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NATIONAL INTERESTS OF STATES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ИНТЕРЕСЫ ГОСУДАРСТВ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

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Abstract: *this article analyzes the problem of globalization, its impact on the national interests of states, highlights its positive and negative aspects. It also describes Uzbekistan's national interests of globalization directly on them. Currently, changes are taking place in the entire system of international relations, the hallmark of which is globalization.*

Keywords: *globalization, national interests, sovereignty, national state, anti-globalism, westernization.*

Аннотация: *В статье анализируется проблема глобализации, ее влияние на национальные интересы государств, выделяются ее положительные и отрицательные стороны. Он также прямо описывает национальные интересы Узбекистана в области глобализации. В настоящее время происходят изменения во всей системе международных отношений, отличительной чертой которой является глобализация.*

Ключевые слова: *глобализация, национальные интересы, суверенитет, национальное государство, антиглобализм, вестернизация.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada globallashuv muammosi, uning davlatlarning milliy manfaatlariga ta'siri tahlil qilingan, ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, unda O'zbekistonning globallashuvdagi*

milliy manfaatlari bevosita ularga taalluqli. Hozirgi vaqtda xalqaro aloqalarning butun tizimida o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda, bu belgi globallashuvdir.

Tayanch so'zlar: *globallashuv, milliy manfaatlar, suverenitet, millat davlati, antiglobalizm, g'arbiylashish.*

The 21st century marked the beginning of the most complex, comprehensive process that continues and is still being comprehended - globalization. This process is a worldwide political, economic, cultural and social integration, which ultimately aims at the formation of a unified humanity. Understanding and deep study of this phenomenon is necessary to predict the development trends of the modern world.

Introduction

Currently, significant changes are taking place in the entire system of international relations, the hallmark of which is globalization. In the context of globalization, the state ceases to be the only actor in the international system. International intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, etc. are beginning to play an increasingly prominent role in world politics. However, it is the states, taking into account their goals and interests, that form a new model of the world order.

“National interests” are the perceived needs of the state, determined by the economic and geopolitical relations of a given state in a given era, cultural and historical traditions, the need to ensure security, protect the population from external threats and internal unrest, environmental disasters, etc [1:142].

Niccolo Machiavelli was one of the first in the history of political thought about state interests (“ragion di Stato”) [2:112]. His ideas were developed by Jean Bodin “Six books on the state”, a work that laid the foundation for the study of the concept of state sovereignty, and Giovanni Botero “On the state interest”, a treatise in which he defined the state interest as “a set of means suitable for founding, preserving and expansion of the state” [3]. The main idea of the philosophy of Machiavelli, Bodin and Botero was formulated by the Duke de Rogan in the famous phrase “Princes command nations, but princes interests are in command” [4:97].

Arguing about the concept of “national interest”, one cannot but refer to the works of

the founder of the theory of political realism G. Morgenthau. In his famous work "Political Relations between Nations: Struggle for Power and Peace", the category of "national interest" was reflected in detail. It is the understanding of the category of "national interest" that makes it possible to consider international politics, apart from economics, ethics, aesthetics or religion. "Without such a concept, the theory of politics, international or domestic, would be generally impossible at all," notes Morgenthau, "for without it we would not be able to distinguish between political and non-political facts, nor would we be able to bring even the necessary amount of systematic order to the sphere of politics"[5].

However, this process is very controversial and requires deep consideration and analysis. One of its controversial aspects is the implementation of the national interests of different countries. Today, the interests of the entire world community are becoming more and more relevant and paramount. But how does each state need to achieve its own personal goals? What will their goals even be in the new world order? I will try to answer these questions.

Also, the article will pay attention to the structure of the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It will be necessary to identify the forms of national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of globalization.

1. The concept and features of the national state and national interests.

The national state is a historical type of state that replaced the class state. The key feature of the national state is a single ethnic group, which includes a single common culture, language and traditions of the people who make up this state [6:89].

The concept of "national interest", in turn, is understood as the interests of the national state, that is, the key tasks and needs of the nation, which the nation state seeks to realize on behalf of the entire society under its control.

In many ways, it was the national interests of different countries that were the causes of wars, economic confrontations and global crises.

2. Problems of studying globalization

Globalization as a phenomenon and a peculiar trend continues to this day. This is one of the problems of studying it, since it is impossible to

draw any conclusions about the phenomenon that is still active. Full-fledged conclusions can be drawn sooner in the future, when this phenomenon either ceases to exist, or grows into something more.

A lot of discussions also arise on the basis of the time of the beginning of globalization. Some believe that it began from the moment of the formation of states, that this is an inevitable result of the development of society. Others say that this is a process of the past, but it began to manifest itself strongly at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century. The latter, to which I belong, consider the beginning of globalization in the 90s of the 20th century after the collapse of the USSR and the establishment of a unipolar world [7:13-14].

However, the establishment of a unipolar world with a single superpower does not suit everyone. In this regard, a new trend has arisen - anti-globalism, which is especially popular in some former communist countries and countries of the "third" world. Many states do not put the solution of global problems as decisive (globalization is in many ways called upon to solve them), and the formation of a single humanity is alien to them, due to the desire to preserve their identity [8:24-25]. Thus, a reverse reaction arises: with a greater penetration of globalization, resistance to it grows as well. This adds new complexities and contradictions to the globalization process. The search for optimal relationships between the global and the national is in many ways one of the most important problems of globalization.

