

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va
O'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi
Samarqand Davlat Chet Tillar Instituti**

Falsafa kafedrası

Dilrabo Amridinova

Nodir Saliyev

Mas'ul muharrir: Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
G'anisher Rahimov

Taqrizchilar: falsafa fanlari doktori, professor
Rustam Shodiyev

falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Jamila Ne'matova

Globalashuv sharoitida Barkamol avlod tarbiyasi

21 asr haqiqatan ham itelektual salohiyat, tafakkur va axborot asri deb tan olinmoqda . Ushbu asrda yoshlarga, ularning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasiga, milliy o'zligini anglashi va qadriyatlarga sodiq bo'lib o'sishiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Prezidentimiz I.A Karimov tomonidan 2010 yilning "Barkamol avlod" yili deb atalishi ham ushbu masalalarning naqadar muhimligini ta'kidlamogda.

Bugungi globalashuv davrida ma'naviyat va milliy g'oya sohasida vujudga kelayotgan dolzarb muammolar, globalashuv jarayonida yoshlar tarbiyasi, ularni turli salbiy ta'sirlardan saqlash masalalari sizga taqdim etilayotgan ushbu asarda o'z ifodasini topgan.

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Amridinova D., Saliyev N., Globalashuv sharoitida barkamol avlod tarbiyasi. Uslubiy qo'llanma. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida.- SamDCHTI nashri, 2010 - 28 bet

Bugungi murakkab globallashuv davrida ma'naviyat sohasida vujudga kelgan dolzarb muammolar, xalqimiz ma'naviyatini asrash va yuksaltirish, ayniqsa yosh avlodning qalbi va ongini turli zararli g'oyalar hamda mafkuralar ta'siridan saqlash, himoya qilish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Hozirgi davrning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri yosh avlodni Ona vatanga muhabbat va sadoqat, milliy g'urur, yuksak axloq va ma'naviyat, qadimiy va boy ma'naviy merosimizga iftixor tuyg'usi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalashdir. Buning uchun yoshlarning istak va moyilliklarni e'tiborga olgan holda ularni har tomonlama yetuk va barkamol qilib yetishtirishda jahonning ilg'or tajriba va usullaridan foydalanish zarur. Prezidentimiz I.A Karimov "Yuksak Ma'naviyat-Yengilmas kuch" asarida, bu xususda alohida to'xtalib: **"Agar biz ahil bo'lsak, el- yurt manfaati to'lida bir tan-u bir jon bo'lib yashasak, o'zimizdan sotqin chiqmasa, o'zbek xalqini hech kim hech qachon yenga olmaydi "** degan edi.

E'tiboringizga havola etilayotgan ushbu asarda globallashuv jarayonlari va ularning madaniy- ma'naviy ta'siri va shu sharoitda yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlar, an'ana, o'zlikni anglash, boy ma'naviy merosimizga va ilg'or zamonaviy texnologiya va tajribalarga asoslanib tarbiyalash masalalari yoritilgan.

Hozirgi davr muhim masalalaridan biri o'rta qo'yilgan mazkur risola mamlakatimizdagi akademik litsey, kasb-hunar kollejlari, umumta'lim maktablarining yuqori sinf o'quvchilari, oliy o'quv yurtlarining talabalari, umuman, ma'naviyat va ma'rifat dunyosi bilan qiziqadigan barcha insonlar uchun mo'ljallangan.

1. GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONLARI TARIXIY HODISA

Ommaviy axborot vositalarida, ilmiy asarlarda ko'pincha "Globallashuv bu yuqori integratsiya jarayonidir", "Globallasuv keskin axborot tezligidir", "Globallashuv sababli butun dunyo bir kichik qishloqqa aylanib qoldi" degan iboralarni tez- tez eshitib qolamiz. Globallashuv jarayoni haqida turli minbarlardan ko'p marotaba ta'kidlanmoqda, lekin shunga qaramay ko'pchiligimiz uni o'zimizga bir butun ravishda salbiy va ijobiy xislatlardan xoli bo'lmagan tarzda tasavvur qila olmaymiz. Kim uchundir globalizatsiya faqat imkoniyatlar ramzi (1-rasm): 1. Erkin savdo - Boylik manbai. 2. Axborot va g'oyalarning to'xtov va chegaralarsiz almashinishi demokratiya garovi. 3. Madaniyatlararo almashinish (kino, sport, OAV). Inson dunyoqarashining kengayishidir. Yana kimdir esa Globallashuvni faqat yovuzliklar manbai sifatida (2-rasm): 1. Amerikanizatsiya, Makdonaldizatsiya, Pop madaniyat tarqalishi. 2. Yirik trans va multinatsional Korporatsiyalar Manfaatlarning Jamiyat va xalq manfaatlaridan ustun qo'yilishi. 3. Milliy ma'naviy g'oyalar susayishi Ma'naviy tahdidlarning kuchayishi misolida ko'radi.

Ikkala tomonlarning ham fikri haqiqatdir, lekin bu haqiqatlar bir ko'rinishda – Globallashuv jarayonida namoyon bo'ladi.

Globallashuv jarayonlari tarixi uzoq o'tmishga, antik davrga borib taqaladi. Ko'pgina antik faylasuflar fikricha Rim imperiyasi o'zida O'rta yer dengizida yashovchi turli millat va xalqlar ijtimoiy va madaniy almashinishini mujassam qilgan, ya'ni bu jarayonlarni hozirgi globallashuv jarayonlari birinchi bosqichi desak bo'ladi.

Buyuk ipak yo'li paydo bo'lishi va yangi savdo va tijorat imkoniyatlari vujudga kelishi ham g'arb, ham sharq madaniyatlarini bir biriga yaqinlashtirdi va millatlar o'rtasidagi ma'naviy aloqalarni kuchaytirdi (4-rasm). Globallashuv jarayonlari keyingi keskin taraqqiyoti XVI-XVII asrlarda, ya'ni Uevropadagi iqtisodiy o'sish va buyuk jug'rofiy ixtirolar bilan bog'liq.

