



CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL INTEGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the impact of globalization on political integration. In particular, relations between national sovereignty, political independence, and international cooperation, political blocking at the regional and global levels, as well as the problems of mutual trust between states, will be considered. Practical aspects of integration processes were also highlighted within the framework of the dialogue "Termez Dialogue on connectivity between Central and South Asia," held in Termez, Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the relevance of political integration in the modern world, the factors influencing its formation, and its future directions.

GLOBALIZATSIYA SHAROITIDA SIYOSIY INTEGRATSIYA XUSUSIYATLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Калит сўзлар: globalizatsiya, siyosiy integratsiya, mintaqaviy hamkorlik, xalqaro munosabatlar, suverenitet, siyosiy to'siqlar, Termez dialogi, mintaqaviy xavfsizlik, chegaralararo hamkorlik.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada globalizatsiyaning siyosiy integratsiyaga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, milliy suverenitet, siyosiy mustaqillik va xalqaro hamkorlik munosabatlari, mintaqaviy va global darajadagi siyosiy to'siqlar hamda davlatlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ishonch muammolari ko'rib chiqiladi. Amaliy jihatlar "Termez dialogi:

Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo o'rtasidagi aloqalar" muloqoti doirasida, O'zbekistonning Termiz shahrida o'tkazilgan tadbir doirasida yoritilgan. Maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda siyosiy integratsiyaning dolzarbligi, uning shakllanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar va kelajak yo'nalishlari tahlil qilinadi.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: глобализация, политическая интеграция, региональное сотрудничество, международные отношения, суверенитет, политические блокировки, Термезский диалог, региональная безопасность, трансграничное сотрудничество.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется влияние глобализации на политическую интеграцию. В частности, рассматриваются отношения между национальным суверенитетом, политической независимостью и международным сотрудничеством, политические блокировки на региональном и глобальном уровнях, а также проблемы взаимного доверия между государствами. Практические аспекты интеграционных процессов также были освещены в рамках диалога «Термезский диалог по вопросам связности между Центральной и Южной Азией», проведенного в Термезе, Узбекистан. В статье анализируется актуальность политической интеграции в современном мире, факторы, влияющие на её формирование, и её будущие направления.

Globalization is a process of strengthening and increasingly interconnecting economic, political, cultural, and technological ties between countries of the world. Through this process, national borders increasingly lose their significance, and the world becomes a "unified market."

In the 21st century, globalization has radically changed the political, economic, cultural, and information spheres of the world. In particular, political integration, as one of the important aspects of globalization, serves to deepen cooperation between states and strengthen regional and international security. This process is observed not only in

developed regions, such as the European Union, but also in developing regions, such as Central and South Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The positive aspects of globalization include economic growth, the creation of new jobs, and the rapid introduction of modern technologies, while the negative aspects include the difficulties of local producers in competition, cultural flattening (loss of identity), and environmental problems.

Political integration is the process of bringing political systems and institutions closer together between states, coordinating mechanisms for conducting common policies and decision-making. Globalization is a factor that accelerates and expands this process. Because today no state can live separately - problems such as environmental problems, migration, terrorism, economic crises are transnational in nature and require political unity between states.

Political integration is the process of bringing political systems, principles of policy-making, laws, and institutions of governance closer together or integrating them between different countries. Through this process, states coordinate some of their independent political decisions with other states or regional organizations in pursuit of common interests.

The main goal of political integration is to ensure stability, peace, security, and general development. It usually takes place in the following stages:

- Cooperation - states coordinate their policies (for example, on border control, security, or foreign policy).
- Coordination - decisions are made jointly through common institutions (commissions, councils).
- Integration - states form a common parliament or political union, and common laws are adopted.

The European Union is one of the most successful examples of political integration. Member states have unified political institutions (the European Parliament, the European Commission) and pursue common policies in many areas. The positive aspects of political integration include strengthening security, political stability, and regional cooperation, while the negative aspects include limitations on sovereignty and difficulties in decision-making.

In the context of globalization, the specific features of political integration are manifested in several main directions. These features are formed on the basis of global factors influencing the processes of cooperation and political integration between states today.

Firstly, the relative weakening of political borders - globalization forces states to pay attention not only to their national interests, but also to regional and global problems. One state cannot independently solve problems such as climate change, international terrorism, migration, and cybersecurity. Therefore, political integration is becoming increasingly important on a global scale.

Secondly, the role of international organizations is increasing. Organizations such as the UN, the European Union, the SCO, and ASEAN are becoming increasingly important not only in economics, but also in political decision-making. States are showing interest in developing common political strategies by transferring part of their sovereignty to these structures.

