



METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE METAMORPHOSIS OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Usmanov Sardorbek

Independent researcher, Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Globalization, global problems, metamorphosis, methodological aspects.

Received: 06.01.2024

Accepted: 11.01.2024

Published: 16.01.2024

Abstract: Methodological aspects of studying the metamorphosis of global problems are thoroughly analyzed in this article. The term globalization is elaborated with special emphasis on its origin and essence and global problems and their metamorphosis.

INTRODUCTION

Our scientists define the word globalization as "rounding up", "rounding up" or accelerating the pace of life. As a result of the progress achieved in the development of science and technology, our planet, our land, is expressed in the understanding of humanity as if it were a globe standing in the palm of our hands. Therefore, the word "globalism" includes huge "planetary" and "worldly" problems, which are directly related to human life and its destiny, as well as the prospects of global development.

The term globalization was first introduced into science in 1960 by Antony Giddens. This word was not used in any scientific literature until the 90s of the 20th century. American sociologist R. Robertson explained the term "globalization" in 1985. Economists started using it for the first time in 1981. However, the full expression and concept of this word was fully explained by the famous American scientist Charles Russell in the 1990s.

In addition, the term "globalization" was used by another American scientist, T. Levitt, in a scientific article published in the journal "Harvard Business Review" in 1983. He defines it as "the process of combining markets for the purpose of selling and exchanging products" produced by large multinational corporations.

Globalization is the process of economic-political, cultural-technical integration and convergence of the world. The main features of globalization are the free movement of investment, labor and production resources in the international labor market, the standardization and systematic digitization of legal, economic and technological processes, as well as the process of polishing as a result of the integration and convergence of the cultures of different countries.

Globalization is a process that encompasses holistic relationships. According to A. Ochildiev, "...globalization, on the one hand, means that a certain event, process covers all regions, countries and the whole Earth, and on the other hand, it means that they are involved in the fate of mankind."

VIDanilov-Danilyan, in his philosophical views, says that "Globalization is a word that originates not from logic, but from a historical paradigm. "There is no clear and clear analysis of the interrelationship of aspects of globalization," he wrote. From the definitions given above, it is known that this process is complex and complex. For this reason, S. Otamuratov said, "...views about the concept of globalization continue to vary. This is natural. Because its characteristics of happening in space and time are different, and new opportunities are being manifested in the impact it has on the world."

Professor A. Katsovich described the process of globalization as "Globalization can be determined by the intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across borders. "Globalization is a combination of free trade agreements, the Internet, which has turned the world into a single and highly competitive market, and the merger of financial markets . "

As a result of scientific research carried out by world scientists, the concept of "Globalization" has been given different definitions even now. However, its social essence is the expression of the unity of the earth and the common views about the borderless process of all spheres. Also, the Russian scientist I. Burikova evaluates globalization as a process and cites its three main features, i.e., firstly, what we know about the globalization process, secondly, how to approach this information, and thirdly, what to do. it is brought out.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, that is, the beginning of the processes of globalization took place together with the process of raising human intelligence to a new stage of development. As a result, computers, information technologies, etc., which lead to popularization of changes in various fields in the world in a matter of seconds, connecting different nations, peoples and countries against each other, began to serve rapidly. In this regard, the convergence of the countries of the world from the socio-economic, political point of view has accelerated. Even today, in the conditions of globalization, the effective expansion of foreign relations of states, the development of international economic relations imposes requirements on the spiritual image and intellectual potential of a person, such as the acquisition of new knowledge and the creation of an environment for innovative development.

In its place, the Republic of Uzbekistan is an equal member of international socio-economic and political relations and its integral part. Therefore, special attention is now being paid in our country to the training of mature specialists with high potential, high knowledge and meeting international requirements. The demand for such specialists in our country is increasing year by year. That's why it is becoming one of the priority tasks to educate a generation with intellectual intelligence, to prepare them based on the criteria that will conquer the arenas of world science.

Globalization is not only a positive process, but its negative features are mainly manifested in ecology, health, demographics, resources, morals, family, education, spiritual outlook. As stated by SP Kapitsa, SP Kurdyumov, GGMalinetsky, "Scientists have put in the hands of politicians weapons that can destroy life on the planet not once, but several times, but trying to figure out how to destroy them and what can be done in the future they didn't..., they discovered new sources of energy and are doing so, and at the same time they created very serious problems, like getting rid of radioactive

waste and nuclear terrorism ..., they gave people antibiotics, and at the same time, the process of natural selection of harmful microorganisms strengthened."

