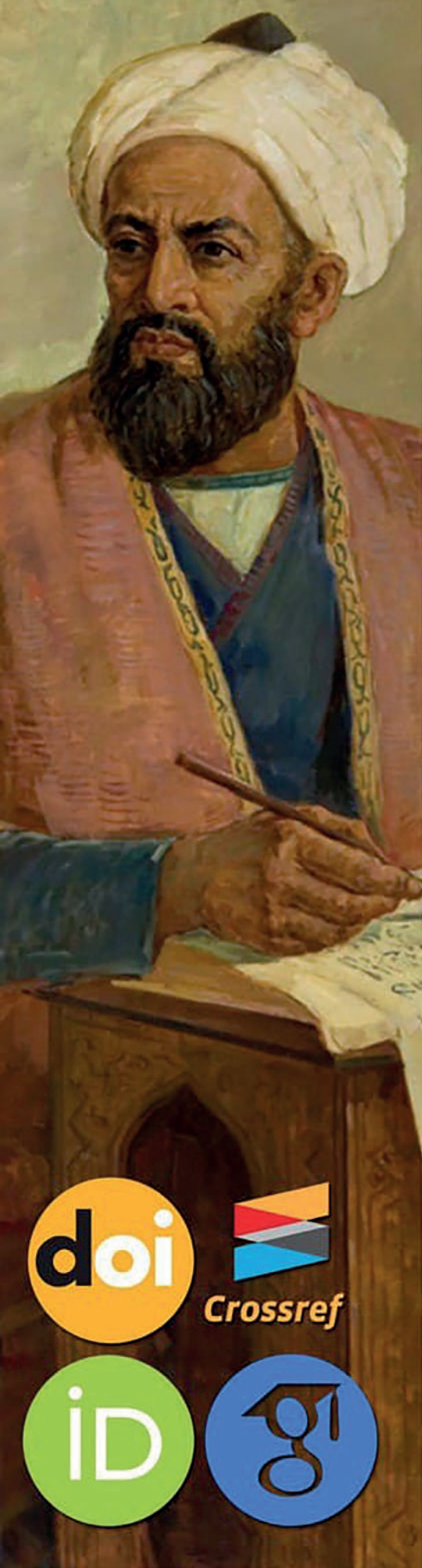




Tadqiqot **UZ**



**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН
ОЛИМЛАРИ ВА
ЁШЛАРИНИНГ
ИННОВАЦИОН
ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ
ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРИ
МАВЗУСИДАГИ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

2021

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- » Фалсафа ва ҳаёт соҳасидаги қарашлар
- » Тарих саҳифаларидаги изланишлар
- » Социология ва политологиянинг жамиятимизда тутган ўрни
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- » Маданият ва санъат соҳаларини ривожланиши
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- » Агропроцессинг ривожланиш йўналишлари
- » Геология-минерология соҳасидаги инновациялар



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**"ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР"
МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА 26-КЎП ТАРМОҚЛИ
ИЛМИЙ МАСОФАВИЙ ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ
2-ҚИСМ**

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЙ
26-МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОЙ ДИСТАНЦИОННОЙ
ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ НА ТЕМУ "НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ"
ЧАСТЬ-2**

**MATERIALS OF THE REPUBLICAN
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RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN"
PART-2**

ТОШКЕНТ-2021



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"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" [Тошкент; 2021]

"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" мавзусидаги республика 26-қўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 31 март 2021 йил. - Тошкент: «Tadqiqot», 2021. - 10 б.

Ушбу Республика-илмий онлайн конференция 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналишлари бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида кўзда тутилган вазифа - илмий изланиш ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этиш йўли билан фан соҳаларини ривожлантиришга бағишланган.

Ушбу Республика илмий конференцияси таълим соҳасида меҳнат қилиб келаётган профессор - ўқитувчи ва талаба-ўқувчилар томонидан тайёрланган илмий тезислар киритилган бўлиб, унда таълим тизимида илғор замонавий ютуқлар, натижалар, муаммолар, ечимини кутаётган вазифалар ва илм-фан тараққиётининг истиқболдаги режалари таҳлил қилинган конференцияси.

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25.География

Йўлдошев Лазиз Толибович (Бухоро давлат университети)

Тўпلامга киритилган тезислардаги маълумотларнинг ҳаққонийлиги ва иқтибосларнинг тўғрилигига муаллифлар масъулдир.

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Контакт редакций научных журналов. tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot, город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

ФАЛСАФА ВА ҲАЁТ СОҲАСИДАГИ ҚАРАШЛАР

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ФАЛСАФА ВА ҲАЁТ СОҲАСИДАГИ ҚАРАШЛАР

GLOBALIZATION PROCESS AND ITS RELATION WITH THE SOCIETY

Shikhov Otabek Omonboyevich

Candidate of historical sciences, senior lecturer
Department of "History" of Urganch State University

Abstract: Globalization is an extremely accelerated pace of life. Moreover, globalization is a process that leads to the cultural, spiritual and economic integration of nations and countries. The development of today's world is caused by both internal and external factors. Internal and external factors are largely influenced by the media. In particular, the exchange of information through the media - radio, television, newspapers, magazines and the Internet - is developing. This article deals with these problems.