XVIII-XIX asrda globallshuv jarayonlari bir tomondan fan-texnika yutuqlari asosida rivojlangan bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan

o'zaro siyosiy kurashlar va turli mintaqaviy urushlar natijasida susaydi. Bu hol ayniqsa 20 asr boshlarida keskin tus oldi, ya'ni globallashuv jarayonlari birinchi (1914-1918) va ikkinchi (1939-1945) jahon urushlari tufayli ancha orqada qoldi¹.

Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyingi ijtimoiy siyosiy vaziyat, halqaro nodavlat tashkilotlari- Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Butunjahon savdo tashkiloti, Xalqaro olimpiya qo'mitasi, Xalqaro diniy tashkilotlar vujudga kelishi Globallashuv jarayonlarining tez sur'atlar bilan o'sishiga turtki bo'ldi.

Globallashuv bugungi kunda ilmiy, ilmiy- falsafiy, hayotiy tushuncha sifatida juda kehg ma'noni anglatishini ta'kidlash lozim. Umumiy nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, bu jarayon mutloqo yangicha ma'no-mazmundagi xo'jalik, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, tabiiy-biologik global muhitning shakllanishini va shu bilan birga, mavjud milliy va mintaqaviy muammolarning jahon miqyosidagi muammolarga aylanib borishini ifoda etmoqda. Globallashuv -bu avvalo hayot sur'atlarining beqiyos darajada tezlashuvi demakdir. Bugungi kunda zamonaviy axborot maydonidagi harakatlar shu qadar tig'iz, shu qadar tezkorki, endi ilgarigidek bu voqea bizdan juda olisda yuz beribdi, uning bizga aloqasi yo'q, deb beparvo qarab bo'lmaydi. Ana shunday kayfiyatga berilgan xalq yoki millat taraqqiyotdan yuz yillar orqada qolib ktishi hech gap emas.

Bugungi kunda globallashuv jarayonini siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy sohalarda ko'rishimiz mumkin.(3-rasm)

Siyosiy sohada: Xalqaro tashkilotlar vakolatlari oshishi, iqtisodiy tashkilotlarning siyosiy faolligi oshishi. Buni biz xalqaro maydondagi ijtimoiy- siyosiy va iqtisodiy muammolarni hal qilishda turli nodavlat tashkilotlari- Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Halqaro Valyuta Fondi, Yunesko, Shanxay Hamkorlik Tashkiloti, Nato faoliyatining tobora kengayib borayotganida ko'rishimiz mumkin.

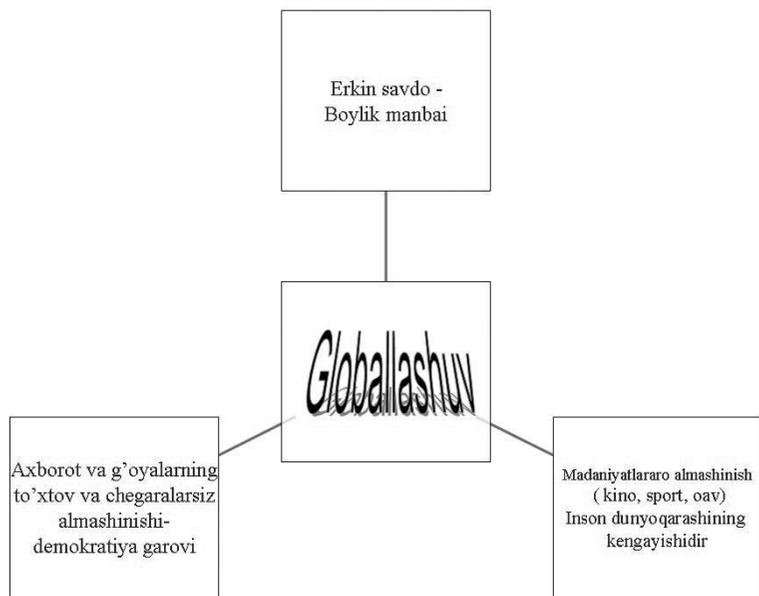
Iqtisodiy sohada: Rivojlangan, rivojlanayotgan davlatlar o'rtasida farqning kamayishi. Iqtisodiy korxonalarining birlashib

borishi. Chegaralarning yuvilishi natijasida butun dunyo iqtisodiy-moliyaviy sohada bir makonga aylanishi. Iqtisodiy sohadagi globallashuv Prezidentimiz I.A. Karimovning "Jahon moliyaviy-iqtisodiy inqirozi, O'zbekiston sharoitida uni bartaraf etish yo'llari va choralari" nomli asarida to'liq yoritilgan.

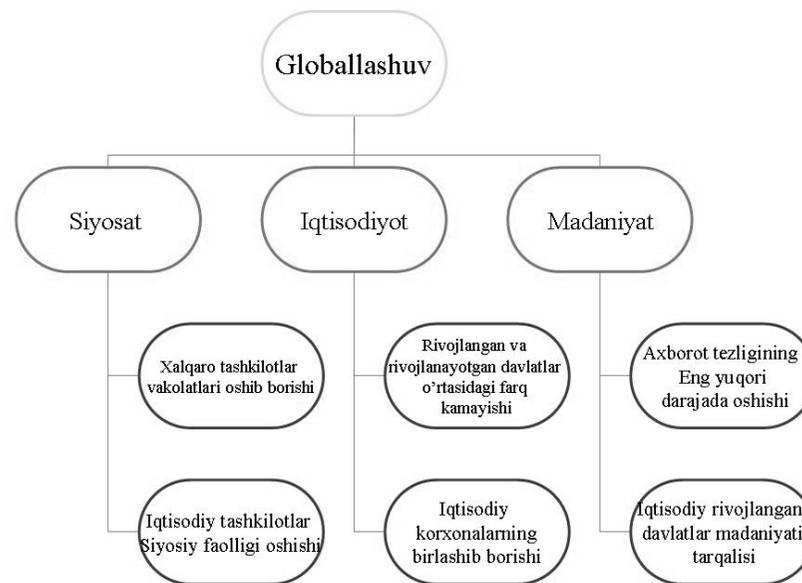
Madaniy sohada: Axborot tezligining eng yuqori darajada taraqqiy etishi, turli axborot uzatuvchi zamonaviy texnologiyalar-sun'iy y'oldosh, uyali aloqa, Internetning paydao bo'lishi. Ommaviy madaniyatni kehg tarqalishi. Shu bilan birga turli niqoblar ostida yot va buzg'unchi g'oyalar, g'arbga ko'r- ko'rona taqlid tobora rivojlanmoqda.

