

Formation of New Attitudes Towards Social Justice Under Globalization

Teshaboev Mukhiddin Marifovich

PhD in philosophy, associate professor,
Fergana branch of TUIT,
Uzbekistan, Fergana city
muhiddinsifat82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this article, the most common trend in globalization is the strengthening of regionalism, which forms an independent territorial and socio-cultural society under the influence of general historical, spatial-geographical and ethnic-cultural conditions and others. Observing the continuous evolution of "social justice" from ancient history helps us define the concept and place of social justice.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 11th September 2023

Revised: 11th October 2023

Accepted: 23th November 2023

KEY WORDS: Social sphere, democracy, constitution, citizenship, globalization, world society, socio-cultural, spatial-geographical, international court, social justice, liberal, social-democratic, communist approach, libertarian approach.

Introduction

A widespread trend in globalization is the strengthening of regionalism, which forms an independent territorial and socio-cultural society under the influence of general historical, spatial-geographical and ethnic-cultural conditions and others. To a certain extent, they ensure the elimination of inequality, the protection of the integrity, national-cultural identity and uniqueness of countries. In this way, the solution of social problems is transferred from the republican level to the regional scale. Now, not only economic integration, but also social integration takes place within the framework of regionalism, the formation of social capital in the regional space has gained new opportunities and affects socio-economic processes beyond national borders. On the other hand, in today's experience, that is, in the conditions of globalization, in most developed countries, the main responsibility for financing the social sphere is placed on the state and contributes to ensuring social justice.

By assuming social costs, the state performs one of its main economic tasks: the production of social products and goods for social purposes, that is, maximum satisfaction of social needs. Taking a serious approach to social functions and implementing them as a priority of state activity is more characteristic of countries that have reached the development model of a socially oriented market economy. It should be noted that this is one of the unique features of this model.

Various levels of participation of states in the regulation of the social sphere allow to identify the main types of social policy according to two main models of the market economy of relatively equal importance: neoliberal and socially oriented, i.e. , liberal and corporate. Also, the popularity of the paternalistic model typical for the administrative-command economy and its elements can be found in the socially oriented economy (production). In our opinion, the increase in global social risks can lead to the following results: deformation of the demographic and social structure of society; a sharp decrease in the birth rate and life expectancy; crisis in healthcare and social protection systems; increased consumption of alcohol and drugs; reducing the spiritual, moral and creative energy of the population, the risk of social conflicts. To reduce the severity of these risks, the implementation of social policy as a means of sustainable development is becoming increasingly important at the national and global level.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

In today's conditions, the role of social elements of sustainable development is more defined than before. They are aimed at protecting public peace, including reducing destructive conflicts and eliminating social tension. An important aspect of this vision is social justice. Social justice implies the equal distribution of natural and social resources (at the personal, local, state and international levels) in order to ensure the mandatory provision of basic human needs, to provide all people with all opportunities for personal and social development. At the same time, it is taken into account that the issue of social justice is related to the concepts of "economic efficiency" and "ecological safety". In the first concept, there is a question about the possibility of getting more profit from the available resources by the subjects of activity. For this, it is necessary to constantly take into account the ratio of income (profit) and expenses (loss), or in other words, act rationally. Rational behavior, in this case, increasing profits and reducing costs. In this case, it is considered fair if resources are transferred from the hands of less qualified subjects to the hands of more qualified subjects. In such a situation, a person, organization or state can be called a suitable entity.

In the modern world, the practical implementation of the principles of social justice should be based on the relevant principle of cooperation between the parties as a necessary condition. In the process of globalization, a new and unique quality of the idea of justice appeared, that is, the idea of world justice. It is based on a social and moral imperative that defines the requirements for achieving the common welfare of the world community and allows for the broad expression of various social and cultural experiences of the subject of social justice.

