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ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami

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Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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Abstract: In this article, the advantages and disadvantages of our country's membership in the labor organization, the current state of world integration, goods exported under favorable conditions of international exchange and achieve the social difference between international and national values of services, production of national goods in exchange for cheap imported goods and services and the factors of abandonment of services are highlighted

Key words: Comparative advantage, International division of labor, Economic geographical situation, Agro-climatic conditions, Customs union, Regional division of labor, factors of geographical division of labor, stages of regional division of labor, economic regionalization and regional division of labor.

Among the most important regional and sectoral economic groups, the following should be noted: European Union (EU), Association of South-South Countries (ASEAN), Latin American Integration Association (LAI), North American Free Trade. Agreement (NAFTA), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and others. Developing countries are determined to rebuild their economies and change the current nature of their relations with economically developed countries[1]. They put

forward demands for the creation of a New World Economic Order, which includes controlling the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries, setting fair prices for raw materials and finished products, providing economic assistance without any political conditions, etc.

The specialization of enterprises of different countries in a certain product is related to modern ITI. As the technological system of production became more complex, the details used in the finished product increased[2]. For example: up to 20,000 parts are used in passenger cars, up to 100,000 in rolling mills, and up to 250,000 in electric locomotives.

International production specialization (XII) is developing in two directions - production and territorial direction. In turn, the direction of production: a) inter-industry; b) group of countries; c) is divided into the specialization of individual enterprises.

Territorial international production specialization: a) individual countries; b) group of countries; c) regions are divided into production specialization for certain goods and their parts for the world market. Another form of international division of labor is international production cooperation. Its objective basis is the growing level of development of production forces, as well as stable cooperation between independent enterprises, regardless of whether it occurs inside or outside the country. is the process of production relations[3].

We can say that the international geographical division of labor takes place with two complementary processes.

First, it is an international production specialty, which can be both inter-industry and intra-industry. In intersectoral specialization, the country usually produces and exports relatively few types of products, primarily mining and fuel-raw materials industry, as well as agriculture. For specialization within the industry is a characteristic of specialization in the production of finished products (subject), as well as parts and assemblies (detail). There is also step-by-step (technological) specialization[4].

Secondly, such international production cooperation, formation of production relations between individual countries and national economies. Such specialization and cooperation determine the "face" of each country in the international geographical division of labor. They also lead to the emergence as a result of MGRT usually a territorial gap between the areas of product production and consumption.

With the development of the scientific and technical revolution, the international geographical division of labor is gradually becoming more complicated. For example, it increasingly goes beyond production. Territorially, this complexity leads to the formation of separate zones.

Although in classical economics the international division of labor is considered to benefit specialized activities, there are other analyzes that pay more attention to the inequalities and structured hierarchies that this division creates.

Advantage;

- More efficient use of resources, because each country can use its potential and wealth in the tasks that are most appropriate for it. This allows the country to fully utilize its economic resources.

- Cost reduction in two ways: economies of scale of production leading to lower prices and use of comparative advantages.

- Effective development of nations is ensured through trade exchange. Excess can be exported, which affects the circular flow of income.

Disadvantages;

Some economic analysts have discredited the effects of the international division of labor, arguing that this division only created poverty and inequality in commodity-producing countries.

Indeed, in the 1980s, the economist Raul Prebish, a member of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, argued that the international division of labor led to the division of the world into two groups: one producing raw materials, and the other industrialized products producing raw materials.

The international division of labor is very important for expanding trade between different countries and forming an objective platform for the development of the world market.

The international division of labor refers to the specialization of certain countries in different areas of production, particularly in products or in selected parts of the production process. The concept suggests that the spread of markets around the world will lead to a progressive differentiation of economic activity.

This is similar to the existing division of labor in a company, but instead on an international scale. In this way, just as some workers specialize in certain tasks, it is observed internationally that nations specialize in certain production activities.

For example, as Switzerland is considered to specialize in financial services, Brazil is observed to specialize more in the production of coffee or chicken. The rise of large-scale industry led to greater differentiation in production and the development of specialization that transcended national boundaries.

The international division of labor was facilitated by the large demand of industrial countries for large quantities of agricultural products and raw materials supplied by economically less developed countries.

The international division of labor was facilitated by the large demand of industrial countries for large quantities of agricultural products and raw materials supplied by economically less developed countries. The theory of comparative advantage is perhaps the most important concept in international trade theory. Economic advantage is the fact that one country produces a given output more economically than another. Differences between countries in comparative advantage determine patterns of specialization.

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