

**FACTORS DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTING  
TO THE NATIONAL STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN THE  
CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION****Hamroyev Sanjar Samiyevich**Doctor of philosophy (PhD), Senior teacher of the department  
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technology[s.hamroyev28@gmail.com](mailto:s.hamroyev28@gmail.com)*Received: Jan 22, 2024; Accepted: Feb 29, 2024; Published: March 27, 2024;*

**Abstract:** The total achievements of mankind today are a continuation of the evolution of ancient civilizations and are developing at an unprecedented rate due to the intensity of globalization in all spheres of society. It is well known that globalization is a huge reality of our time, and it is increasingly having its dichotomous, ie dual, sometimes positive, sometimes negative impact not only on the economy, but also on politics, spirituality, culture and social life. Although globalization is not a reality of the present period, its coexistence with time is characterized by the fact that in a given period new problems arise unpredictably and require the solution of these problems. Otherwise, these problems are likely to lead to the decline of the whole of humanity. For example, the fact that the epidemic that started in 2019 in China's Wuhan province soon became a global pandemic proves that the destinies of humanity and nations are closely intertwined, and that in the context of globalization, interstate and interethnic solidarity prevails.

This article provides a political and philosophical analysis of the means directly and indirectly affect the national-state sovereignty in the context of globalization, including external debt, membership in international organizations, lack of natural resources, enclaves and exclaves, increasing military capacity of neighboring countries, media, art, special attention is paid to tools that affect sovereignty, such as the education system, Internet resources, and transnational corporations.

**Keywords:** globalization, national state, sovereignty, directly and indirectly affect, economy, politics, spirituality, culture, social life, security, national-spiritual security.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license**Introduction**

Given that globalization is an objective reality, countries that have managed to establish a mechanism for its effective use, rather than fighting it, are today achieving comprehensive development. Globalization can also lead to the enrichment of rich, powerful states and the impoverishment of poor states. In particular, today, advanced countries in science, engineering and technology are emerging as centers of globalization, and they are using various methods and tools to maintain their status. Even national states, peoples and nations, which are now on the path of development in the pursuit of their own interests, are interfering in their sovereignty, as a result of

which they are trying to secure their spheres of influence in world geopolitics for a long time. Because now the population of developing nation-states serves as a cheap labor force, and its territory, rich in natural resources, serves as an important factor in ensuring the sustainability of the development of developed countries. That is why the issue of maintaining and strengthening its sovereignty in the context of globalization is now of great importance to the developing nation-states..

## Methods

Extensive research on the impact of globalisation on national sovereignty began in the second half of the last century. A number of academic studies continue today. For example, Richard Baldwin's "The Great Convergence: Information Technology and the New Globalisation" [1], Beck Ulrich's "What is Globalisation?" [2], Mikhail Delyagin's "The End of the Era: Beware, the Doors are Opening" [3,4], Corey J. Petro, "Globalization vs. National Sovereignty" [5], A. Moiseev's "State sovereignty in the modern world. International legal aspects" [6], Isayev's "Sovereignty: confined space of power" [7], Anthony Giddens's "The inexplicable world: how globalization is changing our lives" [8], N. Grachev's "The origin of sovereignty: Supreme power in the worldview and practice of state building in traditional society" [9], Julian G. Ku, Jon Yoo's "Globalization and Sovereignty" [10] published studies analyse the interaction of globalization and sovereignty. Uzbek scholars have also paid attention to this issue in recent years. For example, S. Otamuratov's "Globalization and the Nation" [11], "Globalization and National Spiritual Security" [12], "Globalization: Responsibility to Save the Nation (political and philosophical aspects)" [13], "Socio-philosophical analysis of strengthening state sovereignty in the context of globalization" by A. Hudaibergenov [14], Sh. Asadov's "Improving the organizational and legal framework to ensure state sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [15] and other's works the impact of globalization has been studied socially, politically and philosophically.

The following table (picture 1) lists the means of influencing the sovereignty of nation-states today, and we have compiled this list on the basis of realities that are obvious to us, given the current opportunities for globalization.

