

Social and Physical Characteristics of Global Processes

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Abstrakt: The author of this article classifies processes of globalization from the point of view of impact to the spheres of social life and he analyses it on the basis of the article conception. Given classification does not cover all processes of globalization because it is almost impossible to do, but presented directions, spheres of life can be helpful and useful in dealing with the above-mentioned problems.

Keywords: global, globalization processes, global world, international law, social existence, demography, migration, social life, socio-economic life, international global cooperation, ecology, technology, socio-political sphere, global safety, global inequality, global open society, democratic legal state, global democracy.

INTRODUCTION

In the past couple of a couple of years, non-inexhaustible The globalization processes have been classified according to the impacts of social life within a frame of the article, and each of them has been analyzed based on the research concepts. Moreover, this classification does not cover all of the processes of globalization, but the directions that help to illuminate the essence of the problem.

Globalization as a complex and controversial reality, it has not been fully introduced to the learning process as a particular system of social life. The classification of the subject of the research into certain problems allows the logical disclosure of the issue and a deeper look at the existing social life spheres. From this point of view, the following areas of social life affecting the globalization processes may be outlined:

- Globalization processes in socio-economic life;
- Globalization in the field of ecology;
- Globalization in science and technology;
- Global Relations to Ensure Peace and Security;
- Globalization in the socio-political sphere;
- Globalization processes in demography;
- Migration;
- Globalization in the field of law and human rights.

It is worth highlighting that today almost each sphere of social science is affected by globalization. Therefore, the

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study of all aspects of globalization on the same subject seems controversial. In this regard, the analysis of the above mentioned directions enables to map a view on the problem.

By the second half of the XXth century, the socio-economic and cultural changes in the countries were considered as the results of the effective use of internal resources of the country, the rational management of the society and the state, the high level of responsibility of the people for their labor and duties. Great attention is paid to the use of internal resources and potential. After the Second World War, the need to move from local development to global development has come to an end due to the integration processes in Europe. According to B. Umarov there is a tendency for simultaneous interpretation, without distinction from space and time[1: 29]. From the theoretical point of view, regardless of the characteristics of historical development, B. Umarov points out that the foreign investment is consistent with its economy, for any country that is actively involved in modern technology, since it has the opportunity to benefit from the economic benefits created by globalization processes.

Globalization relies on the market economy through which it influences the international economic relations. In this regard, suffice it to recall Germany and England to integrate to other countries, especially in the economic fields at the beginning of the XXth century. For instance, 52% of England's national income and 38% of Germany's national income were spent on foreign trade and foreign economic relations[2: 164].

After the Second World War, the United States spent 3% of the national income on the basis of the so-called "Marshall Plan". There is no doubt that this aid has now fallen by 0.1%[2: 211]. However, these benefits have seriously affected the economy, as well as the formation of market relations, and led to the modernization of Europe.

Globalization sets its demands on national economies, i.e. the introduction of new technologies, compliance with the requirements and needs of these requirements, the formation of a pay system, meeting the general requirements of the products, ensuring free operation of transnational corporations, support for the currency, free use of currencies, mutual competition, and the participation in the world market. The subjects of these demands today are mainly peculiar to the «global trio» – the North American, the European Union and the East-West Asia. These are the main sources, strengths and technological know-how in these areas. A very good example here can be, in the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development (2001), which includes 30 countries under the European Union, where a tenth of the world's population lives in whereas it accounts for two-thirds of the world's economy, and it manages an international banking system. More than 70% of the world's scientific, technical, and technological discoveries are found in this region. As a result, the majority of the world's economic wealth remains in this region, which is a major reason of 1.5 billion people to live in difficult life conditions[3: 40-42]. The accumulation of wealth on one of the continents of the world and, therefore, by looking at the prosperity of the people on this continent, suggests that the benefits of humanity have not been equally distributed across the globe. From the humanitarian point of view, some (20%) of the world's population survive in extreme conditions, and 80% of their wealth means that justice should be set in a socio-economic prospect. In this case, liberalization of the economy, promoted by the supporters of capitalism, shows that the principles of liberalism do not always serve to the global development, but to the conflicts between them. Therefore, B. Umarov's view of liberalism as «theoretical basis of the process of globalization» cannot be attributed to his idea as a positive, democratic phenomenon[1: 29].

