

## Modern Civilization and Transformation of Geopolitical Principles

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### ABSTRACT

*the transformation of geopolitical principles. It is important to continue studying the relationship between modern civilization and geopolitics, taking into account the changing conditions of World Development. This article analyzes the uniqueness of modern civilization, its juxtaposition with globalization, the characteristics of traditional and modern geopolitics, the interrelationships of technological, economic, socio-cultural civilizational changes in the world and geopolitical principles, a number of key components of modern civilization that have a real impact on current geopolitics.*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

For modern social research, the study of the relationship between modern civilization and geopolitics is relevant, taking into account the changing conditions of World Development. Geopolitics is also significant for Uzbekistan, which is located in the middle of Central Asia. The influence of the geographical factor on political processes can also be seen on the example of Uzbekistan. About the geopolitical importance of Central Asia and its security, our country, as well as foreign experts and geopolitics, have expressed a comprehensive opinion. Chunonchi states that Central Asia is at the node of its various interests due to its location between the largest powers on the continent, including Russia, China, India and Iran. Uzbekistan, on the other hand, is located exactly in the center of this region.

Any study on national and regional security will have to be taken precisely from a geopolitical point of view, based on the fact that the region is located between different geopolitical forces and centers. To do this, it is advisable to first understand the fundamental essence of geopolitical science and build the national and regional security system on the basis of the rules applicable to this Science[1]. Modern civilization is a set of aspects of society, such as socio-cultural, economic and technological characteristics, including technological progress, economic relations, social norms and cultural values. Geopolitical principles include a system of political, economic and military-strategic concepts that determine the interaction of states in the international arena, taking into account their geographical location, resources and interests.

The transformation of civilizing factors and geopolitical principles was considered in connection with the processes of globalization. Globalization is the process of increasing interdependence and integration between different countries, cultures and economies of the world. This process involves the free flow of goods, services, capital, information, ideas and people across borders. Globalization promotes the spread

of cultural practices, technologies and living standards, as well as providing new opportunities for trade, investment and cooperation. At the same time, it generates debate and debate about social, economic and political consequences such as increased inequality, job losses, threats to national security and a decrease in cultural identity.

Geopolitical principles, in turn, characterize the basic strategies and approaches used by states and international entities to realize their interests in the geopolitical arena. These principles may include security concepts, economic development strategies, foreign policy, and strategic alliances. At the same time, in modern conditions, geopolitical principles and modern civilization are becoming increasingly interconnected, since technological innovations, economic processes and cultural influences intersect and interact at a global level, defining common problems and opportunities for the world community. At the same time “looking at world-class problems, the result is that social progress is responsible for its existence as a huge system” [5, B.14].

In modern civilization, a geopolitical approach is required to accurately and fully visualize the problems of ensuring national, regional and global security. Whether we want to geopolitical principles “work” in international relations and international politics. Geopolitics (geopolitics) as a science that studies the interaction of countries throughout the Earth in connection with geographical factors arose on the border of the XIX - XX centuries and is currently developing rapidly. In the former Union, geopolitical bourgeois science was considered the “servant” of the reactionary imperialist ideology underlying the territorial invasion.

The roots of visions of the direct influence of the geographical factor on public policy also go back to a long history. In the earliest times, the desire to build castles in favorable places, the movement towards the ownership of caravans and waterways, the influence of the geographical factor can be seen in the language.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Thinkers of the ancient world focused on the connection of political activity with the natural environment (political activity meant the actions of rulers). They argued that planning political events, especially for their successful implementation, should take into account geographical factors – climate, relief, mountains, Adirs, etc. Views that the geographical environment occupies an important place in the life of Man and society can also be found in the works of social thought figures of the Middle Ages and the new era. At the moment, it is also necessary to note the fact that philosophical schools have been formed that have made the issue of the role of the geographical environment in the life, development of Man and society a special object of study. In particular, Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) believed in his works that the role of climate in the activities of men, the formation and development of states was great. In his opinion, the temperate climate actively affects the lives of people. The fact that the inhabitants of warm-climate countries are prepared for everything from nature, the absence of excessive need, and in cold-climate regions, on the contrary, the satisfaction of vital needs requires a lot of energy and time from people prevents the development of culture, literature and art. As a result, they, according to the scientist's interpretation, extremely hot and extremely hot countries have always lagged behind the peoples of countries with temperate climates in their development. Peoples living in regions with temperate climates were able to build huge States due to their physical strength, mobility and spiritual perfection. The views of the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) are also consistent with those of Ibn Khaldun. While analyzing the factors that influence human development, he wrote that excessively hot or cold climates are a natural factor in the exclusion of peoples from the world historical process.