<b>THE MEANS OF INFLUENCING THE NATIONAL STATE SOVEREIGNTY</b>	
<b>DIRECTLY</b>	<b>INDIRECTLY</b>
External debt	The media (various publications, books, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, etc.)
Membership in international organizations	Art (music, cinema, theater, etc.)
Lack of natural resources	Education and upbringing system
Existence of enclaves and exclave territories	Internet resources (through various websites, social networks)
Increasing the military potential of neighboring countries	Transnational corporations
Economic sanctions	Migrants

Autonomous regions	
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What is presented in this table can be recognized as the main tools that directly and indirectly affect the sovereignty of nation-states today. Of course, the impact of these tools will be either positive or negative. Below we analyze these means of influence separately.

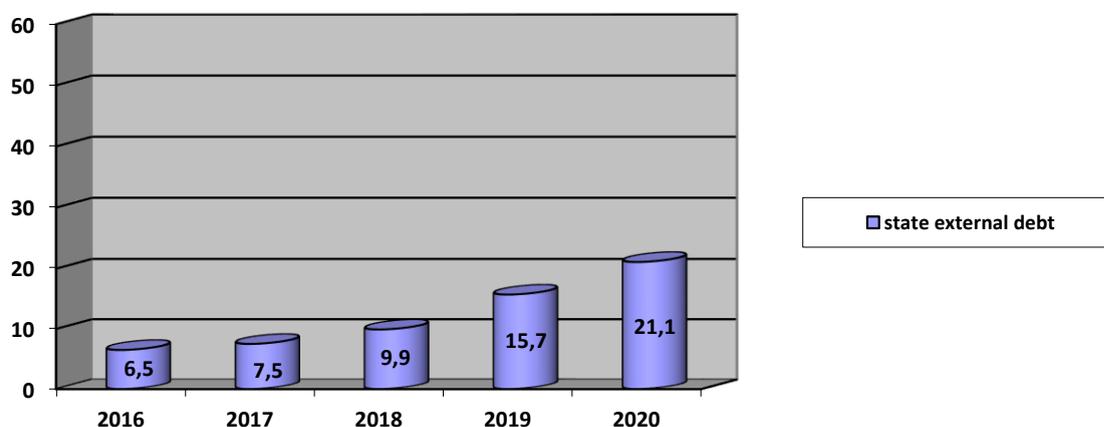
The means of directly affective to the national state sovereignty

In today's globalization, the means that directly affect the sovereignty of nation-states are the means that directly limit the sovereignty of a particular nation-state. And these tools often serve to limit sovereignty objectively, regardless of the will of the nation-states. These include: external debt, membership in international organizations, lack of natural resources, the presence of enclaves and exclaves, as well as the increase in the military capacity of neighboring countries. We will discuss this in more detail below.

External debt. Today, the most convenient way to influence the sovereignty of a nation-state is to "lend." Especially for developing countries, whose economies depend on raw materials and whose industries are not fully formed, external debt has become a matter of life and death. It is known that international organizations, foundations, or states provide loans on certain terms and conditions, and also determine in advance the risk of non-repayment. The fact that almost all countries in the world have debts from one or another entity is considered as an objective process. However, the misuse of these borrowed funds will not lead to development, but to crisis, to the loss of sovereignty. For example, the fact that the People's Republic of China, which is now a leader in the issuance of complex loans, has put countries such as Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in such a difficult situation should be a lesson for other countries.

Especially for a country with huge natural resources, such as Uzbekistan, the targeted use of external debt in the necessary areas is a guarantee of its sovereignty. Figure below (picture 2) shows the dynamics of growth of public external debt of Uzbekistan.

