



**“IQTISODIY TADQIQOTLARGA
ASOSLANGAN OLIY MA'LUMOTLI
IQTISODCHI KADRLARNI
TAYYORLASH: MUAMMOLAR VA
INNOVATSION YECHIMLAR”
MAVZUSIDAGI**

**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA
MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMI**

I



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO VILOYATI HOKIMLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

“Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarga asoslangan oliy ma'lumotli iqtisodchi kadrlarni tayyorlash: muammolar va innovatsion yechimlar”

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- To`plam i.f.d. professor, B.N. Navro`z-Zoda umumiy tahriri ostida chop etildi.

Mazkur to`plamga kiritilgan ilmiy ishlar va g`oyalar mazmuni, undagi statistik ma`lumotlar, sanalarning aniqligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o`zlari mas`uldirlar.

va boshqa faoliyat turlarining borgan sari ko'payib, rivojlanib hamda ularning o'zgarib borishi natijasida vujudga keladi. Uzoq davrlar davomida insoniyat fikrini band qilib kelgan ayrim masalalar bugungi kunda oddiy haqiqat va oson bilish mumkin bo'lgan narsaga o'xshab ko'rinadi. Masalan, bugun hammaga ma'lumki, kishilar siyosat, san'at, adabiyot, fan, ma'rifat, madaniyat, ta'lim olish bilan shug'ullanishdan oldin birlamchi hayotiy ne'matlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirishlari kerak. Shuning uchun har bir kishi, o'zining kundalik hayotida bir qator muammolarga, ya'ni kiyim-kechak, oziq-ovqat, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlariga ega bo'lish, bilim olish kabi ehtiyojlarni qanday qilib, nima hisobiga qondirish mumkin degan muammolarga duch keladi. Shu muammolarni yechish va o'z ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida kishilar turli yo'nalishlarda, sohalarda faoliyat ko'rsatadilar.¹ Demak, insonning turli faoliyatlari ichida eng asosiysi, insoniyatning yashashi va uning kamol topishini ta'minlaydigani moddiy va ma'naviy ne'matlar ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatishdan iborat bo'lgan iqtisodiy faoliyatdir.

NATIJALAR. Iqtisodiyot qamrov darajasiga qarab turlicha bo'lishi mumkin: jahon iqtisodiyoti, milliy iqtisodiyot, tarmoq iqtisodiyoti, mintaqa va hudud iqtisodiyoti, korxonalar yoki firma iqtisodiyoti, oila iqtisodiyoti. Ba'zan ularni yaxlitlashtirib, makroiqtisodiyot va mikroiqtisodiyot deb ataladi. Iqtisodiyotning bu turlari, darajalari, shakllari qanday bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar ularning hammasi bir maqsadga bo'ysungan: u ham bo'lsa insoniyatning yashashi, ko'payishi va kamol topishi uchun shart-sharoit yaratib berish, turli xil hayotiy vositalarni yaratib, ularning ehtiyojlarini qondirib borishdan iboratdir.² Shunday ekan, iqtisodiyot inson hayotining asosini, uning poydevorini tashkil etib, uning o'zi ham insonsiz, uning faoliyatisiz mavjud bo'lmaydi va mazmunga ham ega emas.

XULOSA. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi fani masalaning u tomonini ham, bu tomonini ham chetda qoldirmasligi, masalaga bir tomonlama yondashuvga yo'l qo'ymasligi lozim. Har qanday mehnat, har qanday ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko'rsatish, eng avvalo, tabiat ashyolari, moddiy vositalar, pul mablag'lari orqali amalga oshiriladi va ulardan foydalaniladi. Shuning uchun mavjud resurslarga, ishlab chiqarilgan tovar va xizmatlarga, ulardan unumli foydalanishga bo'lgan munosabat, ishlab chiqarish omillarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va bir-biriga ta'sirida o'rganilishi lozim. Boshqa tarafdin, hech qanday mehnat yoki ishlab chiqarish alohida olingan kishi yoki guruh tomonidan, boshqalar bilan aloqalarsiz, munosabatlarsiz amalga oshirilmaydi. Ular ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonida bir-birlari bilan albatta o'zaro munosabatda bo'ladilar va shu munosabatga qarab harakat qiladilar, o'z xulq-atvorlarini, xatti-harakatlarini belgilaydilar.

