

Modernization And Integration Of National Culture In The Condition Globalization And Its Importance In The Restoration Of The New Uzbekistan

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Annotation:The Further Deepening Of Cultural And Economic Relations Between The Countries Of The World At A New Stage Of Globalization Will Certainly Contribute To Economic Growth And Enrichment Of Different Cultures, But The Study Of The Changes Taking Place As A Result Of The Modernization And Integration Of National Cultures In The Conditions Of Globalization Is A Topical Issue.

Recognizing The Scientific-Theoretical And Practical Importance Of Scientists, It Should Be Noted That For The Past Few Years, Significant Reforms, Radical Changes And Updates Have Been Carried Out In The Conditions Of Globalization To Preserve And Improve National Culture.

In The Scientific Literature Of Different Eras, The Question Of The Development Of National Culture Of The Same Period And Its Impact On Human Life Has Been Studied. However, In The Context Of Globalization, The Modernization And Integration Of National Culture Has Not Been Studied As A Separate Scientific Study. Therefore, Similar Issues Were Investigated In This Article.

Key Words: Globalization, Culture, National Culture, National Self-Awareness, Integration, Integration Of National Culture, Social Life, Civilization, Society, Development, Idea And Theory, Spirituality.

Introduction.

In The World, Globalism As A Multifaceted And Contradictory, Complex Process Has Its Own Unique Impact On The Development Of National Cultures And Has Different Consequences. But It Is Necessary To Take Into Account That Globalization Is An Object-Process And It Has Both Positive And Negative Consequences. Even In Today's Western World, Cultures Are Intertwined. The Appearance Of Western Cultures Everywhere Is Also Not In Common With The Peculiarities Of National Cultures. It Is Worthwhile To Recognize That The Specificity Of The West And East Remains In The Approach To The Study Of National Culture. "As Is Known, The Ancient And Rich Cultural Heritage Of Our Region Is Of Global Importance" [1]. In This Sense, The Preservation And Development Of The Original Essence Of Our National Culture, The Strengthening Of The Solidarity Of The Nation Are More Important Than Ever In The Current Conditions. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev Explained That "The Current Dangerous And Difficult Situation Has Proved That All Countries And Peoples On Earth Are Interrelated, Regular Dialogue, Trust And Close Cooperation Between Us Are Very Important[2]". Naturally, In Such Conditions, There Is A Process Of Modernization And Integration In The Sphere Of National Culture.

It Should Be Said That The Globalisation Of Cultures And Values Is Taking Place Rapidly, And Today It Is Showing Its Impact On The Development Of Our Values And National Culture That Have Been Valued By Our Ancestors Of The Past Centuries And That Make Up Our National Identity. In Such Conditions, The Reforms Carried Out In Our Country, The Large-Scale Work Carried Out Will Serve To Increase Our National Culture.

Research And Methodology.

In The Early Periods, The Concept Of Culture Was Understood As The Ability Of A Person To Make Various Material Objects According To Their Nature, Needs, Work On The Ground, Etc., However, In Antiquity, Through The Concept Of Culture, The Meaning Of Self-Education And Training Of A Person, The Meaning Associated With Civilization Began To Be Understood.

In Particular, In The Encyclopedic Dictionary "Philosophy" It Is Noted That The Question "Culture" Means Arabic - From Madina, That Is, Urban, Educational-Upbringing And That Human And Nature A Peculiar Method Of Human Activity, Which Is Reflected In Relations. Culture Reflects The Life Activity (Personal Culture)Of A Particular Individual, As Well As The Way Of Life Activity Of A Social Group Or Society.

Culture Is Formed In The Interaction Of People, In The Course Of His Life Experiences. Culture First Manifests Itself In Two Different Ways. Material Culture -We Understand The Weapons Of Labor, The Labor Skills Of People, All The Material Wealth Created By A Person Who Was Created In The Course Of Production And Served For Material Life. Spiritual Culture Includes Spiritual Creative Activities And Their Results Through The Intelligence Of Man. Spiritual Culture Is The World Of The External And Internal Spirituality, Spirituality Of A Person, Formed From The Sum Of Science, Philosophy, Art, Literature, Morality, Religion, Law, Politics, Enlightenment, Enlightenment, Etc. It Is Impossible To Look At The Complete Separation Of Material Culture From Spiritual Culture. Their Division Is Relative, Because Not A Single Material Wealth Can Be Created And Developed Without The Help Of Human Intellect, Thinking, Intellectual Labor.

The Arabs Called People's Lives Into Two Types: One A Bedouin Or A Desert Life; The Other A Cultural Life. Bedouinism-Without Nomads, The Steppe Was Used In Relation To The Peoples Living In The Deserts, Culturalism - To The Peoples Living In The City Without Thorns And Having A Specific Way Of Life.

