

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 11 Volume: 79

Published: 30.11.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



**R.U. Baratov**

Tashkent Railway Engineering Institute  
Researcher,  
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

## ETNOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATION IN TRAINING EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST STAFF IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION

**Abstract:** *the impact of globalization on the development of all nations in increasing. Unemployment, social tension, and ethnic conflict are on the rise in the world. The present study analyzes the negative and creative aspects of the elimination of ethno-cultural thinking in the process of preparing qualified staff.*

**Key words:** *generalization, mentality, ethno-culture, labor resources, mature personnel, migration, open society, enlightenment, culture, innovation.*

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Baratov, R. U. (2019). Etnographic specification in training equipment specialist staff in the condition of globalization. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (79), 530-534.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-79-109> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.11.79.109>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1211.

### Introduction

Today, globalization of social development has a direct impact on all aspects of social development of all ethnic groups. Over the past few decades, the criteria for determining the greatness and progress of countries have changed dramatically. National successes, the advantages of the political system, the demands of nations and their leaders have also changed. Until the mid-twentieth century, these criteria were determined by the size of the territory of the country, the power of the army, its ability to invade and subjugate other lands, impose its ideology by force, and threaten others. Now these criteria are almost in the past. Even an important indicator in the international arena, such as the amount of mineral resources, is losing its significance. Oil, gold, ore and gas are freely purchased from the open market. Consequently, they are no longer the driving force behind the country's progress. Now the well-being and quality of humanity (in our opinion - high spirituality and enlightenment) of citizens are of paramount importance.

### Materials and methods

Recently, countries have been described as “soft power,” attracting attention to the lifestyle and attractiveness of others. In other words, there is

increasing attention to such factors as civil liberties, culture, politics, the level of social development, living conditions, education, ecology.

For example, Japan, whose territory is small and poor in terms of natural resources, has a greater position than Russia in the world with its goods, technology and financial power. Or, as a small Switzerland, everybody knows that the international reputation of this country is so high that it has its own word and place in the world. It can be seen from the fact that the development of countries nowadays, along with its surface and underground resources, is dominated by the mental characteristics of nations.

The level of morality of each society is also determined by its appreciation for the talented people, the provision of adequate conditions for their care and development. In civilized countries, talented people are seen as the face, the pride and the future of the nation. The current Uzbek society has been following the same path since the early days of independence. It is especially noticeable in the last three years that science and innovation have been given a lot of attention, and that the country has begun to move from national revival to national development.

However, during the years of colonial oppression and the Soviet empire, the talent of cultural workers in our country was ignored, the Communist

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

regime was not interested in it, and the emergence of great talents frightened the cultural and national spirit and pride of the people. In his speech, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential and to prevent the spread of the virus of the idea of violence. We consider it necessary to develop multilateral cooperation for social support of young generation, protection of its rights and interests" [1, P. 252] this idea again proves our point.

Every conscious member of society must be legally guaranteed to represent their possibility. As much as the community has benefited from creating special condition, stimulation and attention to the human factor, in terms of it is socially important to find, educate, and create the conditions for talents. It is also a sign that all members of the community are interested in and show the spiritual level of society.

In today's globalization, accelerating the development of science and technology, ensuring national economy competitiveness, the development of innovative scientific innovations through the training of highly qualified specialists with deep modern knowledge, high demand for science, education and production. Acceleration of innovation processes is especially dependent on government support.

The current stage of world scientific and technical evolution is characterized by the rapid development and widespread introduction of new information technologies. The information revolution, which penetrates all areas of our lives, expands opportunities for enhancing international relations. As a result, a holistic information space is being formed, where information becomes a valuable part of national wealth, its strategic resource. In today's world, brutal competition is becoming more intense. In these difficult conditions, demands for widely introduce the achievements of modern science and innovation.

In recent years, globalization has become a significant topic in the media and in academic circles. After all, this process affects every aspect of our lives. First of all, globalization is manifested in the development of science and technology, in worldwide literature, art and culture of various nations. In addition, he has shown a great deal of interest in everyday life, including food and clothing, building design, and even thinking, hobbies, and the worldview. In our view, when we evaluate this process from the point of view of the dialectical relationship between politics, economics and history, it becomes possible to have more complete understanding of its meaning.