Globalization processes became the basis for the emergence of a new type of social and practical expression of the idea of justice, which appeared in the practice of alternative globalization movements. The peculiarity of this phenomenon is that the determination of the principles of justice is carried out by the subjects of activity themselves, and their goal is to form a model of multipolar globalization. Thus, the new social and practical meaning of the idea of justice comes from the recognition of the principles of self-regulation and democracy of participation in decision-making in the international arena as a historical alternative to the quality of modern globalization.

In modern times, the principle of self-determination in accordance with social justice implemented by the subjects of social change activities, including mass democracy and social cooperation, is becoming more and more clear. In this regard, an attempt to resolve the long-standing conflict between two philosophical traditions of judicial interpretation, one based on the primacy of the common good and the other aimed at achieving formal legal equality, requires a new perspective. The continuation of such a debate, of course, cannot bring justice to the experience of social life by itself, but in some cases it can take away from it. In general, in the era of globalization, in order to understand social justice in a new way, there is a need to expand the scope of its theoretical and methodological analysis, and the demand for concrete methods of further implementation of this idea is increasing.

It should be noted that in the context of globalization, the issue of social justice and different levels of its implementation require extensive research. One of these issues is relations between nations and states, that is, international justice. In this case, the fairness or unfairness of the policies of some countries towards other countries, international relations from the point of view of social justice can be the subject of deep research.

As for the issues of international justice in the modern world, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to several global problems of today - globalization, the freedom and rights of peoples and countries to self-determination, political independence and the choice of preferred values. . It is important to think about the fate of the national state in the era of globalization, its position in the process of globalization, the role of the interests and values of individual peoples, nations, countries in relation to universal values.

In today's environment, it is impossible to solve social justice issues and other social problems on a global scale without understanding the essence of globalization. The need to study social justice from the perspective of the concept of development of social stability requires, first of all, to reconsider the moral aspects, the spiritual foundations of social life, and the formation of a new outlook. A new perspective on the phenomenon of social justice can create a new opportunity to solve global problems.

The new demand for social justice, based on the need to regulate distributive (distributive) relations within the framework of established world relations, led to the birth of the previously unknown idea of world (global) justice. The new meaning of social justice includes the inevitability of recognizing cultural diversity as a factor in the equal development of all subjects of the world-historical process.

Discussion And Results

World society has entered the next stage of forming a new system of values and expanding new social requirements. Today's generation has witnessed and participated in the processes of the disappearance of the old social system and the emergence and formation of a new social system with new values and norms. The world society and its main problems at the current stage remain such a large normative space, in which justice acts as a normative principle of humanitarianism, a principle of relations of various institutions in the world society. In this case, justice should be understood not only as a virtue, but also as an important phenomenon of the life and activity of the whole human being, which is inextricably linked with the state of social policy.

Ethical principles play an important role in the creation of state institutions related to social justice. These institutions are engaged in protecting the rights and interests of the most vulnerable sections of society, that is, the poor, the unemployed, migrants, and others. For example, social services that provide assistance to those in need of housing, food, medical care, and other types of assistance must adhere to ethical principles. They must guarantee equal access to their services and protect the rights and dignity of their clients.

Creating laws and policies that ensure social justice is also important. For example, the tax policy should be adequate and not violate the rights of the poor. It is also necessary to create laws that protect the rights of workers and guarantee them a decent wage.

In general, public institutions related to social justice must follow ethical principles to ensure equal access to services and protect the rights and dignity of the most vulnerable sections of society.

New problems are appearing in the world now. Among these problems, specific problems of international law and justice are included in the foreground. In the context of globalization, the independence of the legal system and justice system of each country plays an important role.

Problems of justice are one of the main issues of the organizations organizing globalization. They have different forms, issues and supporting mechanisms. Through these mechanisms, assistance is provided to justice-related problems and monitoring of their resolution is carried out.

There are several theoretical approaches to the concept of social justice, which defines how resources and opportunities should be distributed in society.

1. **Libertarian approach.** This approach emphasizes that social justice is achieved through free markets and individual rights. According to libertarians, the state should not interfere in the economic life of society and regulate the distribution of resources.