*The volume of public external debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2021 (billion dollars)[16]*

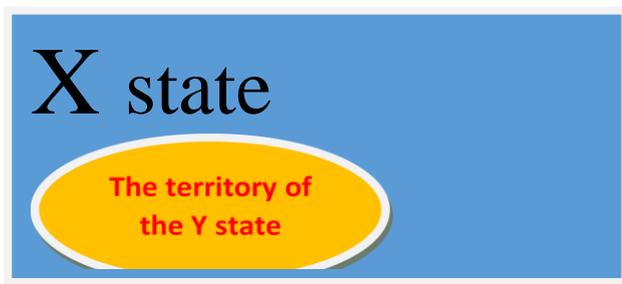


It can be seen that over the past 5 years, the dynamics of Uzbekistan's public external debt has increased, reaching 21.1 billion soums as of January 1, 2021. dollars, or 36.5 percent of GDP. According to the Law "On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021", the amount of public debt raised on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and under the state guarantee should not exceed 60% of the annual forecast of GDP. Hence, the amount of public debt received may not seem catastrophic, but it should also be borne in mind that if these funds are spent inefficiently, its negative consequences will lead to the restriction of state sovereignty. Worst of all, state lands could eventually fall under the control of other external forces. This can be seen in the example of the debt relationship between China and Tajikistan. According to him, in 2011 the Tajik parliament ratified a document on the transfer of 1.1 square kilometers of Gorno-Badakhshan to the People's Republic of China. Interestingly, the Tajik community was also surprised by the fact that this situation was reported in the Chinese media. In conclusion, the Uzbek society needs to increase transparency in borrowing and targeted spending, and strengthen public control.

It is an undeniable rule, or axiom, that membership in international organizations restricts the sovereignty of a nation-state. It should be noted that in the context of globalization, against the background of strengthening international relations, the opportunities for international organizations to influence the policy of nation-states are expanding. Because any state enters a particular organization with an obligation to comply with certain conditions and requirements. This will in some way limit its sovereignty. If these organizations are equally represented, and the interests of all member states are equally represented, then there is no cause for concern. For example, equal rights and opportunities are provided for 193 member states of the United Nations. Even membership in this organization means that sovereignty is recognized in the international arena and at the same time guarantees it. But if the interests of some states in a particular international organization take precedence over those of other members, then such an organization cannot be considered neutral. For example, consider the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter EAEU), which is currently the subject of widespread debate among the Central Asian republics. It is known that Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia are members of the EAEU, and from 2020 Uzbekistan and Cuba have been accepted as "observers". Efforts to fully involve Uzbekistan in this alliance are undoubtedly causing a great deal of controversy in Uzbek society today. Because the EAEU itself seems to express geopolitical goals rather than economic ones. Some analysts see this as a new look at Russian imperialism, or a revival of the former Soviet Union. Of course, this could be a threat to the sovereignty of nation-states like Uzbekistan. We are not against the union. Because in the process of globalization, different levels of integration are a natural process. But we are only in favor of equal unions. We really want to even try to enter into structures where no one puts pressure on each other and does not "threaten" each other. For example, the issue of WTO (World Trade Organization) membership is less controversial by the Uzbek community than the EAEU, although certain WTO requirements limit sovereignty. Because the World Trade Organization has experience in ensuring economic relations with 164 countries on the basis of guaranteed equal conditions. The EAEU, on the other hand, has acted on the basis of Russian hegemony, proving that it does not take into account the interests of the remaining member states. We see this in the example of various disagreements within the Russia-Kazakhstan, Russia-Belarus trade and customs union.

Lack of natural resources is also a means of directly limiting the sovereignty of a nation-state. First of all, natural resources mean the total surface and underground resources, water bodies, soil fertility, climate, weather conditions, gifted by mother nature. As a result, a certain state will have to "apply" to another state for either fertile land, or water, or some mineral. Of course, for countries with a large territory, such as Russia, this factor may not have a negative impact on the degree of restriction of sovereignty, but most countries in the world are forced to "reckon" with each other about natural resources. In particular, it is important that nation-states with limited water resources, such as Uzbekistan, always maintain "warm" relations with their neighbors. Because for this country, whose economy is based on agriculture, the source of water resources is formed in the territory of the neighboring country. Or the "need" of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Russian Federation in terms of energy resources, forcing it to compromise on some issues, even if it goes against its own principles[17]. Because the growth of demand for Russia's huge energy resources not only in Germany, but in the whole of Europe will continue in the future. That is why the debate over Alexei Navalny, no matter how much pressure the United States puts on the North Stream 2 project, will not allow Europe to completely abandon Russia in the face of its future and will seek consensus measures.

