

CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALIZATION OF MAN-MADE CIVILIZATION

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Annotation: The article analyzes that positive and negative consequences in the course of the globalization of man-made civilization and shows the theoretical-methodological importance and practical directions of the development of universal-comprehensive values, objective conditions, and subjective factors.

Keywords: Technogenic civilization, to determinate factors, anomalous globalization, globalization of technogenic civilization, humanization, new humanism, paradigms of technogenic civilization, humanistic values, technological determinism, globalization of civilizations, effective civilization.

Nowadays, the negative consequences of globalization and the aggravation of the new stage of the post-industrial-informational society - man-made civilization - attract the attention of the peoples of the whole planet.¹

The view of the today's world is changing radically. Its technical and technological capabilities are developing day by day, humanistic societies are turning into man-made societies. This creates the danger of human personality drowning in the sea of technogenetic interests.

Therefore, finding a solution to the problems of eliminating the positive results of the globalization process popularization, negative consequences is being put in the center of attention of the world scientific community. Because in relation to the "nature-society-state-man-technique-technology" system created by the globalization of man-made civilization, knowing the laws of change from chaos to order or vice versa, from order to chaos is a condition for preserving the future of mankind.

According to this demand, the synergistic analysis of the theory of "technological determinism" in the modeling and forecasting of the transformation of the positive results of the modern global man-made civilization and the effectiveness of practical measures to eliminate the negative consequences, the integration perspective of the states into the global man-made civilization is of special theoretical and methodological importance.

The positive or negative results achieved at the current level of globalization of man-made civilization will differentially affect the traditional industrial (now post-industrial-information) developed countries and the "third world" countries that have entered the path of national development. In particular, if its positive impact is characterized by creating an opportunity for the countries of the world to develop technology, investment, intellectual potential, information exchange infrastructure and communication, then its negative consequences, in most cases, lead to poverty, dependence, absolute, "national pride", "national marginalization", "popular culture", and inhumane actions increase the mood.

Both the positive aspects and the negative consequences of man-made civilization depend directly and indirectly on the influence of the system of subjective factors, in addition to objective natural-geological, climatic and social, economic, political conditions. However, the

¹ Тураев Б.О. ва бошқ. "Синергетика-2: назария ва амалиёт". -Тошкент: "Fan ziyosi" нашриёти, 2022.-Б.5;

principle of coherence between their internal branching (differentiation), development fluctuation and bifurcation plays a major role in the impact of social relations of society on man-made civilization. The possibilities of this influence will depend on the placing of production forces in the regions, the level of development of economic relations (in particular, property relations based on the market economy).

In these days, "technogenic civilization has become an extremely multi-faceted, complex system in modern times, so its development is characterized by non-linearity. The nature of such development can be analyzed only through a synergistic approach"².

Studying the phenomenon of man-made civilization on the basis of synergistic principles in the context of the above-mentioned factors, its importance and weakness in eliminating the risk of its positive-dynamic development process and the escalation of negative consequences is manifested in the following two directions, namely: on the one hand, the objects absorbing the results of man-made civilization (individuals, social units and institutional systems) adaptive potential and opportunities to the globalization of man-made civilization, forms immunity against its negative consequences. On the other hand, the subjects of the "mass culture" phenomenon (marginal person, egoistic individual, various demographic groups, illegal organizations) that emerged as a result of the globalization of man-made civilization have excellent techniques, communication, industry and technology to transform its negative consequences to their "consumers", and people (especially young people) have an active influence on their minds.

That is why, in the current period, it is characteristic to move from worrying about the negative impact of the globalization of man-made civilization on the social and cultural life of various peoples and regions to practical resistance. That is, according to most political commentators and analysts, there is a tendency to preserve national identity based on historically formed spiritual values, cultural heritage, and social institutions in Islamic, Indian, Chinese, and other civilizations.³

In addition, the positive results of the globalization of technogenic civilization, depend on the socio-political activity of its subjects, in particular, on subjective factors such as an individual's spiritual world and understanding of national identity. After all, where there is no spiritual culture, it will be impossible about that question of free , active creative activity, and civilization in general.