As a result of years of research, A. Chumakov concluded that "Globalization leads to the universalization of all spheres of social life, spiritual values, worldviews, but does not exclude the preservation of traditionality, originality and cultural diversity" - puts forward the idea that. During this period, a person is forced to work in a complex social environment. A person should fully understand and appreciate the essence of the land he lives in, his peaceful and stable life, that is, he should appear as an object of the social environment. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, said about the main reasons why the process of globalization is entering our lives more and more quickly and deeply, "... it is necessary to objectively recognize that the development and prosperity of any country today is not only near and far. it is becoming so closely connected with other regions and regions on a global scale that it is not difficult to understand and understand that a country's staying away from this process will not lead to positive results.

The main advantage of the successful and stable development of the country is the state of the education system of that country at the time when the process of globalization is accelerating. After all, the only factor that ensures the unbending economic development of the state today and in the future depends on the development of education. Therefore, from the first days of our independence, the main task was to create and develop a continuous education system along with the fundamental reform of the economy. This determines the political structure of states, the expansion of socio-political relations between peoples and regions, and their interdependence, and ultimately leads to their convergence. Through these specific political relations, the internal structure of all countries will be connected to the same process. There are a number of factors that may threaten the national sovereignty of states. It is desirable to include the following in them :

First, new powerful political institutions such as transnational corporations and leading international organizations are emerging in the world political arena.

Second, it seriously affects the foundations of international law.

Thirdly, the idea of state sovereignty is losing importance in people's minds.

Fourthly, the process of "democratization" is accelerating under the leadership of a number of independent states around the world. In this sense, AVBuzgalin said, "Globalization has a strong influence on politics, it increases the dependence of countries on each other in the field of security and economy, and it leads to a deep change in the priorities of each of them on the world stage. It forces to look at the arsenal of foreign political tools from a different point of view and leads to the acceleration of the process of gradualization of world politics," he writes.

Even if it is stated that globalization is real and open at first glance, the manifestation of its various alternatives is taking on a dangerous nature. Therefore, it is wrong to generalize any sign or point of globalization and evaluate it as a positive or negative process. Instead, sociologist W. Beck said, "Undoubtedly, globalization is the most used and most abused and least organized, perhaps incomprehensible abstract, politically effective word (a powerful weapon, a slogan in the debate) ", he said.

Generally speaking, globalization is a complex and multifaceted process, and its impact on different countries varies. This situation is related to the economic potential, moral will and political strength of the countries of the world. Today's most important issue is to eliminate the negative effects and increase the positive effects of the fast-paced processes taking place in the world on any country, and it remains the main tool that determines the fate of the countries.

The debates surrounding the main signs, trends and consequences of globalization are not only reviving in recent years, but also intensifying. Now it is divided into supporters of "globalization" and "anti-globalists" who are fighting against each other not only in one country, but in the world. Some scientists associate globalization with the right to choose a decent life and a freer society, access to the information they seek, the right to go to a place with a high salary, the right to study in prestigious family educational institutions, for the second category, globalization is an invasion of human life. or threatening, is evaluating the emergence of such factors as global pollution of nature, damage to the environment, emergence of uncontrolled migratory environment, increasing unemployment, as a process that creates problems such as trampling of ancient values.

In our view, globalization is, first of all, a rapid acceleration of the picture of life and development. A socio-philosophical study of the whole essence of globalization, which presents itself as an object that unites the fate of all people, can also be a positive end to the solutions of global problems. Approached from this point of view, this process involves the establishment of certain universal relationships between people.

Through the concept of globalization, interest in its nature and role in human development is increasing. This process connects all the countries of the earth with each other to such an extent that the diversity of language, customs and national values does not prevent it. It is good that some part of the world is escaping its influence. Globalization is such a process that the countries that are not affected by it are more affected by it. Such unexpected effects are causing negative consequences. The analysis of the research conducted by the scientists of our country in the years after the independence shows that there is a need to conduct some more research in this field.

Many definitions have been given to the process of globalization, but it is the definition given by the French researcher B.Bandi, who tried to reveal its full socio-philosophical features. He describes the process of globalization as a sharp three-edged process.

- Globalization is an ongoing historical process.
- Globalization is a process of phylogenetic universalization.
- Globalization is a process that creates the danger of the disappearance of national territorial boundaries.

On the other hand, there are many positive aspects of this process. For example, the advancement of science and technology in many countries is due to the process of globalization. This has a positive effect on the development of socio-economic development of those countries and the decent living conditions of the people. In this way, they help the development of the global intellectual thinking of humanity.

