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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PHENOMENON OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: This article reveals the importance of the phenomenon of globalization in the development of society. In the article, the author considered the positive and negative aspects of globalization.

Key words: globalization, development, community life, development, economic growth

Globalization is the increasing integration of economies and societies around the world. Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon in the history of mankind, which consists in the fact that the world, as a result of the exchange of goods and products, information, knowledge and cultural values, becomes more interconnected. However, the pace of this global integration has become much faster and more impressive in recent decades, thanks to unprecedented advances in areas such as technology, communications, science, transportation and industry.

Globalization is a process of worldwide economic, political, cultural and religious integration and unification. Globalization is a characteristic feature of the processes of changing the structure of the world economy, understood as a set of national economies linked to each other by a system of international division of labor, economic and political relations, by inclusion in the world market and the close interweaving of the economy based on transnationalization and regionalization. On this basis, the formation of a unified world network market economy - geo-economics and its infrastructure, a decrease in the influence of state sovereignty, which has been the main character of international relations for many centuries, is taking place. The process of globalization is a consequence of the evolution of state-formed market systems.

Views on the origins of globalization are debatable. Historians consider this process as one of the stages in the development of capitalism. Economists are counting from the transnationalization of financial markets. Political scientists emphasize the spread of democratic organizations. Culturologists associate the manifestation of globalization with the Westernization of culture, including American economic expansion. There are information technology approaches to explaining the processes of globalization. Political, sociocultural and economic globalization differs. The subject of globalization is regionalization, which gives a powerful cumulative effect in the formation of world poles of economic and technological development.

At the same time, the origin of the word “globalization” itself indicates that the leading role in this process is played by the rapid growth of international trade occurring at certain historical stages. For the first time the word "globalization" (meaning "intense international trade") was used by Karl Marx, who in one of his letters to Friedrich Engels in the late 1850s. wrote: “Now the world market really exists. With the release of California and Japan on the world market, globalization has come true.

The main consequence of this is the global division of labor, migration (and, as a rule, concentration) on a global scale of capital, labor, production resources, standardization of legislation, economic and technological processes, as well as convergence and merging of cultures of different countries. This is an objective process that is systemic in nature, that is, it covers all spheres of society. As a result of globalization, the world is becoming more connected and more dependent on all its subjects. There is both an increase in the number of problems common to a group of states, and an expansion in the number and types of integrating subjects.

Although globalization accelerates the development of mankind and is its consequence, it is a difficult process to which one must adapt and which creates

serious problems and difficulties. This rapid pace of change can be threatening, and most countries try to control or manage it.

Why does this concern me? Globalization has been the cause of some of the most heated debates of the last decade. Criticizing the consequences of globalization, people most often refer to economic integration. Economic integration occurs when countries relax restrictions such as import tariffs and open their economies to investment and trade with the rest of the world. Critics of globalization point out that inequality in the current global trading system has a negative impact on developing countries to the detriment of developed countries.

Proponents of globalization believe that the implementation of open economic policies in countries such as China, India, Uganda, and Viet Nam has significantly reduced poverty. In response, critics say that the process has led to the exploitation of people in developing countries, serious destabilization and little benefit.

In order for all countries to benefit from globalization, the international community should continue to work to eliminate distortions in international trade (reducing farm subsidies and lowering trade barriers) that are in the interests of developed countries and create a more equitable system.

The most recent wave of globalization, which began in 1980, was driven by a combination of advances in transport and communication technologies, as well as the actions of large developing countries that tried to attract foreign investment by opening their economies to international trade.

In fact, this was the third wave of this phenomenon, which began in 1870. The first wave of globalization lasted from 1870 until the outbreak of the First World War. The impetus in this case was advances in transport and the reduction of trade barriers. As a result of the flourishing of world trade, the share of exports in the volume of world income doubled and amounted to 8%.

This caused a massive migration of people in search of better jobs. About 10% of the world's population has moved to other countries. 60 million people moved from Europe to North America and other parts of the New World. The same thing happened in densely populated China and India, from which people traveled to less densely populated countries such as Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The end of World War I ushered in an era of protectionism. Trade barriers such as tariffs have appeared in trade. World economic growth ground to a halt, and the share of exports in world income fell to 1870 levels.

After the Second World War, there was a second wave of globalization, which lasted from about 1950 to 1980. Basically, the second wave was manifested in the integration of such developed countries as the countries of Europe, North America and Japan, which restored trade relations through the liberalization of multilateral trade.

During this period, there was an upswing in the economic development of the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which was one of the reasons for the trade boom. However, the developing countries mostly found themselves out of this integration wave, because they could only trade in basic raw materials.

World Bank spokesman David Dollar compares globalization to a high-speed train that countries can only get on if they "build the platform." In fact, to build a platform means to create a foundation that ensures the successful functioning of the country. It includes property rights, the rule of law, basic education and health care, secure infrastructure (eg ports, roads and customs), and so on.

International organizations such as the World Bank, bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations are working with developing countries to build this foundation so they can prepare for global integration. If governments do not create such a framework and provide basic services, the poor will not be

able to reap the benefits and will be left on the margins of development. It is also important that the government runs the country well. If a country has a corrupt and incompetent government, third-party agencies are unlikely to be able to change people's lives.

Expand your knowledge of the world and current events. Become a member of the volunteer movement. Visit the UN Volunteer or Idealist websites for information on volunteering opportunities around the world to promote sustainable development. If you live in a developed country:

Contact your country's National Volunteer Service Or visit the UN Volunteer or Idealist websites for information on other options Visit additional sites listed on the Take the Initiative page. Find out how much your government is giving away in bilateral and multilateral aid, and try to convince the government to increase the amount.

From an ecological point of view, globalization is similar to the unification of continents, that is, it removes geographical barriers, which causes a significant decrease in biodiversity. The movement of animals and plants with the assistance of man leads to a struggle between species that find themselves in the same ecological niche.

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