In The Works Of Al Bukhari, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Alisher Navoi, Jalaliddin Rumi, Abdulla Avlani, The Encyclopedic Scholars Who Created The Great Spiritual Heritage Of Our Country, The Foundations Of The Issues And The Laws Of Development Are Expressed. In Particular, The Great Demonstrators Of Medieval Culture Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Beruni And Others Interpreted The Urban Lifestyle As A Form Of Maturity Of The Community. For Example, In The Opinion Of Farabi, Each Person, By His Own Nature, "Strives To Achieve A Higher Level Of Maturity", Such Maturity Is Achieved Only Through The Back Of The City Team. He Noted That "The Cultural Society And The Cultural City (Or Country) Is Such That In This Country Every Person Is Free In The Profession, Everyone Is Equal, There Will Be No Difference Between People, Everyone Is Engaged In The Profession That He Wants Or Chooses. People Live Free In The True Sense....It Depends On His Actions, Labor, Occupation, Knowledge And Living In A Virtuous Society"[3], He Says. Farabi Thinks That Society Should Strive For Maturity In Its Development, So That It Can Fight And Finally Rise To The Level Of The Virtuous Society, The Virtuous City.

Alisher Navoi Understood Compliance With The Ideas Of Humanism As The Main Criterion For Achieving Spiritual Heights, Along With The Mention Of Mature Morality, An Enlightened And Just Society, The Issue Of The Community.

Thus, Scientists Of The Period Of Awakening Began To See In The Culturalist That Man Really Exists As A Person. Along With The Mastering Of The Individ Culture Is The Opposite Effect On It. In The Process Of The Formation Of A Person, The Material World Of Culture Becomes Richer. Also, A Person Changes Not Only Nature And Society, But Also His Personal "Nature" In Accordance With The Norms Of Culture.

Such Issues As The Global Problems Of The Present Period, The Conflict Of Interests Between Developed Countries, The Contradictory Nature Of The Integration Process, Its Negative Impact On The Cultural Life Of Society Were Thoroughly Analyzed By Prominent Scientists Of The West And The Cis.

The Term Culture Is Also The First In Science To Refer To The British Scientist E.Teyler Entered In 1871 Year. According To Him, "Culture Is The Sum Of Material And Spiritual Wealth Created By Mankind In The Process Of Long Historical Development, And Its Composition" [4]. Also Giving A Wider Definition To The Concept Of Culture, The Term "Culture.... Knowledge Is A Complex, Holistic Thing, Which Includes Art, Morality, Laws, Customs, As Well As Other Abilities And Habits That A Person Acquires As A Member Of Society"[5].

First Of All, To The Concept Of Culture, Everyone Can Give A Definition Of The Worldview, Knowledge, Thinking, And Therefore The Definitions Given To Culture Are Of Type. American Culturalist Scientists-A.Kreber And K.Klaxon Identified 164 Interpretations And Definitions Of The Word "Culture", They Found That In Most Cases The Term "Civilization" Is Used Together[6]. Therefore, It Can Be Said That Culture Was Developed And Improved Along With The Emergence Of Civilizations.

By The Xvii-Xviii Centuries, Human Thinking Remained In The Center Of Public Attention. Culture, Enlightenment, Knowledge Began To Be Appreciated. The Problems Of Culture In The Era Of Enlightenment Were Reflected In The Works Of Western Thinkers Such As Gelvesi, Walter, Gerder, Russo, Kant, Shiller, Hegel. The Founder Of French Enlightenment Jan Jack Russo Pays Great Attention To Modern Civilization In His Works. Russo Believes That The Concept Of Civilization To The Phenomenon Of Culture Becomes A Synonym. Until Humanity Has Reached The Level Of Culture Of The Present Day, It Has Made Many Mistakes Because Of Its

Own Ignorance And It Itself Has Suffered From This. In Order To Correct These Same Mistakes And Shortcomings, First Of All, A Person Realized That He Should Begin To Appreciate, Take His Place. To Carry Out This Process, They Realized How Much Knowledge Was Needed. People Begin To Look At Knowledge, Science As The Savior Of The Solution Of Their Problems. Before Humanity, The Value Of Science Has Increased. And Knowledge, In Turn, Was Put Parallel With Culture On An Equal Footing.

The Demonstrators Of The Democratic Enlightenment Movement, Which Came To The Square In The Second Half Of The 19th Century, Were Settled, Furqat, Zavqi, Akhmad Donish, Avaz Utar, Kamil Khorezmi, M.Bekhbudiy, Munavvar Kari Abdurashidkxonov, Chulpon, Fitrat And Others Saw That The Factor Of Culturing The People Was In The Possession Of Science And Education. They Promoted Science And Culture Among The People With A Bitter Passion Against Medieval Ignorance. Furqat Believes That Science Is A Fire And Should Shed Light On The Path Of Happiness Of Mankind.

Culture Is A Bright, Conspicuous Factor That Promotes Nations To Differ From One Another. For Example, Such Qualities As Shame, Or-Shame, Faith, Believe, Conscience, Shame, Pride, Faith, Justice, Purity, Honesty, Loyalty, Kindness, Patience, Respect, Love Can Be Found In All Nations In Some Ways, But The Degree Of Their Validity Will Not Be The Same In All Nations, Although They Live In One Country, Manifestation Of All In Perfect Form. Even Some Of Them May Have Been Undeveloped, Or May Not Have Been, But May Be Practiced In A Different Way. In This Respect, Culture Is Considered To Be The Most Vivid, Conspicuous Factor That Distinguishes Nations From Each Other. One Nation, When It Is Able To Have A Culture That Is Not Repeated In Other Nations, Then It Will Have Its Own Unique Status. The Culture Is High, The Floors Are Solid, The Unity Of The Nation, The Chipset And Mutual Harmony Are Also Strong.

