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anadan olmasının 100-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş**
**“DAVAMLİ İNKİŞAF STRATEGİYASI: QLOBAL TRENDLƏR,
MİLLİ TƏCRÜBƏLƏR VƏ YENİ HƏDƏFLƏR”**
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THE INTEGRATION PROCESSES THROUGH THE PRISM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

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The main trend of the world economy is the convergence and strengthening of the interdependence of states and their economic subjects. The processes taking place in the economic systems of individual states and their integration groups cannot be considered without taking into account external factors caused by the globalization of the world economy. The growing economic interdependence between economic units is clearly observed on the example of the pace and duration of the global economic crisis. Manifestations and consequences of the global financial and economic crisis differ and mainly depend on the country and its role in the global economic system. The reserve of the stability of the national economy in the uncertain circumstances of globalization is determined by a balanced combination of government policy of protectionism and the advantages of the international division of economic factors. A systemic approach is necessary for a purposeful qualitative change in the position of each individual unit and the system as a whole in the changing architecture of the world economy (Hryshchenko, 2016).

Transformational processes in the Ukrainian economy and their consequences determine the unceasing growth of scientists' interest in the processes of economic integration as a sphere of realization of the country's entrepreneurial potential. On the one hand, integration provides the opening of new sources of significant contributions to the country's gross domestic product, the creation of new jobs, and on the other hand, it is a means of harmonizing social relations in society. Therefore, an important task of the owners and management of enterprises is to ensure the dynamic development of business in the context of the development of integration processes. The desire to occupy a monopoly position, to increase access to information and to save money on the development and creation of new types of products also prompts companies to integrate. It should be noted that such a factor as a dominant position on the market, in the context of the problem under consideration, looks irrational, because the merger of several small enterprises practically does not lead to the creation of a monopoly (Kornelyuk, 2021).

The development of international economic relations based on the international division of labor is becoming increasingly important for many national economies. The main trend of the world economy is the convergence and strengthening of the interdependence of states and their economic entities. The processes taking place in the economic systems of individual states and their integration groups cannot be considered without taking into account external factors caused by the globalization of the world economy. The growing economic interdependence between economic units is clearly observed on the example of the pace and duration of the global economic crisis. Manifestations and consequences of the global financial and economic crisis differ and mainly depend on the country and its role in the global economic system. The reserve of the stability of the national economy in the uncertain circumstances of globalization is determined by a balanced combination of government policy of protectionism and the advantages of the international division of economic factors. A systemic approach is necessary for a purposeful qualitative change in the

position of each individual unit and the system as a whole in the changing architecture of the world economy (Markevich, 2015).

The process of strengthening the intensification of interconnection and interdependence of individual states is the main direction of the world economy. Scientific and practical interest in international economic integration has grown and continues to gain momentum. The authors consider and summarize the theoretical foundations, main trends and key directions in the field of international economic integration. The most significant regional international agreements have been identified (Movchan, 2011).

The share of the country's foreign trade in its gross domestic product is an indicator of the internationalization of economic life. At the same time, globalization turned out to be the highest stage of the internationalization process at the end of the 20th century. It was characterized by an increase in the number and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services, global flows of investment, credit, human capital and labor, scientific and technical cooperation and information exchange. There has been a significant increase in scientific and practical interest in international economic integration. Theories of economic integration are divided into two groups - traditional ones based on short-term static effects, such as creation and rejection of trade, and new theories of economic integration, which introduced the direction of dynamic effects. The dynamic effects of integration are an expansion of the internal market, an increase in the competitive advantages of individual industries, and a redistribution of resources between the integrating parties (Olshanska, 2023).

International economic integration is a process of political and economic grouping of several countries, which is based on the development of stable relations and division of labor of national economies, interaction and interdependence of their production structures at different levels and in different forms. At the micro level, the unification process is carried out through the interaction of the capitals of economic entities of individual countries by creating a system of economic agreements between them and opening divisions outside these countries. At the macro level, integration is based on the creation of economic associations of states and coordination of national policies (Olshansky, 2023).

International economic integration is a process of convergence and unification of the economies of different countries into a single economic complex based on the deepening of sustainable relationships in production and division of labor, the interaction of reproductive structures at different levels of national economies, which leads to convergence in accordance with interstate economic agreements mechanisms and coordinated regulation between state bodies.

The active development of relations between companies and corporations, the growth of communication capabilities, the need for a joint solution to pressing issues of human existence have created the need for interstate, and sometimes suprastate regulation, which is aimed at ensuring the free movement of goods and services, capital and labor between countries within a certain region to form and conduct common economic, scientific and technical, currency and financial, social, foreign and defense policies. As a result, integral regional economic complexes with a single currency infrastructure, common economic proportions, common financial funds, and supranational or interstate governing bodies are created (Pavlov, 2022).

