

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL FORMATION OF THE WORLD

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Annotation: *The formation of a political system, the history and stages of its formation,*

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Stages of the Political system:

The political formation of the world has evolved through several key stages, each marked by significant changes in governance, territorial boundaries and international relations. Here's an overview of these stages. The political system of a society typically evolves through several stages. Each stage reflects changes in governance structures political organizations and the distribution of power. These stages reflect broad trends and generalizations and individual countries or regions may experience different trajectories based on their unique historical cultural and socio-economic contexts.

Ancient and Classical Civilizations:

City-States and Empires , Early political entities included city-states like Sumer, Athens, and Sparta and empires such as the Egyptian, Babylonian, Persian and Roman empires.

Feudalism, in medieval Europe, decentralized feudal systems dominated, with local lords wielding significant power.

Medieval Period:

Feudalism Continues, in Europe the feudal system persisted with power concentrated in local lords and the church.

Rise of Kingdoms, Larger political entities began to form such as the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire.

Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th to 18th Century)

European Colonial Empires European power like Spain Portugal Britain France and the Netherlands established colonies in the Americas Africa and Asia.

Mercantilism, Economic policies aimed at strengthening national economies through colonies and trade.

Enlightenment and Revolutions (17th to 19th Century)

Nation-States the concept of nation-states emerged, emphasizing sovereignty, national identity and centralized governments.

Revolutions , the American Revolution (1776) and French Revolution (1789) spurred democratic ideals and the spread of republican governance.

Industrial Revolution, Industrialization transformed economies and societies leading to urbanization and shifts in power dynamics.

Imperialism and world wars (19th to mid-20th Century)

Imperial Expansion, European powers along with the United States and Japan expanded their empires dominating large parts of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

World Wars, World War first and World War second dramatically altered political boundaries leading to the collapse of empires and the redrawing of maps.

League of Nations, An attempt to establish a global organization to maintain peace and cooperation after WWI.

Cold War Era (1947-1991)

Bipolar World, the world was divided between the Western block (led by the United States and NATO) and the Eastern bloc (led by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact)

Decolonization, Many former colonies in Africa Asia and the Caribbean gained independence leading to the formation of new nation-states.

United Nations, Established in 1945 to promote international cooperation and prevent conflicts.

Post-Cold War Era (1991-present)

Unipolarity and Multipolarity, the U.S emerged as a dominant superpower initially but a multipolar world has since developed with rising powers like China, India and European Union.

Global Governance, efforts to address global issues such as climate change, security and human rights through international cooperation and institution.

Globalization, Increased economic cultural and political interconnectedness.

Regional Integration, organizations like the European Union ,ASEAN and the African Union promote regional cooperation and integration.

Modern Challenges, Issues such as climate change, terrorism and cyber warfare present new global challenges

Throughout these stages the concept of sovereignty governance structures and the nature of international relations have continuously evolved shaping the current global political landscape.

Modern Democratic and Hybrid System:

Established Democracies, states with long-standing democratic institutions rule of law and political stability. Examples, include the United states, Western Union and Japan.

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**ISSUES OF APPLICATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN
FARM ACTIVITIES**

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Abstract: *Reforms in the development of the farming movement in our republic were initially the Decree of the first President of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1991 "On further strengthening of peasant (farm) holdings and state support of the business activities of the republic" and Uzbekistan 315 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of December 30, 1991 began with the adoption of decisions "On measures to further develop and strengthen peasant (farm) holdings in the Republic".*

Key words: *Farmer, labor, land, contract, agriculture.*

Based on the adopted laws and decisions, certain works were carried out in our country and a certain amount of experience was gained. But it should be noted that in the foreign countries that we want to analyze, farms and their activities have been established for more than a century, and they have already begun to achieve the desired results within their activities. Of course, as a result of the passage of time, their experience has also increased. Applying the experiences and activities of the analyzed countries to the farming movement of our country, we think, will bring important and positive results for the life of the society.

For example , the main feature of the development of agriculture in the United States of America is its high level of specialization and mechanization. Therefore, in such farms, as a rule, the farmer and his family work, sometimes one or two additional hired workers. Depending on the natural conditions, the number of farms is distributed differently at the state level. In particular, the largest number of farmers operate in the states of Texas, Missouri, and Iowa, while their number is relatively small in Connecticut and Delaware located in the northeast .

One of the most economically developed countries in the world is the USA. This country is one of the largest self-sufficient countries in the world with raw material resources. 8 of the 10 most famous multinational corporations in the world belong to the United States. In the post-war years, monopolies were established over the capitalization of agriculture.

In 1948-1952, large concerns were established to help finance agriculture, and they bought a large amount of agricultural products from farmers. Agriculture in the USA is distinguished by the development of market relations at a high level, the level of commodity production. Agriculture is achieving good results mainly with the labor of farmers, peasants and landowners, hired labor, advanced technology, chemistry and science. Nitrogen fertilizers are the most widely used mineral fertilizers in farmers and farms - 112.5 mln. t, 39.9 million tons of phosphorus, 46.3 million tons of potassium - 198.7 million tons in total. t. USA is the second largest user of fertilizers in the world after China. By the 1990s, there were almost no ecologically clean, agricultural areas left in the United States. Currently, in the USA, scientific research work is being carried out on the neutralization of soil from fertilizers. In the scientific work conducted at the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Wisconsin, scientists say that it is necessary to increase agricultural holdings in the future. Because in their opinion, the level of land use (decontamination) in peasant farms gives a higher result than in other agricultural enterprises. The United States produced 328-440 million tons of grain in 2012-2016, ranking second in the world after China, of which 53.3-60 million tons corresponded to wheat. The United States relies heavily on agriculture for grain production. Farming is called "Peasant" or "Farmer household" there, and farm land is called "Homestead". Agricultural farms produce 12 million tons of oranges per year (second in the world after Brazil), 2.5 million tons of grapefruit (first in the world), 820-900 thousand tons of strawberries per year (in terms of its cultivation ranks first in the world), produce up to 37-45 thousand tons of raspberries per year (ranks 4th in the world), etc.

In US statistics, farms that sell their products for more than 1,000 dollars in a year are considered, and those that sell more than 250,000 dollars are considered large farms, and small farms if less. 80.0 percent of total farm products are produced on large farms.

Regardless of the size of the farms, only one family operates. Compared with the data of 1950, it was determined that the average size of the country's farms increased by 2.1 times. The land area has increased from 87 hectares to 187 hectares and this process continues. 30% of farms are up to 20 hectares and 25% are formed on land areas between 70-200 hectares. From this it can be concluded that the country has a large area of farms, as well as small farms. Also, the production of almonds in the United States is growing at a high rate. 485,000 tons of almonds are harvested annually, and this is done by the owners of almond groves in the United States - real farmers. Annually, agriculture contributes 60-65 million dollars to the US economy.