

THE INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL VIEWS OF GLOBALIZATION AND THE THREAT TO NATIONAL SPIRITUALITY

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada globallashuvning ijtimoiy qarashlar va milliy ma'naviyatga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Unda globallashuvning madaniy xilma-xillik, ijtimoiy uyg'unlik va milliy o'ziga xoslikka qanday ta'sir qilgani, shuningdek, u taqdim yetayotgan muammolar va imkoniyatlar muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, globallashgan dunyoda madaniy xilma-xillik, ijtimoiy totuvlik va milliy ma'naviyatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Globallashuv, ijtimoiy istiqbollar, insonparvarlik, milliy ma'naviyat, madaniy xilma-xillik, ijtimoiy totuvlik, milliy o'ziga xoslik, muammolar, imkoniyatlar, tavsiyalar.

Annotation:

This article examines the impact of globalization on social perspectives and national spirituality. It discusses how globalization has influenced cultural diversity, social harmony, and national identity, as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents. The article also provides recommendations for promoting cultural diversity, social harmony, and national spirituality in a globalized world.

Keywords: Globalization, social perspectives, humanity, national spirituality, cultural diversity, social harmony, national identity, challenges, opportunities, recommendations.

Globalization is a multifaceted process, characterized by an increase in the interdependence of economies, societies and cultures on a global scale. It is driven by advances in technology, communications and Commerce. The impact of globalization on society was profound, shaping everything from economic structures to cultural identities.

Social vision and national spirituality play a decisive role in determining the socialization. Social views refer to collective beliefs, values, and aspirations that govern and influence the behavior and decisions of a society. It includes ways in which individuals perceive themselves in relation to others and wider society, forming a sense of belonging and purpose in them. National spirituality represents the common spiritual values, traditions and practices that form the basis of the cultural identity and heritage of the yesa people.

The importance of social vision lies in its ability to promote solidarity, cooperation and resilience in communities. A common social view can inspire individuals to work towards common goals, overcome challenges, and build a more inclusive and just society. National

spirituality serves as a source of connection with the roots, history, cultural heritage of yesa man. It provides a sense of preservation, inviolability and continuity of traditions and values that define the essence of the nation.

In the context of globalization, both social vision and national spirituality face serious problems. Increased influence from global forces such as consumerism, media, and technological progress has led to the erosion of traditional social structures and values. This threatened the diversity and wealth of societies around the world, leading to a homogenization of cultures and a weakening of identities. In addition, relentless pursuit of economic growth and aspirations of individuality often overshadow the importance of collective well-being and spiritual satisfaction, leading to a sense of disconnection and alienation between individuals. So yekan, a critical analysis of the impact of globalization on social vision and national spirituality, it is necessary to understand the complexity and subtleties of these phenomena in the modern world. Realizing the importance of preserving social values, supporting cultural diversity, and nurturing spiritual well-being, societies can overcome the challenges of globalization while remaining true to their identity and heritage.

Globalization has led to a phenomenon known as cultural homogenization, where indigenous cultures have become increasingly influenced by prevailing global trends, leading to a loss of diversity. As societies are interconnected, there is a growing trend of cultural products, practices and values approaching a standardized global norm. This process often limits unique cultural expressions and traditions, leading to linguistic diversity, traditional systems of knowledge, and the erosion of local practices.

Cultural homogenization can be observed in various aspects of society, including fashion, food, music and language. Western cultural hegemony over the yega to the global sphere of influence of the media and entertainment industries has played an important role in shaping a unified global culture. The widespread influence of Hollywood films, American fast-food networks, and the dominance of the English language lost the boundaries between local traditions and globalized norms, leading to the flattening of cultural differences[1:B.617-639

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The loss of cultural diversity as a result of cultural homogenization threatens the wealth and vibrancy of human societies. Diversity is not only a source of cultural heritage and identity, but also a storehouse of collective wisdom, creativity and perseverance. When different cultural perspectives are suppressed or marginalized in favor of homogeneous global trends, societies run the risk of losing valuable concepts, innovations and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation.

Globalization has influenced social values and norms on a global scale, contributing to the rapid spread of information and ideas through the media. The proliferation of digital platforms, social networking sites and services has created a hyper-linked world where entertainment and advertising can instantly reach audiences around the world.

In addition, the intensification of consumerism as the dominant socio-economic paradigm in the era of globalization has reshaped people's priorities and aspirations, emphasizing material wealth, status symbols and instant satisfaction. Promotes a consumer culture fueled by Global advertising campaigns and marketing strategies, in which people are encouraged to sell their identity and dignity. This transformation of social values can lead to a shallow interpretation of happiness and success, placing material wealth above inner human values such as compassion, harmony and community.

