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# GLOBAL IQTISODIYOT VA SIYOSATNING SALBIY TOMONLARIGA QARSHI KURASHISHDA GLOBALLASHUVGA QARSHI HARAKATLARNING SAMARADORLIGI

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## ANNOTATSIYA

Globallashuv jarayoni ko‘p jihatdan mamlakatning ichki iqtisodiy va siyosiy jarayonlariga ijobiy ta‘sir qiluvchi omil sifatida qaralib kelingan. Ammo, vaqt o‘tishi bilan bu qarash doim ham to‘g‘ri emasligi isbotlanmoqda. Ayrim global qarashlar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qabul qilinsa ular mahalliy ma‘daniy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy jarayonlarga mos kelmasligi va aksincha salbiy tasiri kuchli bo‘lishi isbotlanmoqda. Bunday global jarayonlar mamlakat rivojlanishiga qarshilik qiluvchi kuch bo‘lib qolmasligi uchun har bir davlat globalashuvning salbiy jihatlari bilan kurashish uchun o‘z harkatlarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Ushbu maqolada muallif shu kabi harakatlar nechog‘lik o‘zini oqlayotgani, ya‘ni ularning samarasi haqida so‘z olib boradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Globallashuv, iqtisodiy globallashuv, siyosiy globallashuv, proteksionizm, adolatli savdo, salbiy ta‘sirilar, kiberjinoyatlar, iqtisodiy barqarorlik va h.k.

## ABSTRACT

The process of globalization has been viewed as a factor that has a positive impact on the country's internal economic and political processes. However, over time, it is proven that this view is not always correct. It is proved that if some global views are directly accepted, they do not correspond to local cultural, economic, and political processes and, on the contrary, have a strong negative impact. So that such global processes do not become a force against the country's development, every country is developing its own actions to fight the negative aspects of globalization. In this article, the author writes about how such actions justify themselves and how effective anti-globalization movements are.

**Keywords:** Globalization, economic globalization, political globalization, protectionism, fair trade, repercussions, cybercrimes, economic stability, etc.

## Introduction

This paper aims to analyse the productivity of actions of governments against the negative aspects of globalization more emphasising on global economy and politics. To provide more information regarding those negative aspects, the paper describes what is anti-globalization including its origin and what are those negative global flows. While globalization is omnipresent in current contemporary world society, the confronters against globalization had already appeared. Whether it's impacts on society are truly negative or not, there have always been opponents to globalization as opposing to its proponent. The world appears to be suffering from a globalization backlash, with attacks on both the economic and social fronts. The two defining characteristics of globalisation – more global commerce and more economic involvement in trade – now appear to be on the verge of a prolonged downward trend in this changing environment. Global commerce is no longer the driving force behind global expansion as it once was. The reduction in global commerce, cross-border

financing, and foreign direct investment, as well as the rise in protectionist policies, will have a significant impact on cross-border global flows. As a result of the financial crisis of 2009, globalisation has lost a lot of credibility in the developed countries. Job losses, home repossessions, and the resulting insecurity left a large portion of the population marginalized and disenfranchised.

### **Materials and methods**

The topic is not new in the sphere of international relations. As soon as the negatives of globalization appeared the researchers began their studies on this topic. Those issues related to globalization resulted to appear two groups of critics to globalization. It's important to distinguish between two primary groupings. To begin with, there are a large number of hard-core protestors who have a profound opposition to globalization. They are intellectually and ideologically diverse, and they do not all share the same views and feelings. Second, there are globalization sceptics whose complaints are well within the limits of popular resistance and conversation. In essence, these discontents translate into claims that economic globalization is to blame for today's social problems, such as poverty in developing nations and environmental degradation across the world. These criticisms necessitate a lengthy and thorough answer. Participants' critiques are based on a number of connected concepts. 'The anti-globalization movement is a faction the likes of which the world has never seen. Its followers come from all walks of life: rich, poor, young, old, white-collar, blue-collar, male, female, black, white, American, and European'<sup>51</sup>. 'Many anti-globalization activists do not oppose [globalization](#) in general and call for forms of global integration that better provide [democratic representation](#), advancement of [human rights](#), [fair trade](#) and [sustainable development](#) and therefore feel the term "anti-globalization" is misleading.'<sup>52</sup>