Hozirgi vaqtda ko'z o'ngimizda dunyoning geopolitik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy, axborot-kommunikatsiya manzarasida chuqur o'zgarishlar ro'y berayotgan, turli mafkuralar tortishuvi keskin tus olayotgan bir vaziyatda, barchamizga ayonki, fikrga qarshi fikr, g'oyaga qarshi g'oya, jaholatga qarshi ma'rifat bilan kurashish har qachongidan ko'ra muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Biz ham farzandlarimizni ona Vatanga muhabbat, boy tariximizga, otabobolarimizning muqaddas diniga sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalash uchun, ta'bir joiz bo'isa, avvalo ularning qalbi va ongida mafkuraviy immunitetni kuchaytirishimiz zarur.

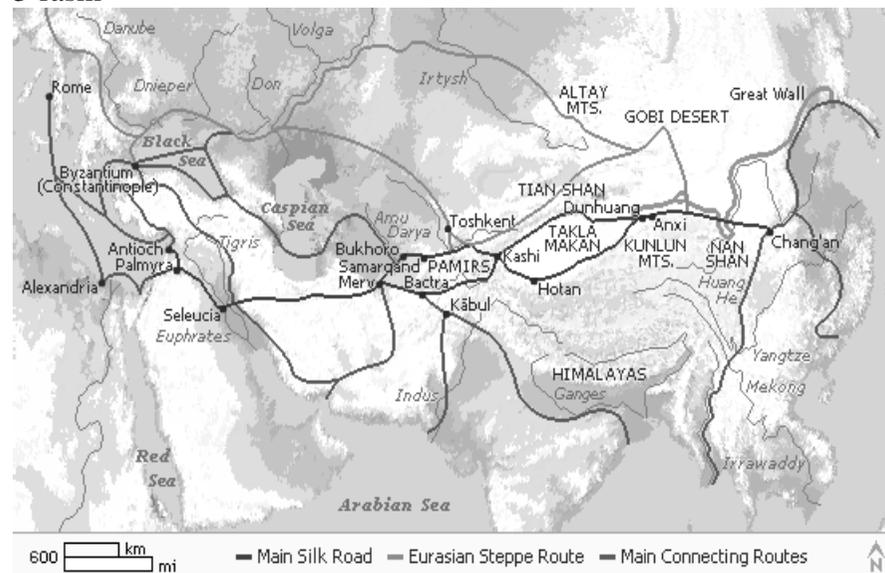
¹ Журавлев В. В. Глобализация: вызовы истории и ответы теории // Знание. Понимание. Умение. — 2004. — № 1. — С. 43-46.



