

TRANSFORMATION OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the transformation of national values in the process of modern globalization, which expresses the relationship between national identity and modern values. From the point of view of the subject, in the process of globalization, the role and significance of national values change depending on the demand and supply of goods produced in society, and, losing their value, merges with another value. The article is devoted to these aspects of globalization.

Key words: globalization, nationality, value, identity, transformation, identification, acceleology, interdependence, historicity.

In the system of Social Sciences, in particular philosophical ones, the term "globalization" has become the most used in relation to society, and in terms of content, it has become a familiar word to almost all those who have the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, experience and thinking. In the processes of globalization, the participation of all existing societies on Earth has become mandatory. Because of globalization, the Earth represents a huge planet at first glance, and on the other hand, it is becoming so small due to global relations that in the information society it takes only a few minutes and seconds to connect with any of its edges. The Internet and other virtual communications are also putting those who oppose it and strive for it in the process of globalization in a desperate situation. It was in the face of the globalized world landscape that the pandemic process covered the whole world in short moments. But our goal should not be to deny globalization, or to focus on propaganda, but on a scientific analysis of its state. Should society be immersed in the network of world globalization, or should it be able to manifest itself in a global context? So, if participation in globalism is associated with interests on the one hand, interests on the other, there is a third party, which, if it is also, is a question of how to maintain identity.

American researcher J. In his work "globalization: alarming directions" Stiglis said: "What blessings this or that people will taste from the process of globalization will largely depend on the activities of the national government. Many believe that increasing the role of the state in the process of a market economy is a leading idea. They do not want to take into account one thing, the very law of market Relations puts in its place the solution of all social problems. And in the responsibility of the state, the solution of such problems as inequality, unemployment, environmental pollution should remain fundamental". Глобаллашув даврида бундай ҳолат идентиклик ҳолатларини ҳам чеклаб ўтмайди.

Another aspect of globalization is that it is represented by experts in a way that corresponds to the financial and economic international goals of the world's leading powers. A few years ago, the dalats United their borders on the basis of a legal order aimed at the political-economic situation, but now such processes are becoming more and more dependent on world economic conditions. It is known that today there is a trend towards rapid development of the global economy, and today's economy is also called "virtual economy". Issues of national values and related identity in the world are also influenced by the pressure exerted by large states. Such processes are being developed and managed under the leadership of the states of the "Big Eight", (in fact, the "Big Seven"). Also under their management are international organizations that control the international economy: the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) from these sentences. Globalization should be emphasized in this sense not as a techno-economic situation, but as a socio-political one. Paying attention to the data in Issue 3 of the journal "Sociological Research" 2014 allows us to cite as an example the fact that "trans national (TMK) and multinational corporations (mmk) in these developed countries of the world are managing 70% of all international trade and 30% of production", which in itself causes various inequalities. At the same time, transnational corporations, along with the state, show a desire to become an independent subject of international law.

If we interpret from the point of view of the subject, then in the process of globalization, depending on the requirements and proposals for the goods produced in society, the role and important

aspects of national values change, and, having lost their value, merge with another value. Iranian writer Ali Ahmad describes it in his work "Westernism" as the concepts of "producer", "consumer": "in the world, two poles stand against each other-the first creates, produces and sells cars; the second uses, consumes, studies its documents if it goes further. For this reason, the first is "creator" and the second is "consumer". Today, since the West is a producer, the East is a consumer, it is difficult to maintain the purity of national values, no matter how many actions. So far, only Japan has achieved this."

Most often, examples are given of the fact that countries such as Japan, India, China, South Korea have retained their national values in the context of globalization. But bari one this is not as we think. There are several reasons why these countries are actively involved in the process of globalization. First of all, the fact that these countries, even during the time of colonization and influence of other states, were preserved from various "cultural revolusias" (that the alphabet was not changed, libraries were not lost, etc.) or were not subjected to its Dom. Secondly, the fact that after their liberation from colonialism, their second and third generations were actively involved in modern society. Thirdly, as a result of the fact that there was a colony of developed states, then the application of political, economic, managerial relations in them in their own experience. Fourthly, I consider this situation as one of the most fundamental features of globalization, namely the professional participation of young and experienced intellectual citizens of these countries in English-speaking activities and networks.

It is becoming clear that the globalization of the world does not take place today in a single area or polar circle. And the reasons for this are expressed not only in the basis of economic notability, geopolitical status, but also in the diversity of cultures, the presence of several Ethnos and religions, the dissimilarity of the mentality and psychology of people. Another American researcher is S.Huntington says that in the process of globalization, a clash of civilizations occurs. In his opinion, "the emergence and formation of globalization in different regions of the world is traces of the spread (expansion) of Christian civilization, if it is divided into western, more pronounced, it can be said that its values and institutions operate on the basis of equality in conditions where there are traditions and systems of other cultures." Russian specialist yu.Yakoves, on the other hand, said that " the growing risk of conflict between civilizations is limited to not finding a way to preserve humanity itself, but only to developing a strategy and mechanism of various round tables for the cooperation and partnership of civilizations and states. This is tantamount to the "suicide" of the human race in the end. But one of the theorists of globalization is considered F.Fukuyama, on the other hand, says the following points: " I believe that the attitudes of the historical development of the personality society are directed towards democratic forms of government, but I do not believe that this process should be accelerated, especially through the use of military force and interference in the internal affairs of other states". But F.Fukuyama believes in his works that the whole world, sooner or later, will nevertheless voluntarily accept the Western management model as a historical process. This is a way to pull the peoples of the world towards a single identity.