Such Issues As The Historical, Social Basis Of National Culture, The Importance Of Culture In The Life Of Society And Person, Globalization, Modernization And Integration, Threats To National Culture In The Conditions Of Globalization, The Development Of National Culture, Their Content Scientists Of The Republic A.Ochildiev, B.Umarov, I.Ergashev, M.Quronov, S.Otamurodov, U.Saidov, Sh.Kahharova, Sh.Jabbarov, Sh.Odilkhonova, E.Imamnazarov, Sh.Madaeva, I.R.Hodjamurodov, U.Karabaev And G.Soatov, Found His Expression In Scientific Research Conducted By Pedagogical, Historian Scientists.

According To Well-Known Scientist Academician E.Yusupov, "Culture Is A Humanized Nature, The Product Of The Activity Of A Person Created In The Field Of Economic, Socio-Political And Spiritual Life Of Society"[7] Describes It. In Addition, Another Of Our Scientists Wrote That The Term "Culture" Is Widely Used And Is A Set Of Achievements Of Society In The Production, Socio-Spiritual Life, The Level Of Which Is Determined By Literacy, Education, Conditions That Correspond To The Needs Of An Educated And Enlightened Person. Especially In The Formation And Maturation Of The Individual, Culture Is Represented As A Social Phenomenon"[8]. In Our Opinion, Culture-Society, The Creative Power And Abilities Of Man Represent A Certain Level Of Historical Development. It Is Expressed In Different Manifestations Of People's Lives And Activities, As Well As In The Material And Spiritual Wealth That They Create. Culture Can Be Manifested In Activities Such As Music, Literature, Artistic Image, Architecture, Theater, Cinema, Lifestyle. National Culture Can Be Understood In A Broad And Narrow Sense. The Material And Spiritual Wealth Created By Scientists Of That Time And The Spirit Of The Nationwide Potential, Characteristic Of These Peoples, Are Regarded As A Set Of Achievements.

In A Narrow Sense, It Can Also Be Viewed As A Concept Belonging To A Single Nation. It Can Also Be Considered As A Set Of Created Material And Spiritual Blessings Inherent And Corresponding To The Uzbek Nation, The Attitude Of The Uzbek Nation And National Spiritual Values Inherent In Them, The National Spiritual Heritage.

The "Theory Of Development", Which Appeared In The Xviii Century, Preceded By The Theory Of Modernization, Is Based On The Idea That Different Peoples And Cultures Develop According To The Same Laws, The Difference Between Societies Is Determined By The Level Of Their Development[9]. In The Middle Of The Xx Century, Modernization Was Formed. The Theory Of Modernization Is Considered To Be An Increase In Rationality, Which Consists In The Fact That The Object Of The Historical Process And An Important Feature Of The Modern World Is The Gradual Spread In All Spheres Of Social Life Shaped By M.Weber. As A Result, Society Is Characterized By Increased Dependence Of The Individual On Freedom Through Economy And Management, Industrial Production, The Development Of Rational Forms Of Power, Rational Bureaucracy, The Formation Of Civil Society, The Expansion Of Political Rights, The Destruction Of Traditional Relations (Religious, Family, Local), Traditionalism Becomes Modern.

Modernization In The Social Sense Involves The Formation Of An Open Society With A Dynamic Social System. Such A Society Arose And Developed On The Basis Of Market Relations, A Legal System That Regulates Property Relations, And A Democratic System. In Such A Society, Democracy Is Necessary In Order To Be Able To Quickly Introduce Changes To The Rules Of The Game In A Changing Environment And Control Their Implementation.

Cultural Modernization Involves The Formation Of A Highly Differentiated And At The Same Time Unique Culture, Which Is Based On The Paradigm Of Development, Improvement, Efficiency, Natural Expression Of Happiness And Personal Opportunities And Feelings, As Well As Individualism. Its Components:

- Distinguish The Basic Elements Of Cultural Systems;
- Spread Of Literacy And Secular Education;
- Build A Complex, Intelligent, And Institutional System To Prepare For Specialized Roles;
- Build Confidence In Science And Technology;
- The Emergence Of New Personal Trends, Habits, Characteristics That Have More Opportunities To Adapt To Broader Social Horizons;
- Understanding That The Reward Must Correspond To The Contributions Of The Individual And Not Correspond To One Of Its Other Characteristics;
- Ability To Develop A Flexible Institutional Structure Capable Of Adapting To Changing Challenges And Needs[10].

