



THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION AND ITS PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the widespread use of the concepts of "global", "globalization" in the scientific literature and the media, the general features of which are reflected in the universal, planetary reality, international life and international relations under the influence of today's integration and globalization.

Keywords: *Globalization, immanent features, integration, transnational associations, liberal (neoliberal), homogenesis, heterogeneity, bifurcation (separation), fluctuation (vibration), information universalization, investment, capital, postindustrial development, urbanization, means of communication neoliberalism, hegemony, modernization.*

Today, the terms "global" and "globalization" are widely used in the scientific literature and the media. Most people do not use the term "concept" because they all agree that their common features are universal. Globalization is interpreted as an axiom that is a separate term, a concept.

"Globalization" is derived from the French word "global", which means "general", "related to world". Etymologically, the word "global" is derived from the Latin word "globe". Globe refers to the world. This approach was first used by Aristotle. According to the well-known sociologist E. Giddens, "Globalization is the intensification of local events that take place far away from each other in global social relations" [1]. He noted that this intensification is explained by the formation of the world system of nation-

states, the economy of the world capitalist system, the global military order and the international division of labor. He marks the beginning of the process of globalization with the eighteenth century.

P. Ratland understands globalization as the universal nature of relations between peoples and nations. Based on this interpretation, it is based on the reduction of realities and distances to globalization through information technology, the growing role of transnational corporations, the reduction of state intervention in the economy, the emergence of free trade as a global phenomenon, the emergence of the world currency and its replacement are becoming a reality in economic life, the spread of liberal (neoliberal) democratic values around the world, the habit of political



institutions to serve national interests and globalization, the desire of some countries to present their cultural heritage as a model of global development, the continuation of the tradition of Europeanization and the United States plays a leading role in this. According to him, globalization is a phenomenon of the twentieth century. Robertson defines globalization as the transition of social relations from a local to a global state, the processes of "homogenesis and heterogeneization" that complement each other and in some cases collide with each other [3].

Well-known I. Prigogine considers globalization as a reality of the information system. According to him, globalization is characterized by bifurcation (separation) and fluctuation (oscillation). He links globalization to the second half of the twentieth century. Soros sees globalization as a reality leading to a "global open society." Globalization, he said, is "the development of a global financial market, the rise of transnational corporations and its growing impact on the national economy." At the same time, it is a phenomenon that today represents information and culture, the spread of television, the emergence of the Internet and other forms of communication, the mobilization and commercialization of ideas [5]. Many scholars have concluded that globalization began in the 1970s and 1980s.

German researcher Ulrich Beck divides globalization into two stages: the first modern and the second modern. The first modern includes scientific and technical discoveries, the development of science,

travel and the processes of conquest of other countries and continents. According to him, Marx and Wallerstein connect this period with the XV century. The emergence of the capitalist system, the transformation of commodity-money relations into a global reality is a characteristic feature of this stage. According to Ulrich Beck Robertson, the beginning of globalization dates back to 1870-1920. Perlmutter argues that the disappearance of the East-West conflict, the disintegration of the USSR, marked the beginning of global civilization. Analyzing these views, Ulrich Beck describes globalization as "a phenomenon that bridges the gap between the sometimes incomprehensible and inappropriate transnational forms of life" [6].

Uzbek scientist B.Umarov writes, "The end of the XX century - the beginning of the XXI century is a new global order in world development, the essence of the civilized stage, the expansion and complication of relations between states and peoples, the global information space, capital, the emergence of a completely new situation in the commodity and labor markets, the growing man-made impact on the environment, the spread of popular culture, the growing threat of information-ideological and religious extremist attacks, in short, all spheres of society - economy, politics, ideology, culture, and even personal lifestyle. This process has led to the emergence of a global communications network, the information revolution, the internationalization of capital, increased competition in world markets, the shortage of



natural resources and the intensification of the struggle for them, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the threat of global catastrophe"[7].

H.S. Jumaniyazov, M.A. Sobirova and U.B. Nigmanova describe globalization as "a sharp increase in the interaction and interdependence of different countries and peoples in the political, economic and spiritual spheres of society." Its main features can be interpreted as follows:

- Globalization is a continuous process;
- Globalization is a process of homogenization and universalization of the world;
- Globalization is a process of "washing away" national borders;
- Transition to international forms of production, acceleration of the movement of factors of production;
- Introduction of common international standards in the world economy;
- The manifestation of the European way of life (westernization), the American way of life in the culture and daily life of the peoples of many countries;
- Assessment of globalization as a complex process that accelerates and expands the flow of investments, capital, machinery and goods around the world;
- The connection of globalization with the radical changes caused by

popular culture, which brings different peoples closer together;

- Globalization as a result of democratic processes is a condition that contributes to rising living standards and a significant reduction in poverty throughout the world;
- Globalization is seen as an integration process that stimulates production efficiency and capacity building, creating additional jobs in exchange for economic growth;
- Globalization is closely linked to the information revolution;
- Globalization consists of certain threats to individuals, families and communities, which are manifested in changes in habitat and increased risks associated with financial relationships [8].

The authors date the advent of globalization to the 1980s. It is obvious that there are different approaches to the term globalization, its origin, immanent features, manifestations. Some authors even attribute the buds of globalization to the Achaemenids and the Alexander the Great. Yes, these empires have forced peoples, nations, East and West to integrate through military campaigns. We see the same effect in other empires, in the First and Second World Wars.

But they were integration by force, invasion, means of war. The international life and international relations that are emerging under the influence of today's integration and globalization are of a voluntary nature. They



are often the product of factors such as socio-economic cooperation, communication, enjoyment of cultural riches, human rights and freedoms, the spread of liberal and neo-liberal values, and the assimilation of the achievements of civilization. Integration and differentiation, on the one hand, the pursuit of universal unity and cooperation, on the other hand, the preservation of national identity and cultural identity are the hallmarks of today's globalization.

"The term "globalization" was first coined by the American sociologist T. Livitt. In his 1983 article in the Harvard Business Review, he analyzed and described globalization as the global business of transnational corporations, a partnership that trades in world commodity markets. One of them is the debate over the means of realizing globalization.

These tools are:

- Trade;
- Financial transactions;
- Economic cooperation;
- mastering scientific achievements;
- Mass media, especially TV, Internet, space telecommunications, mobile communications;
- International organizations (UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, BVB, Shanghai Cooperation, Daos Forum, EU, Eurasian Economic Cooperation, CIS, etc.);
- International tourism;
- Advisory Councils (Advisory Council of Central Asian Leaders in Astana in 2019);
- International Olympics and Sports Games;

- Creative festivals, competitions (Eurovision, Film Festival, Oriental songs);
- International (regional, regional, global) forums of civil society institutions.
- Globalization is often associated with industrial, especially post-industrial, development.

According to the American sociologist D. Bell, one of the promoters of the concept of postindustrialism, the main feature of the pre-industrial period was the predominance of manual labor, the stage of industrial development shifted to the use of technology, humanity in the post-industrial stage. The stage of post-industrial development focuses on the human factor, its intellectual potential, and seeks to fully realize neoliberal ideas of human rights and freedoms. All the achievements, conveniences, urbanization, means of communication created by civilization must serve man. Thus, neoliberalism does not declare human rights and freedoms as liberal ideas, it fully realizes these rights and freedoms, sees them as indicators of progress, turns them into an index of development, all political institutions, nation-states. It encourages compliance with these requirements. These calls for neoliberalism are in line with the post-industrial stage of development and the positive aspects of globalization.

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