Thus, international economic integration defines cooperation between the national economies of different countries with their partial or complete unification, the destruction of trade barriers between states, the convergence of the markets of each country with the aim of creating a common, namely a common, market.

In the process of the formation of international economic integration, the main characteristics were clearly distinguished, such as a comprehensive and systematic approach, long-term interaction, scale, international regulatory mechanism.

The result of such cooperation is rapprochement, strengthening of interrelationships, mutual adjustment and combination of different structures of national economies into one, this is how the international economic complex is formed. Integration as a process is built on market principles, but at the same time requires purposeful, conscious, coordinated actions of countries (Shchelkunova, 2013).

The objective reasons for international economic integration are:

- proximity of economic development and the level of market maturity of the integrating states: integration processes take place actively only between countries with approximately the same level of economic development; integration as a process involves the obtaining of advantages by all participating countries, instead, differences in the level of GDP per capita, the human development index, the national level of labor productivity, the competitiveness of the products of countries will not lead to all-round advantages, there will be one-sided advantages, aggravation of contradictions and one-sided specialization, which will indicate centered tendencies;
- geographical location: mostly all associations were born between territorially close countries that shared a common border, then countries from the same region joined them;
- stable economic ties: established social relations that arise in the field of business and the experience of international economic cooperation of territorially close states of the region increase the probability of their further development in the conditions of integration;
- the presence of common problems that need to be solved: economic, social, scientific and technical problems of the development of several countries encourage the unification of states in order to solve them;
- factors of the economic situation: the strengthening of the integration tendencies of both the participating countries and the entire region is especially observed during the period of active economic growth, on the other hand, during the years of economic recessions and declines, disintegration tendencies are manifested.

The term integration basically characterizes the process of rapprochement, acceptance, connection. In the field of economics, this can be called the interaction of subjects.

International economic practice shows that private enterprises, companies and organizations have a significant role in ensuring the integration process. The integration of the leading links of national economies and the construction of the legal field, norms and conditions of the integration process are based on the level of interaction between states. The socio-political level of the integration process lays the foundation for the development of political, cultural, and religious prerequisites for integration. The level of integration associations or groups is characterized by an economic community with common economic interests, with inherent characteristics and features. This level of interaction gives the right to act as a subject of international economic relations, without limiting or leaving this status to any of the integrating countries.

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YEV LAX ŞƏHƏRİNDƏ SƏRNIŞİNLƏRƏ NƏQLİYYAT XİDMƏTİ SƏVİYYƏSİNİN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ VƏ YÜKSƏLDİLMƏSİ ÜZRƏ TƏDBİRLƏR PLANININ İŞLƏNMƏSİ

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Müasir şəraitdə sərnişinlərə xidmət səviyyəsinin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsi məsələsi mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Bundan irəli gələrək tədqiqatlar real şəhər kimi Yevlax şəhəri nümunəsində aparılmışdır.

Şəhərdə hazırda altı marşrut üzrə sərnişin daşımaları həyata keçirilir. Sərnişin daşınmasında daşıma xərcləri nəqliyyat xidmətlərinin mövcudluğunu və əhalinin nəqliyyat hərəkətiliyinin səviyyəsini müəyyən edir. Artan hərəkətlik təkcə böyük sosial deyil, həm də iqtisadi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Nəqliyyat sektorunda qiymətlərin tənzimlənməsi, ictimai nəqliyyatda gediş haqqı sisteminin təkmilləşdirilməsi, avtomobil icarəsi xidmətlərinin tətbiqi, ekoloji cəhətdən təmiz nəqliyyat vasitələrinin təşviqi bu gün nəqliyyat sistemlərinin inkişafı, mobillik sahəsində siyasətin konfiqurasiyası üçün ən perspektivli olduğu, Yevlax şəhəri ərazisində avtobus daşımaları ilə yanaşı taksi daşımalarının da genişləndirilməsi əsaslandırılmışdır. İctimai şəhər sərnişin nəqliyyatında sərnişinlərin münasibətini nəzərə alaraq, birinci növbədə etibarlığın yüksəldilməsi üçün informasiya sisteminin tətbiq edilməsi, bütün marşrutlarda kart sisteminə keçməsi əhalinin nəqliyyat rahatlığını təmin edən amil kimi qiymətləndirilmişdir.

Təhlillər nəticəsində müəyyən edilmiş problemlərin aradan qaldırılması və ya onların neqativ nəticələrinin azaldılması üçün şəhərdaxili avtobuslarda daşımaların keyfiyyətinin və səmərəliliyinin artırılması üçün tədbirlər görülmüşdür. Tədbir sərnişinlərə xidmət səviyyəsinin yüksəldilməsinə yönəlib. Real şəhər nümunəmiz Yevlax şəhəri nümunəsindəndir. Şəhərdə hazırda 6 marşrut üzrə sərnişin daşınır. Bu marşrutların aydın sxemi şək. 1-də göstərilmişdir.