

GLOBALIZATION AND IT'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY

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Abstract: *This article is dedicated to the analysis of the phenomenon of globalization in the world, the importance of globalization processes, the main global problems of the present era, and their positive and negative impacts on societies and countries based on official statistics and recent researches. Also, the article aims to highlight the importance of globalization processes in Uzbekistan and the country's proposals and initiatives in solving global problems.*

Keywords: *globalization, countries, global problems, international organizations, leading countries, sustainable development, ecological sustainability, global cooperation*



"Globalization" (Latin - globus, planet) is a new global phenomenon that has emerged in world development since the second half of the 20th century, a concept that expresses the expansion and complexity of international relations, relations between states and societies in the modern era, as well as the increase in various negative impacts and risks to the environment. The globalization process is one of the main factors ensuring the integration of states, societies and cultures. It can also be recognized as an element that reflects the possibilities of state policy, economy, export and import. In 1985, the American scientist R. Robertson introduced the phrase "Globalization" into scientific circulation, reflecting this concept as "the narrowing of our planet in the minds of people and the perception of the world as a whole", interpreting it as a process that expresses "the unification of the world



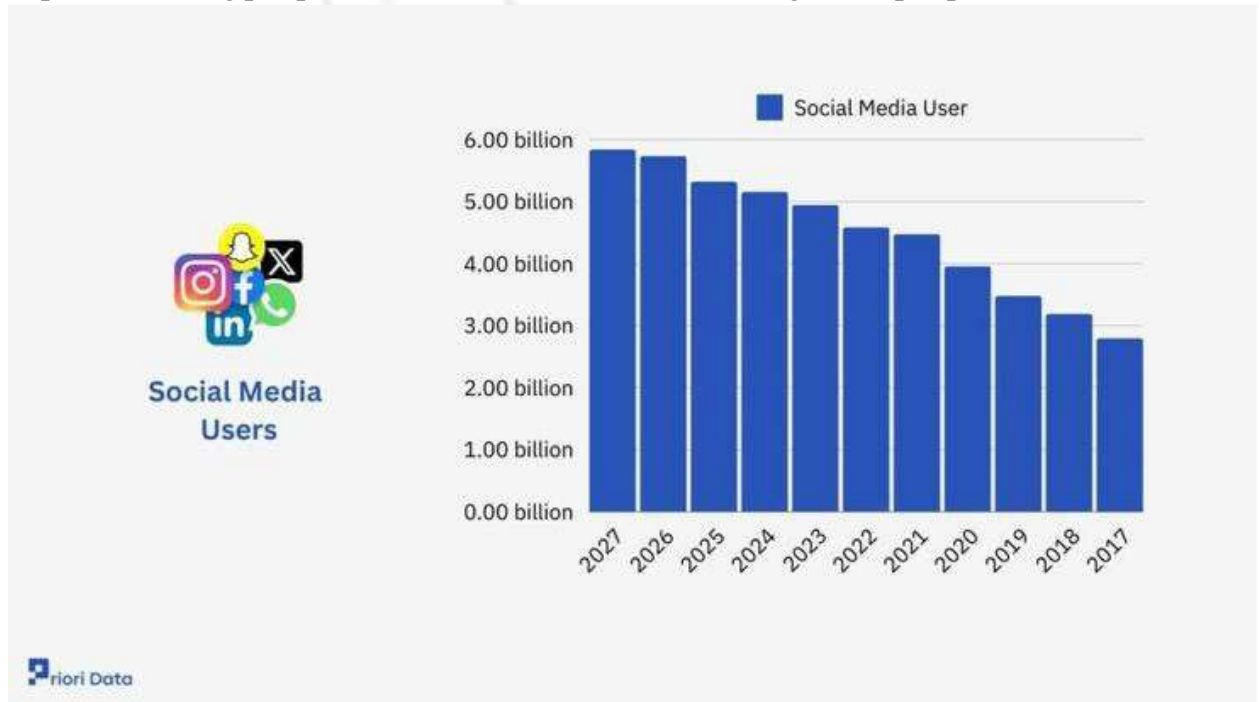
and the strengthening of relations between people". So, what impact is this globalization process having on the countries and peoples of the world, and are international organizations and structures able to fulfill their role in addressing emerging global problems and their solutions? What is the role of Uzbekistan in these processes?

Although the process of globalization has been formed in the form of trade, culture and travel between countries and peoples of the world since ancient times, its modern form and importance have been increasing in recent centuries. Especially during the world wars of the last century, this process was reflected in the integration of states and military-strategic partnership structures. Various international organizations established after the wars, in particular, the UN, NATO, the EEC, and the WTO, are taking an increasingly active part in this regard. They ensure mutual cooperation between states in the economic, political, military, medical, technical, scientific and cultural spheres, and support for member states. At the same time, it also strengthens influence and dependence between nations. Currently, as a result of globalization, a number of countries in the world are going through successive stages of development and are joining the world community. While studying and researching these integration processes, it is necessary to focus on their positive and negative aspects that directly and indirectly affect the countries and peoples of the world.