According to the American researcher T. Friedman, globalization is a «new system»[2: 164] that replaced the Cold War. In fact, US-led capitalism, which has won the Cold War, is trying to convey its values to the world through the market economy. Financial centers, such as Wall Street, Hong Kong, London, and Frankfurt seem to influence the world market, even in the context of the political system. It's actually a matter of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, instilling western values and views into their citizens' minds. The elimination of national culture, mentality and lifestyle pluralism can create the same views, ideas, and mass culture that ultimately lead to the elimination of the universe diversity.

This risk also leads to anti-global movements. On the one hand, globalization in the field of ecology has positive features, on the other hand, it may reflect negative aspects. The positive aspects as well as the ecological situation and the ecological crises are not of a single state or a region concern, but the whole mankind. Therefore, the UN, the international associations, transnational corporations are working to protect the environment, to liquidate companies that are endangering human health, and prohibit the production and sale of harmful substances.

For example, the 1997 International Conference on Kyoto Treaty, the United Nations Environment and Development Commission, the establishment of a specialized center for monitoring and monitoring socio-economic activities of transnational corporations, and more than a hundred non-governmental international associations focused on the ecology of the European continent. Due to the efforts of these committees and organizations, programs for the harmonization of socio-economic development with the environment and the rational use of natural resources have been developed[4: 17-19]. At the same time, the improvement of the ecological situation in the world remains the most pressing issue. This is also true for our republic. The complexity of the situation is that not only has it been for decades that this problem has been solved, but

almost all the areas of human activity in the region have been ecologically hazardous. It is inadmissible to be rude and arrogant towards nature. We have a bit of experience in this regard.

Nature does not forgive such a relationship. The false socialist ideological claim that a human being is the master of nature has become a tragedy for many people, especially in the Central Asian region. Their destruction led to the disappearance of the gene pool.

According to L. White (Jr.), the history of the ecological crisis has just begun, he states that «The history of ecological change is so in the beginning» and we know very little about what happened in the past and what the results are»[5: 189]. The scientist pointed out that the hunters were destroyed in 1627 in Europe, and the Dutch extended their northern coastline. If we continue to do so, empires made in the past, wars in the past, and the continental continents show how much damage the human race has left. This devastation widened in later centuries. In this respect we can recall our first President I.A. Karimov, as he stated «In the following age, all humanity and the population of our country will face a great ecological danger. We should not rest complacent»[6: 505]. According to the experts, today, 10.1 billion cubic meters of greenhouse gases, tons of oxygen and carbon dioxide emissions, with 70% of agricultural land, 20% of freshwater is being used, the area occupied by forests decreases year by year, the desert zones increase, the temperature increases from year to year. «For the fate of the planet, human beings have been criticized for the past century; in the current century, environmental pollution, the dismantling of natural resources, and ecological linkages in the ecosystem have become a global problem. If mankind continues to follow the this way of development, its death may happen after two or three generations»[7: 3]. Therefore, experts consider the issue of propagation of the right of the ecological right, the formation of the norms of this law in the minds of economic entities.

The majority of experts are referring to the scientific and technical revolution of the 17th century that originates from global crises. The Marco Polo and Magellan tours of the XVI-XVII centuries led to the closing of peoples to the continent, and this tradition was wider and faster in later centuries. So Montesquieu wrote: «The two nations are interconnected and interdependent; if someone wants to sell, another wants to buy; their alliances are built on the need for mutual understanding»[8: 46]. This was actually the result of the movement of water transport and airways, expansion of intercontinental relations and colonial policies. But the fact that the means of communication were deeper than social life has led to the further deepening of contacts between the countries, especially the radio, television, transport, the media, telephones, cell phones, computers, Internet peoples that emerged in the late XX th century. Today, 250 million people worldwide. Computer, 90% of them are private. The number of computers is doubling every half a year. Since 1991, data per centimeter has been increasing by 60% a year. Nowadays, any kind of

information can be transmitted to any part of the world through cable telephones, radio signals, and digital technics. This has created the largest international companies in the world of information technology. One such giant is the Microsoft Company[9: 18].