Key words: global world, social media, spirituality, independence, culture, traditions, education

Today, we are living in a time of rapid change that is radically different from what humanity has ever experienced. State and political figures, philosophers and sociologists, commentators and journalists have described the period in different ways and named it differently. Some call it a time of high technology, some say it is the age of thought, another is the era of universal information. Of course, all of these ideas have a real, rational basis in some sense. Because each of them represents some of the hallmarks of today's multi-colored and diverse life. But in the minds of many, this period is provoking an era of globalization. Such a description, in my opinion, largely reflects the essence of the issue. It is no secret that no matter what part of the world is now, mankind will immediately be informed of it in other parts of the world. When it comes to such a phenomenon of globalization, it should be noted that the term has a very broad meaning as it is today's scientific and philosophical concept. From a general point of view, this process takes a completely new meaning to the economic, socio-political, natural and biological global environment, as well as the global challenges of national and regional issues.

Speaking about the main factor and the reason why globalization is becoming more and more rapid in our lives, it is important to recognize that today the development and prosperity of any state is not only close and distant neighbors, but also other regions and parts of the world. It is so intertwined that it is not hard to see if any country's deviations from this process will lead to positive results. In this sense, globalization is, first of all, a tremendous acceleration in the pace of life.

Just as every social event has its pros and cons, globalization is no exception. It is now possible to see and feel its acute and widespread impact in almost every field. Particularly, the strengthening of integration and cooperation between the states and the international community, the creation of new jobs are among them. The rapid spread of scientific advances, the universal integration of different values, the emergence of a new quality of civilization dialogue, and the increased opportunities for mutual assistance in environmental disasters are all naturally driven by globalization. According to scientists, 85% of people get the information by watching, and the other 15% by listening. This means that the role of television and the Internet is ever increasing. For example, the opening ceremony of the 2002 Sydney Olympics was attended by 3 billion 600 million people worldwide. Consider the following data collected by Russian scientist Yu.Kashlev: "Mankind entered the 21st century with 2.2 million radio receivers and 1 billion 200 million television sets. 30-40 years ago, it was unthinkable. The emergence of the Internet tycoon has reached 900,000 worldwide by 1995, with 171 million able to use it by 1999, and the number of Internet subscribers reaching 500 million by 2002, which indicates how fast the



system is developing.”

As of the end of 2015, 3 billion people worldwide have access to the Internet. In other words, within a few minutes, a person, community, state, or event has been able to find out about the world. Once upon a time, it would take months to get information about the state of the neighboring state. The concept of a world that reflects the ideological processes that are taking place in the world, their existing forms of ideology, their essence, goals, and relationships. Although today's world is a unity, its regions and states, nations and peoples have historic, geographical, geostrategic different positions. Nowadays is a time when ideological contradictions are becoming more complex in the world, and ideological polygons are more powerful than nuclear polygons. Therefore, there is no doubt that they are ideological ways of influencing their own interests. There are many countries on the world political map, with different political forces, parties, religions, sects, and groups. They have conflicting interests. These interests form the goals of influencing and subverting the minds, lifestyles of other peoples, regions, countries, or social groups. The main purpose of this is to promote self-interest through the inclusion of economic, political, legal, and religious views of people in a particular place. If such a peaceful way of doing so does not achieve its intended purpose, it will seek to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, deliberately aggravate the situation, and create social instability, even if by force. If you look at the ideological landscape of today's world, most developed countries have ideologies based on universal values and democratic principles. In them the universal ideas of peace and development, human and society maturity are at the forefront. At the same time, with the new worldview and the way of thinking in the human mind, there is a growing desire for certain forces to dominate the ideology and expand their influence. These are the ideologies of aggressive nationalism and chauvinism, neo-fascism and terrorism, racism and extremism. One of the problems in the process of globalization is to raise the level of awareness of the positive aspects of the emerging alien culture in line with the requirements of social development while preserving its national-spiritual identity, and providing immunity to all external influences. It is worth noting that the globalization phenomenon is not responsible for some of the unfavorable and possible negative events. On the contrary, it is the case with more subjective factors. Therefore, it is necessary to limit efforts to promote blind culture, that is, to allow excessive tolerance for cultural and spiritual globalization.

Moreover, globalization is much less of a reality in other fields than it is in the economic one. Culture still displays strong national, and even regional and local, variations. While English is clearly in the process of emerging to be a common world language, at least as a second language, minority languages are making something of a comeback, at least in developed countries. Sport is still very different around the world: the Americans have still not learnt to play cricket, and most of the rest of us have still not learned to understand what they see in baseball. Although the nation state is far less dominant than it used to be, with significant powers being devolved both downwards to regional and local authorities and upwards to international and in Europe to supranational institutions (and although «interfering in the internal affairs of another state» is less frowned on than formerly), politics is still organized primarily on the basis of nation-states.

In general, all scholars point out that global change is not limited to economic factors, but certainly has an impact on cultural identity, but they do respond differently to this area of influence. Some are advocating the widespread use of new technologies, with the view that globalization is capable of preventing all negative consequences. Others who are fascinated by the achievements of western civilization believe that globalization can only bring about positive change. In this category, researchers and scholars view cultural identity as a synonym for such concepts as backwardness, poverty, and abandonment. The third group emphasizes that there is a significant threat to global change. Economic, political, cultural and spiritual reforms in our country are being carried out in an environment of globalization. There are a number of challenges associated with this process, one of which is the use of the benefits of globalization for the benefit of our state, to promote sustainable development of our society, and Uzbekistan is not an observer in the process of globalization and ensuring its presence in this affected subject.



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"ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР" МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА 26-КЎП ТАРМОҚЛИ ИЛМИЙ МАСОФАВИЙ ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ

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Масъул мухаррир: Файзиев Шохруд Фармонович
Мусахҳиҳ: Файзиев Фаррух Фармонович
Саҳифаловчи: Шахрам Файзиев

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Контакт редакций научных журналов. tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot, город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000
