



THE INFLUENCE OF THE GLOBALIZATION FACTOR ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF SOCIETY

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Received: 20 th March 2026 Accepted: 14 th April, 2026	This research article analyzes globalization and the sociopolitical and cultural processes that arise as a result. Along with the positive elements of globalization, its negative factors are also highlighted. It emphasizes that maintaining social stability is a crucial task in the face of these trends.
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Today, we live in a rapidly changing, highly dynamic, and complex era. Statesmen and politicians, philosophers and social scientists, commentators and journalists describe it in different ways and give it different names. Some call our time the age of modern technology, others the age of science and thought, while others describe it as an era of widespread information technology. In fact, members of the scientific community describe this period as the phenomenon of "globalization."

In fact, at the beginning of this century, the mutual influence of countries around the world has grown so strong that it can be said with complete certainty that no state has remained entirely unaffected by this process. Even countries that strive to maintain their distance from international organizations and are reluctant to join them are not completely excluded from this process. Globalization is such a process that countries that wish to distance themselves from it can be more susceptible to its influence. And this unwitting influence often leads to negative consequences[1].

In fact, globalization is a complex historical process, but it should be emphasized that even if we take into account its economic, socio-political, cultural, educational, technical and informational factors, and the life of countries seems independent, at first glance disorderly and uncontrolled, in essence they are inextricably linked. Of course, there are unique patterns that define norms reflecting the spirit of each era, as well as the latest changes. As for most other countries, globalization processes are creating a number of challenges, opportunities, and problems for Uzbekistan, which is pursuing independent statehood.

The impact of globalization on different countries also varies. This is due to the economic, informational, and spiritual potential of each country. To reduce the negative impact of the rapid global processes on each country and enhance their positive impact, it is necessary to more deeply understand the essence of this phenomenon and study its specific features. It's impossible to adapt to this influence and, if necessary, change its direction accordingly without studying it in depth. Furthermore, globalization is a process that, unless studied in depth and a strategy[2], tactics, and technology for harnessing it are developed, is like launching an unguided boat—a country's economy and culture—down a rapidly descending mountain river. The question naturally arises: what is the essence of the term "globalization?" Numerous scholars and figures in the fields of political science and philosophy have expressed their thoughts and views on this subject.

The term "globalization" was coined in 1983 by American political scientist T. Levitt. A broader definition of the new term was developed at Harvard Business School. The main proponent of this term was Japanese scholar K. Ohme, who published his work "The Boundless World" in 1991. In this book, he attempted to elucidate the essence and meaning of the concept of globalization.

The UN Human Development Report describes globalization as follows: "Globalization is the expansion of the worldwide economic flow of goods, services, capital, labor, ideas, and discoveries, and the integration of countries through their joint efforts to solve global economic problems." Globalization is the increasing mutual influence and interdependence of the economies, cultures, spirituality, and populations of different countries.

Globalization has received many characterizations. But in my opinion, the French researcher B. Bandy has most comprehensively captured all its features in his description. This description emphasizes the three-dimensional nature of the globalization process:

- Globalization is a continuously ongoing historical process.;
- Globalization is the process of homogenization and universalization of the world;
- Globalization is the process of "washing away" national borders.

Each of the three dimensions of globalization described by B. Bundy can be subject to certain objections. However, if we observe the processes unfolding in the world, we will notice that all three criteria are present.

The positive and negative impact that globalization can have on the economic policies and spirituality of countries is well described in the following statement by the renowned Indian statesman Mahatma Gandhi: "I cannot always keep the doors and windows of my house tightly closed, because I need fresh air to enter my house. At the same time, I do not want the air coming in through the open doors and windows to become a hurricane and turn everything in my house upside down and knock me down."

Today, its incredibly profound and widespread influence can be seen and felt in virtually every sphere. In particular, the strengthening of integration and partnerships between states and peoples, the rapid expansion of foreign investment, capital, goods, modern communications and information technologies, and scientific advances, the harmonization of various cultures on a common foundation of values, the rise of inter-civilizational communication to a new level of quality, and the growth of opportunities in this area—all of this is a natural result of globalization[3].

Globalization is becoming a leading factor determining the life of the world community and international relations, and also creates the need for coordination with the global situation, consisting of the domestic policies of individual states and territories. Globalization has become pervasive and complex, its influence spreading across the information, spiritual, political, economic, and social spheres. Globalization resembles a gradually gathering typhoon, drawing in ever new territories and states, new spheres of activity and relationships.

Globalization, reflected in the integration processes observed worldwide, influences all aspects of human life. Under the influence of globalization, changes are occurring in the economy, political relations, and socio-cultural life. Although the term "globalization" lacks a single, universally accepted definition, there are numerous theoretical approaches that interpret this phenomenon in different ways. Generally, globalization is understood as the process of creating a unified financial space and information field on a global scale.

