

GLOBALIZATION PROCESS AS THE MAIN TREND OF MODERN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *This article presents the essence of globalization processes, their classification and the scientific analysis of the views of various scientists. Also, on the basis of the analysis of the approaches to the processes of globalization, a conclusion was drawn on its important features.*

Keywords. *Globalization, processes of globalization, migration, terrorism, global problems, globalism, world system, globalism, "liquid society", "futuroshok".*

ПРОЦЕСС ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО МИРОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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Абстрактный. *В данной статье представлена сущность процессов глобализации, их классификация и научный анализ взглядов различных ученых. Также на основе анализа подходов к процессам глобализации сделан вывод о ее важных особенностях.*

Ключевые слова. *Глобализация, процессы глобализации, миграция, терроризм, глобальные проблемы, глобализм, «мировая система», глобализм, «жидкое общество», «футушок».*

By the end of the last century, the world community has undergone enormous changes. These changes have formed a chain of social transformations taking place in various spheres of society and state life. By the end of the 20th century, globalization has played a significant role in changes in the economic, political, social and spiritual spheres.

The study of globalization processes is not only an academic task, but also an integral part of understanding the modern world. Globalization is a general process of connections, interaction and integration between people, communities, organizations and states around the world. This phenomenon significantly affects various aspects of our lives.

First, globalization has led to an increase in world trade, investment and financial flows. This creates new opportunities for development and prosperity, but at the same time it also creates problems such as inequality, social discontent and economic crises.

Second, globalization has led to the spread of the ideas of cultural pluralism and "multiculturalism". But at the same time, it also creates the risk of cultural mixing and loss of cultural identity. Studying this process, we will have the opportunity to analyze the transformation of national cultures under the influence of globalization.

Thirdly, globalization has created global problems and threats such as climate change, international conflicts, migration, terrorism. These problems cannot be solved by national states alone, they require joint efforts by the entire world community. Therefore, international cooperation and coordination of actions are necessary to solve these problems.

As the negative impact of globalization began to manifest itself in people's lives, this problem became the center of attention. The world community is faced with the task of eliminating these problems. At the same time, a new direction in the social sciences - globalistics - is playing an important role in understanding the essence and complex system of global problems.

Globalization is a naturally developing process of social and biological structures, connections and relationships that are unique to the entire planet. We will not be mistaken if we say that global problems are the result and product of this process. Globalistics is the field of theory and practice that is at the heart of globalization and global problems.

Many modern ideas about globalization began to take shape mainly at the beginning of our century. The classical representatives of European philosophy - Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Hegel, Kant, Fichte and others - in their concepts paid attention to the theme of integrity and fragmentation (the principle of common existence, unification) and put forward teachings in the integration direction (the unity of the Greek or Roman world, the unity of the Christian world, the unity of individual states and nations, the unity of humanity, etc.).

When studying the problems of globalization, the research of one of the most prominent scientists in this field, Emmanuel Wallerstein, attracts attention. In the theory of the "World System" developed by the scientist, he introduced the concept of the "World Economic System", based on the idea of the world market and geopolitical relations between different regions of the world. Wallerstein makes a long-term analysis of the structure and functional changes of the world economy and explains how globalization affects and reshapes social, political and economic relations. In his opinion: "The essence of the world system is a single socio-economic system that includes all spheres of life, from politics to culture, and exists within certain historical boundaries" [1].

In addition, in the study of globalization, the works of Francis Fukuyama, devoted to the study of the impact of globalization on democracy and world order, and Zygmunt Bauman, devoted to the changes in social structures and individual units in the conditions of globalization, are of great importance.

F. Fukuyama in his book "The Triumph of Globalism. The End or the Beginning of History?" takes an optimistic attitude towards globalization. He argues that globalism is not only an economic and political phenomenon, but also an ideological one. Fukuyama argues that globalism is a universal idea that seeks to create a single, global community based on democracy, capitalism, and liberal values. "Globalism," he writes, "can establish peace and stability through the spread of democracy and capitalism, which help reduce conflicts between countries. Because globalization leads to an increase in the level of prosperity and cultural exchange between different nations." [2] Thus, Fukuyama sees globalization as a positive phenomenon that can create a stable and prosperous world order.

Polish sociologist and philosopher Zygmunt Bauman, on the other hand, takes a critical view of globalization. In his work, globalization is often associated with the concept of a "liquid society," which refers to the transition from stable and cohesive communities to changing forms of social relations. Bauman describes globalization as a process that increases individualization and instability. He emphasizes that globalization increases the gap between rich and poor and creates new forms of social inequality. Bauman also draws attention to the fact that globalization strengthens the culture of consumerism and weakens traditional social relations and national identity. [3]

Thus, in Zygmunt Bauman's work, globalization is viewed as a two-way process that, while offering new opportunities and prospects, also creates new threats and problems based on social inequality and instability.

