

**THE ROLE OF THE GLOBALIZATION PROCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGY AND HUMANITIES - INNOVATION AS A BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT***Jamalova Nargiza Ulugbek kizi**Researcher at the National University of Uzbekistan*

**Annotation:** The article analyzes the benefits and opportunities of the globalization process in order to make the most of it, to study it in depth, to analyze its useful and harmful aspects in detail, and to study their place in the development of pedagogy and the humanities in society. It will be more interesting to benefit from it, to avoid its harmful aspects, and to analyze the application of its benefits to the development of society.

**Keywords:** Globalization process, Development of pedagogy and the humanities, pedagogical education, value, development, education.

**Introduction.** By the beginning of the 21st century, the increasing complexity of relations between countries of the world and the acceleration of social development are disrupting the balance of relations between the individual and society. As a result, the influence of the individual on social reality is decreasing, and the direction of society's influence on the individual is increasing.

In order to make the most of the conveniences and opportunities that globalization brings, it is necessary to study it in depth and analyze its beneficial and harmful aspects in detail. Only then will it be possible to benefit more from the benefits it can bring and avoid its harmful aspects. Without a full and in-depth study of globalization, it is impossible to use its opportunities or avoid its harmful consequences.

In today's modern society, one of the broadest areas of human activity is education. In recent years, the social role of education has increased, and in most countries of the world, the attitude towards all types of education has changed. Education is considered the main, leading factor of social and economic development. The reason for such attention is that the most important value and main capital of modern society is a person who is able to seek, acquire new knowledge and make non-standard decisions. Therefore, education in the modern era plays a decisive role in the development of the individual and society.

In the context of increasing globalization and fierce competition in the world economy, it is creating the need for continuous education throughout a person's entire life, not just lifelong learning as in the past.

According to some sources, the first ideas about the continuity of education were found by some Western researchers even in the religious and philosophical ideas and scientific works of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Seneca about the continuous spiritual improvement of man, and similar ideas can be found in our holy religion of Islam. The emergence of the idea of continuous education, in turn, arose, on the one hand, as a pedagogical concept, and on the other hand, as a result of practice. In general, the development of adult education in its current understanding is associated with the consequences of changes in science, technology, socio-economic relations as a result of the industrial revolution of the 19th century.

Under the leadership and initiative of our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, over the past two years, fundamental reforms have been implemented to further improve the system of education and upbringing of young people. In fact, 2017-2018 was a period of renewal for the education system. In order to fundamentally revise the content of personnel training in

accordance with the priority tasks of socio-economic development of our country, and to create the necessary conditions for training specialists with higher education at the level of international standards, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ2909 dated April 20, 2017 “On measures for the further development of the higher education system” was adopted.

This resolution approved the Program for the Comprehensive Development of the Higher Education System for 2017-2021 to improve the quality and fundamental improvement of the level of higher education, strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of higher education institutions, and equip them with modern educational and scientific laboratories and information and communication technologies.

In order to implement state policy in the field of improving the quality of education in accordance with the requirements of ongoing reforms in socio-economic spheres, as well as further improving the quality of education in the continuing education system, and controlling the quality of personnel training and objective assessment of the effectiveness of the educational process, the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the pace of socio-economic development of the country requires a re-understanding of the essence of the experience gained in the conditions of a single-stage system of postgraduate education, taking into account the advanced practice of a number of foreign countries in this area. In the current conditions, the issues of increasingly intensive development and improvement of the quality of the process of training scientific personnel, wide involvement of talented young people in science, strengthening the scientific potential of higher education and scientific institutions and its effective use in the innovative development of the republic are of particular importance.

In the republic, large-scale measures are being taken to strengthen the material and technical base of educational institutions, build new educational institutions, reconstruct and overhaul existing ones, and provide them with modern educational and laboratory equipment, computer equipment, and teaching aids. In 2016-2018 alone, more than seventy decrees, resolutions, and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers on the reform of the education sector were adopted. These extremely important legal documents became the basis for the processes of literally fundamental qualitative changes and renewal of the education system in our country.

Based on the resolution of our President dated August 14, 2018 “On measures to raise the spiritual, moral and physical well-being of young people and raise their education system to a qualitatively new level” and the decree dated September 5, 2018 “On additional measures to improve the public education management system”, teachers received a number of privileges and amenities. Their monthly salaries were gradually increased.

The State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the “Year of Active Investments and Social Development”, which provides for the implementation of projects with a total value of 16.9 trillion soums and 8.1 billion US dollars, and is aimed at: In 2019, comprehensive measures will be implemented in our country to introduce modern scientific achievements, innovative ideas and technologies into the economy, social sphere and public administration.

The peoples of the world are realizing today that the process of globalization can achieve its goal through social integration. The current sources of globalization are fundamental changes in the means of communication, a new process in investment; the emergence of a new way of

looking at the world. Globalization cannot exclude or exclude any country in the world. It affects all countries. If globalization is approached correctly, it accelerates development, ensures peace and harmony, and improves relations with neighboring countries. The process of globalization is often interpreted as a phenomenon related to economic factors. In fact, it affects all aspects of social life and is a source of progress or renewal.