If we look at the history of mankind objectively, we can say that it is a history of military conflicts and wars on a local and world scale. After all, these contradictions are based precisely on geopolitical thinking in these periods. The goals of the states involved in these conflicts and wars were to expand their vital spaces, control the territories and resources of neighboring states. Over the next five thousand years, their number grew to around 15,000. Over time, the scale of the wars also increased. The 20th century has clearly confirmed this. World War II was the largest military conflict in human history. It lasted 6 years, with 110 million men in the armed forces. Military actions were carried out in Europe, Asia, Africa, The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and northern ice oceans. It was the deadliest and bloodiest of the wars. According

to various sources, between 55 and 80 million people were killed in it, of which 26.6 million were Soviet losses.

Poland has about 6 million people, China 5 million (up to 30 million according to some sources), Yugoslavia - 1.7 million, the United States - 400 thousand, the United Kingdom - 370 thousand. German losses were 12 million, Japanese losses were 2.5 million [7]. World War II dragged 71 countries into its vortex. In the local (local) wars of the second half of the 20th century, 40 million people were killed and 30 million were refugees.

Is it possible to win a war or at least a separate battle without information about the economic power or military power of the opposing side? If an area is conquered, it is impossible to imagine the natural appearance of this place, the amount of its population, the density, the national-ethnic composition, then even if it does not hope to preserve this place. Therefore, it is necessary to note that attempts to substantiate their inhuman views and policies, relying on the natural geographical factor at different times, also came to the stage of history in different forms.

Conditionally separating the anaanative and modern interpretation of geopolitics mumkin. An ' traditional or classical geopolitics can be described through the formula: geographical environment - foreign policy. According to these different concepts, the power of the state is determined by its natural-geographical state, that is, the space it occupies. Space is static, and people living in spaces are dynamic (dynamic, mobile) elements. According to classical geopolitical theories, the Basic Law of history is that peoples gain or perish domination by occupying new spaces and, as a result, gain or deviate from the stage of history. They believe that the power of nation-states depends on the ratio of spaces conquered by them, while the source of war and conflict is the struggle for space.

The formula of modern geopolitics: geographical environment – various resources – technologies – mass consciousness – foreign policy. Modern geopolitics is interpreted as a science about the interaction and dependence of space (territory) and politics, in which, on the one hand, the influence of spatial (territory) characteristics on one or another political phenomena, their description and consequences, and on the other, the influence of politics on space, its transformation in accordance with the goals and Wills of people. In other words, modern geopolitics studies geographical, economic, historical, political and other complex factors that interact and greatly influence the strategic potential of the state. The fundamental difference between traditional and modern geopolitics is determined by changes as a result of the development of the economy, technology and technology. It can be said that modern geopolitics does not at all reject traditional geopolitics, but complements and perpetuates it.

Geopolitical analysis means studying the processes of international relations with the implementation of the laws and regulations of geopolitics. And the conclusions of geopolitical analysis can be said to be the development of foreign policy, arising from geopolitical factors. The most powerful states on earth built their own external strategy precisely on the basis of Geopolitical Studies, important decisions on foreign policy were made precisely on the basis of strict advice of geopolitics. This can be clearly observed in the case of Helford Mackinder, who lived in Great Britain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the geopolitical scientists Samuel Huntington, Francis Fukuyama or Zbigniew Bzejnski, who caused a special stir in the last quarter of the last century. They were trying to notice trends in social progress in the geopolitical project and hypotheses they developed.

In particular, Bzejnski predicted the collapse of the USSR as early as the 70s of the 20th century. The famous American researcher Nicholas spaceman said that it is a big mistake to believe that good relations in the world of power politics on the international stage come from the friendly feelings of statesmen and peoples towards each other. Because, in the almost five-thousand-year history of international relations, there is no solid evidence to strengthen this kind of trust, although it is sal-pal. In international relations, some kind of feelings of friendship may arise with respect to an ally, but these are simply the consequences of the compatibility of the interests of these allies. Speikmen believes that alliances are formed not because of good emotion and emotions, but as a result of the influence of geographic causes and balance of power. Until then, the central problem of geopolitics is security, which arises from the geographical location of the state. Geography is the most fundamental factor in the foreign policy of the

state, after all, this factor is constant. Ministers come and go, even dictators die, but the mountain ranges remain as they are.