Thirdly, information technologies and the media are accelerating political integration. Through the Internet and social networks, political views and values are spreading rapidly, which contributes to the formation of common approaches to democratic institutions, the rule of law, and human rights among states.

Fourthly, political integration is acquiring a multi-level character. This means that states are deepening mutual political cooperation not only at the regional level, but also at the global level. For example, Uzbekistan is expanding political ties not only in the Central Asian region, but also with the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, and other regions.

Fifthly, cultural and political diversity plays an important role in integration processes. States strive to cooperate on the basis of common political values while preserving their cultural and political traditions. This makes political integration more inclusive and balanced.

In general, globalization has accelerated political integration, transforming it into a process based on greater interdependence and cooperation. At the same time, it has brought new challenges: finding a balance between national sovereignty, local political interests, and global political obligations is one of the most pressing tasks of today's political integration.

Globalization has brought political integration to a new level - this process requires strong political, economic, and cultural cooperation between individual states. Especially in today's geopolitical conditions, regional dialogues are becoming increasingly relevant. One of the vivid examples of this process is the international dialogue "Termez Dialogue on connectivity between Central and South Asia," held in Termez, Uzbekistan on May 19-21, 2025.

This forum clearly demonstrated the peculiarities of political integration in globalization. First of all, representatives of the participating countries - Afghanistan,

Pakistan, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan - tried to create a model of cross-border political cooperation by strengthening mutual political trust, developing common security measures, and discussing infrastructure projects.

This dialogue especially demonstrated the need to solve global problems through regional solutions. Issues such as climate change, water scarcity, and security threats are no longer limited to the borders of any state. Therefore, political integration is increasingly being implemented in multilateral forms, that is, through regional dialogue and agreements. The conference in Termez also promoted an inclusive and dialogue-based form of political integration in the context of globalization. The dialogue of states with different political systems, economic levels, and cultural values on the same platform for common regional interests is an approach corresponding to the modern global model of political integration.

The Termez Dialogue is a regional initiative that practically demonstrated the impact of globalization on political integration. He pointed out the necessity of cooperation based on common interests, not political boundaries. It is precisely such open, multilateral, and stable dialogue that will become one of the main factors promoting political integration.

Information technologies are deeply penetrating almost all spheres of political life. Especially in the context of globalization, these technologies have a direct impact on how political decisions are made, how they are perceived by the general public, and how they are disseminated around the world. Previously, political events or decisions were mainly discussed within national borders, but now, thanks to the internet, social networks, and artificial intelligence-based information systems, political actions or statements in one country can be echoed in societies on other continents within minutes.

Such a large-scale development of information technologies also has a two-sided effect on the process of political integration - both positive and negative. The positive aspect is that through these technologies, diplomatic relations between states will be accelerated, international negotiations will be held more frequently and effectively on online platforms, the exchange of information will be strengthened, and the possibility of studying public opinion and taking it into account in the formation of political decisions will increase. Moreover, the level of openness and transparency will increase, and societies will begin to participate more actively in global political processes.

At the same time, these technologies sometimes manifest themselves as a factor disrupting or complicating political integration. For example, false information, fake news, and artificially formed propaganda campaigns can undermine trust among certain states, threaten national security, or serve the interests of certain groups. In particular, the

intensification of the propaganda of nationalism, extremism, and populist policies through social networks negatively affects transnational cooperation.

Furthermore, the rapid development of information technology is leading to the emergence of new actors influencing global political processes - such as tech giant companies or social media platforms - as political forces. This requires new approaches to traditional diplomatic and political relations. Now political decisions are shaped not only by governments, but also by information flow-managing corporations, community activists, bloggers, and artificial intelligence algorithms.

Information technologies are revolutionizing political life. They contribute to the rapid dissemination of political decisions, their wide discussion among the international community, and their formation on a global scale. However, this process, along with strengthening integration, also creates factors that complicate it, and sometimes disrupt it. Therefore, modern political governance requires the correct orientation of the capabilities of information technologies and the adoption of systemic measures against their negative consequences.

In conclusion, in the era of globalization, political integration is becoming increasingly relevant. This process, on the one hand, strengthens political trust between states, and on the other hand, creates the need to balance national interests and sovereignty. The example of the Termez Dialogue shows that political integration serves stability and development only when it is inclusive, multilateral, and mutually beneficial. In the future, such dialogues can become a powerful tool for ensuring political stability.

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