The most important problem of globalization is the question of standards: "by what standards should we conduct it?" There is no answer to this question, in this regard, in the modern world there is Westernization - globalization according to Western models. As the most developed (primarily economically) Western countries and Western corporations strive for large sales markets, which is why Western ideals are being established. These standards are far from ideal and are not perceived favorably by all countries. Western values such as careerism, individualism, tolerance are often extremely negatively perceived in the countries of Asia and Africa - the historical characteristics of these regions simply exclude the possibility of these standards being adopted by these countries (at least in the foreseeable future). In addition,

the imposition of these standards is in many ways a way for developed countries to maintain their privileged position in the world.

Thus, globalization really plays a big role in the modern world, but its influence cannot be called completely successful.

3. Factors of globalization causing the transformation of national interests of states

Globalization was largely caused by the aggravation of global problems. It is assumed that a united world community is able to solve them. At the same time, it pulls the interests of individual countries into the background. Thus, in the context of globalization, the priority of the interests of the whole world is assumed, primarily in the solution of global problems [9:103-105]. As a result, states have no choice - they are all forced to put the interests of peace in the foreground.

On the one hand, solving global problems is indeed an extremely important task, but on the other hand, many countries are forced to sacrifice their economic growth, which the state and the population wants to see. We see this problem in Brazil, India, China and other countries.

Another factor is the formation of a "world oligarchy". First of all, this term is applicable to the economic sphere of society. The "world oligarchy" is the elite of various transnational corporations, which, as the borders between countries are blurred, capture more and more new markets, absorbing local national companies. Thus, it becomes more and more difficult for a single nation state to ensure the growth of the national economy, and it becomes dependent on world corporations in the economic sphere. At the same time, this increases competition in the markets of the nation state, and its economic function becomes even more important in connection with ensuring control and coordination of the interests of national and global producers. Moreover, such a situation can improve the standard of living of the ordinary population of underdeveloped states.

It is also worth highlighting such a specific factor as historical relations between different countries. Since ancient times, many peoples have been hostile to each other, and if earlier rivalry in various spheres with a hostile country was included in the national interests of each state, now all these states are forced to live in harmony and have no

claims to each other. Of course, the phobia of some peoples towards others is difficult to defeat, it takes a long time and concessions from both sides.

As a result, there is a significant limitation of the national interests of states. Because of this, many researchers talk about a serious blow to the sovereignty of states in connection with the growing influence of the "world government" and the "world oligarchy." But, in my opinion, these ideas are too radical, since state sovereignty continues to be the most important category of the state. Without it, it becomes impossible for the state to provide decent protection and security for its citizens. In the context of globalization, state sovereignty begins to play an even greater role, because now sovereign states are obliged to interact to solve common world problems [10:92-93]. States face not only their personal interests, but also the interests of the whole world, which they are obliged to address with others, and their sovereignty is the most important condition for a constructive dialogue [11:53-55].

The same applies to the economic function of the state: now states are forced to reconcile their interests with the interests of the whole world.

An important addition can be the fact that throughout history, various states had certain factors that restrain their national interests (the danger of kindling war and falling into isolation, disagreements between the interests of the state and its population, and others). Thus, a full-fledged realization of national interests by the state is impossible even in theory.

4. Intermediate conclusion

On the basis of all that has been considered, the following conclusion should be drawn: the national interests of the state in the context of globalization are undergoing certain restrictions in connection with the defining interests of the world community, especially in relation to global problems. However, national interests continue to exist, only now they are acquiring a more peaceful character and are expressed in economic, social and other rivalry between different countries, in the absence of aggression and wars. Nation states continue to maintain their sovereignty and independently solve their problems. However, many other factors will hinder the full influence and penetration of the globalization process for many years to come.

5. National interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of globalization on modern international relations

It should be noted that one of the key tasks of Uzbekistan for the coming years is getting into the top 50 strongest economies in the world. Another, no less important, task is to get out of international isolation. Also, the Uzbek state, like any other, has common tasks, such as ensuring security inside the country and improving the well-being of the population, etc.

This leads to the conclusion that globalization has the least impact on the national interests of modern Uzbekistan, due to its partial international isolation. Uzbekistan has strong anti-globalization sentiments and sentiments against many Western values and ideals, which, of course, strongly opposes it to the Western world.

The most important interests of Uzbekistan, as the bearer of huge reserves of natural resources, is also the solution of environmental problems, which imply their solution together with other countries.

Conclusion

Globalization, being the most important global trend, slightly modifies the implementation of the national interests of states. The peoples of different countries are drawing closer to each other to solve global problems, the world political system is becoming more complex, and Russia should be a full-fledged participant in this system.

Globalization will not be able to penetrate all spheres of states and lead to the formation of a single common state, this will only cause an increase in anti-globalization sentiments. Only the integration of various states in order to prevent conflicts and solve global problems, without deep influence on the national interests of individual countries, will be successful and ensure the rapid development of society.

Thus, globalization will most likely lead to the integration of states, but only in certain areas of their interactions (mainly in the economic and in the processes of solving global problems). The rest of the spheres are more likely to receive less influence from this process, which will ensure the full implementation by states of their national interests.

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