

## THE PHENOMENON OF GLOBALIZATION AND ITS FEATURES

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines the definitions of globalization given by world scientists and its features from a scientific point of view. In the modern world, where the process of globalization is intensifying, the rapid adaptation of the state to competitive conditions is the main advantage of its successful and stable development - the state of the education system, the availability of opportunities for the spiritual development of the individual. was scientifically analyzed in the article.

**Keywords:** globalization, phenomenon, division of labor, economic, political, cultural integration, production, legislation, standardization of technological processes.

### INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a process of worldwide economic, political, cultural integration and unification (convergence). The main features are the international division of labor, free movement of capital, labor and production resources, standardization of legislation, economic and technological processes, as well as integration and rapprochement of cultures of different countries. This is an objective process of a systemic nature, covering all spheres of society. After all, we live in a time when, in the words of A. Toynbee, humanity begins to live in a "common home", "common destiny" and common concerns [1, p.221], in a word, processes called globalization are taking place.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 16, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the activities of the religious and educational sphere", based on the noble idea of "enlightenment against ignorance", a broad explanation of the original humanitarian nature of religion, such virtues as goodness, peace and humanity, are an expression of our ancient values, as well as the intensive organization of scientific and educational activities in this area; Based on an in-depth study of the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors, who made an invaluable contribution to Islam and world civilization, special attention is paid to issues such as the formation of self-awareness of youth [2], and to create for them a broad opportunity to more deeply understand the national identity of our people through the formation of tolerance, mutual trust and kindness in society based on our rich religious heritage," he emphasized.

The issue of improving national ideology is now acquiring not only a national, but also a global character. However, as N. Joraev rightly notes [1, p. 459], the process of globalization is characterized not only by some abstract positive aspects, but also by the creation of "modern global problems." Many thinkers even call this period a period without a global crisis. "The twentieth century began with a strong feeling of crisis and ended with this feeling" [3, p. 132], writes, for example, the Russian philosopher S.I. Dudnik. In fact, globalization brings many positive aspects to modern society, but it also reflects such a

stage in human development that now the peoples of the world cannot deal with emerging problems alone, they can be solved together.

The negative consequences of globalization are manifested in the following areas: ecology, healthcare, demography, resources, morality, family, education, spirituality, worldview and others. In this sense, it is no coincidence that today synergetics has introduced a special new concept of a “global bifurcation point” and developed a “catastrophe theory” to express this crisis situation. Because, as S.P. noted. Kapitsa, “scientists put weapons in the hands of politicians that could destroy life on the entire planet not once, but several times, but they did not try to figure out how to destroy them and what could be done in the future, they discovered new sources of energy. And they do, therefore, in At the same time, they created very serious problems, such as getting rid of radioactive waste and nuclear terrorism, they gave people antibiotics, and at the same time they strengthened the process of natural selection of harmful microorganisms” [4, p. 3-5].

Professor Nick Bostrom, director of the University of Oxford, says the negative consequences of these actions are not being considered: “Due to the acceleration of technological progress, it is likely that humanity is now rapidly approaching a critical turning point in its development. . In addition to the well-known nuclear threat to humanity, rapidly evolving technologies in areas such as nanosystems and machine intelligence are adding unprecedented opportunities and risks.

As a result of several years of research, A. Chumakov stated that “Globalization leads to the universalization of all spheres of public life, spiritual values, worldviews, but does not exclude the preservation of tradition, originality and cultural diversity” [5, p. 259] comes to the conclusion. During such a period, a person is forced to work in a difficult social environment. A person must fully understand and appreciate the essence of the land in which he lives, his peaceful and stable life, that is, he must act as an object of the social environment. As for the main reasons why the process of globalization is entering our lives faster and deeper, as our First President I. Karimov noted, “... it is necessary to objectively recognize that today the development and prosperity of any country is not a priority. not only with their near and distant neighbors, but also with other regions and regions on a global scale. They become so closely connected that it is not difficult to understand, to understand that the exclusion of any country from this process will not lead to positive results” [6, p. 111].

The factors ensuring stable economic growth of the state today and in the future are directly related to the development of the education sector. Therefore, from the first years of independence, the creation and development of a new system of lifelong education, aimed at taking a worthy place in the world in the field of education, was set as a priority task in the process of fundamental economic reform.

Political globalization, which is of particular importance in this regard, is the political structure of states, the expansion of political relations between peoples and regions, their interdependence, ultimately leading to their unification. It is noted that the global and internal structure of all states will be connected into one network according to the scale of specific political relations.

Considering that the phenomenon of globalization is objective and open, it is natural that it manifests itself in various alternatives. Therefore, it is unacceptable to generalize any aspect

of the globalization process and consider it as an absolutely positive or absolutely negative process. In turn, the German sociologist U. Beck "Undoubtedly, globalization is the most widely used and most abused and least studied, perhaps incomprehensible, abstract, politically effective word (a powerful weapon, a slogan in discussion)" [7, p.40. ], he writes.

The acceleration of information in the process of globalization also requires not to ignore the issues of analyzing the positive and negative aspects of various news transmitted via the Internet. For example, the Portuguese writer J. Saramago, who received the Nobel Prize in 1998, said about globalization: "I am a supporter of anti-globalization movements. Because I don't like the orders and rules that are rapidly forming on our planet," said J. Soros, "despite all the shortcomings of globalization, I am its zealous supporter. The reason I support it is not only because of the additional wealth it provides, but also because of the freedom it can give people." [176], he writes.

In general, globalization is a complex and diverse process, and its impact on the life of different countries is also different. This situation is connected with the economic, moral potential and politics of the countries of the world. Reducing the negative impact on each country and increasing the positive impact of violent processes occurring in the world remains the main factor determining the future of countries. In addition, G.K. Masharipova "The influence of the natural science, socio-philosophical and spiritual heritage of scientists of the Khorezm Mamun Academy on the development of social thinking", "The influence of the natural science, socio-philosophical and spiritual heritage". the spiritual heritage of the scientists of the Khorezm Mamun Academy on the development of social thinking", "Great discoveries - the contribution of Khorezm mathematicians to the development of science", monographs, "Interesting events from the life of the famous scientist Oybek". International Consortium on Academic, Trends in Education and Science in London", "The View of Eastern Thinkers on the Education of Youth. //International Conference on Scientific Innovation in Interdisciplinary Sciences. March 6-7. New York, USA. 2021" and other articles [9, 254 p., 10, 210, 11, p. 15-17, 12, p. 336-338, 13, p. 23-27, 14, 472-475-bb., 15, 189-191-bb., 17, 486-491-bb.].

## CONCLUSION

Discussions about the main manifestations, trends and consequences of globalization have not only intensified in recent years, but are also gaining momentum. Today it is divided into "globalists" and "anti-globalists" who fight each other not only in one country, but throughout the world. Some scientists associate globalization with a comfortable life, the right to choose and greater freedom, that is, freedom to move, receive complete information, work where they pay more, get an education at the best universities, while for others, globalization is a threat to humanity, global warming, environmental pollution environment are assessed as a process that creates problems such as the emergence of uncontrollable migration factors, rising unemployment, and the destruction of traditional values. In our opinion, at a time when globalization manifests itself as a political, economic, social, spiritual-ethical, cultural-spiritual phenomenon that unites the destinies of the entire Earth through the acceleration of the pace of development, there is a need for a socio-philosophical study of its holistic essence. From this point of view, globalization presupposes the establishment of some kind of universal and comprehensive connection between people.



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