The existence of enclaves and exclave territories also remains a means of directly influencing the sovereignty of nation-states today. It is known that enclaves and exclave areas are defined as the territory or part of the territory of one state surrounded on all sides by the land territory of another state.



Here, the territory of state Y is an enclave for state X and an exclave for state Y.

## Results and Discussion

There are now about 50 national-level enclaves around the world, leading to a number of interstate conflicts. In particular, the mass riots between Uzbek and Kyrgyz citizens in the Sokh enclave in late May 2020, and the escalation of the conflict on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border in late April 2021, also highlighted the urgency of the issue of enclaves and exclaves. There are four exclaves belonging to Uzbekistan (Sokh, Shohimardon, Chungara, Jangayl in Kyrgyzstan) and two enclaves (Barak in Kyrgyzstan and Sarvak in Tajikistan), the delimitation and demarcation of which has not yet been completed. This can lead to conflicts that may occur in the future. As a result, these conflicts are more likely to be exploited by other external forces, and the sovereignty of nation-states is threatened. Therefore, the successful steps of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in pursuing a multi-vector, constructive foreign policy are significant in that they bring the cooperation of Central Asian states to a new level. In particular, in 2017, at the direct initiative of the head of our state, consultative meetings of the leaders of Central Asian countries are held annually. Such meetings, held in March 2018 in the capital of Kazakhstan Nur-Sultan, in November 2019 in Tashkent and on August 6, 2021 in the Avaza National Tourist Zone of Turkmenistan, bring the

fraternal peoples to a new level of unity and joint solution. This is of great importance not only for the security of Uzbekistan, but also for the security of the whole region.

Increasing the military potential of neighboring countries. Clearly, military capabilities have not lost their importance in today's geopolitics. The military potential of a state means the number of its soldiers, their training, the availability of modern military equipment and weapons, and their constant readiness in any situation (whether peace or war). The arms race, dubbed the Cold War in the last century, is taking on a new look today in the wake of globalization. It is no coincidence that even globalization attributes itself to the new Cold War (Thomas Friedman). In particular, the fact that states with high military capabilities remain a constant threat to the sovereignty of their neighboring neighbors means that there is a constant threat to security. In particular, North Korea's military potential is seen as a real threat to the sovereignty of its neighbors South Korea and Japan, and Russia's military potential as a real threat to the sovereignty of neighboring Ukraine and other Eastern European countries. This is forcing the rest of the world to use the tactic of preparing for war, as the famous German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck put it. For example, in March-April 2021, Russian troops gathered in the annexed Crimean peninsula and border areas and held regular military exercises, calling Ukraine's sovereignty a threat to the country's integrity and asking for help from the international community. This means that other post-Soviet countries should also be seen as a wake-up call. At the same time, it is alarming that military spending is rising year by year, even though there are no large-scale wars in the world. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, global military spending in 2019 will reach \$ 1.917 billion, the largest increase since 2010. Only 5 countries - the United States, China, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia - account for 62 percent of these military spending[18]. This situation shows that no matter how much money is required, security, the integrity of the country, the sovereignty of the state are more valuable and valuable than anything else. even now, the military capabilities of countries demonstrate their ability to solve many problems.

Economic sanctions have become one of the most effective means of influencing the sovereignty of nation-states in the context of globalization. Because today it is very difficult to achieve the goal through the use of military capabilities and requires large sums of money, economic sanctions remain a convenient measure. It is well known that economic sanctions are applied to a country that has resorted to an objectionable policy to change or abandon its policy. This in itself is an attempt to directly influence the sovereignty of a particular state. Sanctions imposed on a country, especially in the context of globalization, are bound to have a "chain" effect on its neighbors. For example, while the United States is currently leading the way in imposing sanctions on a number of countries and their officials, Russia remains in the vortex of sanctions over the annexation of Crimea and the Navalny affair. But the interesting thing is that such sanctions do not always work. For example, countries like Russia have "adapted" to living in a "vacuum" of sanctions, which means that sanctions are almost ineffective in this country. This means that sanctions do not always show the appropriate result. Because the economy tends to diversify rapidly, the impact of sanctions on countries that are less dependent on exports may not be as noticeable, or vice versa. This can be seen in the fact that US sanctions against Mexico before 2000 served to increase Mexico's GDP by 5 percent. But it has been proven time and time again that the sanctions economy can effectively affect countries limited by a particular type of production. For example, timely sanctions against Uganda

and Liberia have been effective, leading to the flight of the Ugandan president and the resignation of the Liberian president[19].