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THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRADE WARS ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

The significance of studying the impact of global trade wars on international political economy lies in understanding the profound implications these conflicts have on the global economic and political landscape. Initially, global trade wars can disrupt established trade patterns, disrupt supply chains, and lead to market volatility. Understanding their impact helps policymakers and businesses anticipate and manage economic risks, ensuring stability and sustainable growth. Additionally, "trade wars often have geopolitical ramifications, reshaping alliances and power dynamics among nations. Studying their impact helps identify shifts in global influence, potential conflicts, and opportunities for cooperation in a rapidly changing world order"³. International political economy focuses on the interconnectedness of nations in economic matters. Trade wars can strain economic interdependence, leading to diplomatic tensions and retaliatory measures. Analyzing their impact helps assess the resilience of global economic integration and identify areas for

¹A.Razzoqov., Sh.Toshmatov., N.O'rmonov. Iqtisodiy ta'limotlar tarixi. T.: «Moliya». 2002, 42-bet

² Zubko N.M. Ekonomicheskaya teoriya. - Minsk: NTS API, 1998. 61-b.

³ Felbermayr, G., & Steininger, M. (Eds.). (2019). The Economics of International Trade Wars. MIT Press.

collaboration. By studying the impact of trade wars, policymakers can develop informed policies to mitigate negative effects, protect national interests, and foster cooperation. This knowledge enhances decision-making processes related to trade negotiations, tariff adjustments, and regulatory frameworks.

Trade wars can have differential impacts on developed and developing economies, exacerbating income inequality and hindering development efforts. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for designing inclusive policies, addressing disparities, and promoting sustainable development. The impact of trade wars influences business strategies, including supply chain diversification, market entry decisions, and risk management. By studying this impact, businesses can adapt their strategies, anticipate market shifts, and optimize operations in an evolving global trade landscape. Studying the impact of global trade wars on international political economy is significant for maintaining economic stability, understanding geopolitical dynamics, preserving global interdependence, formulating effective policies, addressing development challenges, and guiding business strategies in an increasingly interconnected world. Trade wars, "characterized by escalating trade disputes between nations"¹, are caused and intensified by a range of factors. Understanding these causes is essential in comprehending the dynamics of global trade conflicts. The following are key contributors to the causes and escalation of global trade wars:

Protectionism emerges as a primary cause, where nations implement trade barriers like tariffs, quotas, and other restrictive measures. These protectionist policies aim to safeguard domestic industries, protect jobs, and preserve national economic interests. Trade imbalances, such as significant trade deficits or surpluses between nations, can fuel trade wars. Perceived unfair trade practices or the desire to rectify perceived disadvantages may lead countries to initiate trade restrictions in an effort to restore balance. Conflicts related to patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets can escalate tensions, prompting countries to impose tariffs or sanctions to protect their domestic industries and intellectual property. Non-tariff barriers, including regulatory barriers, technical standards, and sanitary/phytosanitary measures, can obstruct trade and become sources of contention. Divergent regulations and standards between nations create trade frictions, potentially escalating into trade disputes. Sector-specific issues can trigger trade conflicts. Political factors play a significant role in trade wars. Geopolitical rivalries, strategic considerations, or disputes over geopolitical influence can intertwine with economic factors, exacerbating trade conflicts. "Retaliation and escalation dynamics often characterize trade wars"². When one country imposes trade restrictions, the affected nation may respond with retaliatory measures, fueling an escalation cycle of increasing trade barriers and wider economic consequences.

Geopolitical relationships play a significant role in shaping international political economy, including the occurrence and outcomes of trade wars. Studying the impact of geopolitical relationships on international political economy provides insights into the motivations, strategies, and consequences of trade wars, as well as the broader implications for global economic cooperation and stability. Trade wars have significant consequences for developing economies, often amplifying existing challenges and creating new obstacles to their economic growth and development. It is important to note that the specific consequences of trade wars can vary depending on the country's economic structure, level of development, and reliance on international trade. However, overall, trade wars pose significant challenges and setbacks for developing economies, impeding their progress and exacerbating existing socio-economic vulnerabilities.

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