

INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL CULTURE IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the process of integration of national culture. Globalization is viewed as an objective process. Its positive and negative impact on the development of national culture. But the general rule of law is that a nation that expresses its own national culture should not lose its identity in the reflection of the characteristics of the spiritual heritage of these peoples in the national traditions inherent and corresponding to that or that of that nation. On the contrary, it is important to develop, become rich and modern. It serves both national and universal development. 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.

Key words: globalization, culture, national culture, national self-awareness, integration, integration of national culture.

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INTRODUCTION

Mankind lives under the influence of global changes. Global changes and achievements in the world are affecting all spheres of society's life. Economic life is globalizing. In social political life, too, global changes are taking place. At the same time, the sphere of culture and national culture is also experiencing certain changes, updates. "Globalism, - is the first president of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov wrote, - most of all means an incomparable acceleration of Life Pictures"[1]. There is a rich historical heritage of the Uzbek people. It contains the invaluable spirituality of our ancestors. About this Sh.Mirziyoyev says: "In great history, nothing goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood, historical memory of the peoples and manifested in their practical work. Therefore, it is also powerful. Preserving, studying and leaving the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of the policy of our state"[2].

The term globalization was originally an American scientist T.Levitt's 1983 year was mentioned in an article published in the magazine "Harvard Business Review". This was what the author called the unification process of the various regional product markets that large transnational corporations produce[3].

This is inextricably linked with the integration of the transformation of national cultures. Integration (lat. Restore the "Integrio", fill out the sheet; lat. "integer" - means whole.) This means, 1) the unification of some parts and elements into a single whole; 2) the unification of different countries, the addition of a narrow range of economic political groups[4].

Global changes in the cultural life of the world community and different peoples are first clearly manifested in the attitude of national culture and democratic universal culture. Taking into account the peculiarities in the culture of different peoples, studying the culture to the higher, middle and lower levels shows that the practice is controversial. The harmony of the national and universal cultural environment in this indicates that its main criterion is the one-sided of some views on the level of cultures. And some situations such as putting cultures above each other or trying to discriminate are taken for granted. Cultures have an impact on one another. Achievements in the economic life of societies, development of

science, modern advanced technologies, ICT, Internet, social networks create conditions for its further acceleration.

The progressive and modern appearance of each nation in its national culture ensures its attractiveness. There is a possibility that other nations or nations will accept this, using it in their culture, to enrich it even more. And the integration of national culture does not deny its independence relative. In the development of democratic universal culture, the preservation and development of the characteristic features of national culture, consciousness and thought, lifestyle, dream hopes, the national cultural heritage and values of peoples corresponds to the legislation of democratic development. This does not contradict the integration of national cultures, since it does not deny national features. It is connected with the system of literature and art, with the style of thinking, customs, traditions, values of each people's specific consciousness.

Global achievements affect the fundamental foundations of national culture. These effects can be either positive or negative.

The positive impact of globalism on the national culture is due to the fact that it contributes to its development while acknowledging its characteristics corresponding to the national cultures in its achievements. At the moment, it is determined by its openness to adopt the national culture of innovation in global achievements. The negative aspect, however, is manifested in its negative impact on the national culture. In this is likely to be alienated from the national identity, while its national cultural characteristics are declining. This is due to the fact that the stagnation of national cultures, the readiness to receive news, is not closed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Integration is manifested in the mutual rapprochement of different countries and their unification of the national economy into a single heterogeneous organism[5]. As for the integration of national culture:

1. it happens through economic globalisation. This gives him an economic basis. Economic development and development increase the opportunities of different nations. Economic life changes are approaching each other.

- Global achievements are realized in connection with the development of the social sphere. In the world, the convergence, development and modernization of science, education, medicine, service industries directly affect the development of national culture and, on the contrary, the spheres of national culture, the development of the social sphere. The development of science, education, medicine and services in the life of peoples is an indicator of the development of its culture.

The level of national culture is assessed, measured depending on these indicators, its specificity is determined. Mother tongue, literature, art, theater play an important role in the development and integration of national culture. National languages development is carried out through the native language. The process of integration in national languages is the integration of national culture through the knowledge of the languages of different nationalities of people belonging to that or that nation. That is, along with the native language, integration is realized through the knowledge, vocabulary of other peoples' languages.

Multilingualism is an important factor in the integration of national culture. Knowledge of the languages of different peoples and access to interaction makes them aware of different cultures. But it is important that the integration of national culture should not be only on account of the teaching of the native language. The integration of national culture should serve the richness of national culture, and not the loss of national characteristics.

The changes taking place in the world information space have a positive impact on the integration of national cultures, the increasing interaction and cooperation of different peoples with each other through the Internet, ICT, social networks. The translation of works of different peoples' culture days, literature and art, Oriental ceremonies, literature and art into the language of different peoples, the organization of competitions on "bakhshichilik art", "classical songs" shows examples of the culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan to the world. With the art of folk art (Kokand, 2019) historical places, historical consciousness, heritage and values, tourism also has a positive impact on the integration into national culture. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev points out that "the scientific heritage created by our ulugajdans and admiring the enlightened world today is the spiritual property of not just one nation or nation, but of all mankind, and that this invaluable wealth will serve as a source of wisdom and knowledge for new generations, and most importantly, a solid ground for new