After Uzbekistan Gained Independence, As In All Spheres Of Social Life, There Were Radical Changes In The Sphere Of Culture. Both In Shape And In Content, There Were Extensive Opportunities For The Development Of Culture. Uzbekistan's Progress In Independent Development Has Saved National Culture, Artificially Turning It Into A "Single Common Culture". It Should Also Be Noted That For The Last Seventy Years Until Independence, Culture Has Developed In The Spirit Of Imitation Of Western Culture In The Pressure Of A Dominant Ideology, A Tyrannical System. Secondly, The Rich Past Of The National Culture Has Been Studied In One Direction And From Its Many Invaluable Masterpieces Our People Have Become Invaluable. In Addition To The Reforms Carried Out In The Field Of Social Renewal In The Years Of Independence In The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Special Attention Is Paid To The Development Of Culture. Being In Relation With Respect To The Spiritual Values Of Our People, Preserving And Developing Them, Restoration Of Our Sacred Religion, Traditions, Historical, Scientific And Cultural Heritage Has Risen To The Level Of State Policy.

In The Culture Of Each Society, Certain Systems Of Value And The Corresponding Hierarchy Are Adopted. As We All Know, Uzbekistan Is One Of The Powerful Countries With Its Great Spiritual Heritage And National Culture. It Would Not Be An Exaggeration To Say That Our Spiritual Heritage, Created By Our Great Thinkers, Has Made A Great Contribution To World Culture. In This Regard, Comprehensive Scientific Study And Analysis Of The Masterpieces Of History, Values, Science, Culture Of The Peoples Of Uzbekistan Plays An Important Role.

The First President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Expressed Such An Opinion In This Regard: "First Of All, It Is Necessary To Pay Attention To The Roots Of Our National Culture, The Spiritual Wealth Of The People. This Treasure Has Been Misquoted For Centuries. History Has Passed The Test Of Ne-Ne. People Are Supported By Hard Times. Our Task Is To Preserve And Enrich This Treasure As An Eye Shadow"[11]. From This Point Of View, It Can Be Said That The Study Of National Culture, The Scientific Research Of The Peculiarities Of The Process Of Modernization And Integration Are One Of The Topical Issues.

In Particular, The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev Noted That The Scientific Heritage Created By Our Ancestors "In The Report" On Measures To Establish The Center Of Islamic Culture In Uzbekistan In The Presence Of The Cabinet Of Ministers Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan And Which Today Amazes The Whole Enlightened World Is Not Only The Spiritual Property Of A Nation Or That Said.

Result And Analysis.

The Issue Of The Role Of National Culture In Social Development Is Widely Discussed In The Philosophical And Scientific Research Conducted In The Conditions Of Civil Society. Humanity Perceives Itself As Living In Conditions That Are Globalizing, Cultures Harmonizing. But The Process Of Globalization, Modernization And Integration Does Not Deny The National Culture, But Provides For Their Further Development And Strengthening Their Position In The World Community Using Opportunities.

The World Of Human Values, Influenced By Global Changes, Has Become Very Changeable And Contradictory. The Crisis Of The Value System Means Not Only Their Complete Destruction, But Also The Transformation Of Their Internal Structures. Cultural Values Do Not Disappear Completely, But They Are Different

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From Their Level. The Emergence Of Any Small New Element Leads To The Transformation Of All Other Elements Of The Hierarchy.

Each Culture Is A Way Of Creative Self-Realization Of Man. Therefore, Understanding The Cultures Of Other Peoples Enriches Us Not Only With New Knowledge, But Also With New Creative Experiences. It Includes Not Only The Object Results Of People's Activities (Machines, Technical Structures, Results Of Knowledge, Works Of Art, Norms Of Law And Morality, Etc.), But Also The Subject Manpower And Abilities (Knowledge And Skills, Production And Professional Skills, Level Of Aesthetic And Moral Development, Worldview, Methods And Forms Of Interaction Of People Within The Community And Society).

Since Man Is By Nature A Spiritual Material Being, He Consumes Both Material And Spiritual Means. In Order To Meet Material Needs, It Creates And Consumes Food, Clothing, Housing, Creates Appliances, Materials, Buildings, Roads, Etc. To Meet Spiritual Needs, He Creates Spiritual Values, Moral And Aesthetic Ideals, Political, Ideological, Religious Ideas, Science And Art. Human Activity Spreads To All Facets Of Material And Spiritual Culture. Therefore, A Person Can Be Considered As The First System In The Development Of Culture. At The Same Time, A Person Creates A Culture, Produces It And Uses It As A Tool For His Own Development. Of Course, There Are Many Cultures In The World That Are At Different Stages Of Development.

The Fact Is That Globalism Creates The Need For National Action On Behalf Of The Union Of Peoples And Cultures. The Dependence Of Cultural Globalism Leads To Increasingly Ethnocentrism And Its Extreme Degree - Nationalism, The Division Of Cultures Into "High" And "Low".