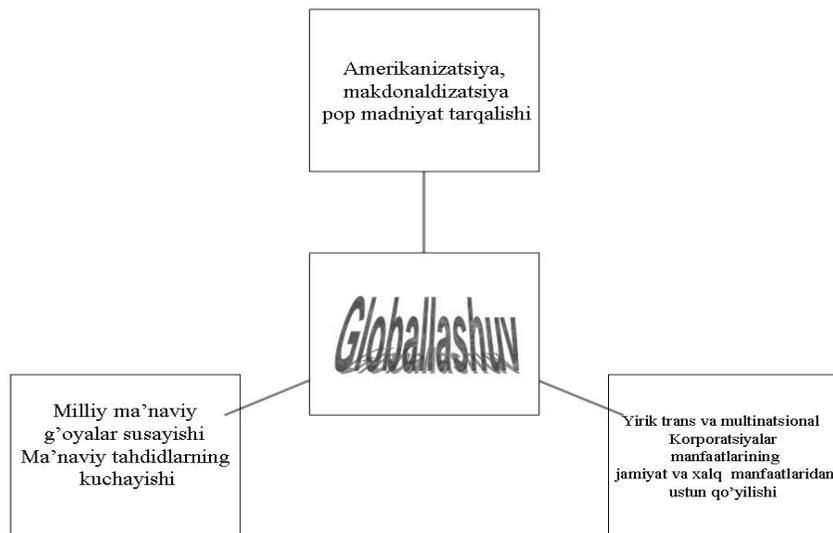
1-rasm



3-rasm



4-rasm



2-rasm

2.MA'NAVYI TAHDIDLAR VA YOSHLARDA MILLIY TARBIYA MASALALARI

Globalashuv ochib beradigan imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri foydalangan holda, uning salbiy jihatlaridan ehtiyot bo'lish, buning uchun esa o'zimizda yuksak ma'naviyat va mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirishimiz bizning bugungi vazifamizdir, zero, prezidentimiz **I.A.Karimov ta'kidlaganlaridek, Ma'naviyatga qarshi qaratilgan har qanday tahdid** o'z-o'zidan mamlakat xavfsizligini, uning milliy manfaatlarini, sog'lom avlod kelajagini ta'minlash yo'lidagi jiddiy xatarlardan biriga aylanishi va oxir-oqibatda jamiyatni inqirozga olib kelishi mumkin². Ma'naviyat xususiy holda inson va keng ma'noda davlat va jamiyat hayotida beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Chunki ma'naviyatli inson hayoti ezgulikka boy bo'ladi va bunday insondan davlat ham faqat naf ko'radi. **O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasida** ma'naviyatli inson qiyofasi "Ma'naviyat" so'zi quyidagicha ta'riflangan: "Ma'naviyatli odam yashashdan maqsad nimaligini aniq biladi, umrini mazmunli o'tkazish yo'lini izlab topadi, muomala qilish madaniyatini egallaydi, har bir masalaga insof va adolat nuqtai nazaridan yondoshadi. Vijdon nima, yolg'on va rost nima, or-nomus nima, halol va harom nima - bularning hammasini bir-biridan ajrata oladi, hayotda yomonlikka boshlovchi xatti-harakatlardan voz kechadi, yaxshilikka boshlovchi amallarni bajaradi"³. Xalqimiz o'tmishida yuksak ma'naviyatli insonlar ko'p bo'lgani va bunday insonlar tomonidan ulkan ma'naviy boyliklar meros ekani sizga yaxshi ma'lum. Diniy-dunyoviy va ilmiy mavzularda yetuk asarlar yaratgan bu allomalar ayni paytda shaxsiy hayotlarida ham yuqoridagi mezonga mos edilar. Taraqqiyot, rivojlanish hozirgi kunda inson hayotiga ko'p farovonlik, qulayliklar keltirdi. Globalashuv sabab yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, keng jahon kichik bir qishloqqa aylandi. Iqtisodiy maqsad-manfaatlar dunyoning siyosiy chegara va to'siqlaridan oshib o'tib, jahonni bir xil qonunlar asosida ishlaydigan yagona bozorga birlashtirdi. Lekin

² Karimov I.A Yuksak ma'naviyat- yengilmas kuch – T.: "O'zbekiston". 2008

³ O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi

taraqqiyot, ilm-fan qanchalik rivojlanayotgan bo'lsa, shu bilan babbarobar qarama-qarshi tomonga ma'naviy qadriyatlar tanazzulga yuz tutib boryapti. Chunki globalashuv keltirgan moddiy farovonlik, asosan, faqat tanga rohat berishga xizmat qilmoqda. Bugungi taraqqiyot bizga in'om etgan ne'matlar haqida bir o'ylab ko'ring. Kompyuter texnologiyalari, mass-mediya, sun'iy yo'ldosh berayotgan imkoniyatlar, internet va hokazo. Bular mutaxassislar qo'lida taraqqiyotni yanada jadallashtirishga xizmat qilayotgan bo'lsa-da, ayni paytda oddiy avom xalq - ular foydalanuvchilarning aksariyatini tashkil qiladi - bu vositalardan faqat ko'ngilxushlik uchun foydalanyapti. Globalashuv jarayonining yana bir o'ziga xos jihati, u hozirgi sharoitda mafkuraviy ta'sir o'tkazishning nihoyatda o'tkir quroliga aylanib, har xil siyosiy kuchlar va markazlarning manfaatlariga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ma'naviy va xususiy darajada globalashuv insonni quruq iste'molchiga aylantiradi: baxt moddiy farovonlik bilan belgilanadi. Yashashdan maqsad maksimal darajada hayotdan lazzatlanishdangina iborat bo'ladi. Bu yerda ruhiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarga, ezgulik, savob, birovga beg'araz yaxshilik qilish kabi oliy tushunchalarga o'rin yo'q.

Shu orada nima qilish kerak? degan savol vujudga keladi.

Bugungi tezkor globalashuv jarayonida ma'naviyatni saqlab qolishning yagona chorasi insonning qoniga, joniga ma'naviyatni singdirishdir. Xo'sh, bu qanday amalga oshiriladi?

Bu muhim vazifaning umumiy yo'nalishini Yurtboshimiz shunday belgilab bergan: «Ma'lumki, har qanday kasallikning oldini olish uchun, avvalo, kishi organizmida unga qarshi immunitet hosil qilinadi. Biz ham farzandlarimizni ona Vatanga muhabbat, boy tariximizga, ota-bobolarimizning muqaddas diniga sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalash uchun, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, avvalo, ularning qalbi va ongida mafkuraviy immunitetni kuchaytirishimiz zarur. Yoshlarda yuqori darajada siyosiy ong va fuqarolik pozitsiyasini yaratish, yoshlarni o'z huquq majburiyatlarini adekvat anglaydigan darajada tarbiyalash, o'sib borayotgan informatsion tahdidlar sharoitida yoshlarda axborot madaniyati va psixologik immunitetni shakllantirish...Toki yoshlarimiz milliy o'zligini, shu bilan birga, dunyoni chuqur anglaydigan, zamon bilan barobar qadam tashlaydigan insonlar bo'lib

yetishsin. Ana shunda johil aqidaparastlarning «da'vati» ham, axloq-odob tushunchalarini rad etadigan, biz uchun mutlaqo begona g'oyalar ham ularga o'z ta'sirini o'tkaza olmaydi»⁴.

Ma'naviy-axloqiy har tomonlama komil shaxsni tarbiyalashda Prezidentimizning “Yuksak ma'naviyat –yengilmas kuch” asari biz uchun metodik qo'lanma hisoblanadi. Asarda yurtboshimiz inson ma'naviyatini shakllantiruvchi va mafkuraviy taxdidlarga yol qo'yilmasligi uchun quyidagi omillarni ta'kidlaganlar. 1.Ma'naviy meros, madaniy boyliklar. 2.Muqaddas dinimiz. 3.Buyuk allomalimizning ilmiy merosi. 4. Oila va mahalla institutlari. 5.Ta'limiy tarbiya tizimi. Ushbu mezonlar amaliy hayotga tadbiiq etilsa, yoshlarda ma'naviyat immunitetini shakllantirish mumkin. Yosh avlodimizni turli ma'naviy tajovuzlardan himoya qilish haqida gapirganda, nafaqat xalqimizning ulug'laydigan buyuk xususiyatlar ayni paytda uning rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan, eski zamonlardan qolib kelayotgan noma'qul odatlar haqida ham ochiq so'z o'rnatishimiz zarur. Birinchi navbatda xudbinlik va loqaydlik, qarindosh-urug'chilik va mahalliychilik, korrupsiya va manfaatparstlik, boshqalarni mensimaslik kabi illatlardan jamiyatimizni butunlay xalos etish to'g'risida o'ylashimiz lozim. Agar biz ahil bo'lsak, el-yurt manfaati yo'lida bir tanu bir jon bo'lib yashasak, o'zimizdan sotqin chiqmasa, o'zbek xalqini hech kim hech qachon engal olmaydi. Otashin millatparvar Cho'lponning 1914 yil 6 iyun, “Sadoi Farg'ona ” gazetasining 26- son, “Vanimiz Turkistonda temir yo'llar” sarlavhali maqolasida keltirib o'tilgan fikrlardan birini aytmog'chimiz. Jumladan, Cho'lpon shunday yozadi: “... ey, qarindoshlar... Katta iltimosimiz shuldurki, Ovruponing mo'dasidan, shishasidan, buzuq axloqidan namuna olmasdan va bunlarga bul jihatdan taqlid qilmasdan, balki ilm, fan, hunar, sanoatga o'xshashlik madaniyatlaridan namuna olib, bul jihatdan taqlid qilmog'imiz lozimdur!”