Investments and trade preferences of developed countries and regions in developing countries are becoming one of the favorable opportunities for countries that are increasing their economic potential, and in order to increase their export potential, they are setting domestic industry, manufacturing enterprises, entrepreneurship and business as a priority goal, as well as improving the quality of education, and are directing the state budget to these sectors. Through this, the volume of trade with other countries of the world is increasing, international cooperation is expanding. In this regard, the United States, China, Russia and European countries are taking the lead. In particular, Uzbekistan has established trade relations with 183 countries of the world, and according to data for January-April 2025, trade volume increased by 16.3% (\$24.6 billion) compared to the same period last year. China is the leading trading partner, and trade turnover with this country amounted to \$4.7 billion (17%) in January-April 2025. Russia is in second place in this indicator, with trade volume reaching \$3.7 billion. Trade volume with Kazakhstan is \$1.4 billion. In addition, Uzbekistan is currently conducting a series of negotiations with members of the organization on joining the World Trade Organization. In the coming years, membership in this large organization will allow it to enter the international market, attract quality investments, develop a business environment through healthy competition, and closely cooperate with global trading partners. When recognized as a region, the announcement of a 12 billion euro investment package for the countries of the region by European countries at the "European Union-Central Asia" summit in April will not only ensure the achievement of global cooperation by a particular country, but also the integration of the countries into the world as a single region.



As modern technologies develop, the information space is also expanding. Through various social networks with a large number of followers, people communicate freely without geographical barriers, exchange information with people from different parts of the world, and also find the information they need. Through this, people are learning the languages and cultures of other nations and societies and choosing to travel destinations. This is also a direct integration between societies, contributing to the reduction of xenophobia among people and an increase in understanding of the peoples of the world.



This figure shows the total number of social media users, and it can be seen that in the coming years this number may reach 6 billion, which means that in the future 85-90% of the world's population will use global social networks. In 2017, almost 3 billion people used social networks, and in the coming years this number will increase by 2 times, globalization is developing widely in the information world and in the virtual world.

Integration in the field of education is also important in this regard, and higher education institutions and scientific-research centers in developed countries accept many students from all over the world every year. This, in turn, increases cultural diversity in social environment, allows a student from the East to communicate with a student from the West. As a result, opinions are exchanged on various issues, new ideas emerge, and global problems are helped to find solutions that are convenient for everyone.



However, it should also be taken into account that the process of globalization, along with its positive effects on the countries of the world, also shows its negative aspects. While countries with different economic powers carry out trade relations with each other, this process does not fully cover all countries of the world. As a result, countries with extremely advanced and extremely backward economies begin to emerge. In particular, about 30% of all existing countries (more than 278 countries as of 2023) are considered backward. 75% of them are located in Africa, 1 in Europe, 4 in South America and 11 in Asia. Economic backwardness causes political instability and social inequality, racial and religious conflicts in these countries. Also, significant differences in the consumption of existing natural resources create an imbalance in the global consumption of the countries of the world. To put this into perspective, the G7 and 24 Western European countries account for 23% of the world's population. But they consume 75% of the world's energy, 79% of its fuel, and 95% of its forest products. Interestingly, most of these items come from third world countries.

It is also necessary to take into account that enterprises and factories that produce various raw materials constantly emit toxic gases into the atmosphere throughout the day, which harms ecological stability. In addition, as the export and import potential of the world increases, the vehicles used to deliver them also affect this. Because air transport emits harmful gases into the atmosphere, and the use of fuels in water transport also pollutes water, leading to the disappearance of biodiversity of aquatic life. All this creates an undeniable threat to environmental problems, causing the emergence and spread of new diseases of various levels, including atypical pneumonia, bird flu, avian influenza, coronavirus, etc.



At the same time, although societies receive the necessary information through social networks and expand their social circle in the international arena, there is increasing attention to the scientific study of the negative impact of the globalization process on the national statehood and unique values, spiritual development of various countries and peoples. The term "popular culture" is also one of the phenomena directly resulting from this globalization process. The main reasons for the emergence of this holistic culture are the desire to imitate the same culture, clothing, lifestyle choices and way of thinking of developed countries.

In conclusion, although the countries of the world are entering a process of rapid globalization in terms of economic development, political stability, free communication, and ensuring human interests, each of them must remain committed to its national traditions and take into account the potential risks, along with the economic, social, and political benefits that globalization brings. In turn, taking into account the positive aspects of the globalization process, it is important to be aware of ideological influence and protect the population, especially young people from such attacks.

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