### **3. ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT**

The peculiarity of modern geopolitical studies is that geopolitics, when researching security situations, acts with geographical, political, economic, military and environmental and other factors, their interrelated complex. Geopolitical analysis can be carried out only when geopolitical factors are taken into account in every possible way. Regarding the role of geography in foreign policy, Napoleon said: "...knowing one's geography is knowing one's own foreign policy". Notable US researcher Z. In bzejnski's view, "geographic location still remains a focal point in defining the foreign political orientations of State-nations, while national territory dimensions retain its importance as the most important criterion of status and power". The very head, defined as the initial point of the account, the constancy of the "base points", gives geopolitics the opportunity to formulate a state strategy with maximum efficiency, both in the field of foreign policy and in terms of security. While all other components of State Life are recognized as extremely important from this point of view, they are nevertheless subject to the former. Thus, geopolitics Studies a complex of geographical, historical, political and other factors (powers) that interact and greatly influence the strategic potential, power and power of the state. Speaking about the tasks of geopolitics, it should be remembered that it is primarily a science about power and necessary for power. Geopolitics is also called the science of political elites or the science of management.

### **4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

In general, geopolitics comes to the fore as a theory (ideology) and practice that represents the participation and place of states in local (local), regional or global international processes, aimed at its justification, preservation or transformation. The ideological function of geopolitics can lead to both positive and negative consequences. Geopolitics, in its modern, broad understanding, teaches citizens to "think geopolitically" and to "act geopolitically". Geopolitics forms in Citizens visions of the geopolitical landscape of the current world, that is, citizens learn to analyze in the field of geopolitics, Model world and regional processes. Modern understanding of geopolitics forms a sense of tolerance (tolerance) in a globalizing world in Citizens. But, if geopolitics is equated to ideology with mutlock, then in this case it can become a pure propaganda weapon to "divide the spheres of influence".

It is possible to distinguish a number of key components of modern civilization that have a real impact on geopolitics in the present period. Technological progress, consisting in the systematic development and application of new knowledge, methods and technologies in various spheres of society, occupies a central place in them. Modern civilization is characterized by an accelerated pace of innovation and technology development, covering the fields of information and Communication Technology (ICT), biotechnology, artificial intelligence (SI), nanotechnology and others.

Technological progress leads to revolutionary changes in society, economy and culture, increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of life, creating new opportunities in education, health and public safety. Technological progress is the continuous development and application of new knowledge, methods and technologies in various areas of society. In modern civilization, this process plays an important role in the formation of economics, culture and social relations. The next factor - economic systems are the basis of the activities of modern civilization and determine the methods of production, distribution and consumption of material and intangible goods and services.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Global governance is one of the main challenges for modern civilization and geopolitics. Climate change with increasing interdependence and integration between the national economy and cultures, qash. it is necessary to develop effective global management mechanisms capable of solving global problems such as reducing congestion, threats of terrorism and a cross-border pandemic. Ethics and Law play an important role in determining the behavior of states and international actors in world politics. Modern problems such as cyber attacks, terrorism and mass surveillance emphasize the need to develop moral and legal norms capable of protecting human rights, respecting international law and preventing violations of

international stability. One of the main issues facing modern civilization is the development of future scenarios for the development of the world community and geopolitical relations. Analysis of possible development scenarios allows identifying potential threats and problems, as well as identifying strategies and mechanisms to address them.

From the analysis of the impact of modern civilization on geopolitics, it became clear that modern technologies, economic systems and cultural changes play an important role in shaping the world order. Technological progress provides new opportunities for development and cooperation, but also poses new challenges in the field of security and ethics. Economic systems determine the distribution of power and resources in the world that influence geopolitical conflicts and foreign policy strategies. Cultural diversity, in turn, is a potential source for cooperation on the one hand and a cause of conflict and misunderstanding between different cultures on the other. Special attention is paid to the study of new trends in technological progress, the evolution of economic systems and the dynamics of cultural interactions.

It is important that Uzbekistan has great raw materials, industry and science, and, moreover, demographic resources, and this potential makes it possible to set geostrategic goals that serve the prospects of our country, to develop ways of their implementation into reality. And modern geopolitical thinking helps to achieve this.

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