

**SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF THE
INTEGRATED APPROACH IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES DEVELOPED IN THE GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT**

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Annotation

In recent years, the processes of globalization have been creating pressing and acute problems covering all fronts and spheres of human life and activity. Under the banner of globalism, serious efforts are being made to redistribute the world.

Keywords: globalization, world community, internal policy, individual states, international relations

Introduction

On the one hand, globalization is becoming a leading factor determining the life of the world community, world politics and international relations, and on the other hand, the need to coordinate the internal policy of individual states and territories with the universal conditions. Therefore, scientists of different spheres are trying to express their attitude to the processes of globalization, to interpret the consequences of these processes and to study their impact on the future.

Scientists and politicians associate the beginning of globalization processes with changes in socio-economic, political life of different periods. The well-known German sociologist Ulrich Beck writes about this: "the question of when the economic globalization began is leading to a thicket full of obstacles. Some scholars (Immanuel Wallerstein) associate the beginning of the "capitalist world system" with the period of the emergence of colonialism at the beginning of the XVI century, others with the emergence of international connotations. Again, according to some experts, globalization began with the abolition of a solid exchange rate or the crisis of the Eastern Block"¹.

The abundance of views on the beginning of the globalization process and the identification of its causes is associated with the diversity of views on its essence. In particular, scientists who interpret globalism as a phenomenon associated with the emergence of relations between the state and the territory-connect it with the period of the formation of the Great Silk Road, which ensured the continuity of relations between the countries of the East and the West. One of the prominent scientists who studied the issues of globalization, I.If Vallerstayn dates the emergence of the global

economy ("world capitalist economy") to the XVI century, then R. According to Robertson, this process began in the XV century, from 1870 to the middle of the XX century began to acquire a wide scope, and after the end of the "Cold War" began to acquire a new direction. Russian scientist V.M. And Ryumin divides three stages of globulation and connects each stage with certain events that occur around the world. In particular, in his opinion, the first stage, which covered the end of the XV century – the beginning of the XVI century, was marked by great geographical discoveries (the discovery of America, the opening of the Sea way towards India, etc.).k.), the second stage began as a result of the formation of a single world market space, which arose as a result of the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of market exchanges (XVIII century), and the third stage was connected with the violation of the strict boundaries between countries and peoples of modern information technology, which appeared at the end of the XX century.

Of course, these and other views on the globe have given the authors their point of view to some extent. In our view, the idea that globalism is not a new phenomenon seems justified if it is interpreted as a process and phenomena of global integration. In fact, the emergence of a weaving loom in England or a certain degree of harmonization of eastern and Western cultures as a result of the Crusades of the Middle Ages has led to the ruin of millions of weavers in India, the emergence of the ideas of the French Republic weakened the authority of individual rulers in the East, for example, the impetus

There is a saying that the world is ruled by interest. In this regard, the basis-essence of the processes of globalization cannot be imagined without the improvement of capitalist relations, which constitute profit and profit. This, in turn, requires the liberalization of the socio-political system and the economy. Researcher B. Umarov writes about this: "the doctrine of liberalism in scientific literature is evaluated as a product of the period of Reformation (Reformation) and the Newton scientific revolution. In fact, the progressive ideas and teachings put forward in those days constitute the core of the ideology that arose in the course of the crisis of the feudal society as well as the bourgeois liberation movement. Initially, the ideas of enlightenment, which arose in England-the most developed country in the XVII century-gradually began to expand even in countries such as France, Germany, the Netherlands"¹.

B. Umarov continued his thoughts, it can be said that in Europe, the Enlightenment Movement, which gained a wide scale in the XVIII century, was aimed at creating socio-political life on the basis of new procedures, laid the groundwork for radical reforms, which began the great French Revolution in 1789-1794 and became world-wide. Under the influence of ideology, which was founded on the ideas of liberalism, the Arab nations, Turkey, Iran and, finally, the Enlightenment movement aimed at reforming the socio-political life in the territory of Central Asia, has escalated,

previously "deviated from the path of progress" peoples began to become subjects and objects of global processes.

Based on the above comments, one can conclude that the processes of globalisation in our time are an evolutionary development, an irreplaceable linkage of different states and regions of the world, as well as a new stage that has led to serious changes in all aspects of human life and activity. On this basis, today globalism can be described as an object and natural process in the life of mankind, which forms a "world society" that denies the boundaries of a nation and a state.

There is no consensus among experts on the meaning and essence of globalisation. The diversity of conceptions associated with this process is related, firstly, to the fact that this process involves different spheres of social life (spiritual, cultural, social, economic, political), secondly, the approach to the issue is determined by the difference and uniqueness between the goals pursued by researchers, ideological views.

At the same time, it is possible to distinguish basic approaches in this regard, despite the fact that there are a lot of views and conceptions about the essence and properties of globalism. These are economic, environmental, political approaches.

The economic approach connects the globe with the global market development of labor, capital, goods and services. Belarusian scientist E.Meshaykina believes that " globalism is one of the most characteristic phenomena in the world economy at the end of the XXI century. Serious changes in the structure of the global market and the international distribution of Labor have acquired a global character, generating adaptation processes that cover the majority of states"¹.

Specialists who focus on the economic aspects of the problems of globalism, interpret it as the postindustrial stage of the development of society and define the essence of the processes of globalism-from the production of material blessings to the production of services and information. In Particular, G.Pochensov believes that " communication, like other industries that make it up and have a material character, is strategically important for society, and the human civilization is increasingly moving towards information. Countries like Japan, which produce information as the main product, are becoming leaders of the 21st Century " ².

In fact, global changes in the Climate, their devastating consequences, are now deeply affecting the entire world community. In particular, according to the estimates of scientists, as a result of the rise in temperature on Earth, in a short time one-third of the plants and living things on our planet will disappear, tropical forests will be replaced by savannas, deserts, States and territories located on some islands will remain under water, etc.k. More than 2500 scientists from 150 countries, concerned about this, immediately gathered in the World Meteorological Congress on May 7, 2007. Today, according to most scientists and experts, humanity is becoming more and more destructive at an ever-increasing rate. "Not only is the well-being of

mankind, but its existence, its life itself is at stake. This is not a nonsense about the "Resurrection Day", but a scientific prediction based on mathematical calculations"¹, - writes the Russian scientist.

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