Currently, policymakers and scholars have no doubt that globalization is bringing about changes and renewal in all areas of civilization. However, there are varying assumptions and views regarding the underlying causes of these processes. Contemporary literature views globalization as a complex process encompassing various spheres of life in the global community.

The new global order that has emerged in global development, the essence of civilization, the expansion and complexity of relationships between states and people, the emergence of a completely new situation in the global information space, in the capital, commodity, and labor markets, the increasing technological impact on the environment, the growing risk of information-ideological and religious-extremist attacks, all spheres of public life, economics, politics, ideology, culture, and even personal lifestyles – all of this is today associated with the process of globalization[4].

As emphasized above, globalization processes encompass all spheres of society's socioeconomic development, and its manifestations extend their influence to various areas of human life. This influence, namely the spheres of globalization and its manifestations, is described in general terms by Eduard Azroyants as follows. He demonstrates that globalization processes extend their influence to all socioeconomic spheres of public life, leading to their change and development, including:

- In the field of technology, this is determined by the emergence of financial processes that monopolize the production of goods on a global scale; funds in any volume are transferred from one corner of the world to another through a financial computer network; and the development of metatechnologies that foster competition in the international arena (space satellites, computers, cell phones, the Internet, etc.);

- In the environmental sphere – the use of land resources (energy and raw material reserves) for the purposes of economic progress at the expense of a sharp deterioration of the state of nature and the environment, which creates a risk to human life, increased man-made impacts on the biosphere, and the extinction of animal and plant species;

- In the economic sphere – the formation of global-scale transnational corporations, the regionalization of the economy, and the acceleration of trade and the provision of services on a global scale;

- In the cultural sphere – the development of mass culture, especially the unification of music, cinema, theatre, show programs, clothing, mass media activities, the strengthening of intercultural ties and the formation of new modern traditions through mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of different peoples, etc.

The essence of globalization, its manifestations, and the consequences of its forms have long been reflected across the globe, specifically in all the values and traditions of West and East, North and South. For this reason, globalization processes have today created ample opportunities for mutual enrichment and enrichment of the models, strategies, programs, and projects being developed worldwide in socioeconomic sectors. And they, in turn, began to serve the interests of the global community. The results, opportunities, and consequences of phenomena and actions arising from globalization processes are reflected in the information field and influence their development.

As noted above, the process of globalization extends its influence to all spheres of human socio-economic life. Along with the positive results manifested in global progress and the development of human socio-economic life, this influence also entails negative consequences. The positive aspects of globalization include the following:

- Strengthening integration and partnership ties between states, the rapid dissemination of scientific achievements, increasing opportunities for mutual assistance during environmental disasters, harmonizing various values on a common human basis, and acquiring a new quality in intercivilizational dialogue.;

- The emergence of a global communication network and the acceleration of information exchange have led to high rates of growth in discoveries and research in the socio-economic sector for the benefit of people, or the global informatization of society is the core of scientific, technological, economic and social progress.;

- Economic globalization, in addition to creating additional jobs in various countries, attracts foreign investment and employs thousands of people with the rapid arrival of transnational corporations in the regions. This is becoming a significant addition to local businesses, and it also helps solve social problems.;

- The emergence of various international systems regulating relations between peoples and states in critical areas of human activity, along with aspects of civilization that expand opportunities for development, creates the opportunity to resolve cultural issues and integrate countries into a unified community based on a global order (the activities of organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, IAEA, Interpol, the SCO, and the World Bank).

It can be concluded that today the processes of globalization have an impact on all spheres of social development, and, if it comes down to it, along with the creation of broad opportunities for development in all areas of socio-economic life, given the presence of both negative and positive sides to everything, they also have their own specific positive and negative aspects. At present, the acute and widespread influence of globalization is manifested in all spheres, especially in the strengthening of issues of integration and partnership between states and peoples, the frequent influx of foreign investment, the creation of capital, goods and jobs and the emergence of labor force and independent favorable conditions, the rapid spread of modern information technology and scientific achievements, the harmonization of various values on a universal basis, and the growth of such opportunities, and all this, in general, naturally occurs as a result of the impact of globalization[5].

We can also observe that another unique aspect of globalization is that, in modern conditions, it is becoming an unusually sharp weapon of ideological influence, serving the interests of various political forces and centers. Thus, any fruit of progress can be used for two purposes: good or evil. Human activity is always goal-oriented and carries a specific meaning. Because without lofty goals that unite people and transform them into a powerful force, humanity would have long ago fallen into spiritual decline. For this reason, the processes of globalization express the lofty goals, dreams, and aspirations of society, inspiring people to great deeds and impressing upon them the idea that an ideology that inspires them to courage has an incomparable significance for human life.

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