The impact of Global media and consumerism on social values can be seen in the prevalence of consumer lifestyles, the glorification of celebrity culture, and the normalization of conspicuous consumption. These tendencies contribute to the transformation of human relations into goods, the objectification of individuals as consumers, and the decay of traditional social values surrounding mutual respect, empathy, and meaningful connections. As societies become increasingly influenced by global media messages and consumer ideologies, there remains a risk of silencing true social values in favor of commercial interests and superficial aspirations [8].

In addition, the erosion of traditional social relationships due to globalization can cause feelings of alienation, disconnection and isolation between individuals struggling to act in the complexities of modern social interactions. Societies are fleeting and diverse, and meaningful relationships can be established based on income, trust, mutual and common values.

The era of globalization presents serious difficulties for traditional belief systems and religious practices, which often lead to the decay of national spirituality. As societies become more interconnected and diverse, yekan, traditional religious institutions and practices have difficulty adapting to the changing social landscape. The clash between modernity and tradition, secularism and spirituality presents serious problems in maintaining and conveying deeply rooted religious beliefs and practices.

Globalization exposed people to a large number of religious and philosophical beliefs, which often led to a weakening of adherence to traditional religious practices. The rise of secularism, skepticism, and pluralism questioned the prestige and relevance of organized religions, prompting yesa to question people of established teachings and creeds. Moreover, the spread of scientific knowledge and rational thought led some to consider religious beliefs to be superstitious or superstitious, and this further undermined the foundations of traditional belief systems.

In addition, the combination of population mobility and cultural influences in a globalized world led to syncretism of religious beliefs and practices. The combination of different cultural and religious traditions can weaken the identity and validity of national spiritual practices, losing the boundaries between different belief systems. As a result, traditional belief systems and religious practices run the risk of remaining in the shadow of more globalized, universalistic ideologies that may not correspond to the specific cultural and spiritual traditions

of societies. One of the main problems that globalization puts before national spirituality is the transformation and secularization of spiritual values into goods. In a world dominated by consumerism and materialism, spiritual experiences and practices often become goods and commercialize and transform them into ordinary consumer goods. Bringing spirituality to market through products, services, and experiences can lose the essence and validity of spiritual practices and transform them into superficial and market-based actions [11].

Moreover, the secularization of spiritual values in the era of globalization can lead to a departure from the original meaning and meaning of religious or spiritual beliefs. Spiritual values, once deeply connected with cultural traditions, rituals and public customs, may lose their symbolic and transformative power and separate from their roots. Secularization of spiritual values can lead to a superficial interpretation of spirituality, which leads to the fact that yesa does not eat into collective solidarity, moral behavior and transcendental experiences, but focuses more on the self-improvement or well-being of the individual.

The process of globalization can contribute to the loss of cultural identity and the weakening of the sense of belonging between individuals and communities. Global forces such as media, consumer culture and technological progress infiltrate societies in yekan, where traditional cultural identities and practices may be marginalized or distorted, leading to a sense of alienation and loss of yesa cultural orientation.

In the context of globalization, the decay of cultural identity is often characterized by the adoption of globalized norms, values and lifestyles that can overshadow or displace local traditions and Customs. Individuals and communities adopt Westernized ideologies and a consumerist lifestyle-the yekan, the identity and wealth of local cultural identities may be lost, creating a sense of cultural homogeneity and homogeneity. Loss of cultural identity can reduce people's association with their heritage, history, and sense of place, leading to feelings of yesa cultural alienation and disconnection.

In addition, the pressure to adapt to global standards of beauty, success and happiness can increase feelings of inadequacy or insecurity in people who may not fit into the mold of mainstream global culture. The transformation of cultural symbols and traditions into goods can further distort perceptions of cultural identity, making it a commodity to be sold rather than eaten by a source of pride, belonging, and shared heritage.

Increased individualism in the era of globalization can lead to the fragmentation of societies and the erosion of social cohesion. Since individuals prioritize their attitudes, desires, and interests over those of a collective group, social ties and collective ties may weaken or break. The emphasis on personal autonomy and self-confidence can undermine the structure of Social Solidarity, Trust and interdependence that supports societies and enhances stability in times of Crisis [3].

The fragmentation of societies and social solidarity can be manifested in various ways, including the breakdown of traditional social structures, the weakening of collective ties and

the decline of collective action in response to common problems. Because individuals prioritize their aspirations and aspirations, the overall sense of purpose, cooperation, and solidarity within communities can weaken, leading to social fragmentation and isolation. This erosion of social cohesion can have far-reaching consequences for the well-being and resilience of societies, as strong social ties and integrated communities are necessary for collective problem solving, support networks and social progress.

Increased individualism during globalization can have profound effects on interpersonal relationships and social unity within communities. Since individuals prioritize personal autonomy, self-expression maturity, and self-interest, interpersonal relationship dynamics may shift to a more transactional, instrumental, or fragmented nature. The emphasis on personal boundaries, independence, and self-realization can lead to a decrease in the quality and depth of interpersonal communication, as people can put their self-esteem and desires above those of others.