When we think deeply about globalization, along with its positive impact on humanity, it has also created profound differences. If left unchecked, they can have a negative impact on the development of society.

Firstly, the globalizing world, accelerating progress, and prosperous life are undermining the place and social status of the individual in society. As V.Parsvaniya noted: "The concrete "I" is becoming abstract and is being absorbed into the general "I". The individual is becoming helpless, and his existence is becoming meaningless. Social relationships are failing to glorify the human being, which is the most important value, and to make him their goal.

Secondly, as a result of globalization, the income of the population in developed countries is increasing at a percentage rate, while the income of the less developed countries is increasing at a percentage rate, while the income of the population in less developed countries is decreasing at a percentage rate, causing impoverishment, that is, these countries are producing and exporting raw materials;

Thirdly, the impact of globalization on different countries is also different. As the influence of society on the individual increases, a sense of fear and anxiety about social changes is developing in some modern people. Fear, on the one hand, erodes individual initiative, and on the other hand, expands the possibility of subordinating a person to inhuman goals.

Fourth, in the context of globalization, it can be observed that the national-cultural values of the peoples of the world are harmonizing, and new norms and principles, rules and values are being established. In such conditions, the national traditions and values of the peoples of the world, especially minority nations, are under threat. Western scientists are putting forward the "melting pot theory", which envisages this very aspect. According to the supporters of this theory, in the context of globalization, the values, traditions and customs of nations are mixed and mixed like food boiling in one pot. How right the authors are is another aspect of the issue, but today, as a result of global changes, the system of personal values is seriously changing.

Fifth: In developed countries, the criminalization and nihilization of individual consciousness and activity is taking place. In developing and underdeveloped countries, the erosion of nationality is noticeable in the value system of citizens.

Sixth: The processes of globalization in the world have paved the way for the formation of a multipolar world. A multipolar world is understood as a system that includes several economic and political centers that ensure global stability, security and development. The presence of various political and economic centers in the world makes it possible to take into account the interests of all nations, of course. At the same time, it insures against the risk of subjecting all peoples to a single standard, lifestyle and ideology.

However, the formation of a multipolar world may also initiate a desire to divide the world for the fourth time. As is known, the first time (during the First World War) was an attempt to divide the world's territory, the second time (during the Second World War) - its capital, and the third time (from the second half of the 20th century to the present day) - the standard of ideological, informational, technological influence on other countries. A multipolar world may initiate a struggle for the intellectual potential of countries. Such a situation will introduce the Uzbek person to new development models, new technologies. This is good, of

course. However, what if this acquaintance occurs at the cost of abandoning national culture, language and traditions? What if such a geopolitical situation puts the most advanced minds of nations under the influence of other interests? The main dangers of a multipolar world are also concentrated in these questions.

Seventh: The cultural development of the twentieth century laid the foundation for the rise and widespread spread of mass culture. In Western countries, in order to “enjoy” the achievements of culture, simplified, primitive alternatives to cultural masterpieces began to be developed. This process eventually received the name “mass culture”. Today, under the guise of “mass culture”, ideas of moral corruption and violence, individualism and egocentrism began to spread.

In the words of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, the dangerous threats aimed at uprooting the thousands of years of traditions and values, the spiritual foundations of the way of life of other peoples cannot but concern us.

**Conclusion.** The consequences of globalization listed above require people to think about every step they take. The processes of globalization have become a natural phenomenon that must be realized and occur. It does not bypass any country or society. Therefore, we must prepare society for globalization, explain its essence to citizens, and form a worldview about the positive and negative consequences that it can cause. Otherwise, if we do not prepare society for globalization, globalization will lead us astray and we will remain a country supplying raw materials to developed countries. It is the demand of the time for each of us to feel a sense of responsibility to prevent this and develop our country.

### References:

1. Норбоев А. Таълимда гуманитар фанларнинг аҳамияти // Фан ва инновация. 2012, №2. 39-бет.
2. Shodiyev, J. J. (2023). The role of scientific thinking and mental development in improving human development and value. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(9), 251-261.
3. Jurakulovich, S. J. (2023). Philosophical Views of Sages on Human Values and Glorifying Him. *Theory and analytical aspects of recent research*, 2(16), 229-238.
4. Laurillard D. *Rethinking University Teaching*. – Routledge, 2013.
5. Jurakulovich, S. J. (2023). The role of the national idea in increase of human values. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(10), 1160-1164.
6. Shodiyev Jahongir Jo'raqulovich. Inson qadri va uning huquqlari eng oliy qadriyat: tarixiy-huquqiy meros. *Ilm sarchashmalari/ Urganch* – 3.2023. 19-21.
7. Shodiyev, J. J. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL IDEA IN INCREASE OF HUMAN VALUES. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(7), 616-625.
8. Мамадалиев Ш. Таълим жараёнида янги ёндашувлар. – Тошкент: Университет нашриёти, 2021.
9. Qakhorova, S. (2023). PHILOSOPHICAL AND THEORETICAL TEACHING OF AMIR KHUSRAV DEHLAVI. *Farg'ona davlat universiteti*, (5), 17-17.
10. Абдурахмонов Қ. Миллий маданият ва таълимда инновацияларнинг ўрни. – Тошкент, 2019.