The Process Of Cultural Globalisation Is Becoming More Complicated Than Before. The Loss Of National Identity Leads To The Loss Of Moral Guidelines In The Society. Under Such Circumstances, National Culture Seeks Other Approaches To Solving The Global Problems Of Modern Culture In The Field Of Traditional Functions And Innovative Ideas Of Cultural Development. The Main Tasks Of The Development Of National Culture Will Be To Increase Their Adaptation To The Changes That Are Taking Place In The World Culture, To Maintain Functional Stability And Self-Esteem, As Well As To Participate In The Exchange Of Cultural Values And To Constantly Improve Cultural Andoshas. Each Ethnic Group Strives To Preserve Its Spirituality And Cultural Originality, Samples Of Its Own Culture. Preservation Of National, Ethnic And Cultural Identity Can Only Be Done By Maintaining National Tilni, Traditional Way Of Life, Values And Culture.

It Is Difficult To Determine The Impact Of The Globalisation Process On National Culture, It Has A Multifaceted Feature. The International Characterization Of Globalism, On The One Hand, Naraytiradi The National Sphere, On The Other Hand, Complements It In A Cultural, Foreign And Standardized Way, Thereby Extending Its Scope. However, This Process Can Not Only Be Defined As Globalisation, It Is A General Trend Of The Development Of National Culture, Which, On The One Hand, Nurtures Tolerance In Various "Different" Aspects And On The Other Hand Leads To The Perception Of Universal Values. The Deep Roots Of The Globalisation Process Only Lead To The Creation Of Universal Values And The Formation Of The "World Man".

The Components Of The National Culture Are A Complex Of Material And Spiritual Values Of The Nation, The Bunda Reflects The Interaction Of The Ethnic Community With Nature And The Social Environment.

National Culture Is Manifested In The Stereotypes And Examples Of Society, The State, Its Social Institutions, As Well As National Traditions, Spiritual Values, Thinking, Moral Norms, Individual And Group Behavior And Self-Expression, In The Peculiarities Of Language And Lifestyle[13]. The Perception Of The National Culture Of A Person Is Usually The Main Result Of Self-Realization. The Exchange Of Elements Of National Culture Between Different Ethnic Groups Is An Important Factor Of Their Existence. In A State That Is Linguistic And Ethnically Homogeneous, There Can Be One National Culture.

Discussion.

The Creator Of National Culture Is Not Ethnos, But An Elite Part Of Society: Writers, Scientists, Philosophers, Humanitarian Artists, Persons Who Take Responsibility For The Spiritual And Political Development Of Their State To Their Own Person. Although The Creators Of The National Culture Act On Behalf Of The People, Resorting To Its Historical Experience And Wisdom, But The Distance Between The Two Cultures-Ethnic And National Is Quite Large, Which Can Lead To The Emergence Of Certain Incomprehensible Situations. In The Culture Of Each People There Are Always Universal, Special And Separate, That Is, National Specific Factors. Together, They Are The Factors That Distinguish This Nation From Others, As Well As Ensure The Unity Of Representatives Of A Particular Nation.

In The Process Of Analyzing The Modernization Of National Culture, The Diversity Of National Cultures, Their Qualitative Differences And Originality Are Manifested Empirically. Modernization Of National Culture Is A Dynamic Process In Which Various Factors Influence. Such Factors Can Be Divided Into Two Groups: The Object And The Subject. As For The Object And Sub-Factors, In Turn Will Have An Aggressive And Positive Character.

In The Modernization Of National Culture, The Following Factors Can Be Considered:

- Coverage Of All Branches Of The Globalisation Process;
- Political Cooperation And Relations;
- Hemp Of International Trade;
- Tourism Development;
- Development Of Science And Technology;
- The Emergence Of The Internet;
- Information Exchange;
- Media Freedom;
- Concept And Strategy Of Consumer Society Formation;
- Decrease In The General Level Of Education Of The Society;
- Penetration Of The Idea Of "Eurocentrism", Aspiration To The West, Imitation;
- "Mass Culture";
- Ideological Resistance Of Eastern And Western Cultures;
- The Degradation Of The Language Culture Of Society, The Linguistic Aggression Of Western Countries Against Other Countries Of The World;
- Cultural And Information Aggression Of Western Countries;
- Information Wars Between Countries And Corporations.

It Should Be Said That The Level Of Development On The Positive Side In The Modernization Of National Culture Would Be Wrong To Confirm That There Is A Direct Link Between Economic And Socio-Demographic Factors. As You Know, This Is A Rather Complicated Process. For Example, In The Modernization Of National Culture, The Strongest Cultural Degradation Occurs In The Most Economically Developed Countries, In Particular In The Us, As Well As In Western Europe. According To Experts, Western Europe Is Completely Alienated From The Traditions Of Ancient And Religious Culture, And About The Remarkable Achievements Of The Renaissance Period Can Not Be Said[14].

The Integration Of National Culture Is An Object Process. He Is Free From The Influence Of Cultures Of Different Peoples. They Live In A Common Cultural Space And Show Each Other The Facility. From Its Positive Sides It Is Natural That Peoples Enjoy National Culture. In This Sense, The Structures Of National Culture Develop And Enrich On The Basis Of The Achievements Of The Peoples Of The World "National Traditions", "National Values", "National Language".