Bugun hech kimga sir emaski, biz yashayotgan XXI asr - intellektual boylik hukmronlik qiladigan asr.

Prezidentimiz I.A. Karimov O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 17- yilligiga bag'ishlangan ma'ruzasida: “Kimki bu haqiqatni o'z vaqtida anglab olmasa, intellektual bilim intellektual boylikka intilish har qaysi millat va davlat uchun kundalik hayot mazmuniga aylanmasa-bunday davlat jahon taraqqiyoti yo'lida chetdan qolib ketishi muqarrar.”⁵ deb ta'kidlagan edi.

Shunday ekan, har bir o'g'il-qizni ma'naviy barkamol, irodasi baquvvat, immoni butun, halol-pok, bir so'z bilan aytganda komil shaxs sifatida tarbiyalash- Ozod va Obod vatan, Erkin va Farovon hayot barpo etishdagi eng asosiy shartlardan biri bo'lib qolaveradi.



Ma'naviyatga qarshi qaratilgan har qanday tahdid o'z-o'zidan mamlakat xavfsizligini, uning milliy manfaatlarini, sog'lom avlod kelajagini ta'minlash yo'lidagi jiddiy xatarlardan biriga aylanishi va oxir oqibatda jamiyatni inqirozga olib kelishi mumkin.

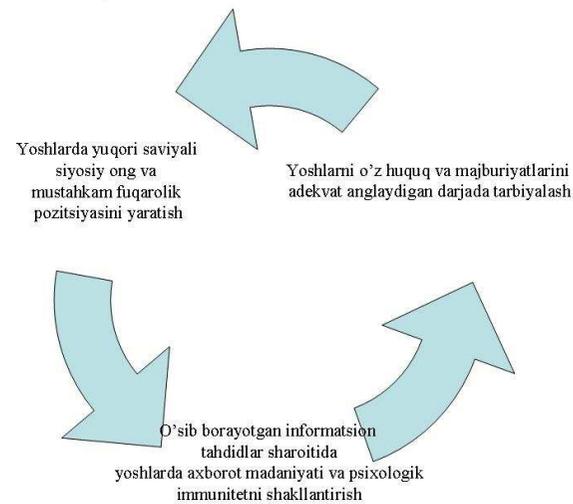
Islom Karimov

⁴ Karimov I.A Yuksak ma'naviyat- yengilmas kuch – T.: “O'zbekiston”. 2008

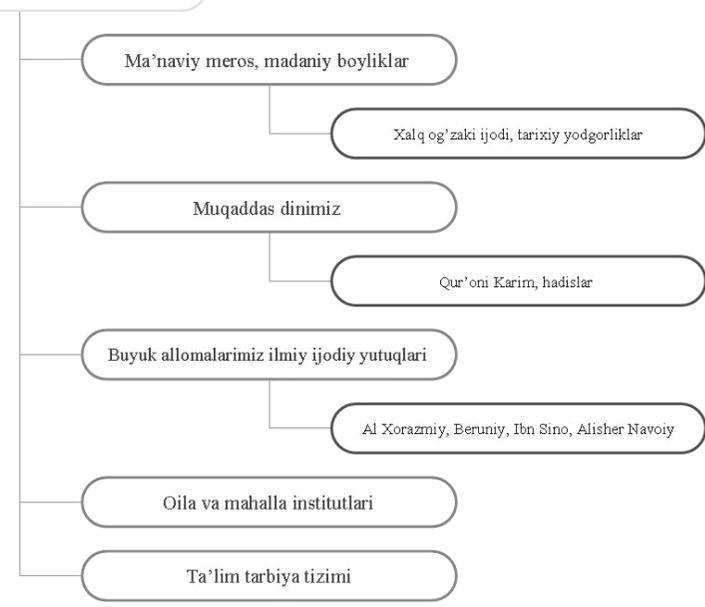
⁵ Xalq So'zi #19(4934)



Mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirish masalalari



Ma'naviyatni shakllantiradigan asosiy mezonlar



XULOSA

Yoshlar ma'naviy dunyosini milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarimiz tayangan holda shakllantirish va rivojlantirish uchun ta'lim jarayoniga yangi axborot- kommunikasiya va pedagogik texnologiyalarni, joriy etish bugungi kunning muhim vazifasidir. Bu vazifalar Intellektual Asr deb nomlanayotgan XXI asrda xar bir soha rivoji va taraqqiyoti mezoni hisoblanadi. Globallasuv sharoitida turli shakldagi, xususan, "ommaviy madaniyat" ko'rinishidagi mafkuraviy xurujlarga qarshi kurash jamiyatdagi barqarorlikni saqlashning muhim vositasidir. Bir- biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq madaniyat va ma'naviyat insonning insoniyat oldidagi, xalq oldidagi, qolaversa, o'zi oldidagi mas'uliyatidir. Ma'naviyat, madaniyat odamlar ularda mujassam bo'lgan qadriyatlarning hayotdagi ustuvorligini tan olgan holda va ularga amal qilib yashaganidagina yashaydi.

