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GLOBALIZATION PROCESS: PERSPECTIVES ON INTERACTION

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Abstract. In the article, there are theoretical opinions related to the cooperation relations and integration processes between the world and national economy in the conditions of globalization. Some problems in the field and recommendations related to their solution are given.

Keywords: integration, income, economic base, globalization, transnationalization, European Union, ECO, NATO, United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

The study of world experience shows that integration is effective for stimulating the country's entry into the world economy, external economic growth, population income growth, human capital concentration, advanced technological and structural shifts in the economy, development it indicates the issue, management of investments and ensuring their quality operation. Real economic integration represents the level of international generalization of production, which implies a certain equality of the main socio-economic indicators of the participating countries.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The analysis of the problem of integration of the economy of foreign countries makes it possible to determine the priority tasks to be solved in the process of reforming the national economy. In the context of the economic integration process, it is necessary to solve the following important problems facing Uzbekistan:

- formation of a socially oriented market economy;
- implementation of structural changes in the national economy;
- development of foreign economic activity;
- Increasing the level of openness of the economy;
- further liberalization of foreign economic activity;
- in the conditions of globalization, transnationalization and internationalization of the national economy, it strengthens the dependence of countries on the state of the world economy.

Analysis of modern European integration has shown that European integration is a rather complex process.

Expanding relations with various regional associations of states is a component of Uzbekistan's integration into the world community.

Uzbekistan is successfully cooperating with the European Union, ECO, NATO, and the UN. The European orientation of Uzbekistan's foreign policy has expanded. This cooperation includes cooperation with individual European countries.

Uzbekistan's relations with this country are based on the principles of friendship and cooperation, mutual trust and respect.

Our countries are equally interested in the development of bilateral relations, and a regular dialogue has been established regarding the expansion of cooperation. We also have common views on international problems.

Our country pays special attention to the activities of the intergovernmental commission on trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation, to strengthening cooperation in the fight against terrorism and religious extremism, illegal immigration and arms trade, organized crime and drug business.

It has shown that the real integration processes in developing countries are still very weak and vary according to their character, driving factors, and pace of development. Most developing countries remain outside the process of integration in the full sense of the word, that is, they remain outside the constantly developing direct inter-country relations both at the level of individual firms and enterprises, and at the level of national economies as a whole. The economic cooperation of the developing countries and the integration goals announced by them are the preparatory stage of the real integration process.

The experience of the development of economic integration of East Asian countries shows that it is necessary to ensure three mandatory conditions for the successful development of the country within the framework of the state-led economy model.

First, not state enterprises, but private enterprises should become internal engines of economic growth.

Secondly, the economic policy should be built with a clear focus on exports.

Thirdly, the management of the economy by the state should be implemented and built on the basis of strong economic incentives related to the desired indicators of development.

Uzbekistan has a great potential to develop economic integration into the world economy through an export-oriented policy. At the same time, there are factors that stop the export-oriented development of the republic's economy, including:

- insufficient development of the private sector in the economy and, as a consequence, the export of private enterprises is very small;
- improper distribution of export income between the state and product manufacturers,
- the uneven distribution of income in agriculture leads to significant losses in the potential growth of production in the entire economy;
- monopolization of industrial production;
- Corruption.

At present, there is no single scientific point of view among experts regarding integration processes. A group of economists consider the elimination of the factor of limited resources due to the formation of new commodity flows between countries to be the most important problem in the process of integration. According to them, it is to eliminate the production of the same more expensive goods separately in one country, or to expand the exchange of technology, which allows to save funds for scientific research and experimental design works.

Another group of scientists puts forward external economic factors, for example, the strengthening of collective security, as a superior condition. The third group of scientists believe that the establishment of integration groups allows their participants to achieve goals such as sustainable growth of production, social stability, etc. more

easily and quickly. Summarizing these and other theoretical approaches, it can be said that integration represents the convergence and interpenetration of national economic complexes by forming a qualitatively new economic environment on a regional scale.

It is necessary to differentiate the integration structures according to the achieved level of internationalization of production. It can be formal and realistic. International economic integration is considered as a three-level model (especially in the Western European version): - at the micro level, that is, at the corporate level, in which some companies enter into direct economic relations, intensifying the integration processes ; - at the interstate level, in which goal-oriented activities of the state, the intermingling of labor and capital within one or another group of countries, help the integration processes, ensure the existence of separate integration tools; - to the extent that it prevails over national interests, in which the participating countries voluntarily go to the union by renouncing some political and economic functions of sovereignty in this area.

Economic integration is based on a number of objective factors, among which the following are important:

- Growth of economic internationalization;
- deepening of the international division of labor;
- global scientific and technical revolution by nature;
- increase in the degree of openness of national economies.

A large number of integrations emerging and developing in the modern international economy often sets similar tasks:

- using the advantages of economies of scale; - creating a favorable foreign political environment;
- solving trade policy tasks;
- to support the structural reconstruction of the economy;
- to support newly emerging branches of national industry.

In the framework of the international economy, integration should be evaluated from the point of view of whether it is a step towards greater freedom of trade or, on the contrary, a restriction in the department of trade flows. The rapid direction and nature of international relations in the field of production determines the content and development of the integration process to a certain extent. In general, it covers the fields of communication along with production. Trade relations are often pushed to the second level and become the final stage of international production cooperation.

Several stages can be defined in international production cooperation: The first stage is based on the international specialization of countries, that is, the exchange of products of one production sector (for example, industry) for products of another sector (for example, agriculture) develops;

The second stage is characterized by rapidly developing cross-sectoral specialization, partly based on the basis of the division of labor. First of all, it is the complexity of the structure of the sector from the material side of production, that is, the differentiation of industrial sectors;

The third stage - based on the general and private division of labor, begins with the development of specialization between international industries and the deepening of specialization within international industries, which is based on the private and individual division of labor.

The production of parts of certain products (aggregates, details) is envisaged, the goal is practical production of new equipment and technology base, increase of labor productivity, reduction of expenses, etc. Naturally, it is required to create large-scale coordinated (cooperative) relations for the production of the final product on the basis of specialization.

CONCLUSION. It is extremely important to cooperate in the development and implementation of programs of scientific research and design work by combining scientific, financial and material resources, and to establish cooperation of groups or organizations of specialists engaged in scientific research work. Production cooperation based on international specialization usually reflects a high level of development of international integration processes.

It should also be noted that currently, especially in the economic relations in the regional integration processes, it is necessary to take advantage of the economies of scale, to create a favorable foreign political environment, even to join the military blocs for this purpose, and to solve the tasks in the trade policy. and they will also implement the restructuring of the structural system of the national economy in order to achieve the goals indicated above.

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