In general, scientists present different approaches to the study of globalization, which allows us to more fully understand its multifacetedness and complexity. Their work not only increases our knowledge of world integration processes, but also helps to identify the threats and opportunities of globalization in various areas.

It is worth noting that the study of globalization processes requires a comprehensive approach and cooperation of scientists from different fields. Only such an approach allows us to understand the mechanisms and consequences of world integration more deeply and develop strategies for the sustainable development of mankind.

At the same time, new terms have begun to appear that try to explain fundamental changes in the historical process. They focus on its socio-economic, cultural and other aspects, rather than on its quantitative characteristics. For example, in the 1960s, W. Rostow's theory of "Stages of Economic Growth" and in the 1980s, A. Toffler's idea of "Three Waves" caused active discussions in the scientific community. Toffler argues that humanity has gone through two "waves" of development and is currently experiencing a third "wave." According to Toffler, the "first wave" is associated with the Neolithic revolution, when humans moved from a subsistence economy to a production economy and adapted to a sedentary lifestyle. The "second wave" is associated with the beginning of

the industrial era. Finally, the “third wave” represents fundamental changes in society, namely the widespread introduction of electronics and informatization into all spheres[4]. Also in 1970, E. Toffler published his predictions in his book “Future Shock,” which soon became famous, which shocked the scientific community and the general public. People began to be concerned about visions of the future that they had not yet realized. His predictions about the future described the information revolution, problems and events that engulfed the world community. E. Toffler called such a clash with the future “future shock”, defining it as a product of rapid changes in society, and put forward the conclusions that it arises due to the victory of a new culture over the old culture[5].

Uzbek scientist H. Rajabov, who has conducted research in the field of globalization, writes in his research: “Today’s development requires the unity of culturally integrated communities. In this case, the continuous flow of the information factor is accelerating, expanding the dynamics, scope and scale of socio-political changes. If we look at the historical roots of globalization processes, although the term “global” was not used in those times, the essence of the process shows that there was a tendency to strive for mutual commonality even in those distant times”[6].

Indeed, global ideas and aspirations arose in ancient times, when philosophers tried to find the foundations that unite the universe, nature and man, the individual and society, peoples. Since then, the concept of globalization has been interpreted dialectically, in terms of interaction, using the universe, being, equality and other similar philosophical categories. These views correspond to the characteristics of human social development: from ancient times to the present day, people have been striving for integration even in the face of increasing diversity.

The following truth underlies this trend - the essence of human civilization is the unification of individual countries, regions, continents into a universal human whole, maintaining the continuity of civilizational development.

Analyzing the social and ideological-philosophical foundations of globalization, we can conclude that the study of this process as a scientific direction was formed by the 60s of the 20th century and defined a new, interdisciplinary field of research. Also, the social and ideological-philosophical factors that formed the basis for the emergence of the idea of globalization were formed from ancient culture, as well as from the Middle Ages, the New and the most recent eras, and were mainly expressed in European philosophy. At each historical stage, various ideas about globalization were put forward, its definitions were proposed. Nowadays, when globalization began to take place clearly, a tendency to develop its paradigmatic definition was formed.

Based on the above, it can be expressed as follows in conclusion:

Globalization is the process of integration, interdependence and interaction of social, economic, political and cultural processes and structures on a global scale. This process is reducing the importance of state

borders and forming a single socio-economic and cultural space in the world. The globalization process has its own manifestations in various fields and is divided into such forms as economic, political, social and cultural globalization.

The process of economic globalization includes such processes as the strengthening of the interdependence of national economies, the increase in the international division of labor and the scale of production, the expansion of the activities of transnational corporations, the integration of financial markets, the growth of trade and investment, the development of information and communication technologies. This, in turn, is increasing the interdependence and interaction of national economies, ensuring their integration into the world economic system.

The process of political globalization includes such processes as the strengthening of cooperation and integration of states, the role of international organizations and institutions, the development of interstate cooperation in solving global problems, the promotion of human rights and democratic values.

The process of social globalization includes such processes as the intensification of migration processes, the expansion of interaction and exchange between different cultures, the formation of global information networks, and the activation of international social movements. This process leads to the globalization of socio-cultural life.

The process of cultural globalization includes such processes as the intensification of interaction and exchange between different cultures, the formation of global information networks, the international spread of cultural phenomena and values. This process, along with the preservation and development of cultural diversity, also causes negative consequences, such as cultural imperialism.

The process of globalization is manifested as the main trend of modern world development. This process, covering the economic, political, social and cultural spheres, is increasing the interconnectedness and influence of different cultures.

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