### **Result and Discussion**

Globalization is a difficult concept to grasp. As a result, it has a significant impact on a variety of aspects of modern society. 'At the moment there is a serious contradiction between the fact that globalization is in full swing, and the fact that existing processes of global governance lack sufficient power, authority and scope to regulate and direct this process toward beneficial ends. As a result globalization is often disruptive and inequitable in its effects. It has also posed new challenges for existing public institutions while at the same time weakening their autonomy and support; and, paradoxically, provided the means for those it excludes culturally or economically to organize against its subordinating and homogenizing force.'<sup>53</sup> Let's take a look at some of the most significant negative consequences of globalization so far. Aside from the positives of facilitating cultural exchanges, globalization has also homogenized the world's cultures. As a result, certain cultural features of some nations are vanishing. Languages, customs, and even specialized industries are all examples. As a result, according to UNESCO, balancing the benefits of globalization with the preservation of local culture's distinctiveness necessitates caution. Despite its benefits, the globalization-driven economic expansion has not been without controversy. Globalization's repercussions are far from uniform: economic disparities, unequal wealth distribution, and

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<sup>51</sup> Adam Warner, "A brief history of the anti-globalization movement," *University of Miami International and Comparative Law Review*, Vol. 1, No. 237 (2005), p. 5.

<sup>52</sup> Morris Douglas, "[Globalization and Media Democracy: The Case of Indymedia](#)," *Wayback Machine*, Vol. 1, No. 60 (2015), p. 28.

<sup>53</sup> Charles O. Lerche, "The conflicts of globalization," *International journal of peace studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2004), p. 1.

trade agreements that favour various parties. Finally, one of the complaints is that certain players (countries, corporations, and individuals) gain more from globalization's phenomena, while others are sometimes seen as "losers." According to a recent Oxfam analysis, 82 percent of the world's wealth is concentrated in the hands of 1% of the people.<sup>54</sup> Globalization, according to many opponents, has detrimental environmental consequences. As a result, globalization's huge transportation growth is also to blame for severe environmental issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, and air pollution. Globalization's driving force and primary effects are both global economic growth and industrial productivity. They also have significant environmental effects, since they contribute to natural resource depletion, deforestation, ecosystem damage, and biodiversity loss. Terrorism, criminality, borderless illnesses, and contrabands are just a few of the negative flows and processes that have been emphasized. The spread of deadly illnesses such as the Ebola virus and avian flu has also been facilitated by globalization. Current COVID-19 pandemic is also clear example of negative flows of globalization. While there are certain negative features, flows, and processes connected with globalization, we do not believe that it is entirely negative. All of abovementioned negative flows are only ignited and accelerated by globalization. In this sense, globalization cannot be accepted directly so it should be cultivated and the nation-states choose what suits them best and they should protect themselves from such and other negative flows and processes. In the following chapters, I will be discussing several methods that are used a preservation for those flows and analysing how much they are effective.

Economy is the main dimension of globalization which is also the most effected from globalization. Economic dimension of globalization impacts different states differently. Opponents of globalization even argue that it discriminates the nations by helping the developed states economically while hurting developing and under developing states. Developed countries bloom continuously and uninterruptedly and the third world are hurt from the effects of globalization. So, in order to prevent those harms, adversely effected states and world organization which support those countries develop several regulations so that the flow of globalization is not so harmful. In this paper I will discuss two of those regulations, namely protectionism and fair trade. Protectionism is the most widely used method to deal with global economy. 'Trade protectionism is a policy that protects domestic industries from unfair competition from foreign ones. The four primary tools are tariffs, subsidies, quotas, and currency manipulation'<sup>55</sup>. The practice of adhering to restrictive trade policies is known as protectionism. A protectionist trade policy allows a country's government to encourage home producers, boosting domestic products and services production. 'Protection — a tax on the domestic economy, mainly [consumers](#), for the benefit of producers — is a politically acceptable but ineffective substitute for a well-designed social safety net.'<sup>56</sup> Although protectionism is supportive for short term by helping local producers, in the long term it only hinders to develop economy. While protectionism is advantaguous for creating more growth opportunities, more jobs and higher GDP, it has several disadvantages like stagnation of technological advancements, limited choices for consumers, increase in prices (due to lack of competition) and economic isolation. The next method for coping with the negatives of global

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<sup>54</sup> <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/reward-work-not-wealth>

<sup>55</sup> <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/protectionism/>

<sup>56</sup> **Martin Wolf**, "The US should spurn the false promise of protectionism," *Financial Times*, June. 16, 2021. p. 1.

economy is fair trade. Unlike to protectionism, fair trade is not regulated by a country, but groups of countries make an organizations specialized for supporting the citizenships of poor countries especially women and young children. 'Fair trade emerged as a campaign attempting to antagonize the more and more emerging exploitation of farmers and workers in Third World countries.'<sup>57</sup> 'Fairtrade movement gains momentum in response to the unjust and inequitable nature of the contemporary global system of free trade. This movement aims at ensuring equity and justice in business to the marginalised producers associated with the production of a commodity by reshaping the patterns of international trade and the very processes of corporate expansion in the global economy that have historically undermined ecological and social conditions around the world'<sup>58</sup>.

