



# DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND GLOBALIZATION SYSTEMS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

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## ANNOTATION

*The article discusses issues related to the development of the world economy and globalization of the system of international economic relations.*

**KEY WORDS:** *globalization, integration processes, economic relations, national economies, information processes, problems.*

# РАЗВИТИЕ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

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## Аннотация

*В статье рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с развитием мировой экономики и глобализацией системы международных экономических отношений.*

**Ключевые слова:** *глобализация, интеграционные процессы, экономические отношения, национальные экономики, информационные процессы, проблемы.*

## RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

At the present stage of development of countries and societies, the market economy appears to be one of the decisive factors of social progress. At the same time, globalization and integration processes have the most significant influence on the complex and extraordinary processes of world economic development. To realize the objectively explanatory essence, features of such processes, it means to really build the policy and practice of economic management both nationally (in a particular country), and at the world level. First of all, we are talking about a deeper theoretical, theoretical and methodological understanding of these processes, and then - the development of practical programs and plans.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH.

World globalization, integration processes are studied by different sciences and in many aspects, and therefore it is rather difficult to characterize the special scientific literature on this issue. In general terms, these are, first of all, the works of such foreign and domestic scientists as I. Alekseenko, G. Anilionis, I. Bek, V. Berens, O. Belorus, S. Vovkanych, I. Voronov, V. Zhuravlev, N. Zotova, M. Kosolapov, I. Kresina, D. Meadows, O. Neklessi, J. Renders, D. Soros, V. Singer, J. Stiglitz, A. Utkin, M. Cheshkova, O. Chumakov, V. Sheiko, M. Shepelev, Ch. Kulmatova, A. Azizova, B. Khodieva and many others. At the same time, the Uzbek researcher of globalization processes Ch.Kulmatov emphasizes that globalization radically affects the formation of global and regional relations between



countries and societies [7]. The well-known Russian political scientist K. Gadzhiev [2] considers geopolitics in a similar vein, although he also singles out in the cited monograph a special subdivision "The Correlation of Market Economy and Democracy" [Ibid. : 139-140]. Ukrainian researchers E. Borshchuk, B. Danylyshyn and others emphasize the direct impact of globalization on the formation of new economic relations in including economic contradictions [3].

Note that in the presence of a sufficiently large number of special scientific processes devoted to world globalization processes, the issues of their influence on the development of the world economy, international economic relations are still poorly studied.

The purpose of this article is to study the main aspects of the influence of world globalization, integration processes in the development of the world economy and international relations in the sphere of economics. Presentation of the main material. The concepts of "economy", "world economy", "globalization", "integration of countries and societies", with all the diversity of their scientific understanding and explanation, have a rather "transparent" character. Under the "world economy" is understood not just some, figuratively speaking, a sum, a set of national economies, but the so-called "world economy", formed at the end of the 19th century. "The world economy," write Uzbek economists, "is a set of national economies participating in the international division of labor and interconnected by the system of international economic relations" [6, p. 511]

Since the international economy is characterized by a developed sphere of international exchange of goods and factors of production, the emergence of specific international forms of production activity, the acquisition of an independent international financial system, specific mechanisms and means of international regulation of the economy, etc., it should be taken into account not only that such the economy has acquired a great and noticeable openness, but it is precisely that the world market has formed. The overwhelming majority of economists believe that the main features of such a market are:

- a) goods, production that have gone beyond national boundaries;
- b) movement of goods (due to both internal and external supply and demand);

c) optimization of the use of production factors; d) ensuring the competitiveness of goods and their manufacturers [5, p. nine].

World "globalization", "integration processes" in theoretical terms, differ only in the explanation of their essence, characteristics, influence on all the diversity of life of people, societies, the existence of countries.

The system-forming sign of the phenomenon of "globalization" is considered to be the English globe, in the meaning of which this term was allegedly first presented in his famous work Sources of History and Its Purpose by the outstanding German political scientist K. Jaspers (1948) [4]. In the most common sense, there is a definition of the process of globalization as "a general civilization process that has a huge impact on the political and other spheres of human life" [8, p.107]. That is, we take into account precisely the fact that globalization, as a unifying, integration process, is divided into globalization: economic, technological, political, cultural, ideological, etc.

Modern market relations have a fairly extensive history. Yes, the Russian political scientist K. Gadzhiev believes that the main and defining turning points of its origin and functioning were: the English bourgeois revolution of the mid-17th century, the revolution of 1688, the war for the independence of the United States (1776-1783), the Great French Revolution of the late 18th century. century and several bourgeois revolutions of the late XIX century [2, p. 143].

The formation, strengthening and development of the so-called world-economy, - say the Ukrainian political scientists M. Obushny, A. Kovalenko, A. Tkach, - are a natural consequence of the natural process of growth, migration, interaction and concentration of capital, the merger of regional or national "islands" of the market economy into an integral system. It also means the division of the countries of the world into a dominant developed center that makes a profit, and a backward (or catching up) previous one that loses profit [8, p. 113].

In other words, globalization is a rather complex and largely contradictory process that cannot be characterized only with a plus sign. By the way, in this regard, there are remarks of the Ukrainian political scientist V. Bebig, who emphasizes that at the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI century, the initial globalization processes took place mainly in the



economy, as an integration economic process and “the maturation of a universal, planetary understanding of environmental, technological and man-made problems” [1, p. 78].

Until now, they have been supplemented with a global character of information processes, problems of protecting human life (terrorism, massive epidemiological diseases, migration and other processes). We also add to this the globalization of interstate, international relations, which do not bypass any country in the world.

In the context of globalization, world integration, every country in the world feels not in need, but has the need to agree on the conditions of its own management both at the microlevel (within its own country) and at the macrolevel (between countries). That is, the state and peculiarities of the national economy of any country in the world are already becoming more dependent not only on other countries, on the world economy, but even on: the so-called professional zones (territories with benefits, peculiarities in taxation, lending, customs regulation, etc.); from free trade zones (FTZ); from the functioning of the customs union; from the functioning of the common market and economic union.

They also distinguish and characterize two main difficulties of world economic integration. First: international capital movement Second: world labor migration. Now - at the beginning of the XXI century, the most acute and unregulated is the world labor migration, which also applies to modern Uzbekistan. Many experts also argue that there is not only a direct connection between politics and the economy, but also the fact that “the more a nation achieves success in the economy,” writes the famous political scientist S. Lipset, “the more chances for this nation to become a democratic [ten].

## CONCLUSIONS

World globalization and integration are complex, multidimensional and objective processes with many manifestations, among which one of the most noticeable is socio-economic.

Since world history is not only conflicts, wars, confrontations between countries and peoples, but also a significant and positive exchange, the enrichment of mankind with numerous achievements in various areas and norms of life, then modern globalization should be

considered in a two-dimensional plane, as positive and negative. The fact that globalization in socio-economic terms contributes to a large and positive integration of countries and societies, and at the same time generates and deepens complex differentiation processes that require international efforts to resolve them is an indisputable fact.

The essence of world globalization lies in the achievement of such a level of economic, political and other interdependence of countries, regions of the world, when it is possible and necessary to create a single world legal field and world bodies of economic and political governance.

We also note that world globalization primarily concerns two main aspects: the formation of an appropriate model of economic management and a fundamentally new system of public administration.

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