On the other hand, its negative consequences are also evident. In particular, there is an increase in socio-economic differences between highly developed and newly developing countries. This process, especially in the 21st century, has become more important and has increased its scope, and the saddest thing is that developed countries are trying to influence their national and spiritual traditions under the pretext of helping developing countries by strengthening economic integration in the world.

At this point, it is worth saying that the concepts of globalization and global development should be distinguished from each other. Global development is a set of changes occurring in the world, related to human activity and gaining importance for its development.

Also, processes of globalization such as informatization and democratization are important in the development of society. In particular, certain changes occur in the hierarchy of elements of socialization in the process of democratization. This hierarchy is defined as follows:

individual-society-state. In this structure, the state acts as a bridge connecting the common interests of individuals and society. A country that wants to take its proper place in the world political arena should follow this theorem.

The signs of globalization have been emerging since ancient times. The Great Silk Road, which connected the countries of the East and the West until the 16th century, is another example of the postal service in the kingdom created by Genghis Khan. However, the narrow understanding of globalization refers to recent processes. Therefore, the globalization that shines today has several hundred years of roots. As a result of the great geographical discoveries of the 16th and 17th centuries, the strengthening of international relations paved the way for economic development. At the beginning of the 20th century, this process, which acquired a new quality indicator and increasingly covered the general social life, began to be debated with one word "globalization". From a philosophical point of view, the process of globalization can be evaluated as a process that has been growing with the times since ancient times, that is, from the time when the first world markets appeared.

The analysis of other opinions notes that it started at the end of the 19th century and accelerated in the last 80-90 years of the last century. Judging from the above points, globalization can be said to be a systematic, irreversible process that embodies the philosophical phrase "grow or die". The state's growth or decline depends on its spiritual and educational potential. This potential is achieved only and only through education and upbringing. Let's take the countries of Japan, South Korea and Singapore about 100 years ago. The only factor that can make the world from the level of a backward country to the level of the most developed countries in the world is through education and training.

Uzbekistan was not left out of the process of globalization. Several routes of the Silk Road passed through the territory of our country, Khorezm, Bukhara and Samarkand became known to the world as the major markets of the Silk Road. Today's Uzbekistan as a crossroads center of international trade has retained its importance until the end of the Middle Ages.

Through Russia's conquests, globalization was accelerated and took on a different form. The land of Turkestan was drowned in both reformation and deformation. There was an increase in numbers in manufacturing, and cotton and silk production began to be transported by railways. European elements began to enter the lifestyle and increased. In the spiritual sphere, the education system has been derailed. Later, our ancestors who fought against the invaders on the one hand and against the religious superstitions of the past will come to the field. Our enlightened forefathers, who expressed the meaning of globalization in their actions and views, believed that the only way to join the world community is through knowledge and enlightenment, and sacrificed their lives in this way.

"Fundamental globalization is related to the emergence of worldwide connections, structures and relationships. As a result of these processes, the world is gradually formed as a whole organism in almost all its aspects."

The first manifestations of fundamental globalization appeared in the 50-60s of the 19th century and became a full reality in the 20th century. It was during this period that the economic division of the world came to an end. As a result of this, international problems of a completely new form arose, arising from the increasingly powerful relations of various countries. Various international organizations, assemblies, forums and congresses began to appear. We can see this in the two world wars that mankind has experienced. From the point of view of the processes of globalization, both wars were basically two stages of one global war, and this in turn brought us various global problems.

REFERENCES

1. Ochildiyev A. Globalization and ideological processes. - Tashkent: Muhrir publishing house, 2009. Page 64.
2. Danilov-Danilyan VL Ustoychivo razvite-problema vizhivaniya cheloveka. Science. Obshestvo. Chelovek- M., 2004.-143-S.
3. Otamurodov S. Globalization and nation. - Tashkent New century generation, 2008. - page 13.
4. Kacovicz A. Regionalization, Globalization and Nationalism. Alternatives. 1999.04 page 529.
5. Kapitsa SP, Kuydryumov SP, Malinetsky GG Synergetics I prognozi budushego Izd.2-oe.-M.:Editorial URSS.2001.3-p.
6. Chumakov AN Globalization. Konturi tselostnogo moira.- M., Prospectus, 2005 p. 256.
7. Karimov IA High spirituality-invincible power.-Tashkent.: Spirituality, 2008, p. 111.
8. Buzgalin AV Alterglobalism: a theoretical phenomenon. Nuuka. Obshestvo.Chelovek.-M., 2004.
9. Bek U. Chto takoe globalization? M., 2001. B. 40.