

FORMATION AND IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL POLICY TRENDS AND ACTORS IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotation:

The article describes the concept of the globalization process, its importance and impact, and the approaches of national and foreign scientists who contributed to the content of this term are highlighted. The process of globalization is defined by the author, and it is said that as a result of this phenomenon, a new actor of social policy will be created, and its influence will expand more and more.

Keywords: Actor, globalization, global social policy, organized individuals, transnational corporations, macro level, meso level, corporate level.

Today's changes in international relations have developed under the influence of the globalization processes that have been taking shape since the last quarter of the 20th century, and the era in which the world is living is characterized by the fact that the world is moving from a bipolar to a multipolar world stage. Globalization is a complex and multifaceted historical process, taking into account the economic, socio-political, cultural-educational, technical and informational (informational) factors in it. It is necessary to emphasize that it will be close.

There are levels of functioning of modern social policy, which are implemented as a result of global social policy. Also, modern social policy consists of levels such as mega and macro. At the first level, activities of international organizations in cooperation with countries. The second type is the macro level, which is the social policy implemented by states within their territories. Globalization, especially global social policy, is of great importance in the smooth implementation of mega-level social policy.

In turn, the macro level is divided into three types: National level - this level is implemented by the state. It mainly accepts normative legal documents, state strategies and programs from the state; This level is also centralized in the implementation of social policy, in which representative authorities participate in almost all aspects. On the contrary, the level of management is decentralized

by transferring its authority or certain social tasks to regional representative bodies and NGOs. Local level - decisions made by the apparatus of central state bodies are implemented based on local conditions; it is necessary to ensure the implementation of norms based on the structure of the state. The corporate level is an activity aimed at protecting workers in enterprises. This includes various social packages recommended by the company. In the framework of science, complementary views on the socio-political aspects of the globalization process have been formed:

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19.09.2017, said that the process of globalization covers not only political and economic boundaries, but also the environmental, security, information security, and information technology sectors, and therefore the possible consequences that may arise. put forward its proposal in the international arena to raise it to the level of one of the important life priorities.

Also, in his speech at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19.09.2023, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan mentioned a number of globalization processes, i.e., international legal documents, virtual world (democracy), information society, social protection, which is one of the important categories of social policy, youth policy, women he noted in his report that it is also manifested in girls' courses. When the events of globalization are examined politically, it is necessary to mention that there is an opportunity to act through new means in the struggle for power. Of course, most scientists emphasize that more innovations and positive changes are expected from globalization processes. In particular, scientists from Uzbekistan G.I. Karimova, S. Safoev, F. Tolipov, A. Qasimov, N. Kasymova, R. Alimov, I. Mavlyanov, F. Mominov, A. Saidov, S. M. Adilkhodjaeva, F. Scientists like Bafoev approached these processes taking into account various factors, including political-economic, cultural-ideological, social, and legal aspects. First of all, politically, globalization is widely recognized as a change that needs to be controlled. For example, scientist S.M. Adilkhodzhaeva in her article entitled "Globalization State Development Strategy"[1] states that in the process of globalization, the state will have a specific strategic program to ensure its economic security, as well as not to lose its political path.

N. Kasymova approaches the processes of globalization both economically and politically in several of her works. In particular, according to her, she explains that regional integration and global integration complement each other as parallel phenomena, moreover, they are essentially the same phenomena [2]. Political scientist S. Otamurodov said that "Globalization means the process of generalization in all spheres of life of states and peoples" [2]. As noted by another political scientist, N. Joraev, "Currently, it is characterized not only by some abstract positive aspects, but also by the fact that it has created "current global problems" [3]. According to Q. Nazarov, the concept means the most common events and processes occurring on Earth and in human life. In the eyes of many scientists, globalization is the universal significance of the processes of human development and social life as a result of integration on a global scale. In the present era, there are considered to be four main sources of Globalization, i.e. fundamental changes in means of communication; new processes in investments; emergence of new views on the world, activities of transnational organizations and universalization of international relations. In addition, there are those who believe that the correct approach to globalization accelerates development, ensures peace, survives the shocks of the era, raises the standard of living, ensures social stability and political status, and also recognizes that this concept is a means of communication between nations and states [4].