Certainly, the scientific and technical revolution has led to the new development of civilization, the expansion of inter-ethnic integration and the intensification of interstate relations. Just 20 years ago, I did not want to talk to relatives living at home and to get a letter from the Internet or write a few minutes in a few minutes. This miracle of scientific and technological revolution is no surprise to anyone.

It is obvious, not everyone who lives on earth has access to those means of communication. A good illustration of this is that, in the year 2000, half of the world's population had never used international telephony system, yet five years later, half of the population used such communications. By 2020, the estimates say that nearly the entire of the world's population will have been using the international telephony. In 2005, about one billion people used the Internet, whereas by 2018 their number reached to 3 billion. «It's these technical means, communication frees the mind, expands the capabilities of people, creates access to the former closed societies, forms a common, close, and global culture»[10: 25].

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Although peace and security on the earth, the end of the «cold war», ideological struggle have ended, humanity has not completely recovered from the threat of war. The United Nations estimates that more than 50,000 nuclear weapons are in the world, half of them being strategic weapons. The explosive power of these weapons is about 15,000 megatons, which is a million times stronger than the atomic bomb at Hiroshima[11: 2-6]. Moreover, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, nuclear weapons remained in different republics, and consequently, the wealthiest powers were able to sell these weapons abroad. As a result, there was a risk of widespread use of warplanes throughout the former Soviet Union. The United States, which has gained its independence, has expanded its arms and military bases. At the same time, the Asia-Pacific region (ATR) is currently buying up to 25% of its national arms revenues. North Korea's desire to develop nuclear weapons threatens the whole Asian continent. The surge in arms race has prompted the United States and its allies to increase the number of weapons and weapons in the waters and basins of the Asia-Pacific region. Currently, there are 6896 ships and boats from 37 countries, 2700 military aircrafts, 1626 naval ships, and 130 vessels with 200 nuclear power units. This indicates a surge in weapons in the Asia-Pacific region[12: 42-49].

As is known, the establishment of peace and security in the world cannot be a single state, even a region itself, and all peaceful people and states should cooperate and prevent conflicts from becoming a global reality. Cooperative Security requires new relationships in the field of peace and security in the world, and creates a new model of cooperation. According to a prominent political scientist Morgenta, «The public interest, as the power of the state, helps to understand the essence of international politics, and determines the nature of the policies of some countries»[13:

5]. If we take this fundamental point of view, States will not forget their own interests in ensuring peace and security. In his address to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (July 5, 2005), the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov stressed the need for «peace and security in the region to take into account the peculiarity and the current situation in each country»[14: 442]. However it does not mean that we can foresee the common goal, that is, the ultimate goal of ensuring peace and security in the world overall continent. In our opinion, the risks and threats are largely dependent on the coordination and consolidation of efforts of the SCO member states in the fight to overcome the growing threat to security and stability in the region. That is why today, theorists say that peace and security in the world are interconnected: 1) definite countries; 2) between the two countries; 3) regional states, and 4) global peace and security[15: 9]. Unfortunately, while the first and second trends of these procedures are being implemented at the same time, there is still a risk of widespread disputes around the third and global dimensions. Accordingly, I.A. Karimov stated that «the current situation in the region (Central Asia - BQ) can be described as a strategic uncertainty and a complex tension that expects its solution»[14: 441].

The views on globalization in the socio - political sphere can also have very simple views, as well as utopian and non - destructive desires. Globalization in this area according to Higgins is the «seventh hell» as it is possible to understand all the global processes, even to eliminate crises, but it is difficult to realize that globalization in social and political spheres can be realistic. Because when it comes to addressing global issues, «Political inertia forces drag the nation out into the narrow strip of narrow aisles»[16: 28].