In addition, the erasure of traditional social structures and norms that once controlled interpersonal relationships can create a sense of uncertainty, uncertainty and instability in social interactions. As societies grow diverse, fleeting and individual, it can become increasingly difficult to establish meaningful connections based on trust, mutual and mutual understanding. A violation of social cohesion can cause feelings of isolation, disconnection, and alienation among individuals struggling to find a sense of belonging and support in their communities.

Speaking of the impact of globalization on the practice of national spirituality, globalization has facilitated the migration of traditional rituals and rituals across borders, leading to the spread and adaptation of national spiritual practices in various cultural contexts. As societies become more interconnected and mobile, Yendi, a traditional ritual that once bordered on certain geographic regions or cultural groups, can travel across continents to reach a global audience. This migration of spiritual practices can provide opportunities for intercultural exchange, dialogue, and enrichment as different communities come together to share and celebrate their diverse spiritual heritage.

In addition, the digital age has further accelerated the migration of traditional rituals and rituals, with online platforms, social media and virtual events allowing people to participate in spiritual practices regardless of their physical location. This virtual migration of spiritual practices expanded access to national spiritual heritage, allowing individuals to engage in their own cultural traditions and sacred rituals from anywhere in the world. The migration of traditional rituals and rituals during globalization emphasizes the dynamic and evolving nature of national spirituality practices as they adapt to changing social landscapes while maintaining the meaning and validity of cultural heritage.

Despite the problems facing globalization, joint efforts are being made around the world to preserve and restore national spiritual heritage, ensure the continuous viability and relevance

of traditional rituals and rituals. Organizations, communities, and individuals dedicated to preserving national spirituality work tirelessly towards documenting, revitalizing, and communicating cultural traditions to future generations, preserving the heritage of these customs for years to come.

Efforts to preserve and restore national spiritual heritage include a number of initiatives, including cultural heritage preservation projects, educational programs, community workshops, and intergenerational dialogues aimed at bringing traditional knowledge and practices to younger generations. National spirituality can be reached by nurturing feelings of pride, appreciation, and veneration [2:B.19-51].

In the context of globalization and its impact on traditional cultures, a concerted effort was made to preserve the knowledge and practice of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous communities around the world are a storehouse of priceless wisdom, cultural practices, and traditional systems of knowledge passed down from generation to generation. These communities play an important role in protecting unique languages, yekological concepts, spiritual beliefs, and social structures that are crucial to understanding and maintaining the diversity of human experience.

Efforts to preserve the knowledge and practice of Indigenous Peoples include documenting oral history, revitalizing vanishing languages, protecting traditional yekological knowledge, and fostering cultural exchange between Indigenous communities and the world as a whole. Recognizing the importance of local knowledge systems and practices, societies can have a deeper understanding of human interaction with the natural world, develop sustainable practices, yekological management, and respect for various cultural perspectives.

In addition, initiatives aimed at preserving the knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples serve to strengthen these communities, affirm their cultural identity, and challenge the colonial legacy of marginalization and destruction. By strengthening the voice of Indigenous Peoples, protecting indigenous rights and celebrating Indigenous heritage, preserving indigenous knowledge and practices contributes to a more inclusive, just and diverse global society that values the contribution of all cultures and traditions. Cultural festivals serve as a vibrant space for cultural exchange, dialogue, and creativity, allowing communities to share their traditions with a wider audience, connect with other cultures, and celebrate the diversity of human creativity. By reviving local customs and cultural festivals, communities can revitalize once-threatened or marginalized cultural practices, nurturing a sense of pride, resilience, and continuity in the context of rapid social change and globalization.

The movement for cultural and spiritual renewal is a public response to the challenges that globalization is inciting, seeking to revitalize traditional practices, restore cultural pride, and revive local knowledge in modern contexts. The movement includes a wide range of initiatives, including cultural revitalization projects, community-led educational programs,

artistic collaboration, and intercultural dialogues that focus on fostering resilience, resistance, and regeneration against cultural yerosia and cultural loss.

Efforts towards cultural and spiritual renewal often aim to connect past and present, to connect ancestral wisdom with contemporary concerns, to foster a sense of continuity and evolution in cultural traditions. By engaging community members, artists, scholars, and activists to create collaborative initiatives on cultural and spiritual renewal, societies can use the power of collective memory, cultural creativity, and spiritual wisdom to navigate the complexities of the globalized world.

In addition, the cultural and spiritual renewal movement seeks to expand the possibilities of marginalized communities, strengthen different voices, and challenge the prevailing narratives that continue to promote cultural homogenization and destruction. Emphasizing the value of local knowledge, customs and spiritual practices, the cultural and spiritual renewal movement promotes a more inclusive, fair and sustainable approach to cultural development that respects the diversity and strength of human cultures around the world [5: B.523-535].