The term globalization was used by the American scientist T. Levitt in his article published in the "Harvard Business Review" (1983) as a factor that caused the changes in the economic sphere in the early 80s of the 20th century. By Roland Robertson in 1985, this term was used in the sense of a set of objective processes aimed at making the world a single whole. Many scientific in studies, globalization is associated with the most general words "globus" in Latin - sphere or "global" in French [5]. It is appropriate to use the word "global" in relation to the problems that have arisen on a global scale today. However, in our opinion, it is controversial that the term "globalization" in the dictionary "in a broad sense means the violation of mutual relations between man and nature" [6]. After all, if "global" is an adjective that expresses the extreme breadth of coverage, "globalization" means not only the relationship between man and nature or economy and politics, but also the socio-political, economic and cultural situation that has arisen at the current stage of personal development. Although the use of the term "globalization" dates back to the mid-1980s, in fact,

globalization processes have existed in various degrees and forms since the second half of the 20th century.

At first it happened spontaneously, but after a certain time it became a strategic factor aimed at the development of the economy. After all, many people were interested in the possibilities of globalization, and the rise of this process corresponds to the 21st century. It is natural that this situation creates the need to develop a scientific definition of the concept of "globalization" based on the nature of its manifestation in practice. According to the information provided in foreign scientific sources, "Globalization" is the politics, economy, culture, spirituality of different countries, the interaction between people and the increase of dependence [7], and the following three dimensions given to the process of globalization by B. Bandi are presented; globalization is a continuous historical process; globalization is the process of homogenization and universalization of the world; globalization is a process of washing away national borders [8]. At the same time, the understanding of this term as a process of ensuring the integrity of the globe and the "oneness" of all spheres remains primary. In addition to this, the Russian scientist I. Burikova, who looked at globalization as a process, distinguished three aspects of the scientific views related to the term: first, the aspect of knowledge: what is known about the process of globalization; the next, the emotional aspect: how to approach this information; and the third is the moral aspect: it raises the question of what to do. creates international competition that causes deepening; will lead to an increase in work efficiency observed as a result of widespread diffusion and competitive pressure to introduce innovations on a global scale.

However, globalization contains not only positive results, but also its own contradictions and negative results. The negative aspects of globalization include the following: - because the economic growth of underdeveloped countries is slower than that of developed countries, the advantages and advantages of globalization are mainly due to the contribution of developed countries; - there is a possibility that the distance between the rich and the poor will deepen, many conflicts will appear as a result of injustice and inequality; - there is a risk that the control of the economy of some countries will pass from independent governments to more powerful international organizations or transnational corporations; - as a result of globalization, the spread of various infectious diseases, drug addiction, and organized crime from one country to

another becomes easier; - globalization can lead to the weakening of the foundations of national statehood and even the disappearance of some countries, the spread of western culture and, on the contrary, the disappearance of various national cultures (scientists say that due to the influence of western culture, 2 languages a week in the world are now becoming dead languages). For this reason, globalization is a conflicting phenomenon, first of all, we can see in the danger of the spread of counterculture and the homogenization of the colorful and rich spiritual life of peoples, the weakening of the sense of national identity, the increase of dangers such as egoism and nihilism, and the manifestation of the problems of spirituality [10].

Globalization is a new global order formed in the course of world development, the expansion and complexity of mutual relations between states and people, the integration of the information space, capital, goods and labor market on a global scale, the increase of man-made influence on the environment, the wide spread of popular culture samples, information-ideological and religious - a concept that expresses the increasing risk of extremist attacks. Although the debate about the meaning of this term is still ongoing and a single general view has not been formed in this regard, a comprehensive concept has not been created, in various fields of humanitarian science, such as social sciences, the specific features and forms of manifestation of this process are comprehensively studied. In particular, in economics, attention is mainly focused on financial globalization, the formation of global transnational corporations (TNCs), regionalization of the economy, and the acceleration of world trade. In historical works, the process of globalization is interpreted as one of the stages of the centuries-old development of mankind. In political science, the acceleration of the process of transnationalization, the strengthening of interdependence between the countries of the world, the formation of a new global order with the participation of the UN and other international organizations are being studied [11].