Naturally, it is clear that such thoughts and relationships provoke social cultural protests. Especially large world religions, which are common in all regions of the globe and have their place, representatives of Islam and Buddhism, as well as representatives of the people who are distinguished by a special worldview of Christianity from Western countries, are never satisfied with this situation. As a result, the promotion of specific theories of participation in the processes of globalization and integration began. These are a) on the basis of religious affiliation, for example, the globalization of the countries of the Muslim world, the integration of the countries of Buddhism-Confucianism; b) on the basis of ethnicity, for example, the globalization and integration of Turkic-speaking states and peoples, the integration of Slavic peoples and countries, the globalization of Arab countries, etc.z.; C) globalization or integration of countries and peoples whose mentality and psyche are close to each other, such as EU integration, integration of South-East Asian countries, integration of Latin American peoples, integration of Central Asian peoples, etc. At the same time, the "Greater Central Asian integration" (Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia and Russia, as well as the proposal to create economic zones in the border areas of China with these countries), which has been raised by researchers in recent years, as well as the "Greater Central Asia" (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, The ideas of the integration of Mongolia and the territories of central Russia) began to put forward scientific forecasts about the changing prospects of modern globalization.

Some of the thoughts and theories that give impetus to the emergence of globalization and integration processes under close relations are attempts to control the socio-political situation of the whole world on the one hand. For example, the famous political scientist Z.According to bzejinsky, the interests between globalization and national States should be carried out only with the support of the United States. Z.Bzejinsky writes:"The fact that America is a powerful state gives it the right to resolve any existing contradictions, regardless of whether it is right or wrong." It is natural that the promotion of such ideas itself raises concerns to some extent between national states. Because the world should be one-pole or multi-polar. To what extent will the state of national cultures take place if it becomes one-pole?

One of the scientific and theoretical analysts of globalization is M.Castels says in response: "in globalization, states do not disappear. In the age of information, they can only change their status". In this sense, M.Castels puts forward the illusion that the globalizing space and the world cannot be developed in some kind of developed system order and emphasizes it in order to prove it: "... I look with a critical eye at the ethnocentrist views of the representatives of the theory of post-industrialism, who say that the world should be like the USA and Western Europe." But most theorists of globalization express their views in sync with the theories of researchers of post-industrialism.

In the 60s of the XX century, a group of sociologists put forward ideas that a techno - cultural process began in society. Representatives of Techno – Engineering-these are an association of people with a variety of technical knowledge, experience and abilities, which is perceived by a huge need in modern industry and planning. Sociologist researcher J.K.Galbraith, "almost all processes in decision-making were divided, which are carried out at the expense of Techno-Engineering, which has special benefits." Continuing his thought, he writes,"the state remained the executive committee of Techno-Engineering." But this does not mean that the state is losing its position. Only now the state has become necessary to radically change its managerial task. Today it can be said that the main problem in many traditional societies is also that. That is, the state structure is still not able to get rid of traditional stereotypes of government, or it is difficult for him to abandon this state. For this reason, it is in this place that the transformation of national values (the transition from one form to another) in the process of globalization generates disagreements. Because it is the representatives of intellectual potential who are the "heroes" of post-industrial society that are creating a single system of values in globalization. Futurologist-sociologist D.Bell writes in his book "the upcoming post-industrial society": "in a post-industrial society, power no longer relies on private property, but on knowledge. As a leading class, scientists, engineers and technical specialists come to the stage; leading positions are occupied by intellectual organizations (universities, research institutes, industrial laboratories). The economy is primarily based on service, not material products. Political decisions are based only on rational-technical thoughts, which means that "ideology is the end." People achieve a general consensus (settlement of controversial questions and disputes by agreement) in relations of social values, professionals adapt to systematic analysis and decision-making, relying on rational methods. In short, a period of professional executives and technocrats awaits us". Today it is no secret that the era of post-industrial society reigns in developed countries. That is why researchers and bureaucrats around the world who are talented and have intellectual potential are increasingly attracted to these societies. This further accelerates the transformation of national values on the basis of their scientific and creative activity. Itself, in fact, even the leading participants in the age of information are actually people of the intellectual layer.

Summing up our thoughts and comments, we found that it is necessary to give our feedback on the question of how the country should participate in the globalization process. In this:

- Found its proof in modern science that the main leading and protective force in globalization is intellectual potential. Therefore, the promotion of ideas aimed at Love, appreciation and stimulation of creative-intellectual labor among the working people who promote physical and organizational work in society;

- * Since globalization is a natural process, it is necessary to provide a wide range of opportunities for people with intellectual potential and technical specialists who determine the economic and social capabilities of the country, to improve their conditions and, especially, to seek measures to regulate the mood of excessive escalation of the mood of participation in the processes of intellectual migration. Because in globalization, mainly people of this layer have the opportunity to defend national values.

- * Listening to the general public opinion, forming a culture of respect for social thought, conducting continuous sociological research and promoting future forecasts based on its scientific results will ensure the country's active participation in the globalized world.

In general, the process of national identification as a separate legislative and consistent study was not highly manifested in the sociological Sciences. The interpretation of the existing problem provides the basis for drawing appropriate theoretical and practical conclusions when choosing a research topic. In general, through this topic, we will analyze the views on the processes of nationality, nationality, national formation of the people, and ethnic identification on the basis of a systematic approach.

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