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## Tendencies of Modern Civilization and its Place in the World

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**Abstract:** *The article is devoted to the analysis of theoretical foundations, models and types of economic growth. The main directions and current trends of the economic growth of the world economy have been identified.*

**Keywords:** *trend, economic development, macroeconomics, market economy, stages.*

The modern world economy and international economic relations are a very complex and rapidly developing system, which includes international economic relations (foreign trade relations, capital outflows, currency and credit relations, labor migration, economic integration processes, etc.). is a global economic mechanism that includes various national economies that are closely related to each other.

In modern conditions, globalization is accelerating, significant changes are taking place in international business practice, which is reflected in many publications on global studies, in new fields of knowledge that study planetary processes.

The problem of global development and, accordingly, global governance is very controversial and controversial. World scientists, political and public figures of various countries, leaders of leading multinational corporations support and approve opposing views that lead to serious international conflicts not only theoretically, but also in practice.

Global changes are not only rapid, but often unpredictable, so the alternatives to globalization are contradictory and threaten human life.

At the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, a global revolution took place that covered all countries and peoples and began to develop rapidly. The global revolution resulted in:

Deepening of relations between major financial centers;

Close technological cooperation between firms;

Global information networks that unite the world;

All national markets that are less visible as criteria for market segmentation;

A combination of strong competition with expanding elements of cooperation and cooperation;

Internationalization of production relations in high-tech industries on the basis of direct investments;

Formation of world markets.

The main problem of today's global economy is presented today. This is related to the formation of a closed economic system in the country.

In the second half of the 1990s, industrialized countries accounted for 80% of world computer equipment and 90% of high-tech production.

The most developed and traditional form of world economic and foreign economic relations is foreign trade. Today, international trade accounts for one fifth (1/5) of international economic relations. It is difficult to assess the role of foreign trade for any country. According to Saks, "Economy of any country is based on foreign trade. "No country cut off from the world economy has yet built a healthy economy."

International trade is a form of relationship based on the international division of labor between producers in different countries. Their economic interdependence is strengthened by the impact of anti-national trade policy on structural structures - specialization and cooperation in industrial production, national economic cooperation movement.

As a result of international trade and the movement of all interstate flows, production is growing rapidly.

According to foreign trade studies, every 10% increase in world production is associated with a 16% increase in world trade. This creates favorable conditions for its development. It is known that production growth slows down in the event of trade disruptions. "Foreign trade" refers to the sale of goods that a country imports and pays for exports to other countries.

Most types of foreign economic activity are divided into the sale of finished products, specialization in goods, sale of machines and equipment, services and raw materials.

International trade is the sum of trade between the countries of the world. However, the term "international trade" is also used in a narrow sense. For example, in developed countries, it can be industrial trade or continental, regional, commercial.

For example, Eastern Europe and others. The balance of exports and imports forms the balance of trade. The publication of the United Nations publishes the price of the combined exports of the countries of the world as data on the dynamics of international trade. Naturally, the development of world trade depends on the interests of the participating countries.

The theory of international trade is that foreign trade or trade interested in the direction of foreign trade flows is an important tool for a country to develop its specialization and increase the production of available resources, thereby increasing its prosperity. serves. population.

Experts predict that the USA and Asian countries will compete in the early years of the 21st century. By 2030, three countries—the U.S.,

Japan and China will be competitive. Germany, Singapore, South Korea, India, Malaysia, etc. followed.

Today, developing countries remain the main suppliers of raw materials, food and relatively simple finished products to the world market. The decrease in the demand for raw materials and food products in the world market has led to a decrease in the possibilities of expanding the exports of industrialized countries. Developed countries will continue to increase the share of food and raw materials (except oil) in world exports.

Exports of these goods (not oil) from developing countries have declined from 40% of world exports in 1960 to 28% by the beginning of the 21st century. The industrial group of developing countries has its own products, and attempts to increase exports have met with resistance in one form or another from industrialized countries.

At the same time, some developing countries, especially "newly industrialized countries", are directing their exports to the world market, increasing the share of finished products, machines, equipment and other industrial goods.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the share of industrial exports of developed countries was 16% of the total world volume. In general, the exports of developing countries (the "newly industrialized countries") have been growing unevenly, both by country group and by industry.

Unlike most developing countries, the newly industrialized countries, especially the three "little dragons" of Asia (South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore), are showing rapid export growth. Their share in world exports is 10%. China's booming economy has grown by 3 percent (less than 1 percent) over the past decade. Today, 12% of the world's exports come from the USA, 43% from Western Europe, and 9% from Japan.

In recent years, the Asia-Pacific basin has been growing in the international economic relations and international trade system. Describing the main trends in the geographical direction of international trade, it should be remembered that the deepening of the international division of labor and the development of developing countries in mutual trade between developed countries lead to a decrease in weight. The main trade is between the "big three" - USA - Western Europe - Japan. The annual volume of trade between the USA and the EU is 1.7 billion dollars. One fifth of EU exports went to the US and one sixth to the United States. As industrialized countries have advanced technology, they have little interest in such surplus products of developing countries. Developing countries often do not need sophisticated technologies because they are not compatible with existing production cycles.

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