Autonomous regions. It is known that autonomous regions are an independent self-governing political structure within a particular state, and their independence is ensured by that "protected" state. Today, there are 121 autonomous regions in 40 countries, which are at the same time a means of influencing the sovereignty of the national state. For example, the Russian Federation alone consists of 21 republics, which are home to people of different nationalities, faiths, values and worldviews. This requires a multi-faceted policy in the federal government, taking into account the specifics of the autonomous regions. Otherwise, these autonomous regions could claim independence and create separatism, which does not rule out the possibility that the federation could disintegrate. In particular, Scotland's attempts to secede from the United Kingdom are not possible without jeopardizing the integrity of a single state. It is known that Scotland held a referendum in 2014 to leave the UK, when a majority of voters voted to remain in the UK. But during the Brexit process in 2016, a majority of the country's population supported Brexit, while Scotland voted to stay in the EU. The Scottish government then announced the need for a new vote on independence, with independence supporters gaining a majority in the Scottish Parliament elections on 6 May 2021, which is expected to be the second referendum in the last 7 years. Therefore, autonomous regions within a particular state are a "sensitive" point that can jeopardize the integrity of that country.

It is known that the Republic of Uzbekistan included the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan, which first became the Kazakh ASSR in 1924, then the Russian SFSR in 1930 as an autonomous region, and in 1936 as an autonomous republic within the Uzbek SSR. Autonomous structures usually have the right to be "independent" and "self-governing" only in certain matters, and the right to self-determination within a particular state is limited. However, after the collapse of the USSR in 1991, after Uzbekistan gained independence, the territorial integrity and sovereign status of Karakalpakstan was recognized and strengthened in accordance with the laws of the two countries. In particular, the Declaration of Sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 20, 1990, the Declaration of Sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan as a part of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 14, 1990, the Law of "About the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of August 31, 1991 and the Constitutions of the Republics of Uzbekistan (December 8, 1992) and Karakalpakstan (April 9, 1993). In accordance with these norms, the sovereignty of Karakalpakstan will be protected by Uzbekistan. The most important aspect is that Article 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the Republic of Karakalpakstan has the right to secede from the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of a general referendum of the people of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This constitutional norm means that the people of Karakalpakstan recognize and respect the right of Uzbekistan to self-determination, as well as its sovereignty. In addition, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution, state symbols, state language; independently resolve issues of its administrative and territorial structure; inviolability of territory and borders; the rights of the supreme state authorities, i.e. the parliament, the supreme judicial bodies and the functioning of the government, are further proof that it is a sovereign state. However, under the influence of selfish forces interested in creating instability in Uzbekistan, various separatists do not realize that under the guise of "independence" of Karakalpakstan by propagating chauvinistic ideas, they are in fact leading to dependence on another state. The secret activities of separatist movements such as "Forward, Karakalpakstan" are aimed at such goals and threaten the stability and

peace of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. Former Nukus mayor Omon Sagidullaev, known as an active leader of the movement, has called for the people of Karakalpakstan to join Kazakhstan or Russia, citing the fact that they are being "oppressed without any rights and ignored in Uzbekistan." Because just as it is difficult to separate meat from nails, attempts to separate the Uzbek and Karakalpak peoples are bound to serve only to the detriment of these peoples, to the benefit of others. Another important aspect is that there are far more factors that unite these peoples than separate them. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that language, religion, spirituality, culture, customs, traditions, values, worldview, common history, in short, all the features that allow us to live as a single nation. According to Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the people of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan states that "citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan reside in Karakalpakstan". Therefore, states with autonomous structures are likely to become as "sensitive" as above. This requires states to adhere to the principles of equality, justice and tolerance in their domestic policies in today's globalization.

