

The Process Of Integration And Globalization In All Aspects Of Economic Society

Saydaliyeva Lazizaxon

Student of Tashkent State University of Economics

Faculty of Corporate Governance

E-mail: lazizasaydaliyeva@gmail.com

Abstract. This research paper is totally devoted to the deep analysis of how the integration and globalization process between the economic societies by all aspects. These processes are manifested in the deepening of the international division of labor, the internationalization of economic life, their interdependence and convergence, the development and strengthening of regional international systems.

Key words: integration, globalization, economy, economic society.

One of the distinctive aspects of the world economy in the second half of the 20th century is the intensive development of international economic relations. Economic relations between states, groups of states, economic groups, individual firms and organizations are expanding and deepening.

It is characteristic that all these processes of mutual cooperation and rapprochement have a contradictory, dialectical character. The dialectic of international economic relations is that the striving of some countries for economic independence and the strengthening of national economies ultimately leads to greater internationalization of the world economy, the openness of national economies, and the deepening of the international division of labor.

The subject of international economic relations consists of two main parts: the international economic relations themselves and the mechanism of their implementation.

International economic relations include the set of economic relations of individual countries, their regional associations, as well as individual enterprises (transnational, multinational corporations) in the world economic system. Not the economy of foreign countries, but the specific aspects of economic relations between them are studied. International economic relations, like any other science, studies not all economic relations, but the most returnable, typical, characteristic, defining relations.

The mechanism of international economic relations includes legal norms and means of their implementation (international economic contracts, agreements, "codes", charters, etc.), the activities of international economic organizations aimed at the implementation of the goals of the development of international economic relations.

The system of international economic relations includes:

1. International division of labor.
2. International trade of goods and services.
3. Movement of international capital and foreign investments.
4. International labor migration
5. International currency-finance and credit relations.

While studying the theory and practice of international economic relations, we come across the concept of world economy. The world economy, which is the objective basis of international economic relations, is not a special object of research of the theory and practice of HIM. But it is an important component in considering the problems of HIM.

International economic relations (mainly trade) existed even before the world economy. For example, FDI between European countries, international economic relations between regions (Europe-North Africa, Europe-Middle East, etc.). These relations were regional. With the emergence and development of the world economy, international economic relations have expanded and deepened and acquired a global character. International economic relations based on the economy of individual countries or the world economy are more dependent on them. However, in the course of the implementation of international economic relations, it becomes a state subject to its own laws, a form of existence and development of the world economy, and its internal mechanism.

What is the global economy? The modern world economy is a global economic organism, a union of interdependent national economies subject to the objective laws of the market economy.

Stages of world economic development. It has taken a long and difficult path in its creation and development. Some researchers attribute its creation to the time of the Roman Empire. In this, they evaluate the Roman Empire as the global economic system at that time. Other scientists associate the time when the world economy began to operate with the 15th-16th centuries, that is, the era of great geographical discoveries. It was these discoveries that led to the rapid development of international trade in precious stones, metals, sweets and lakes. But the world economy of this period was limited, and it was only an area where the investments of merchants worked.

The modern world economy emerged after the industrial revolution, during the transition to the stage of capital monopoly. The world economy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries is significantly different from the world economy of the 60s and 90s of the 20th century.

The world economy of the 20th century was largely based on ordinary power, obligations alien to the economy, compared to the "power of capital". There were sharp contradictions in the world economy of this period. This made him unstable. These are the conflicts between imperialist countries (which led to two world wars), as well as between industrialized and developing countries. By the middle of the 20th century, the world economy was divided into two parts: world capitalist and world socialist economies. The global capitalist economy was dominant in the system of world economic relations. In the early 1990s, 9 out of 10 parts of international trade turnover took place within the framework of the world capitalist economy; At the end of the 1980s, only 1/5 of the total gross product of the capitalist world was sold through the channels of international economic exchange.

1 out of 3 of the world national income was produced in the former socialist countries, including 1 out of 4 in the CIS countries.

Since the 1960s, developing countries have joined the world economy. In the mid-1970s, among them were the CIS-"new industrial countries", that is, Southeast Asia (stream 1 - 4 small "dragons"-South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore) and Latin American countries Brazil, Argentina, Mexico was significantly separated. After the collapse of the USSR and the revolutionary changes in Eastern Europe, the world economy took the form of a whole organism. The emerging global world economy is uneven and includes the national economies of industrialized countries, developing countries, and countries with transitional economic systems.

The world economy on the threshold of the 21st century is much more integrated, integrated and dynamic than the world economy in the middle of the 20th century.

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