

**SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL LIFE AND
GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES**

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the processes of social life and globalization, the role of information in the globalization of the economy, the introduction and rapid development of information and communication and computer technologies, their significant changes in our society, the formation of a global information society, and the rapid and high-quality circulation of information, which has become the main criterion for the development and prosperity of a country.*

Keywords: *economy, globalization , information, information and communication, computer technologies, information society, information systems, telecommunications.*

The social-reformist ideas and communist utopia that prevailed until the nineties of the 20th century did not justify themselves. On the eve of the 21st century, ideological instability, on the one hand, and ideological indifference, on the other, have emerged in the world. In particular, ideological instability is manifested in the absence of ideas capable of uniting entire peoples in the world, while ideological indifference is expressed in the indifference of people to the idea that occupies their minds and activities.

the main object of influence of religious extremism, nationalism and many similar ideas remains the countries that have gained independence. Because at a time when the main goal of geopolitics is to strengthen their position in other regions and bring these regions under their influence, various political forces in the world are promoting the ideas we mentioned in order to include young sovereign states in the sphere of their interests and weaken their independence. They are using various



ideological, religious and ideological tools to disrupt the socio-economic, cultural and educational ties formed in the region, to create conflicts between peoples and nations, and to create hotbeds of tension. The ideological pressure exerted on independent states is carried out as information warfare, psychological warfare, and technological warfare, the ultimate goal of which is to instill in the nation an alien lifestyle and value system, to lead it astray from its chosen path, to introduce its own technology, and ultimately to take it under its influence and pursue a colonial policy[1]. These tools can be conditionally said to fall into three areas:

Information warfare. In an environment where information transmission capabilities have expanded, information warfare has dangerous consequences. On the eve of the nineties, 1850 periodicals in the United States alone were devoted to ideological goals. In the present era, the introduction of satellite antennas into everyday life and the development of the Internet system have accelerated the possibilities of information transmission.

Psychological warfare. It is an attempt to convince the people of independent countries that their chosen path is wrong, to convince them that social upheavals await them in the end. All this is being done with the aim of demoralizing the nation and turning it away from its chosen path.

Technological warfare. In order to attract the attention of independent states, attempts are being made to promote their economic, social, and information technologies. The intended goal is that if a market for the introduction of these technologies is created, it will be possible to absorb and export their own development model along with new technologies[2].

In such circumstances, conditions are created for the development and spread of inhuman ideas such as religious extremism and nationalism, which are particularly harmful to countries that have recently gained independence. These ideas are being disseminated and promoted to achieve the geopolitical goals of various political forces[3].

The process of globalization has radically changed the world ideological landscape, giving rise to new goals and directions of geopolitics. As a result, on the



one hand, the methods and means of instilling various ideas into the minds of people have become more perfect, and on the other hand, the possibilities of protecting citizens from the influence of inhuman ideas have decreased. In the current situation, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socio-political events taking place in other regions of the world pose a particularly great threat to the security of countries that have gained independence[4]. Therefore, it is necessary to study the ideological landscape of the present time in order to obtain detailed information about the nature of ideological pressures exerted on countries that have gained independence.

Indeed, the ideological landscape of the present time is distinguished by the diversity of ideas, the intensity of the ideological struggle. In the conditions of ideological instability, ideological indifference, these factors threaten the security of Uzbekistan. That is why it is necessary to clearly understand that the ideological landscape that has emerged at the present time is a legitimate product of the development of human society in the 20th century, and to understand that in a situation where the ideological struggle has intensified, the stability and security of the nation can be ensured only by forming an idea that reflects the aspirations and interests of the nation.

Ideology is a supra-structural phenomenon, it is formed under the influence of socio-economic and political events. Therefore, the acceleration of the globalization process and the beginning of the formation of a global civilization in the 20th century changed the character of world ideologies. The lack of a powerful ideology to replace them, and the change in geopolitical goals further strengthened the negative impact of these ideas. [5] In such conditions, only a nation that has clearly defined its goals, has a clear understanding of its needs and interests, has its own beliefs, in a word, has formed its own national idea, will preserve its future and determine its prospects.

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn: globalization creates conditions for national, religious, and cultural ties between people on a global scale; opens up unprecedented opportunities for human development on an international scale through the exchange of scientific and technical information, technologies, and



scientific and technical achievements; the wide distribution of the great opportunities and benefits inherent in globalization between countries and people, the results of scientific and technical progress are reaching countries that were not their creators. For example, the vast capabilities of the Internet can be used in all countries; opportunities arise to improve human development and eliminate poverty based on global technological capabilities.

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