. This confirms Hunt and Morgan's (1995) claim that competitive advantage emerges from effectively mobilizing firm resources and market intelligence.

Summary of Findings

In summary, the results indicate:

1. Systematic adoption of marketing strategies, particularly branding and CRM, positively correlates with sales growth, profitability, and market share.
2. Digital marketing adoption is uneven, yet it provides substantial benefits where implemented effectively.

3. Brand development strengthens customer loyalty and contributes to long-term competitiveness.
4. Industry-specific factors influence the effectiveness of marketing practices, with manufacturing and retail sectors outperforming agriculture in terms of marketing-driven performance.
5. Strategic integration of traditional and digital marketing maximizes competitive advantage.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that marketing systems are essential capabilities that enhance the performance and sustainability of local enterprises. The combination of qualitative and quantitative results supports the view that marketing is both a functional and strategic resource critical to maintaining competitiveness.

Discussion. The results of this study highlight the significant role of marketing systems in enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises. The analysis indicates that enterprises that systematically adopt branding, customer relationship management (CRM), and digital marketing strategies achieve higher sales growth, market share, and profitability compared to those relying solely on traditional marketing methods. This finding is consistent with the resource-based view, which argues that effective deployment of firm resources, including marketing capabilities, is critical for sustaining competitive advantage (Barney, 1991).

Moreover, the uneven adoption of digital marketing tools suggests that while local enterprises are aware of modern marketing trends, structural and skill-related barriers limit full utilization. Interviews revealed that enterprises with access to technology and marketing expertise could better engage customers online and expand their market reach, confirming Morgan, Vorhies, and Mason's (2009) assertion that the development of marketing capabilities is positively associated with firm performance.

The comparative industry analysis demonstrates that manufacturing and retail sectors benefit most from integrated marketing systems, while agricultural enterprises lag due to reliance on informal promotion methods. This indicates that industry-specific factors influence how marketing strategies translate into competitive outcomes. Additionally, the qualitative findings show that combining traditional and digital approaches enhances customer loyalty and brand recognition, which are crucial for long-term sustainability.

Overall, the discussion suggests that marketing systems are not merely operational tools but strategic assets that enable enterprises to differentiate themselves, create value for customers, and respond effectively to competitive pressures. Local firms that strategically invest in marketing capabilities are better positioned to compete in dynamic markets, reinforcing the importance of continuous skill development, technological adoption, and innovation in marketing practices.

Conclusion. This study has demonstrated that marketing systems play a pivotal role in enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises. The analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data indicates that enterprises that systematically implement marketing strategies—including branding, customer relationship management (CRM), product differentiation, and digital marketing—achieve higher levels of sales growth, market share, and profitability. The results underscore that marketing is not only an operational function but also a strategic resource that contributes directly to sustainable competitive advantage.

Furthermore, the findings highlight the uneven adoption of digital marketing tools among local enterprises, with manufacturing and retail sectors leading in implementation, while agricultural enterprises remain less engaged due to infrastructure and skill constraints. The study also emphasizes that combining traditional marketing techniques with modern digital approaches strengthens customer loyalty, enhances brand recognition, and improves overall business performance.

In conclusion, local enterprises seeking to enhance competitiveness should invest strategically in developing marketing capabilities, integrating digital technologies, and fostering skilled personnel. By doing so, they can create differentiated value for customers, respond effectively to competitive pressures, and achieve long-term sustainability in dynamic market environments. Future research could explore the impact of specific digital marketing innovations and cross-industry comparisons to further understand the mechanisms through which marketing systems influence competitiveness.

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