

# Social and Philosophical Aspects of Globalization

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes social transformations in the context of multiculturalism, cultural diversity, pluralism, equality of values, norms, norms, as a new paradigm. Globalization has been studied in terms of national and universal paradigms and goals. Also in the context of globalization, conclusions were given on the issues of intercultural dialogue and national self-consciousness and the importance of national self-consciousness.*

**Keywords:** *globalization, social existence, paradigm, national and universal paradigms, global issues, globalization in information, mass culture, globalization in the legal field.*

## I. ANNOTATION

This article analyzes social transformations in the context of multiculturalism, cultural diversity, pluralism, equality of values, norms, norms, as a new paradigm. Globalization has been studied in terms of national and universal paradigms and goals. Also in the context of globalization, conclusions were given on the issues of intercultural dialogue and national self-consciousness and the importance of national self-consciousness.

Today there is no researcher who does not think about the concept of "globalisation" and does not give any suggestion on the conflict resolution. The transformations in the social world are characterized by a multifaceted nature, cultural diversity and equal values, norms, and norms for all peoples and nations, rather than pluralism, which calls for a serious study of the process of globalisation.

Starting in the 1960s and 1970s, all the dramatic changes that took place in the vast majority of societies, politicians, sociologists, philosophers, and scholars. Gradually, there is a concept of globalisation, which means:

- First of all, it concerns all humanity, taking into account the fate of all countries, peoples and social groups;
- Secondly, it reports about the economic and social losses of humanity, which can threaten human civilisation when they are intensified;
- Thirdly, these problems can unite all countries and

peoples, and cooperate with the whole world.

By the end of the 20th century, competition between socialist and capitalist systems based on contradictory ideology and paradigm, the recognition of universal values, and the emergence of the global marketplace afforded global convenience. According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund, "globalization is the result of the intensive integration of market goods and services and capital". Globalization is seen as a real-world market-driven relationship, with the production of commodities and their sale on the world market. This definition is true when it comes to the feature of the global market. But globalization does not depend on market equity, capital development, sales, but merely as a feature of social growth, human development.

If we talk about the concept of globalisation, three dimensions of globalization can be distinguished:

globalization is a long-standing historical process;

globalization, proximity to the homogeneity of the world on a single principle, unique values means aspiration to universalise everything;

Globalization is the key to the recognition of the growing interdependence, globalization, transnational government structures and religious groups, and the weakening of the national sovereignty under the influence of new factors. At the present time, globalization in the community development system should be described as three - economic, political and cultural.

Globalization in the economic sphere is linked to the process of formation of market relations and the broad participation of countries in the global market. In the 1970s and 80s of the 20th century, developed countries went to fight for the world market. If so far, the United States, Britain has taken a leading position in the global market, offering 37 to 38% of the goods, services and goods of the world to the nations of the world, such as France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, South Korea, Thailand, Japan was added. Similarly, China's economic reforms in the 1980s have shown that this country can take a leading position in the world market. The idea that the famous British philosopher A. Toybee, who introduced China's western dynamism, "will bring a great gift to mankind", suggests that prophecy is right. The former Soviet Union's role in the global marketplace plays an important role, especially in developing the market economy. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with foreign investors and corporations, about a thousand small businesses, firms and cultural and service institutions have been established.

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New Mont, Germany's Mercedes Benz and Simens, South Korean DEU and Samsung, Japanese Mitsubishi and French Elf-Akiten are among them. Transnational corporations that spend their goods there, without the state borders, place their own products, where the profits are high, is the main driving force of economic globalization. Examples of these are the use of labor force, cooperation in science, industry and transport.

In the political sphere, globalization can be seen in the emergence of international or intergovernmental alliances. In the years to come, interstate integration has become a widespread phenomenon. Examples of such international organizations as the Eurasian Union, the CIS, Shanghai Cooperation. True, they are not the political organizations that govern the states, but also address issues of socio-political nature, such as establishing economic ties, joint military exercises, joint international terrorism, and drug trafficking.