Education plays an important role in conveying knowledge about cultural heritage, Promoting cultural diversity, building social views by instilling feelings of identity and belonging between individuals and communities, and uplifting national spirituality. Cultural education and heritage awareness are important components of an inclusive and holistic education program aimed at developing an understanding of the richness, diversity and interdependence of human culture, traditions and history.

By integrating cultural education into formal and informal educational settings, schools, universities, museums, and cultural institutions can give students the opportunity to explore their cultural heritage, as well as engage in others ' heritage, foster empathy, tolerance, and cross-cultural understanding. Cultural education programs that emphasize the achievements, values and practices of different cultural groups give people the opportunity to embrace their identities and respect and celebrate the identity of others.

In addition, heritage awareness initiatives that help preserve and preserve cultural landscapes, monuments and artifacts help people connect with the material and intangible aspects of their cultural heritage, instilling a sense of responsibility, pride and responsibility to preserve and protect their shared past. cultural heritage. By increasing the importance of Cultural Heritage, Education serves to preserve historical traditions, sacred rituals, spiritual practices that determine the National spirituality and social structure of society.

Interdisciplinary research plays an important role in deepening our understanding of globalization in exploring its multifaceted dimensions, complexity, and impact from a holistic point of view that goes beyond the limits of traditional discipline. Globalization reshapes social, economic, political and cultural landscapes around the world yekan, interdisciplinary research can provide valuable insights into the interrelated processes, power dynamics and changes that shape our modern globalized society.

Combining disciplines such as Philosophy, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, cultural studies, ecology, and anthropology, interdisciplinary research provides a comprehensive objective to analyze the nuances, contradictions, and synergies of globalization related to social views, national spirituality, and national spirituality. cultural identity. This interdisciplinary approach allows researchers to explore the intersections between economic globalization, cultural diversity, social inequality, and yekological sustainability, offering new perspectives and methodologies to understand the complex interactions and correlations that define our globalized world[6].

In addition, interdisciplinary research can develop cooperation, exchange of ideas and synthesis of knowledge in various fields of Education, which allows yesa researchers to develop innovative solutions, critical analysis and transformational views that solve current problems and possibilities of globalization. By combining several perspectives, methodologies, and gnoseologies, interdisciplinary research can increase our ability to act in the complexities of globalization, inform political decisions, and encourage inclusive, fair, and sustainable forms of Social Development and national spirituality.

Intercultural exchange and educational opportunities play a decisive role in the development of mutual understanding, intercultural dialogue and collaborative cooperation that promote cultural diversity, social cohesion and global citizenship in the context of globalization. By facilitating interactions, exchanges, and cooperation between individuals and communities of different cultural backgrounds, Intercultural Initiatives can eliminate differences, break stereotypes, and foster empathy, respect, and appreciation for different worldviews and spiritual traditions.

Intercultural exchange programs, chet Yale study opportunities, cultural festivals and intercultural workshops provide platforms for people to communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds, exchange experiences and learn from different point of view, develop intercultural competence, communication skills and cultural sensitivity. These initiatives allow participants to explore new cultures, traditions, and belief systems, broaden their worldview, challenge their assumptions, and expand their understanding of the interconnectedness and interdependence of human societies.

In addition, intercultural educational opportunities can inspire people to reflect on their cultural identities, values, and beliefs, encouraging yesa introspection, self-awareness, and personal growth. By participating in intercultural exchange, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of the subtleties and complexities of cultural diversity, nurture a sense of interest, openness, and tolerance for others, which can enrich their personal and social experiences in an increasingly interconnected and pluralistic world of yesa.

Recommendations for the development of cultural diversity, social harmony and national spirituality:

cultural exchange programs: encourage cultural exchange programs that allow individuals to experience and appreciate different cultures directly.

education and awareness: promoting education and awareness of cultural diversity, social issues, and national spirituality through curriculum development and grassroots campaigns.

interreligious dialogue: fostering interreligious dialogue and cooperation to strengthen mutual understanding and solidarity between different religious communities.

community engagement: encourage community engagement and key initiatives that encourage social solidarity and national pride.

policy development: developing policies that support cultural diversity, social harmony and national spirituality, taking into account the needs and prospects of different communities[7].

In conclusion, globalization creates opportunities to strengthen cultural diversity, social harmony and national pride, while posing challenges to traditional social views and national spirituality. By taking advantage of these opportunities and solving problems, societies can create a more inclusive and harmonious world for future generations. In this essay, multifaceted issues related to the threat of globalization to the social worldview and national spirituality of mankind are studied in depth. It explores the interrelationships between global forces and local cultural identities, providing insight into the complexities of preserving social values and spiritual traditions in the context of rapid global change.

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