Different views have emerged in the scientific literature on globalization. Some scholars link the process of globalization to the economy, and some connection to culture and spirituality. In particular, the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan describes the

global term as follows: "Global (French global - general, lotus globe - balloon) - 1) all over the globe; 2) multi-literal, comprehensive, universal, universal" [2, P. 39]. The encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy says that "global (universal) problems (French global - most common) are problems related to universal in scope, and in relation affecting to the whole humanity and world" [3, P. 92]. From these definitions we can see that the process of globalization is fully disclosed. Therefore, globalization is associated with humanity and is recognized as a social phenomenon. Professor S. Otamurodov concludes that "globalization" is a process and at the same time its "abstract" concept becomes a material existence with the rapid popularizing of science, engineering and technology. This view, along with these views, contributes to the decline of national consciousness and national self-awareness [4. -B. 70] states that "globalization, on the one hand, is a positive development with a new stage in the evolution of the intellectual potential of humanity; on the other hand, it is a negative process that leads the developing and underdeveloped nations to the highly developed nations" [4, P. 73] concludes this process. In this way, the scientist points out that one of the important problems is to preserve axiological and gnoseological thinking in the national mentality from various adverse effects.

Foreign scholars have different views of on globalization. Charles Tilly, an American scientist and politician, in particular, believes that abovementioned process has begun a long time ago. In his view, globalization was at the height of the globalization of countries, and globalization was widespread, even when commodity exchanges were expanding [5]. Whether this has gone through a long historical process, it will certainly continue to grow in the future. Researcher David Harvey backs his colleague's view that globalization is the third phase of capitalism. [6] These scholars analyze the economics of globalization more. But today, globalization covers all areas.

According to scientist William Robinson, there is no big difference between the goals of the capitalist of the past and the present-day capitalist. This category always focuses on cheap labor and natural resources in other countries, as well as the state earning its products in new markets. William Robinson promotes the idea that the government has always enacted legislation to support the proprietary class. After all, economic factors play a key role in public administration. In addition, there is a tendency for the management to be the owner or the investors themselves [7].

This view of the scientist seems to be considerable controversial. It is true that the capitalist class has always looked for primary commodities, cheap labor, and new markets. However, it should be noted that over the past period, slavery was abolished, and international human rights and freedoms were adopted. Migrant workers, who are now considered

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

cheap labor force, work in other countries on a voluntary basis. In other words, not only investors but ordinary workers benefit from migration. In other words, not only investors but ordinary workers benefit from migration. Suffice it to say that the share of remittances sent by labor migrants in the GDP of developing countries is significant. For instance, Uzbekistan receives between \$ 3 billion and \$ 10 billion from migrant labor annually. It is considering that Uzbekistan's 2.6 million migrants are working based on statistical data and it is not difficult to realize that per capita income is low. India earns about 100 billion dollars annually through migrants. The fact that Indian people have achieved high results in the field of information technologies and the high demand for specialists in this field in the foreign labor market is the reason for this.

Some researchers argue that developed countries are still getting richer by the expense of developing countries, and that the mutual benefit of the world is becoming greater in mutual trade. This issue was analyzed in detail in Adam Smith's 2009 book *The Wealth of Nations* [8]. Sociologists, political scientists, and historians who agree with Adam Smith believe that the current economic inequality between countries is a result of colonization. For example, David McNolly, a professor at York University (Canada), writes that Africa has lagged behind development because Europe's colonizing European countries have not allowed technical and industrial development [9]. Ethnic characteristics and climatic conditions of the African population should also be considered. That is, industry, science and culture, commerce and religion have developed in the areas of Africa where occupied by Arabs, while in other parts of the world, industry, manufacturing, services, and social work can be cited. It should be noted that along with not merely social factors, but also natural factors.

It is impossible to deny that globalization is expanding trade and economic relations and generating unimaginable material wealth. However, it should not be forgotten that at a time when the whole world is becoming a "unique village", the genes of nations and national identity are endangered. Many scientists believe that globalization is an inevitable process. There are both positive and negative aspects of this reality, influenced by political, economic and social factors. While the spread of democratic values across the globe and the advancement of science are a positive aspect of this process, international economic inequality (according to the data, 90% of the world's fund belongs to only 2% of the world's wealthy people) the disappearance, regional and ethno-cultural adulterations as "values", the consciousness of the people as "modernity" The negative consequences of globalization are the fact that it is taking over, and the neglect of our ancestors' leftovers. Therefore, correct conclusions from past mistakes and shortcomings require today's scientists to work hard to find a 'golden

glove' to protect mankind from the inevitable tragedies.

Nowadays when there are various tensions in the social, economic, cultural, spiritual and political landscape of the world, unfortunately, in process of adhering to the principles of openness in foreign affairs are witnessing, customs, traditions and character that are alien to our country are being formed. It is natural that such phenomena occur during globalization. The only way to do this is to fight through the high formation of the culture of Internet and information technology use in our country and the youth [10].