An attempt to unite political institutions, as for instance the military actions of Doro I and Alexander Makedonsky, is known worldwide. At the same time, Plato also proposed the idea of »ideal state» and that humanity would return to this «Golden Age»[17: 225]. According to the oriental thinker Sri Atrbindo humanity «voluntarily» forms a «universal state» under the pressure of various conflicts, wars, crises[18: 460]. Since humanity is approaching such a development point, it is forced to create a free confederation of nations under the influence of objective and subjective factors. The formation of universal morality, norms, rights, global consciousness and religion will accelerate this process. The global researchers such as Fukuyama and K. Omae also support this view. The point is that when globalization gains economic and informatics, political institutions and the state will be forced to carry out management activities in accordance with international concepts. However, some of the countries in the world, in spite of their efforts to maintain their position and protect themselves with national interests, are under control of globalization processes, that is, making them to follow the universal interests. This will eventually lead to the creation of a global state (World Wide World, Global Government, Global Civil Society, Global Open Society, etc.) [2: 166]. It

is not difficult to notice that this is a utopia, but it is also impossible to deny that it is the idea of uniting humanity.

Globalization affects the activities of political parties, non-governmental organizations. K. Rabbimov's article in *The Civil Society* magazine is dedicated to this problem. Analyzing the role of political parties in Uzbekistan in the context of globalization, he writes: «The political parties in our country should be able to carry out their classic functions, just like developed democracies»[19: 28]. These tasks include the author's definition of «social dumping», lack of ideas, shortage of ideas, «formation of constructive tension vectors». The author states “Unfortunately, local and traditional thinking remains stable. That is, the parties do not view globalism as a methodology in all social, political, legal, economic, ideological spheres. They support localism, isolationism, restrictive methods of deviation, and deviations in traditional thinking»[19: 28].

Regarding the changes in demography and migration, P.J. Byukenen stated that «The current world that is experiencing crises can eventually lead to death. In case these changes are so high the white people are in danger to lose their homeland»[20: 22-23].

If the population of the Earth had risen to 1 billion in 1804, by 1927, it grew to 2 billion by 1960, to 3 billion, and to 6 billion by 2000. Today, every month, the population of New York, every year, the population of Mexico, and every ten years, the population of India is born[21: 78]. Unfortunately, the population growth rate goes back to the countries with \$ 2 per day income, while in the richest, developed countries and continents, the birth rate decreases year by year[22: 147].

Migration to the wealthy, developed countries has become a global phenomenon. More than 4 million people in the Asian continent move to European countries each year. The fact that 60% of immigrants moved to the United States is worth noting. By 2050, there is a substantial increase in the number of white people living in the United States and the number of white migrants. For example, between 2000 and 2050, the number of Spanish speakers in the United States increased from 10% to 21% (even 25%), Asian population from 6% to 11%, black to 9% to 16%, South American migrants to 15% , while white population number is projected to decrease from 75% to 53%[23]. As one may observe the demographic explosion and the migratory flow are facing innumerable problems. The necessity to solve the problems of human life is of concern. Poverty, difficult living conditions, unemployment are the main factors making those people to leave their homeland. The use of cheap labor force leads to infringement of immigrant rights. Consequently, one state becomes rich while the other states are deprived of workforce or intellectual capacity, being not able to ensure their internal development.

Distinctions between the rural and urban cities still remain. Half of the world's populations dwell in urban areas with good living conditions. This contradicts the development of rural infrastructure, and the problem of placement and employment in cities remains a major challenge. These kind of global issues may be brought more and more. No doubt that the scientists and experts are looking for the solutions to these problems. They offer

various suggestions and recommendations, and conclude that «Philosophy of Global Problems Hopes to Create Global Consciousness as a Key Factor for Globalization»[24: 4]. It is the global consciousness that can transform the global problems facing humanity into a world-driven, rational, and governed reality that can be resolved consensus, without conflicts. However, the formation of this global consciousness remains a global problem.

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