2. **Communist approach.** This approach argues that social justice is achieved through collective ownership of resources and equitable distribution of benefits. Communists believe that the state should play an important role in regulating the economy and ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens.

3. **Social-democratic approach.** This approach argues that social justice is achieved through a combination of free markets and government regulation. According to social democrats, the state should play an active role in providing social protection and equal opportunities for all citizens.

4. Liberal approach. This approach emphasizes that social justice is achieved by protecting individual rights and freedoms, as well as ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens. According to liberals, the state should fulfill its role as a regulator of the market and provide social protection for the most vulnerable sections of society.

In general, each of these approaches has its advantages and disadvantages, and the choice of a particular approach depends on the values and priorities of society.

International organizations, countries, and individuals have an important role to play in helping to address the challenges of justice in the context of globalization. Their relationship and involvement with each other is also important.

In the context of globalization, the issue of justice problems is included in the long-term strategic plans of all countries. Through these plans, various mechanisms and methods are implemented to solve justice problems. Monitoring of the solution of justice problems is a unique problem in the conditions of globalization.

In the era of globalization, the determination of social justice is an important issue, in which international organizations, countries and individuals should participate. Various mechanisms and methods are implemented and monitored to solve justice problems. To help with these challenges, all countries' long-term strategic plans are included.

The legal transformation of social justice in the era of globalization includes specific problems. This transformation contributes to many issues related to globalization, such as the rights of transnational corporations, the relations of multinational states, the norms of society and states, and so on.

There are several technologies for the legal transformation of social justice in the context of globalization. For example, international courts, organizations, etc. All of them help to solve the problems of justice.

In the context of globalization, the legal transformation of social justice involves relations. Countries, individuals and international organizations should participate in this transformation. With their help, the problems of justice can be solved, and the determination of social justice becomes an important issue in the era of globalization.

The concept of global social justice is a concept created in order to pay attention to the rights of all people in the context of globalization, to absorb the discussions between organizations and countries, and to create a just society.

The concept of global social justice is based on several basic principles. These principles are principles that put an end to mutual inconsistency, pay attention to the rights of all people, and show compliance with the norms of society.

The concept of global social justice is based on several basic principles. These principles are aimed at solving the problems of justice and paying attention to the rights of all people. From the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, the term "globalization" began to be widely used in scientific literature. However, there is no clear idea about the concept of "globalization", its subject, origin, historical roots and content.

In the conditions of globalization, the moral transformation of social justice occupies a special place. It focuses, for example, on protecting human rights and freedoms, reforming conflicts, countering the rise of terrorism and extremism, and other ethical issues.

Ethical transformation requires the use of the necessary technologies and mechanisms to create social justice. For example, it supports the necessary mechanisms for building relationships in the fight against terrorism and extremism, focusing on the human rights of society and exploring other ethical issues.

The concept of global social justice plays an important role in moral transformation. It contains principles that pay attention to human rights and is based on principles that demonstrate compliance with societal norms. In an environment of globalization, ethical branching can lead to social justice. This includes protecting human rights and freedoms, countering extreme radicalization, and other ethical issues.

Ethical networking requires the use of compelling technologies and mechanisms to create social justice. For example, appropriate mechanisms should be used for emergency response, human rights education, and other ethical issues. Ethical considerations can contribute to social justice in discussions of globalization. It is necessary to use effective technologies and mechanisms to create social justice through ethical considerations.

For example, addressing issues such as fair trade, workers' rights, and environmental protection will increase in the last cycle.

In the scientific literature, there is a growing opinion that law in general, and common law in particular, will have a more political character at the global, national and regional levels. From this point of view, despite the establishment of the rule of law in the Constitution, in practice, in most cases, the political side prevails (M.N. Marchenko and others). Thus, from the 90s of the 20th century, a completely new situation was established in the world. Thanks to information and communication technologies, the world is becoming global, and post-industrial societies are losing their former independence. Many researchers believe that globalization is an objective and inevitable process that changes the previous legal dimensions of the world. The interdependence of the world is increasing, a single economic, political, social and legal space is being formed. YE. McCrew, D. Held, M. Castells, Z. Brzezinski and other famous scientists in this capacity, hyperglobalists and transformists consider globalization to be a mythology, a mask for the dictatorship of developed countries with neoliberal economy. From a cultural point of view, globalization is evaluated as a process of forming a monocultural and monolegal world.

