

Исоев Юсуфжон Амонович Ассистент кафедры «Производство строительных материалов, изделий и конструкций» Ферганского политехнического института,

Саидахмадова Нафисахан Шухратжон кизи (3-18 студентка экономической группы)

г. Фергана, Республика Узбекистан

СУТЬ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. Процесс самоочистки строительных материалов в Начало XXI века ознаменовалось постепенным завершением фундаментальных трансформационных процессов в мировой экономике - формированием глобальной модели экономического развития.

Ключевые слова: глобальная модель экономического развития, международная экономическая система, экономическая интеграция

Isoev Yusufjon Amonovich - Assistant of the department "Production of building materials, products and structures" of the Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Saidakhmadova Nafisakhan Shukhratjon qizi (3-18 student of Economics group) Fergana, Republic of Uzbekistan

THE ESSENCE OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Abstract. The beginning of the 21st century was marked by the gradual completion of fundamental transformation processes in the world economy - the formation of a global model of economic development.

Keywords: global model of economic development, international economic system, economic integration

The last quarter of the 20th century is characterized by the beginning of the transition of the world economy to a new stage of its development. This new stage is completely different from the previous stages of development. The growing interdependence of the countries and peoples of the world, despite all the differences in their level of development, culture, and historical traditions, has reached such a stage that this stage is called "globalization".

The beginning of the 21st century was marked by the gradual completion of fundamental transformation processes in the world economy - the formation of a global model of economic development. The components of the international economic system are getting stronger, creating the latest internal integrity and harmony. As a result of the influence of innovative strategies of economic activity and the main trends of global economic development, the main trend of modern world economic development implies the following:

- 1) Transnationalization of the national economy and deepening of their interdependence;
 - 2) Further strengthening of regional and subregional integration processes;
 - 3) Socialization of the world economy;
 - 4) Formation of the global institutional environment of economic activity.
- Theoretical and methodological analysis of the development of the economic integration of foreign countries, determining the uniqueness of modern globalization and its impact on the development of national economic systems, based on the marketing approach and the world economic system in evaluating the practical factors of integration analysis of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the integration process is one of the most urgent issues.

The study of the problems of globalization shows the need to start from imagining the world as a global space in understanding the main trends of the 21st century. Globalization of the world economic system is the driving force of the world economy today.

This methodological instruction is devoted to the most important issues of the emergence and development of the system of economic relations in the global space, theoretical principles and practical materials are covered on a chronological basis.

In the context of the globalization of the world economy and international economic relations, it is important to study the factors affecting national economic development. Every specialist whose professional activity is related to the economic sphere, regardless of whether it is a bank, a factory or a trading company, must know and take into account the factors influencing the processes of the world market. . In

this case, the analysis of the specific features of the globalization of the main manifestations of international economic relations, the study of the factors of adaptation to them is one of the most necessary conditions for targeted awareness of the global and national economic conjuncture at the macro and micro levels. Therefore, the subject of "Global Economic Development" plays an important role in training advanced specialists in the field of economy and economic relations, deepening economic reforms in the republic, ensuring the country's effective integration into the world economy in the process of economic liberalization and modernization.

Global economic relations were studied in the form of the world economy until the 90s of the 20th century, and these relations had a regional character. With the transformation of the world economy to the level of the global economy, these relations have expanded and deepened and acquired a global character.

The global economy is usually characterized by the absence of certain internal restrictions that countries establish at their borders against the flow of goods, services and production factors. The global economy is usually characterized by the absence of certain internal restrictions that countries establish at their borders against the flow of goods, services and production factors.

Several aspects of globalization and integration can be distinguished:

- regional and national economy (macro level);
- commodity, financial and currency markets, labor markets (mesolevel);
- private companies (micro level).

In addition, due to low competitiveness, not all traded goods may be traded in foreign markets. Observations show that no country in the world can achieve a permanent competitive advantage in all types of goods produced.

Secondly, relatively free movement of labor and capital is observed in each national economy, accordingly, relevant markets are formed and operate in the country. Although there is a slight difference in the amount of wages in the regions, the free movement of the labor force relatively reduces this difference.

A relatively different situation is observed in the global economy. Immigration laws, costs associated with moving workers from country to country, and other barriers prevent equalization of differences in wages across countries. Barriers to the international flow of capital are relatively rare compared to the flow of labor. Such differences, in turn, significantly affect the flow of goods and the efficiency of internal trade operations. Thirdly, business economics studies the activities of firms that trade freely within the country and do not use state support, while international trade theory studies various restrictions on foreign trade and their impact on trade flows.

Fourthly, macroeconomics studies the business environment in all regions of the country. Fiscal and monetary policy applied by the state is valid only within national borders. However, the fundamental differences between these policies implemented by the state have different effects on the flow of goods and the validity of international agreements.

Fifth, as a rule, each country has its own currency, the level of its supply is controlled by the Federal Bank. Macroeconomics studies the functioning of such a single currency and its impact on real situations. In the global economy, currency markets, exchange rates, which create the relationship between the currencies of countries participating in global economic relations, and the changes that occur as a result of the intervention of states are considered as an object of research.

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