

ISSUES OF GLOBALIZATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY

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Annotation:

In modern philosophy, issues of globalization and national identity are one of the relevant topics. Globalization processes are leading to increased economic, political and cultural ties between the countries of the world. At the same time, issues of maintaining and developing national identity are also gaining importance. This article analyzes the philosophical aspects of globalization, the concept of national identity and their interaction.

Keywords: globalization, national identity, cultural heritage, identity, modernization, cultural assimilation, economic integration, information space, cosmopolitanism, sovereignty.

Introduction

Globalization is the process of increasing economic, political, technological and cultural ties between the states, societies and cultures of the world. As a result of this process, countries will become closer, information and Technology Exchange will accelerate, international trade and investment will expand. The main factors of globalization include technological progress, the development of the internet and the means of Information Communication, the improvement of transport infrastructure and the expansion of transnational companies. It has positive and negative aspects, showing economic growth, the spread of innovation and the strengthening of human communication as its positive aspects, while negative aspects include the loss of cultural diversity, the increase of social inequality and environmental problems.

Globalization is philosophically seen as an inevitable stage in human development, and the impact of this process is assessed within the framework of various philosophical directions. While some thinkers consider it a means of transforming the world into a single society, others argue that economic and political interests

lie behind it. Thus, globalization is a complex process that shapes world-wide changes and affects all aspects of society's life.

Philosophy and globalization are closely related, and the process of globalization is analyzed philosophically from different perspectives. Philosophy studies the nature of globalization, its impact on human development and its cultural, economic and moral consequences. There are various philosophical approaches to the impact of globalization on humanity, and while some thinkers perceive it as progress, others evaluate it as a means of colonialism or cultural assimilation in a new form.

Philosophy analyzes globalization ontologically, epistemologically and morally. Ontologically, globalization is the process by which the world becomes a single system, the connection of states and societies. Therefore, in philosophy, the issues of changing worldviews, the adaptation of national and global values are widely discussed. Epistemologically, however, globalization has led to accelerated information flow and free dissemination of knowledge, while also bringing about issues of control and manipulation of information. Today, philosophy analyzes these new knowledge paradigms and the concept of an information-based society. When viewed morally, globalization creates a need for humanity to rethink concepts such as justice, freedom, equality. For example, in the context of globalization, social inequality is increasing: at a time when developed countries are economically strengthened, developing countries are lagging behind in terms of resources and technological opportunities. Philosophy attempts to formulate principles of global justice in finding solutions to these issues.

The globalization process affects all countries and peoples around the world. This process enhances interethnic integration by providing rapid exchange of Information, Technology, economy and culture. However, the impact of globalization on the national self is complex and contradictory. On the one hand, it promotes cultural dialogue and serves the exchange of knowledge and progress between nations. On the second hand, as a result of globalization, local traditions and values are at risk of being lost to the influence of global popular culture. To maintain a national identity, states need to develop robust strategies in the fields of Education, Culture, and spirituality.

Globalization is also philosophically analyzed culturally. It brings human cultures closer together, but at the same time, it also risks the disappearance of national traditions and values. Philosophy argues in this process about how to maintain

cultural identity and, at the same time, how to ensure global unity. For example, proponents of cosmopolitanism argue that globalization is the formation of humanity as a single, borderless society, while proponents of cultural relativism argue that each people should defend their culture and values. The role of globalization in political philosophy is also of great importance. The concept of sovereignty is partially losing its importance against the background of globalization, since States are connecting with transnational organizations and corporations, limiting the possibilities of independent decision-making. This causes a rethinking of concepts such as Democracy, state power, and popular sovereignty in political philosophy.

In philosophy, the concept of the national self is closely related to the process of globalization, which refers to the identification of a person based on his own historical, cultural and social roots. National identity is a philosophical concept that is formed on the basis of the specific values, traditions, language and culture of a particular people, and is considered important for the strength of society and the stability of the nation.

As the globalization process intensifies, the concept of national identity is becoming one of the central themes of philosophical debate. On the one hand, globalization promotes interethnic communication and cooperation, ensuring the rapid exchange of technologies, information and cultural values. This situation can lead to the mutual enrichment of national cultures. On the other hand, one of the negative aspects of globalization is the risk of loss of national identity. Influenced by the popularization of uniform cultural standards, transnational media, and the global economy, indigenous cultures may lose their true essence.

Within philosophy, the issue of national identity is analyzed through various approaches. For example, representatives of hermeneutic philosophy explain the national identity through cultural heritage and historical context. In this context, each nation must develop with its own history and values. Existentialism advocates, on the other hand, assess national identity as a process of individual choice and self-realization, meaning that an individual's personal experience and individual decisions are central to an individual's perception of national identity. In terms of cosmopolitanism, however, the national self may remain of secondary importance in the face of global identity. Cosmopolitans strive to form a world community in which humanity is based on common values. However there are also

critical views of this approach, as the loss of national identity can create a spiritual void in the process of human self-awareness.

The concept of national identity also occupies an important place within political philosophy. Proponents of communitarianism argue that national identity is the main factor determining the moral and civil duties of an individual. According to such an approach, national unity and traditional values are important for the stability of society. However, proponents of liberalism, on the other hand, interpret national identity as a personal choice, arguing that human personal freedom and individual rights are at the forefront.

The process of national identity and globalization in Uzbekistan has its own dynamics, which is closely related to the historical experience of the country, cultural heritage and the directions of modern development. Uzbekistan has a long century of history as one of the cultural and geopolitical centers of Central Asia, formed at the crossroads of various civilizations, religious influences and cultural currents. After independence, the country chose a strategic direction aimed at restoring and strengthening the national identity, which continues to maintain its relevance even under the influence of globalization.

With a special emphasis on the development of its cultural, religious and national values, Uzbekistan strives to define its own independent path in the process of globalization. Reforms in the direction of national reconstruction and the preservation of cultural heritage have played an important role in the formation of a national identity. In particular, Uzbek was strengthened as a state language, cultural heritage sites were restored, national customs were promoted, and the educational system was reshaped on the basis of national values. However, due to the process of globalization, the expansion of the modern information space, influenced by the internet and mass culture, the national identity faces various tests. An increase in the influence of Western culture is leading to a change in lifestyle and worldview, especially among young people. Maintaining a balance between national and global values in this process remains an important philosophical and social problem.

In conclusion, philosophy comprehensively studies globalization and analyzes its ontological, epistemological, moral and political aspects. He seeks to find a balance between global unity and national identity by trying to identify the positive and negative effects of globalization on human development. Philosophy serves as an important theoretical framework in determining how humanity should behave in

the process of globalization. In philosophy, the concept of the national self is analyzed from historical, cultural, political and moral aspects. While the globalization process has set new challenges for the national self, philosophy seeks to find in the process a balance between maintaining national values and adapting to the global environment. The understanding of the national self of a person, while remaining true to his cultural heritage, the harmonious development with the world community remains one of the philosophically relevant issues.

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