

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotation: This article examines the challenges of social justice in the context of globalization. It analyzes the impact of economic integration, migration processes, digital divide, poverty, and social inequality on societal development. Particular attention is paid to state social policy, mechanisms of social protection, and the provision of equal opportunities in a globalized world. The author identifies both positive and negative aspects of globalization and proposes legal, economic, and moral mechanisms for ensuring social justice.

Keywords: globalization, social justice, social inequality, digital divide, social protection, migration, sustainable development.

Globalization is one of the crucial factors in the development of modern society, intensifying the interdependence of economic, political, cultural, and social processes on a global scale. This process, on the one hand, expands opportunities for development, and on the other hand, creates complex problems related to social justice. In the context of globalization, the issue of social justice manifests itself in direct connection with inequalities between societies and states, uneven distribution of social resources, and weakening of social protection systems. This process is further exacerbated, especially in developing countries, due to limited economic opportunities, imbalances in the labor market, and disparities in access to education and healthcare services. As a result, the income gap between different segments of the population may widen, potentially undermining social stability and cohesion. Therefore, ensuring social justice in the context of globalization should become a priority of state policy, requiring the creation of effective social protection mechanisms, fair distribution of resources, and fostering an environment of equal opportunities.

The concept of social justice, from a philosophical perspective, signifies the equitable distribution of material and spiritual goods among members of society, as well as the alignment of rights and opportunities. Ancient philosophers interpreted justice as the fundamental condition for societal stability. Aristotle divided justice into "distributive" and "equalizing" forms, presenting it as the main principle ensuring balance in society¹. In modern social philosophy, the concept of social justice is being reinterpreted on a global scale, since the processes of globalization are causing new social problems that go beyond national borders.

Eastern scholars paid special attention to the issue of social justice. In their works, justice is interpreted as the main condition for the development of society, the stability of the state, and human perfection. Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work "Views of the People of the Virtuous City," emphasizes that

¹ Aristotel. Nikomax axloqi. Toshkent: Fan, 2002.

the principle of justice should be paramount for the perfect organization of society. In his opinion, if the leader of society is wise, moral, and just, then harmony and unity will prevail among citizens. Al-Farabi connects justice with the sincere fulfillment of each person's duty and service to the benefit of society².

Abu Ali ibn Sina also considered justice one of the most important human virtues. In his "Donishnoma" and other moral and philosophical views, he notes that state laws should serve the interests of the people, and equality and mutual respect should prevail in society. According to Ibn Sina, justice maintains balance in society and prevents conflicts³.

Abu Rayhan Beruni, on the other hand, closely connects justice with science and truth. Studying the culture and traditions of different peoples, he promotes the ideas of equality and tolerance between people. In Biruni's views, justice manifests itself as a criterion of loyalty to truth and impartiality⁴.

In Yusuf Khas Hajib's work "Kutadgu Bilig," justice is interpreted as the foundation of state governance. The work emphasizes that if the ruler is just, the country will prosper, otherwise oppression will lead to the decline of society. Justice is presented as the most important virtue of the ruler⁵.

Alisher Navoi also widely covered the ideas of justice and humanism in his works. He calls on leaders to listen to the people's pain, to show kindness and generosity. In Navoi's view, justice is the highest value that strengthens society and protects human dignity⁶.

One of the most important manifestations of the problems of social justice in the context of globalization is the deepening of global inequality. Economic disparities between developed and developing countries, the growing activity of transnational companies, and uneven competition in the labor market create situations that contradict the principles of social justice. In some regions, the concentration of wealth and resources in a narrow circle leads to the social insecurity of broad social strata⁷. This situation creates the need to consider social justice not only at the national level, but also on a global scale.

In modern philosophical approaches, social justice is inextricably linked with the concepts of human rights, human dignity, and social responsibility in the process of globalization. According to John Rawls's theory of justice, social inequalities in society can only be justified if they serve the interests of the most vulnerable groups⁸. This idea does not lose its relevance even in the context of globalization, on the contrary, it manifests itself as an important philosophical criterion in conducting social policy on a global scale.

Globalization processes are also having a significant impact on social protection systems. The intensification of labor migration, the growth of informal employment, and the reduction of social guarantees exacerbate the problems of social justice in many countries. In some cases, the state's social responsibility is limited in favor of market mechanisms, leading to a weakening of social protection⁹. This requires a review of the philosophical content of social justice and its adaptation to global conditions.

² Al-Farabi. *Ara' ahl al-madina al-fadila*. Noshir: Albert Nader (ed.). Beirut: Dar el-Machreq, 1968.

³ Ibn Sina. *Danishnama-yi 'Ala'i* (Donishnoma). Noshir: Muhammad Mo'in (ed.). Tehran: University of Tehran Press, 1952.

⁴ Al-Biruni. *Tahqiq ma li-l-Hind* (Kitab al-Hind). Noshir va tarjimon: Edward C. Sachau. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1998.

⁵ Yusuf Khas Hajib. *Kutadgu Bilig*. Noshir: Reşit Rahmeti Arat (ed.). Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1947–1959.

⁶ Alisher Navoiy. *Mahbub ul-qulub*. Nashrga tayyorlovchi: Hamid Sulaymon. Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti, 1967.

⁷ Stiglitz J. *Globalization and its discontents*. New York: Norton, 2019.

⁸ Rovls J. *A Theory of justice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971.

⁹ Bauman Z. *Globalization: the human consequences*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2016.

In the context of globalization, interstate cooperation and global social policy play an important role in solving the problems of social justice. International organizations, global agreements, and the Sustainable Development Goals contribute to the formation of common norms aimed at ensuring social justice. However, the effective functioning of these norms in practice is directly related to the national social policy and social protection mechanisms of each state¹⁰.

In a nutshell, the following factors can be enumerated as issues of social justice in the context of globalization:

- Intensification of socio-economic inequality;
- Disparity in access to information technologies;
- The challenge of poverty and unemployment;
- Issues associated with labor migration;
- Deterioration of social protection systems;
- Growing influence of transnational corporations;
- Absence of equal opportunities in education and healthcare services;
- Cultural assimilation and crisis of values;
- Information manipulation and pressure from mass culture;
- Violation of the principles of sustainable development.

In conclusion, in the context of globalization, the problems of social justice are manifested as a complex and multifaceted process from a socio-philosophical point of view. Social justice is now interpreted not only within the national framework, but also on a global scale based on the principles of human dignity, social equality, and social responsibility. To mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and ensure social justice, it is necessary to strengthen close cooperation between states, society, and international institutions, and to improve social protection systems. Only then can the processes of globalization become a positive factor contributing to the development of society.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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