It Is Important That The Integration Of National Culture Is Free From One-Sided Political Goals, Ideologies, Geopolitical Interests. It Is Necessary To Exert Pressure On National Cultures To Discriminate Against It Or That National Culture Should Be Free From Attempts To Prevail Over One Another. National Cultures Are Integrated When They Are Ready To Receive Feed From Each Other, Enjoy The Unique Achievements Of Any National Culture, Receive Innovations.

In Multinational States, There Will Be A Specific Socio-Spiritual Space For The Integration Of National Cultures. This Creates An Atmosphere Of National Tolerance, National Harmony And Harmony, A Culture Of Different Peoples, Different Languages, A Culture Of Interethnic Communication, A Distinctive Democratic, Tolerance. From This, National Cultures Can Only Be Enriched. This Will Contribute To The Development And Further Advancement Of National Cultures.

More Than 136 Nationalities And Representatives Of Nation Live In Uzbekistan And National-Cultural Centers Operate. The Goal Is To Preserve And Enrich The National Spiritual Values Of Different Nations. This Will Prevent Some National-Cultural Threats During The Period Of Global Changes In The World. National Conflicts And Disagreements Include National Egoism, Aggressive Nationalism, Separatism And National Separatism.

The Globalisation Process Puts New Demands On National Cultures. To Do This, It Is Necessary For National Cultures To Be Able To Respond To The Changes And Updates That Are Happening In This Area, To Take Care Of Self-Enrichment Even To Prevent Its Negative Impact.

It Is Worth Noting That The Object Factors Are Closely Related To The Sub-Factors. Sub-Factors Play An Important Role In The Modernization Of National Culture, Including The Following:

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- Demographic Growth;
- Superiority Of Consumer Lifestyle And Outlook;
- Creation Of Various Technical Inventions;
- Penetration Of Innovation, International Projects;
- "Qualified" Approach In The Field Of Education;
- Striving To Destroy The Values Of World Culture;
- Hypertrophied Liberalization Of Relations Between People, Reduction Of Moral Norms And Prohibitions For Their Social Behavior, Degradation Of The Concepts Of "Respect", "Conscience", "Dignity", "Justice", "Nobility";
- The Impact Of Egoistic Attitude Towards Nature And Society;
- The Disappearance Of "Patriotism" By Mankind, In Particular The Spread Of "Cosmopolitanism";
- Attempts By Certain Political Forces To Destroy The Culture Of Representatives Of Other Nationalities By Absorbing Their Culture Into The Evazi And Gaining His Consciousness;
- The Degradation Of Family Values In Many Economically Developed Countries Of The West, The Destruction Of The Family Institution, The Fate Of Children, The Reduction Of Responsibility For Elderly Parents;
- Reduction Of The Value Of Human Life To An Unprecedented Level, An Increase In Aggressiveness And Cruelty.

The Object And Subjective Factors Of Social Life Interact With Each Other In A Dialectical Way. At The Same Time, In This Object Factors Play A Role. Analysis Of The Modernization Of National Culture, Prevention Of Its Aggressive Aspects And Practical Implementation Of Its Positive Aspects Is One Of The Important Aspects Of The Integration Process.

Each Culture Is A Way Of Creative Self-Realization Of Man. Therefore, Understanding The Cultures Of Other Peoples Enriches Us Not Only With New Knowledge, But Also With New Creative Experiences. It Includes Not Only The Object Results Of People's Activities (Machines, Technical Structures, Results Of Knowledge, Works Of Art, Norms Of Law And Morality, Etc.), But Also The Subject Manpower And Abilities (Knowledge And Skills, Production And Professional Skills, Level Of Aesthetic And Moral Development, Worldview, Methods And Forms Of Interaction Of People Within The Community And Society).

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The Process Of Cultural Globalisation Is Becoming More Complicated Than Before. The Loss Of National Identity Leads To The Loss Of Moral Guidelines In The Society. Under Such Circumstances, National Culture Seeks Other Approaches To Solving The Global Problems Of Modern Culture In The Field Of Traditional Functions And Innovative Ideas Of Cultural Development. The Main Tasks Of The Development Of National Culture Will Be To Increase Their Adaptation To The Changes That Are Taking Place In The World Culture, To Maintain Functional Stability And Self-Esteem, As Well As To Participate In The Exchange Of Cultural Values And To Constantly Improve Cultural Andos. Each Ethnic Group Strives To Preserve Its Spirituality And Cultural Originality, Samples Of Its Own Culture. Preservation Of National, Ethnic And Cultural Identity Can Only Be Done By Maintaining National Tilni, Traditional Way Of Life, Values And Culture.

Cultural Globes Cannot Be Denied Today That Global Culture Is Not Unique, But Exists Together With National, Ethnic, Folk And Other Forms Of Culture, Has Its Own Structure And Morphology, Performs Certain Functions And Forms Modern Values. Therefore, In The Process Of National Culture Inegration, It Is Necessary To Master And Improve The Characteristics Of World Culture That Are Characteristic Of National Culture. The Factors Of Object And Subject Must Develop Closely Among Themselves, Otherwise The Dignity Of The National

Culture May Be Lost And Create The Ground For The Penetration Of Another Culture. Therefore, It Is Important To Take Into Account The General And Individual Aspects Of National Culture In All Spheres.