Shu o'rinda, murakkab tarixiy hodisa hisoblangan Globallashuv sharoitida boy ma'naviy merosimiz, hayotiy tajribaga tayangan holda Yoshlar tarbiyasi, ular ongi va qalbiga milliy g'oya g'urur va iftixor tushunchalarini singdirish, ularni milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruhida barkamol inson bo'lib yetishi ma'naviyat va milliy g'oya sohasida vujudga kelayotgan tahdidlarga qarshi kurasha olishi bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifasidir.

Ana shu vazifalarning bajarilishi Yoshlarda ta'lim va tarbiyaning uzluksiz va chambarchas olib borilishi, ularning chet tillari va kompyuter texnologiyalarni o'rganishi, ilmiy iqtidorini namoyon etishi, ham jismonan ham ma'nan sog'lom bo'lishiga bog'liqdir.

Dilrabo Amridinova

Nodir Saliyev

EDUCATION OF HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED GENERATION DURING THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION

INTRODUCTION

Today, throughout the most complicated processes of globalization the especial attention is given to problems arisen in the field of spirituality, such as preservation and increase of spirituality of the nation, and in particular preservation of mind and heart of youth from influence of various noxious ideas and thoughts. One of the major problems now is education of young generation in the spirit of national and universal values, in pride to the richest moral, to historical values, in love and fidelity to the motherland.

For this purpose is important, considering requirements and desires of youth, to bring up them using the contemporary world methods and experts. As our president I.A Karimov has underlined declaring the 2010th as a year of harmoniously developed generation: **«the country which has acquired it for itself, the society which has understood it and tries to leave on level of the developed countries of the world community first of all will consider for itself as the greatest, even sacred, familiarizing of children by the comprehensively harmoniously developed generation»** In this book prearranged to your attention are considered questions of processes of globalization, their spiritually - cultural influence and the problems of education in these circumstances of young generation bending forward national values, traditions, the consciousness, a rich spiritual heritage and on modern methods and technologies. The given book mentioning one of the major themes of the present is intended for pupils of average comprehensive schools, professional colleges, the academic lyceums, students of higher educational institutions and all interested of area of culture, spirituality and education.

1. GLOBALIZATION AS A HISTORICAL PROCESS

Very often in mass media, various scientific publications we meet expressions: “globalization - is process of the higher integration”, “globalization - is rapid speed of information”, “globalization has transformed the whole world into one village” etc. Globalization processes numerous times were discussed at various levels, but despite it many of us cannot present globalization as the single whole having both positive and negative sides. For someone globalization means only boundless possibilities:

1. Free trade – source of richness
2. Unlimited distribution of the information and ideas - a guarantee of democracy
3. A cultural exchange (in the field of cinema, sports, mass-media) - expansion of viewpoint of the person

Still someone considers globalization as a harm source on the earth in quality

1. Americanization, McDonaldization, and distribution of pop culture
2. A prevalence of interests of the largest a trans- and multinational corporations over interests of a society and even the state.
3. Reduction of the morally - cultural wealth and strengthening of ideological threats.

Arguments of both are the truth, but these truths exist in one appearance - globalization processes. The history of processes of globalization goes back to antique times. According to many antique philosophers, the Roman empire carried out deep cultural and social synthesis of various nationalities living on Mediterranean, and to be precise we can name it as though a cradle of modern globalization.

Occurrence of a Great Silk Road and opened trading – economic possibilities have approached the people as West and East, thereby, have strengthened a cultural exchange between them. The following sharp lifting of processes of globalization is connected with economic lifting in the European states in a consequence of great geographical opening in XVI-XVII centuries.

In a current of 18-19 centuries globalization processes on the one hand developed thanks to scientifically - technical achievements, on the other hand were weakened in a consequence of local and regional political disagreements and wars. Such situation has got the sharpest character in the beginning of 20 centuries when between two world wars (1914-1918) and (1941-1945) processes of globalization were sharply weakened.

Socially political atmosphere after the Second World War, creations of many non governmental international organizations promoted the subsequent sharp growth and progressing of processes of globalization.

It is necessary to underline, that Globalization for today means wide scientific, scientifically - philosophical and vital concept. Following the standard opinion these processes define formation on the one hand, economic, socially - political, naturally - biological condition of absolutely new sense, on the other hand, process of transformation of local and regional problems in world scale problems.

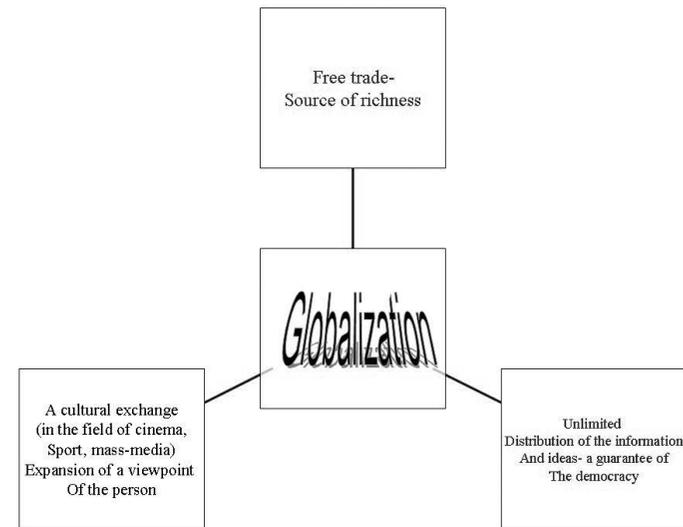
Globalization is first of all a sharp aggravation of rates of movement of all life. Movements on information fields so fast and prompt, that now, it is impossible for us to turn away from events as saying earlier that it does not concern us. Nowadays we can observe globalization processes in political, economic and cultural spheres:

In political sphere: expansion of power of the international organizations and increases in political activity of the economic organizations. These processes are brightly expressed in activity examples of UNO, World Bank and others in the decision of international socially - political and financially - economic problems.