### II.FINDINGS & RESULTS

Uzbekistan is also an influential international association such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the International Labor Organization, and the World Health Organization. His activity is not only a social-economic one, but also a political one.

Foreign policy, international political relations, diplomacy imply high professionalism, awareness of the world events and the art of protecting their interests. Otherwise, the globalization process may have an impact on national development, interests, and the state may depend on other countries, international political military associations. Legalization of globalization calls for consideration of human rights and freedoms as a supreme value, and the national legal system to build these democratic values. Today, Uzbekistan has signed more than sixty international legal acts and has a duty to comply with these standards.

At the same time, the law implies the nationality of the people, the history, cultural traditions, legal experience and mentality of each nation. This prevents the improper implementation of the norms that are incompatible with national and legal traditions.

Cultural globalization affects the modern man to his economic, social and spiritual-psychological status, his personal development as a person, his values and aspirations. The proliferation of international crime, drug addiction and international terrorism, and the abandonment of the low culture of the mass culture, have a major impact on the cultural and national traditions of nations and nations, all of which have an impact on the social dimension of globalization. "Most of the crimes related to extremism and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30. Today's youth of the world are the largest generation in all human history, since they make up 2 billion people. The future of our planet depends on the well-being of our children". This list can be characterized by the global spread of various man-made disasters, which sharply deteriorate the ecological situation. This is why, in recent years, the massive anti-globalization campaign, which has been advocated for the future development of globalization in Eastern Europe

and Asia, has been actively promoted by community movements in some countries, denied the views on globalization, and has been largely based on the creation of many current scientific concepts, has grown. Finding different ways and factors to bring this process to the required form is mainly based on these trends.

Today, the processes of globalization in the sphere of cultural-enlightenment and information are rapidly developing. Nearly 40% of world-wide published newspapers and magazines are in European countries today. 60-70% of these publications are distributed worldwide. Especially the English and German languages as world languages are one of the factors that accelerate the spread of information throughout Europe and the United States.

Depending on the opportunities created by the globalization process of economically powerful states, the desire to integrate the system of values with other people's lives through economic tools and information technology, naturally creates a precedent for negative emotions and negative attitudes towards these nationalities. In fact, the views on Europeansentrism are so spreading.

The so-called "mass culture" in western Europe has helped the globalization of "spiritual values" that are distributed by industrial societies. In fact, the products of "mass culture", which propagate inexplicable, insincere, often violent and immoral, have a negative impact on national morals, traditions and traditions.

As a consequence of the globalization process, the rapid degradation of existing stereotypes and values, and the emergence of new ones are gradually declining. As a result, millions of people remain in the grave of psychological suffering, in the midst of a system of several values, in reducing and re-discovering their spiritual-spiritual self-esteem in the degradation of the values that they believe. This process paves the way to the growth of spiritual and psychological alienation tendencies, ultimately deprived of their national identity, and deviant behavioral groups. This situation poses a serious threat to the sustainability of social relations in society.

Every democratic state seeking social development has to take into account these factors. The ethno political paradigm in Uzbekistan is based on ethnological pluralism, religious tolerance and the positive aspects of them, and the rational use of universal values. However, this does not deny the existence of certain specificities in ethnocentrism and confessions, and the issues that must be addressed. Today, social issues, psychological and psychological state of the members of the society, their outlook are narrow and have a universal, universal character. Culture can no longer be maintained locally, ethnically or even on a national scale, and it must be in the global system of solving problems. Globalization is a progressive process. Globalization has made nations and nations safer in protecting against the negative effects of this process. For Uzbekistan, the only way to accomplish this task is to have a stable national cultural and spiritual foundations, such as national culture, national spirituality and national identity, and to protect them, with respect and cautious attitude towards other national cultures and news.

In the context of globalization, this path can preserve its cultural identity, cultural identity, and national identity. Globalization is full of internal contradictions and contradictions. His research on national and universal paradigms and targets is one of the pressing problems facing scientists. It is necessary to make it a positive, progressive, and socially-oriented paradigm.

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