Another major dimension of globalization is political globalization. While globalization is quite helpful in many spheres of life, it can lead to severe consequences related to politics. Some developing and developed states can be intervened and manipulated or regulated easily through invisible hand of globalization. So, those rather weak countries establish or support as a group some policies to keep themselves from those consequences. In this research paper I will discuss two of those methods, namely transparency and accountability. Accountability is the fact or condition of being required or expected to justify actions or decisions; responsibility. Accountability represents the need to convey how financial and nonfinancial resources are used, the correctness of those who operate in a management capacity, the adequacy and conformity of actions taken compared to preexisting objectives, and the results reached over time. 'Standard definitions of accountability emphasize both information and sanctions. Governments are 'accountable' if citizens can discern representative from unrepresentative governments and can sanction them appropriately.'<sup>59</sup> Moving to the second way of coping with global politics, transparency is a means of holding public officials accountable and fighting corruption. When a government's meetings are open to the press and the public, its budgets may be reviewed by anyone, and its laws and decisions are open to discussion, it is seen as transparent. Transparent governance is a prominent characteristic of global politics, supported by a wide variety of players across a wide range of issue areas, including nuclear proliferation, internet governance, and foreign assistance politics. In my personal viewpoint, methods to deal with political globalization are more effective comparing to those for global economics. They seem to be contrastive. The methods for global economics are helpful at the beginning, however, they hurt the local economy. They never create opportunities and they are designed to isolate the state from the world. Protectionism is the best example for that. Nevertheless, accountability and transparency policies tend to openness and support democracy. The people living in the state can know what is going on politically and they can affect the politics of the state directly or indirectly.

### **Conclusion**

The paper provided information about anti-globalization, its origin and development and showed current negatives of globalization in theoretical part. Practically, it analysed the methods that are used for dealing with global politics and economics. As a conclusion, those methods and policies are some helpful and at the same time some hurt the economy in the

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<sup>57</sup> <https://feo-english.weebly.com/fair-trade.html>

<sup>58</sup> Mohd Imran Khan, Shahbaz Khan, and Abid Haleem, "Compensating Impact of Globalisation Through Fairtrade Practices," *Globalization and Development*, January. 2019. pp. 269-283.

<sup>59</sup> Robert O. Keohane, "The Concept of Accountability in World Politics and the Use of Force," *Michigan Journal of International Law*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (2003) p. 11.

long-run. The paper gave information about each of the methods and policies to cope with the negative flows of globalization and compared and contrast their efficiency against globalization. Then the paper discussed which form is more beneficial to the development of a state: globalization or anti-globalization and came to conclusion that globalization is more helpful for any society irrespective of their level of development as soon as they are well protected by some negatives of globalization. As a proponent of many scholars, the author of this paper personally believe that globalization helps to develop rather than hurt societies.

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## O‘ZBEKISTON PEDGOGIKASIDA YANGICHA YONDASHUV: INKLYUZIV TA’LIM ISLOHOTLARI

Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU Logopediya kafedrasida o‘qituvchisi

**Mamatova Aziza B’ribojeva**

Logopediya yo‘nalishi 202-guruh talabasi

**Yo‘ldosheva Shahnoza Tohir qizi**

Hech o‘ylab ko‘rganmisiz, biz har kuni yurgan yo‘llardan ayrim bolalar yura olmaydi, biz har kuni ko‘rgan go‘zallikni, atrof olamdagi voqea-hodisalarni eshita olmaydi, ko‘ra olmaydi, chunki uning harakatlanishi falajlik oqibatida chegaralanib qolgan, uning ko‘zlari ojiz, quloqlari eshitmaydi. Ammo bu bola ham har tomomlana sog‘lom bo‘lib voyaga yetishi, hamma qatori jamiki go‘zalliklardan bahra olib yashashi mumkin edi, biroq salbiy omillar ta’sirid u bundan bebahra qolgan.

Turli xildagi sabablarga ko‘ra ruhan yoki jismonan nuqsonli bo‘lib qolgan bolalarni jamiyatdan alohida etiborsiz holda tashlab qo‘yib bo‘lmaydi. Bunday bolalar nuqsonliligi sababli imkoniyatlari cheklanib qolgan. Imkoniyatlarining chegaralanib qolganligi oqibatida korrsion yordamga muhtoj.