The Study Of Modernization And Integration Of National Culture In The Global Environment Is One Of The Pressing Issues. The Main Goal Of Modernization And Integration Is Renewal, The Transition From Traditional To Modernity, The Achievement Of High Levels Of Development. Ultimately, More Opportunities Will Be Created For The Development Of Each Country. Therefore, "Modernization Of Our Country And The Continuation Of The Renewal - Demand Of The Period". The Result Of The Research Shows That The Development Of Today's World Is A Multifaceted, Complex System Of Globalization, Which Is Inextricably Linked With Global Changes, And Its Impact On The Life Of Society Is Increasingly Evident. The Interconnectedness Of The Countries Of The World Is Clearly Visible In All Spheres Of Society's Life. This Can Also Be Seen From The Common Cold – 2019 Pandemic Conditions In The Last Years. Because It Covered The World's Qualifications And Was Clearly Demonstrated That It Was Difficult To Meet Any Country That Was Left Aside From It. This Is A Peculiar Indicator That Indicates Globalism Or The Interconnectedness Of The Countries Of The World As A Holistic System. Its Negative Impact In The Global Environment, The Prevention Of Its Consequences, Has Become A Pressing Issue Facing The World Community. At This Time, Attempts To Use Global Achievements For Unhealthy Purposes Are Still Ongoing. The Increasing Interdependence Of The Peoples Of The World In The Impact Of Global Achievements On The Life Of Society Has Its Impact On The Cultural Sphere Of Life, As Well As On The Processes Of Modernization And Integration Of The Culture Of Different Nations. Based On This, Some Conclusions Can Be Summarized.

First, Globalism Was Studied By Many Scientists As A Negative Concept. But We Must Not Understand Globalism As An Absolute Threat Only To Our National Values And Culture. Because There Should Not Be A Society That Has Been Isolated From The Globular Evolutions. That Is, The Implementation And Study Of The Achievements Of Developed Western Countries In The Field Of Material Development In Our Lives Can In All Respects Show Its Positive Sides. And It Is Natural That It Has A Positive Effect On The Rise Of Cultures.

Secondly, The Globalisation Of Culture Is A Global Phenomenon That Can Not Be Denied Today. Global Culture Is Not Unique, But Exists In Combination With National, Ethnic, Folk And Other Forms Of Culture, Having Its Own Structure And Morphology Performs Certain Functions And Forms Modern Values. Therefore, In The Process Of National Culture Inegration, It Is Necessary To Master And Improve The Characteristics Of World Culture That Are Characteristic Of National Culture. After All, National Culture Is A Holistic System That Reflects The National Identity, Traditions And Values Of Peoples.

Thirdly, In The Study Of Object And Subject In The Modernization Of National Culture, We Must Say That The Object And Sub-Factor Of Social Life Interact With Each Other In A Dialectical Way. At The Same Time, The Object Factors Play A Role In This. Analysis Of The Modernization Of National Culture, Prevention Of Its Aggressive Aspects And Practical Implementation Of Its Positive Aspects Is One Of The Important Aspects Of The Integration Process.

Fourth, The Languages That Were Disappearing During The Study Of The Process Of Changes In The Sphere Of Language And National Spiritual Heritage In The Modernisation Of National Culture And The Languages That Are Taking Place In The World Were Studied On The Basis Of A Comparative Comparison. In Particular, Language Is A Unique Means Of Organizing And Developing Human Life, It Is Formed In The Products Of Material And Spiritual Labor, In The System Of Social Norms And Institutions, In Spiritual Values, In The Interaction Of People With Nature And Each Other.

Fifth, Traditions And Innovations Are Two Sides Of Cultural Development, Where The Predominance Of One Or The Other Can Lead To A Variety Of Cultural Contradictions. The Study Of Uzbek National Culture From The Point Of View Of The Dialectics Of Interdependence Of Traditions And Innovations Will Be An Important Factor In The Continuity Of Theoretical Support For The Future Model Of Development Of Uzbekistan.

Sixth, Today, The Whole World Recognized The Uzbek People As A Nation Trying To Preserve Its National Language. Of Course, We Live In A State Where The National Language Is Raised To The Level Of Politics And Culture. Even The Fact That The Uzbek Language Is The State Language Is Defined In The Constitution. At The Same Time, We Must Not Forget That We Still Have To Do A Lot To Increase The Culture Of Language In Our Society. "This Is A Reflection Of The Existence In The Life Of Every Nation In This World - Language And Literature", Abdulla Avlani Said. "National Language Loss Means Loss Of Nation Spirit."

Seventh, In The Process Of Development And Development, In Particular In The Process Of Integration, One System Of Values Does Not Disappear Without A Trace, And The Other Does Not Arise Spontaneously. The Novelty, Which Seems To Have Appeared By Chance, Also Does Not Arise By Itself, It Is Formed As A Product Of Traditionalism And Modernity. In Any Form Of Innovation, Some Aspects, Features And Aspects Will Be

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Preserved. These Processes Are Also Common To The System Of Values. In This Plays An Important Role In National Spiritual Values. "National-Spiritual Values - A Complex Socio-Spiritual Phenomenon, It Covers The Language, Culture, History, Traditions, Spiritual Wealth Of The Nation.

