



"THE ROLE OF ECONOMY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS"

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ABSTRACT

This research article clarifies the modern international relations between states, which study and practice is interdisciplinary in nature, blending the fields of economics, history, and political science to examine topics such as human rights, global poverty, the environment, economics, globalization, security, global ethics, and the political environment. In an international system composed of sovereign states, the survival of both the states and the system depends on the intelligent pursuit of national interests and the accurate calculation of national power. The so-called general-system perspective on international relations, which attempts to develop a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the relations between states, may be compared to the map of a little-explored continent. Outlines, broad features, and a continental delineation are not in question, but everything else remains in doubt, is subject to controversy, and awaits exploration.

Keywords: international relations, economics, politics, sovereignty, states.

INTRODUCTION

Our world could do with a little more love and care right now. From war to poverty, deforestation to epidemics, we are living in demanding times and facing detrimental challenges. The world is in need of individuals who have great ambition and want to make a positive impact. It's important to remember that international relations are not just about politics either. International relations are about having a cross-cultural understanding and awareness of what's happening beyond borders.

The world economy in the broadest sense is a national economy a system as a set of economies, in the narrow sense of the economy can be described as a system that covers only those parts that supply goods, services and economic resources to the outside world. We will use this concept in later texts, as it is more widely used in practice. At the same time, it should be noted that economic relations based on the products and factors sold unite hundreds of national economies into a system called the "world economy". That is why the world economy and international economic relations are interrelated



BACKGROUND

Nothing is more illustrative of the inherently interdisciplinary nature of international relations inquiry than the nexus between economic and political factors. Although politics and economics have been studied separately for analytic purposes and as academic disciplines, and although each has its own paradigms, theories, and methodologies, it has long been recognized that economic factors shape political decisions, just as political factors may have a decisive influence on economic choices.

It concerns the unequal pace of change in the international political system and in the international economic system, and the effects of this unequal rate of change on the international society, and on the relations of states with one another.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY AND DISCUSSION

There seem to be three main kinds of change which the developing international economy has brought about and which directly affect international relations.

First, there are the direct effects on states of their common involvement in the expanding international economic network. Richard Cooper, subdividing again, finds three different ways in which states are affected. One is by what he calls the "disturbance" effects—the increase in the disturbance, originating externally in some other part of the international economy, of some important part of the domestic economy – whether it is the level of employment, of prices, of interest rates, or of the country's monetary reserves.

Second, there are the hindrance effects, when the mutual sensitivity of national economies to each other slows down or diminishes the effectiveness of national economic policies—as when a credit squeeze and tight money policy which is intended to dampen domestic demand pulls in foreign funds which will tend (unless sterilized, insulated or counteracted) to frustrate the policy-makers' intentions.

And third, there are competitive or what used to be called "beggar-my-neighbor" policies, by which states seeking to serve their own national economic interests (as by trying to control overseas investments, or by trying to regulate mergers and takeovers) coincidentally damage the national economic interests of other states, and thus risk creating new sources of international conflict.



Indirectly, all these changes have produced two kinds of response in the behavior of states which therefore constitute a dynamic element in international politics as well as in economics.

The defensive response, however, has also been important. No contemporary analysis of state behavior in international relations would be complete that did not recognize this and try to account for it. It follows logically that as governments tend to increase their concern with domestic welfare, including economic welfare, they will have to devise and to adopt new defensive weapons to protect this welfare should it be threatened or jeopardized from outside.

CONCLUSION

The study and practice of international relations is interdisciplinary in nature, blending the fields of economics, history, and political science to examine topics such as human rights, global poverty, the environment, economics, globalization, security, global ethics, and the political environment. Exceptional economic integration, unprecedented threats to peace and security, and an international focus on human rights and environmental protection all speak to the complexity of international relations in the twenty-first century. This means the study of international relations must focus on interdisciplinary research that addresses, anticipates, and ultimately solves public policy problems.

Although international relations have taken on a new significance because of our increasingly interconnected world, it is certainly not a new concept. Historically, the establishment of treaties between nations served as the earliest form of international relations.

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