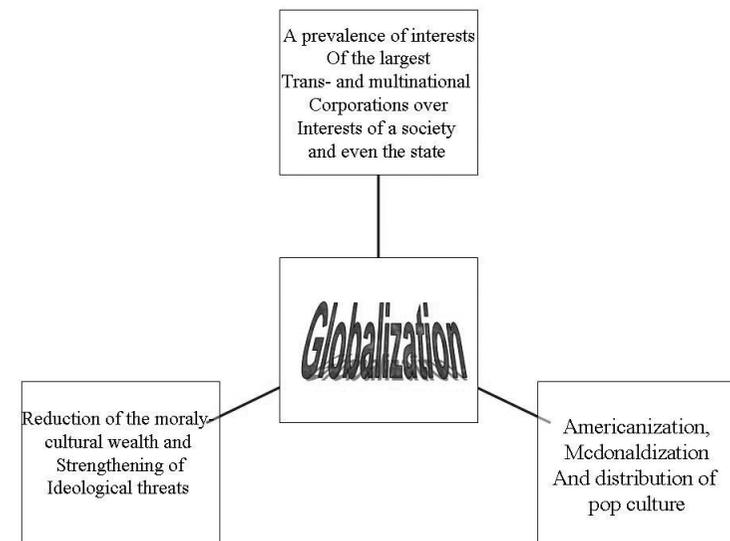
In economic sphere: reduction of distinctions between the developed and developing states, gradual association of the economic organizations, and transformation of all World into one space as a result of washing off of borders. Globalization processes in sphere to economy are especially precisely opened in I.Karimov's book «The global financial- economic crisis, ways and measures of it condition in Uzbekistan»

In culture sphere it is prompt speed of information, occurrence of the newest technologies transferring to the information:

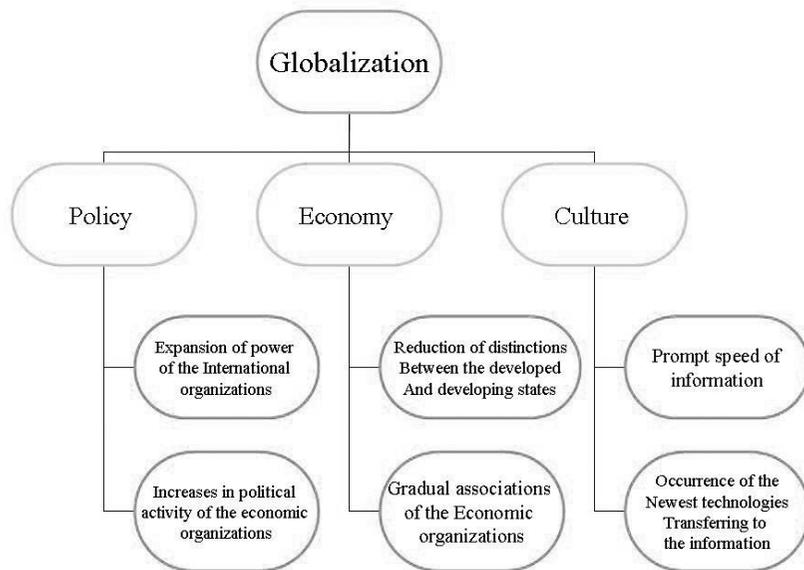
satellite aerials, cellular communication, the Internet, a wide circulation of pop culture. Together with it influence and distribution of harmful both alien ideas and blind imitation on the West develops.



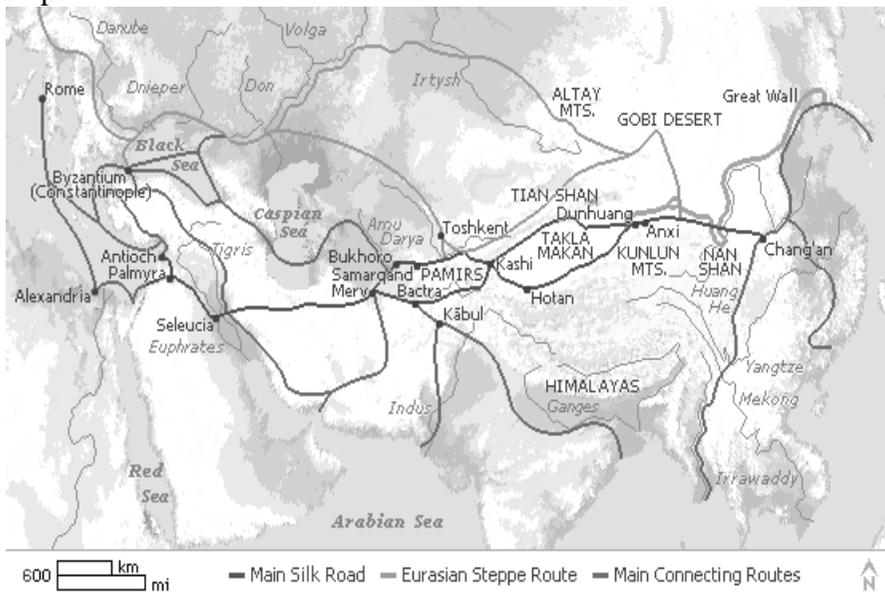
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2. IDEOLOGICAL THREATS AND THE QUESTION OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

Our today's problem is correct usage of possibilities opened by globalization, thus, being careful of negative sides and various influences, and for this purpose to develop in ourselves high spirituality and to strengthen ideologically – psychological immunity. As our president has underlined, any threat directed on spirituality can turn to a serious obstacle on a way of development of safety of the state and maintenance of the future for harmoniously developed generation, and eventually to lead a society to disintegration. Spirituality is the important component as persons in private, and societies and the states as a whole. Because the life of spiritually rich person is full of sense and the society receives from him only advantage.

The shape of spiritually rich person is described in article “Spirituality” of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan as follows: «spiritually rich person understands a life essence, possesses high culture of conversation, moderately and fairly concerns itself and to associates, distinguishes well from harm, lie from the truth. Always makes in a life acts directed on superior» Our people are famous for ancestors from whom we have received a rich spiritual heritage.