For centuries, the "theory of development", before the theory of modernization, different peoples and cultures have been developing according to the same laws, the difference between societies is based on the idea that their culture is determined by the level of development[7]. Since the middle of the XX century, mankind has faced an economic, social, demographic, environmental, cultural crisis. Before the quarter of a century, this crisis became a universal, universal global reality. A special study of Global phenomena G.Kan, E.Toffler, A.Pechchen, D.Medouz, Yan Chinbergen, I.Bestuzhuv, Lada scientists such as have struck bong about the destructive processes that threaten the life and prospect of mankind, their treatment has failed to restrain the common sense and realization in men. Today there are groups, associations against globalism. They warn humanity of the negative impact of global changes on humanity. They treat it as prevention. The negative impact of Global achievements is wide-ranging, it is not only associated with the evolution of national cultures, alienation from national identity, national restraint, national egoism. They can be understood if we take into account the fact that it is connected with humanity, with the scale of the risks posed to its life. But to go against globalism should not deny its achievements, its positive sides.

Globalism itself does not cause the evolution of national cultures or the violation of the boundaries of national culture. This is primarily due to the responsibility of developing the

national culture of the citizens of each nation, a sense of inviolability.

If the nation is indifferent to its culture and does not care about its development, then in the end the national culture will be reduced in size, scale. In the end, the nation can be deprived of its native language, culture. This nation cannot respond to the effects of global changes and achievements. Or it can happen under the influence of global geopolitical ideologies and politics.

Global rational use of achievements, innovations, provides the basis for democratic development, mutual development and richness of national cultures. In the process of globalisation, it serves to preserve the nation, increasing responsibility.

The aspiration of "Global culture" or culture to globalism from the point of view of geopolitical goals and interests is a phenomenon contrary to the rule of democratic development. This leads to the denial of the peculiarities of national culture.

Deintegration of national culture causes different cultures to move away from each other, peoples do not understand each other.

The processes of integration in national consciousness and thinking, the convergence of national languages with the languages of different peoples, literature, art, computer technology, sports also serve to enrich the national culture.

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 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.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From this point of view, for example, some words related to national languages, the adoption of terms in the language of other peoples, will be the basis for the integration of national languages. As a result, Internasional words, terms enrich other languages. Along with the knowledge of the native language, it does not hurt to know the languages of other peoples. On the contrary, it increases the chances of responding to global influences. And national backwardness limits the opportunity. Therefore, in the national culture, too, the universal essence is embodied. This is in recognition of the inviolability of human life in national culture; in the recognition of human rights and freedoms; it can be seen in the glorification of man as a supreme value. Also, universal democratic goals for the rule of law, the principles of Justice, find their practical expression. In this sense, the Negus of national culture does not limit human freedom to respect for values, but rather promotes knowledge and respect for national culture and its distinctive features.

In national traditions, too, not only national, but also some aspects of the traditions in the life of other peoples, which seem pleasing, attractive, can penetrate into national customs and be accepted. In this sense, today, there are no traditions inherent in pure or absolute national culture.

Any tradition is usually integrated into the national and universal tradition through specific features, certain rituals, as a result of its adoption. This can also be observed in the contemplation and lifestyle of citizens, dressing, household appliances, culture of communication and wedding ceremonies.

In the development of national culture, "if national languages are discriminated against", "if peoples are left without free application of their national spiritual heritage and value, traditions, then national culture will suffer from this. This is a clear example of his experience under the influence of politics and ideological goals, which the former Soviet era dominated ideology. Therefore, in the years of independence of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the National Spiritual Recovery[8]. On the threshold of independence in Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the national-spiritual restoration and renewal of nations. Because this was an important socio-spiritual phenomenon associated with the development of independent democratic development. In the life of today's Uzbekistan people, tasks related to the national revival have been carried out. Uzbekistan is developing on the path of specific and appropriate democratic development. The national revival is taking important steps towards the rise of the National. The adoption of the law "on the state language" on October 21, 1989 is one of the obvious examples of this. "The law," he writes A.Muminov, - the national identity of the masses, the restoration of the history of the people, the sovereignty of the country and the movement to independence has become the first legislative document that has begun"[9].

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan is building an open democratic legal state. Mutually beneficial cooperation is growing in the state relations. The peoples of the USA, Europe, Turkey and Korea Republic, studying their language, culture, are founding each other. It is important that social economic life, Tourism Development, Cultural Relations science receive innovations in the field of Education.

It provides the basis not only for the development of Uzbekistan's society, but also for the sustainable development of the multinational Uzbek state, the development and integration of national cultures.

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 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.

CONCLUSION

In place of the conclusion, we can say that, first of all, global changes provide ample opportunities for the development of the culture of different peoples and nations. Achievements in the field of national culture are a broad opportunity for this. It is important to make rational use of the development of universal culture.

Secondly, the development and integration of National Cultures does not contradict the laws of global development.

Thirdly, the science that national cultures are taking place in the global world ensures its own self-development through the achievements of science, culture, the adoption of innovations and the rational use of them.

Fourthly, the negative sides of global achievements are connected with some geopolitical, ideological goals. It is influenced by national consciousness and thinking and it manipulates it. This is due to the fact that national consciousness and culture are not ready to respond to external influences.

As the national culture increases, the need to use the achievements of universal culture and strive for its level

increases. This is due to the natural need for national culture not to lag behind the modern demands, because a nation that understands its national identity seeks to raise its culture, as well as not to lag behind the cultures of another nation. The integration of national cultures provides the basis for the rise of a deocratic universal culture. It serves Social Development.

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