The positive and negative results of the globalization of man-made civilization are based on the diversity of interests of the social units that make up the society. If we consider the above mentioned generalized conclusions as a methodological principle, pluralistic approaches are noticeable in the definite and historical analysis of man-made civilization.

From this point of view, its positive and negative consequences, directions of impact on society, according to its functional importance: ethics - goodness and evil, charismaticism and egoism, aesthetics - attractiveness and ugliness, economics - profit and loss, political science - progress and regression, aggression and compromise, learning in the context of the categories of ideology - creativity and destruction, forms relatively complete ideas about its content and essence.

² Тураев Б.О. ва бошқ. “Синергетика: мохияти, қонуниятлари ва амалиётда номоён бўлиши”. – Тошкент: “Наврўз” нашриёти, 2017. -Б.263-264.

³ Туленова Г. Проблема конфликта в духовной сфере // Ижтимоий фикр. Инсон ҳуқуқлари. -Тошкент:2004. №2. -С. 160.

In relation to the social phenomenon of globalization, radicalism and liberalism approaches are observed in philosophical literature. That is, if the first is the pessimistic conclusion that the scientists belonging to the radicalism stream give priority to the possibility that globalization will lead to a new type of world conflict or its rise to the formation of "mass culture" and the spiritual impoverishment of the nation, turning them into scumbags who do not understand their identity, the second - in the teachings of liberalism, the process of globalization, the development of humanity as a general law, it is explained in the way of its possibility to ensure future prospects.

But even if approaches to the process and results of globalization according to certain interests are the main reason for the creation of relatively alternative theories, universal evaluation criteria have been formed and acquired a unique character in any historical period. Therefore, it is permissible to evaluate these criteria in the context of specific historical period, social space: level of economic development, character of political system, spiritual and cultural development (from the point of view of compatibility or contradiction with universal humanistic and democratic principles).

In general, the world public opinion formed in relation to the process of globalization in the present period should be considered as a manifestation of an approach based on certain interests, to divide the globalist and anti-globalist directions, which are opposite to each other.

As a general rule, in the literature devoted to the study of the retrospective-historical foundations of the globalization process, in particular, its concrete directions, it is relatively common to interpret it in connection with the ancient world. In other words, a general conclusion was made that this process was first manifested in military-occupation actions, and later: economic, geopolitical, moral, spiritual, cultural, ecological, linguistic, communicative forms of globalization appeared.⁴

The negative consequences of the globalization of man-made civilization directly or indirectly stimulate the social, economic, political events that threaten the life of all mankind. In particular, its ecological consequences have been thoroughly analyzed in relation to the possibility of equally affecting all layers of the population without exception.⁵

However, The integration of socio-political relations in general: according to its purpose, motive, and results, it has a negative (reactionary) character and might not correspond to the interests of the sustainable development of society and the future of civilization. Therefore, integration of states into the global man-made civilization a complex of international social, economic, political, cultural cooperation - should be considered as a criterion that determines the level of their development.

Moreover, the development of communication and infrastructure of international relations (which is also a result of man-made civilization) has increased personal mobility. In particular, there are concerns about the negative impact of international migration and human trafficking. However, the global man-made civilization is not the reason for changing the mental image of nations and losing their identity, on the contrary, this phenomenon should be considered as a necessary condition for the development of the nation.

In conclusion: first, the results achieved in the integration of national and regional civilizations based on democratic, humanistic and tolerant principles should be recognized as the goals, ideals and values of the global man-made civilization; secondly, although the alternative

⁴ Юлдашева Ф.Методологические проблемы исследования процесса глобализации. // Ижтимоий фикр. Инсон ҳуқуқлари. – Тошкент: 2008. № 2. 70-71 б.

⁵ Мамашокиров С. Ваҳимами ёки ҳақиқат. –Т. 2012. 62-676.

philosophical teachings about the positive and negative consequences of the globalization of man-made civilization are based on different interests, there is a consensus to recognize the role of the human factor in eliminating the negative consequences.

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