Eighth, The Globalisation Process Will Lead To The Creation Of A Single World Community In Which Common Norms, Institutions And Cultural Values Are Formed. In The Era Of The Concept Of A Single World, A Sense Of Peace Is Created. Globalisation Can Also Be Called A General Integration Process. Nevertheless, It Is Radically Different From All Other Forms Of Integration That Existed In The World History.

Based On The Above, It Is Possible To Give The Following Practical Suggestions And Recommendations:

- At The New Stage Of Globalisation, The Need For The Study Of Modernization And Integration Of National Culture Is Further Increased. Because The Peoples Of The World Have A Clear Account Of The Processes Of Modernization And Integration That Are Taking Place In Their Lives And Are Always Ready To Respond To Its Impact, This Creates An Opportunity For National Cultures To Carry Out Its Modernization And Integration While Retaining Its Own Characteristics. Therefore, It Is Important For Every Nation To Take Into Account The Global Changes Taking Place In The Field Of National Culture And To Prevent Its Negative Sides, So That It Can Develop Its National Culture On The Basis Of National Development Without Being Separated From Its Basis, In Connection With The Continuous Modernization And Integration Processes Of Its National Cultural Heritage;

- It Is Necessary To Take Into Account The Specific Role Of The Republican Center Of Spirituality And Enlightenment In Covering The Changes Taking Place In The Culture Of Different Nations In The Processes Of Modernization And Integration Of National Cultures, As Well As The Impact Of Globalisation On It. The Organization Of Events In The Spiritual And Educational Events Held Through The Center, Taking Into Account Today's Global Achievements, Its Various Effects, Spiritual And Educational Events On The Theme Of The Integration Of National Cultures Of The Globe, Scientific And Practical Conferences Aimed At Enlightening It, Taking Into Account The Measures To Prepare And Publish Mass Publications Intended;

- Wide Use Of Media Is Necessary In The Implementation Of Modernization And Integration Of National Culture Into Practice. Because Showing The Positive Aspects Of National Cultures In The Modernization And Integration Process Through The Media Has Wide Opportunities To Popularize It. To Bring These Achievements To The Consciousness Of Citizens And Representatives Of Different Nationalities, As Well As To Promote And Coordinate The Specific Progressive Aspects Associated With The Cultures Of Different Nationalities Will Create Wide Opportunities For Enriching The Common Features Of National Cultures That Are Close To The Cultures Of Other Nations And For The Integration Of National Cultures By Organizing Today It Is Difficult To Come Across The Manifestations Of National Culture In Pure Form. It Is Worthwhile To Take Into Account The Fact That The Culture Of Different Nations Is Becoming More Integrated, Approaching Each Other And Gaining New Meaning And Essence, And It Is Desirable To Pay More Attention To The Promotion And Cooperation Of The Universal Interconnection Of National Culture With The Mass Media;

- In The Modernization Of National Cultures, Youth Is An Important Subject, Because Young People Actively Participate In The Further Adoption Of These Renewal Processes And Its Further Development Through Their Lives. Given That The Impact Of Global Change Is Not The Same In All Young People, In Some Young People There Are Cases Of Imitation Of The Negative Sides Of Global Achievements, It Is Worthwhile To Take Into Account That Through The Youth Union And The Youth Agency Comparative Analysis Of The Circumstances Associated With The Development Of National Cultures And The Positive And

- Taking Into Account The Fact That The Modernization And Integration Of National Cultures In The Global Environment Is A Process, It Is Necessary To Pay Special Attention To It In The Educational Process, To Preserve The Peculiarities Of National Culture In The Consciousness And Outlook Of Young People, And To Enrich And Integrate It On The Basis Of Global Achievements, Especially Through – The Wide Promotion Of Scientific Achievements, The Training Of Young People As Specialists Meeting These Requirements Allows To Practically Ensure The Place Of Education In The Development Of National And Universal Culture;

- In Connection With The Modernization And Integration Of Globalism And National Cultures, The Scientific – Theoretical Methodological Methodological Issues Are Of Practical Importance In Achieving Its Effectiveness Through The Extensive Use Of Available Programs, Working Curricula, Textbooks And Manuals Through The Teaching Of The Relevant Socio – Humanitarian Disciplines.

- In The Processes Of Modernization And Integration Of National Culture, The System Of State Power And Management Public Associations Work Of Various National Cultural Centers In Accordance With The Purpose Of

Taking Into Account The Socio-Political, Spiritual And Educational Changes Associated With The Influence Of Different National Cultures Of The Globe, Paying Special Attention To The Development Of Relevant Laws, Normative Legal Acts, In This Perspective, The Strategic Importance Of Directing Citizens To The Proper Assessment Of The Processes Of Modernization And Integration In The Field Of National Cultures Is Of Great Importance.

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