Founders of the greatest products on religious, secular and scientific themes, at the same time they set an example in own life. Certainly, development and progress have brought many conveniences in human life.

As it was underlined earlier, gratitude to globalization the whole world has turned to one space. Economic targets and interests, having stepped over borders and obstacles, have forced all world to develop on one general law. But the more scientifically – technical progress develops, the weaker turn out to be spiritual and moral values. The main reason of it is that the material benefits brought by globalization, first of all are directed on corporeal pleasures.

Let's look on conveniences brought by progress: Computer technologies, mass-media, a satellite communication, the Internet etc. though they serve as means of the further advancement of progress in

hands of professionals, simple people, and they make the majority of users, use these means exclusively just because of entertaining. One more distinctive party of globalization is that it increasingly turns to the most powerful weapon of ideological influence in hands of various political forces.

In the frequent and spiritual plan globalization transforms the person into the ordinary consumer: the life consists of only maximum reception of pleasures. Such concepts as honor, dignity, nobleness simply does exist. Come into sight the typical question: how to act?

The exceptional way of preservation of morally rich shape of the person is introduction the spirituality in hearts and consciousness of people.

And how it occurs? Our president has specified the general directions of these problems as follows: «it is known, for prevention of each illness initially to develop in organism immunity against this illness. As well we should develop spiritually – psychological immunity, bringing up youth in the spirit of a love for the country, respect for a rich spiritual heritage of our people». It is necessary to generate high political consciousness and understanding of a civic stand in harmoniously developed generation, to learn them to understand and observe the rights and duties, to develop information culture and psychological immunity that they could it will be protected from external ideological threats. Our harmoniously developed generation should deep comprehend ideas of national consciousness and to be the person modern with wide outlook. Only then neither “appeals” of fundamentalists, nor ideas absolutely alien to us and denying concepts of morals and ethics cannot affect them.

The main methodological bases in education of harmoniously developed generation are stated in the book of our president I.A Karimov «High spirituality – unbreakable power». Our president underlines following main principles of formation of spirituality of each person which strengthening will lead to a non-admission of ideological threats:

1. Spiritual heritages, cultural riches
2. National traditions and values (religion, ceremonies, festivals).
3. A scientific heritage of great ancestors

4. Institutes of a family and Makhalla.

5. National education structure

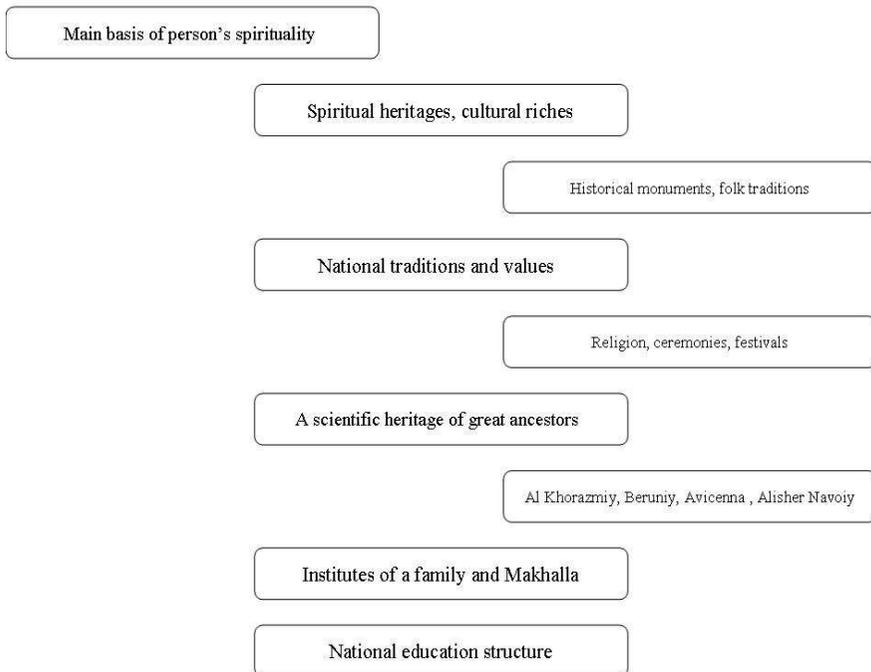
Implementation of these principles can develop psychological and ideological immunity in youth.

Speaking about correct education of youth we also should have in view of and internal complexities negatively influencing society developments. First of all we should relieve our society of egoism and indifference, corruption and bribery. Our people will be invincible, if we can rally our forces for development of a democratic, legal, civil society.

One of fighters for independence Chulpon in the article «Railways in Turkestan» in the newspaper «Sadoi Fargona» from June, 6th, 1914 describing influence of foreign culture, has noted: «dear compatriots ... the big request not to imitate culture of the West blindly, and to accept at them only sciences the techniques for the further development of the industry and strengthening of our society».

XXI century is a century of a mental potential and Education spiritually rich, morally proof, with a high mental potential is the important condition of creation of the Free State and a safe life.

The formation of ideological immunity



CONCLUSION

The major problem for today is introduction of the newest information communication means for formation and development of spiritual riches of youth leaning against national and universal values. These problems are the major criteria in the XXI- century. In the course of globalisation by the major means of preservation of stability in a society is a struggle against various kinds of ideological threats, including extended «the pop- culture» threats.

Culture and spirituality directly connected with responsibility of the person before a society, the people, and in particular before himself. Spirituality and culture exist only when the person understands values including in them and recognises them more vitally important.

Therefore, in the course of Globalization, which is historical event by the major factor, education of harmoniously developed youth is leaning against national cultural wealth, introduction in their consciousness and souls of national idea and heritage and ability formation to resist developing ideological threats.

Implementation of these problems directly connected with conducting educational – enlightening work, their studying of foreign languages and computer technologies, possibilities of demonstrate their scientific potential.

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Dilrabo AMRIDINOVA

Nodir SALIYEV

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Muharrir: A.Eshqobilov
Tex. Muharrir: Q.Berdiyev
Kompyuterda sahifalovchi: I.Bilyalov

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