The famous Indian statesman, Mahatma Gandhi, says that I cannot always close the gates and doors of my house, because the fresh air must come to my house. At the same time, I do not want the air coming through my doors and windows to blow up my house and fall me down" [11, P. 81]. In doing so, he proposes that the positive and negative aspects of the globalization process need to be timely understood and respond to them with ideas and enlightenment. Taking into account that more than 60% of the population is young people, it is pivotal for young specialists to deeply embrace the classical ethical rules of ancient and high spiritual qualities of our people in the minds of future professionals.

Within our topic, we interpret globalization as a process that is inextricably linked to the achievement of democracy, cultural and economic prosperity. However, it is necessary to study the notion that democratization depends not only on the factor of socio-economic globalization but also on the prevalence of democratic ideas. One of the most important conditions for democratization is the emergence of the rules of social partnership in society in the context of globalization. This is also evidenced by the stage of global democratization. It is clear that in some countries, globalization, democracy, while not fully addressing crisis problems in the spiritual and cultural and other fields, often relies on the prevention and growth of the economic crisis that can arise in the face of economic downturn, and it is often intolerable, in turn, it is estimated by the capacity of the society to the staffing needs. In fact, the conflict between globalization and the market on the one hand, and stability on the other, remains one of the characteristic features of our times.

Currently, with the increasing globalization processes around the world, international peace and stability, the welfare of the population, its cultural and economic development, education, medicine and the protection of the environment are becoming increasingly important and in their implementation international organizations are playing much more significant role.

International organizations must work diligently to support the unification of states, national societies on the socio-spiritual, political, cultural, and scientific

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

and technical basis to achieve common goals for all mankind.

The common feature of international organizations in the condition of globalization is that their activities are focused on interstate tasks and problems beyond the boundaries one of the particular national state, further consolidation of the skills of leading specialists, and the development of the most important and effective forms of ethnic relations between states.

Today, it is difficult to maintain balance in all areas of the country without engaging with international organizations. The international community recognizes the promising steps in our country for ensuring that the main content of existing normative documents in the consistent implementation of the country's development strategy is designed and implemented in full compliance with the national legislation created by international organizations.

In today's developing world, ignoring ethno-cultural problems with the intensification of political and cultural processes can create serious problems in the training of mature professionals. Also, the repeated ignorance of ethno-cultural features in the training system, ignorance of ethnic identity, will lead to the decline of ethical culture inherent in the future specialist staff and, consequently, the inability to generalize the integrity of social culture. The culture of all nations embraces and develops all the good that is created by the world culture and strives for a new higher level in the cultural development of mankind. For thousands of years, progressive representatives of different nations have expressed their people's dreams

for equality, justice, freedom, and happiness, and have fought to the best of their ability.

### Conclusion

Therefore, it is natural that globalization has both positive and negative effects. In recent years, a large-scale work on attraction of foreign investments to our country is underway. The growing position of Uzbekistan in the securities market is also causing investors' interest to this country. When we talk about the interconnection of such social partnership, it is necessary to emphasize the essence and the existing factors.

It is also necessary to determine the impact of globalization on changing the ethno-cultural thinking of the Uzbek people. These are explained in the material and spiritual culture of our people:

- new traditions are formed in national customs, rituals and traditions;
- begins to deviate from nationalism in the system of family, marriage and relationship;
- lowering of responsibility for upbringing children;
- changes in the ethno-cultural relations of people;
- cosmopolitan views are widespread in humans;
- undermines the values of traditional teacher and disciple traditions;
- material interest among the people will outweigh the spiritual interest.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the issue of changing these processes for the better is an urgent need for scientific research on the quality of an important social problem for all peoples to preserve their spiritual identity.

### References:

1. Mirziyoyev, S. (2018). *The consent of our people is the highest value given to our work*. Book 2, Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
2. (2002). *The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan".
3. (2004). Philosophy: The encyclopedic dictionary. Tashkent: "Sharq".
4. Otamuratov, S. (2018). *Globalization: Responsibility for the Protection of the Nation* - Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
5. Coercion, Ch. (2015). Capital, and European states, AD 990-1992. Blackwell.
6. Harvey, D. (2014). *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. W. Ross MacDonald School Resource Services Library.
7. Robinson, W. (2004). *A Theory of Global Capitalism: Production, Class, and State in a Transnational World*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
8. Smith, A. (2015). *The Wealth of Nations. A Translation into Modern English*, Industrial Systems Research.
9. McNally, D. (2002). *The Color of Money: Race, Gender, and Many Opportunities of Global Capital*. In Another World is Possible. Winnipeg: Arbeiter Ring Publishing.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

10. (2019). Important tasks for improving the spirituality of youth, meaningful organization of their free time are defined. March 20, 2019, No. 54.
11. (2005). The Idea of National Independence: Textbook for Bachelor Degree in Higher

Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.  
Responsible editor I.Ergashev. Tashkent:  
“Academy”.