



INTEGRATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE AND ITS MAIN FEATURES

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Received: 23 rd August 2021	The article makes an attempt to generalize the factors and trends in the functioning and development of the world economic system and the world economic ties that unite it in the conditions of slowing down the pace of globalization and the growing dependence of trade and investment ties on geopolitical processes. The general context of the development of the world economy is considered - based on the analysis of key macroeconomic indicators of national development and interstate relations.
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WORLD ECONOMY CONCEPT

The international economy can be defined as an economic system that self-reproduces at the level of productive forces, production relations and certain aspects of superstructure relations to the extent that the national economies included in it have certain compatibility at each of the three named levels. This definition reflects the main components of the economy, including the material base, the implementation of various forms of ownership and a certain procedure for the functioning of reproduction processes

The World Economy is (World Economy). The basis for the emergence and existence of the system is its integrity, which presupposes the economic interaction of all components of the system at a sufficiently stable level, which ensures the regular circulation of the reproduced product on a global scale, constant activity, the viability of the system, its self-regulation and development. Such a unity of the world economy, the circulation of reproduced goods is provided by national and international markets with their inherent commodity-money relations and a plurality of prices.

In a broad sense, the market is a set of economic, social and political relations that develop in the process of exchange of goods and services. The market is a separate category that develops under the influence of its own laws and affects the entire course of reproduction, i.e. it is an integral stage of reproduction that develops in close interaction with its other elements - production, distribution and consumption.

The world economy is a complex system characterized by a plurality of its constituent elements, hierarchy, multilevel, structural nature.

The World Economy is **(World Economy)**. The basis of the system is the international and national production of material and spiritual goods, their distribution, exchange and consumption, limited by the framework of individual states. Each of these phases of the world reproduction process both on a global scale and within the framework of individual states, depending on their place and role as a whole, affects the functioning of the entire world economic system.

The world economy as a system has a common goal - the satisfaction of human needs (demand), but in different subsystems this goal is modified due to different socio-economic conditions.

The world economy as a system cannot develop without a certain order based on the norms of international public and private law that regulate economic relations between states, economic associations, legal and physical. by persons. Compliance with the established conventions and customary norms is ensured by the states themselves and by collective forms of control over the observance of international law, which are engaged in by various international organizations. These rules are specified and revised in accordance with the needs of the development of world productive forces and individual subsystems and elements.

The world economy is a historical and political-economic category, because each specific historical stage is characterized by a certain scale and level of production, internationalization of economic life and socio-economic structure. It is a complex economic system. Its subjects are transnational companies, national economies, international integration associations of enterprises, which themselves are systems with their own inherent regulation.

The relationships between the individual elements of the world's economy make up levels. The international level is made up of relations between states, it is governed by international rules and norms. The transnational level is constituted by the relations of flows that go beyond national borders; this is the sphere of activity of firms and groups with their internal information systems.

Socioeconomically, the world economy is not homogeneous. The leading place in it is occupied by the industrially developed Western countries. A special place is occupied by developing countries, which largely retain the dependent nature of their economies from industrial (developed) countries. The East European countries with economies in transition and a number of other states are very specific in their development. In general, the world economy is a complex socio-economic entity.

The integration of economic life in the world is proceeding in many more and more multiplying directions. This is, firstly, the internationalization of productive forces through the exchange of means of production and technological knowledge, as well as in the form of international specialization and cooperation, linking economic units into integral production and consumer systems;

through production cooperation, international movement of production resources; through the formation of a global material, information, organizational and economic infrastructure that ensures the implementation of international exchange.

This is, secondly, a manifestation of internationalization through MRI, as discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

Third, the increase in the scale and qualitative change in the nature of traditional international trade in materialized goods, due to which it now has an immeasurably greater impact on the internationalization of economic life than in the 1920s and 1930s. The main factor in the impact of international trade on national economies lies not so much in its outstripping growth (which is very important), reflecting the process of deepening MRI, but in its fundamental qualitative shifts.

The very functions of international trade have changed - from purely commercial according to the formula of short-term "commodity-money" transactions, it has turned in many ways, if not mainly, into a means of direct servicing of national production processes, linking them into a single production mechanism that does not know national borders. It is important to note that the emphasis in such service is shifting from the initial stages (processing and processing of raw materials, materials) to the final stages of production (finishing, assembly operations). This change in functions was reflected in the fundamental changes in the structure of world trade.

Fourth, it is the international movement of financial and production resources, which ensures the intertwining and interdependence of economic activities in different countries. This movement takes place in the form of an international loan or foreign investment.

Fifth, an increasingly important area of international cooperation is the service sector, which is developing faster than the sphere of material production. The increasingly active inclusion of services in international activities significantly expands the area of manifestation of internationalization, extending it to that part of economic life that until recently was relatively weakly involved in international communication.

Sixth, the international exchange of scientific and technical knowledge is growing rapidly. The front of world science and technology is rapidly expanding. In combination with their rapid development, this leads to the fact that nowadays no country alone is able to solve all issues of scientific and technological progress (STP), and even more so to be a leader in all its areas. All this leads to an intensive process of the formation of an international intellectual division of labor. International specialization of scientific and experimental design centers is taking place, the establishment of stable cooperation between them.

Seventh, the scale of international labor force migration is increasing, to which Russia and other states formed on the territory of the former USSR are beginning to join as exporters. International labor migration is an integral part of the process of internationalization of international economic life. The massive movement of labor resources across national borders became possible in connection with the general processes that caused internationalization and at the same time relying on them.

Finally, eighth, along with the growing internationalization of the impact of production and consumption on the natural environment, there is a growing need for international cooperation aimed at solving global problems of our time (environmental protection, exploration of the World Ocean, space, assistance to the starving population of developing countries, etc.). Increasingly aggravating global problems, putting humanity on the brink of survival, require the efforts of all countries of the world community to resolve them.



And so, those main forces cementing the components of the world economy into a single system, qualitatively transforming it, giving impulses to the growing force of the processes of transformation of national economies on an integration basis.

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