At the same time, the ideas of liberalism and democracy began to spread worldwide, a set of serious studies and theoretical works aimed at re-understanding the foundations of social existence, the moral foundations of society and the main principles of social development appeared. On the eve of the end of the Second World War, a number of countries joined international organizations and began to become active subjects of social policy. Over time, the countries under the auspices of international organizations began to spread

the practical aspect of the concept of the social state to other countries. If the process of globalization is one of the primary factors in the development of socio-political processes towards the international level, the role of international level entities is a means of its implementation. The importance of international organizations is that they are one of the most developed and diversity-based mechanisms for regulating the quality of life on a global scale. The term "international organizations" is usually used to refer to international intergovernmental (intergovernmental) and international non-governmental organizations. However, these are of different legal nature. International intergovernmental (intergovernmental) organizations are permanent associations of states formed on the basis of an international agreement to help solve international problems specified in the agreement. International (intergovernmental) organizations are permanent associations of states formed on the basis of an international agreement to help solve international problems specified in the agreement. In general, international non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs), international intergovernmental (intergovernmental) and international non-governmental (non-governmental, public) organizations play a leading role in world politics. International intergovernmental organizations can be understood as voluntary associations of states or international organizations established on the basis of an international agreement or a decision of an international intergovernmental organization with international powers in accordance with international law and social and political norms [12]. It is appropriate to determine the stages of the formation of globalized social policy, to study the reasons for its emergence, and finally to classify it in chronological order. Also, we can see from the cited literature cases of negative influence on the legitimacy of states as a result of the expansion of the range of actors of globalized social policy. Within this topic, not only the results of scientific research of republican political scientists and sociologists, but also the compilation and analysis of scientific works of foreign scientists is an integral part of the methodology. Analysis and synthesis methods, results of empirical analysis, and systematic and complex approach, statistical methods for analysis were used in conducting the research. In addition, methods of data collection and selection were used in connection with the current issue under study. The rapidity of globalization has also led to significant changes in politics. Until the 1990s, bipolarity was the main characteristic of international relations,

characterized by the sharp confrontation of two military-political blocs in a state of "cold war", but with the collapse of the socialist system, the situation changed completely. In recent years, along with the activities of national states, the activity and influence of new, "non-traditional" subjects of international relations has grown significantly. According to their number, financial capabilities and political influence, these entities have gained a position that can easily compete with some countries. Among these subjects of international relations, the most important are intergovernmental organizations, transnational corporations, and international non-governmental organizations. Social movements such as "greens", "alternatives", "anti-globalists" have also gained wide popularity [13]. In addition to making significant structural changes in the field of culture, international relations and international law, globalization has created a strong need for important changes in ethics, norms of behavior, attitude to values and goals. A completely new phenomenon - global public opinion - has arisen, and the number of people on our planet who consider themselves global citizens has increased. It can be said that globalization is determined by the internationalization of economic life in the socio-economic sphere and is renewed in connection with international integration, which affects not only the economy, but also social policy. The process of globalization did not go away on the basis of a number of events of social policy. One of the main trends of the global internationalization of the socio-political sphere is manifested in the formation of a wide range of influence of one or another power and a group of the most developed countries. These countries become unique integrated centers, other countries gather around them and form a unique region in the field of international relations. We can observe this process as a result of the expansion of the range of social policy entities (states, international non-governmental non-profit organizations, transnational institutions, business entities). The "classical model" of international relations, based only on the participation of states, was not flexible enough to meet the requirements of the new era. According to the model of the new era, the number of international participants who can directly participate in political processes and whose activities are recognized as legitimate is increasing. According to the information presented in the previous chapter, it was noted that the role, importance and influence of international organizations as a subject of social policy is growing.

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