Conclusion

In summary, the following final rules were reached. Thus, firstly, global and regional trends related to the development of law are accompanied by trends at the local level, that is, at the level of various branches and institutions of law. For example, within the framework of the International Labor Organization and the World Trade Organization, uniform requirements and standards are used in the fields of commercial law and labor law, respectively, in the field of labor and trade. Secondly, in the field of legal globalization, due to the loss of national sovereignty of states in the future, there is a possibility that national constitutions will become ordinary legal-normative documents. Thirdly, as a result of globalization in the field of law, the tendency to create and use common concepts and terms is evident. Fourth, the interaction and interaction of international law with regional and national law will deepen. Fifth, it is necessary to develop general principles of business activity, financial flows, accounting reports, legal regulation of environmental standards. Sixth, the following contradiction occurs in the development of law: as legal standardization is implemented, the tendencies of national legal resistance also increase. This means, for example, that the European Union has a greater place in the legal system itself. Seventh, despite the global development trends of law, a single and global law is practically impossible, because there is no single person and single (mono) culture. Eighth, the trend of modern globalization existed before. So, it has been tried in different periods of the world with different means (for example, military force, culture, etc.). The above-mentioned scientific innovations of scientific research work can be used in the process of social justice, law-making and law enforcement, as well as in the process of teaching students of higher educational institutions to study law.

REFERENCES:

1. Тешабоев, М. М. АХЛОҚИЙ МАДАНИЯТ ТУЗИЛМАСИ ВА МОДЕЛЛАРИ. ИЛМИЙ ХАВАРНОМА, 37.
2. Alisherovna, S. M. (2023). DISADVANTAGES OF TEACHING PROGRAMMING IN DISTANCE EDUCATION. Intent Research Scientific Journal, 2(10), 26-33.
3. Тешабоев, М. М. (2023). ИЖТИМОЙИ АДОЛАТ ВА ИЖТИМОЙИ ТЕНГЛИК ТУШУНЧАСИ ҲАҚИДА ТУРЛИЧА ФИКРЛАР. Academic research in educational sciences, 5(NUU Conference 2), 668-676.
4. Sodikova, M. (2023). MOBIL QURILMALAR ISHLAB CHIQISH FANINI O 'QITISHDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING ROLI. Research and implementation, 1(2), 79-83.
5. Marifovich, T. M. (2023). HISTORICAL-CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ISLAMIC TEACHING. Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal, 3(07), 26-33.
6. Temirxon, E. (2023). YUZNI ANIQLASH ALGORITMLARINI QIYOSIY TAHLIL QILISH. INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TOOLS, 2(17), 181-183.

7. ogli Abduvasitov, K. F. INFORMATION THREATS IN THE MODERN WORLD.
8. Тешабоев, М. (2023). IJTIMOİY ADOLATNI TA'MINLASHNING PRINSIPIAL MASALALARI. Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 3(8).
9. Sadikova, M. (2022). OPTIMIZATION OF THE BUSINESS PROCESS AS ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS IN MODERN MANAGEMENT. Теория и практика современной науки, (9 (87)), 3-7.
10. Тешабоев, М. М. (2022). ЖАМИЯТДА ИЖТИМОЙ АДОЛАТНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ПРИНЦИПИАЛ МАСАЛАЛАРИ ВА ФАЛСАФИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(Special Issue 23), 504-514.
11. Karimova, G., & Makhamadaliev, L. (2022). The importance of innovative ideas in increasing the effectiveness of education. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(6), 143-148.
12. Bozarov, D. M., & Karimova, G. Y. (2021). Role Of The Self-Organization Model In Complex Social Systems. *Oriental Journal of Social Sciences*, 1-9.