#### The means of indirectly affective to the national state sovereignty

In the context of globalization, the means of indirectly affecting the sovereignty of nation-states are the means of influencing the sovereignty of nation-states through a certain system, not directly. They are often suppressed in the form of "impartiality" by the forces interested in the socio-political, economic, spiritual and cultural life of nation-states, and at first it is perceived as not interfering with sovereignty. But then its consequences can have a negative impact on the sovereignty of the nation-state, the future of the nation. We will discuss this in more detail below.

The media. The media is recognized as the "fourth estate" for modern democracies. Of course, their role in society is also unique and has the potential to have a strong influence on the formation of social opinion. The media includes various print publications, books, newspapers, magazines, television, radio and others. Today, the development of the Internet is shifting the media from print to electronic form, but the Internet has not lost its relevance for the countries where it is not widespread, underdeveloped, or now developing. Today, the concept of "information competition" has entered the interstate competition in various fields. Now, in the global information space, gaining power is becoming increasingly important. As a result, through information, it is possible to directly and indirectly influence the human mind, behavior and activities, to establish ideological control over it. Major states and powers have begun to use the global information space for their own geostrategic interests. The global media and electronic networks serve as an important tool in this. Because the media leads to the formation of public opinion about any state, the emergence of its own "moral standards", thereby having a certain influence on the policy of nation-states. That's why Ex-President US Richard Nixon, speaking on the budget at the National Security Council, said that \$ 1 spent on information and propaganda is worth \$ 10 more than \$ 10 spent on building a weapons system, because information works everywhere every hour, the gun system he said it was unclear whether he would ever be hired[20]. Or the People's Writer of Uzbekistan, Abdullah Qahhor, was right when he said, "Literature is stronger than the atom, but its power should not be spent on chopping wood." Through this, the author intended to devote his energy to the development of society and the state, to the fight against various vices.

The influence of the media on the sovereignty of a national state is reflected in the strengthening or weakening of its foundations of statehood. Of course, the accuracy of the information published by the media plays a very important role in this. For example, the results of large-scale journalistic inquiries published in different years under the pseudonyms "Pandora's Documents", "Panama Archives", "Offshore Conflict", although not based on indisputable evidence, but serve to prevent illegal actions and curb corruption. The fact that a presidential impeachment took place in South Korea in 2016 following a single journalistic exile and its public announcement is a testament to the power of the media. Or sometimes the information published by the Russian media indicates that their claim to the post-Soviet territories is not over yet. This is a serious threat to the sovereignty of the Central Asian republics, along with other former Soviet republics.

Art is a means of "soft power" to influence the sovereignty of the nation-state. The idea of using "soft power" to invade another country has long been known. This is also found in the works of the Chinese philosopher Sun Tzu, who lived in the 6th century BC. She likens "soft power" to soft water that can destroy hard bodies, or to the charm of women overcoming the hard power of men[21]. In particular, the ability of music, cinema, etc. to arouse people's passion also influences public policy through society. Today, the conquest of the human heart and mind through various forms of art and the "cultural expansion" of the sovereignty of nation-states through them is on the rise. In the current context of globalization, the culture of nation-states should be considered as a strategic resource of the country, the basis of state sovereignty and prosperity. Because the practice of inculcating foreign ideas in the minds of certain nations under the guise of art is much safer, "legitimate" and flawed for the forces concerned. In the previous chapter, we talked about the expansion of Western culture through the Eurovision Song Contest. Undoubtedly, such "works of art" are becoming a tool for easy conquest of nation-states without the use of force.

The education and upbringing system can be a guarantee of development or a cause of decline for any country. Of course, it depends on how it is set up properly. It is known that mainly in the peoples of the East, education and upbringing are carried out in an inseparable, harmonious way. This is a peculiar aspect of Oriental education, which demonstrates the complementary nature of human development. However, it is impossible to agree with the opinion that education and upbringing should be carried out separately, and that the state should be mainly responsible for education, and society should be involved in education. This has a negative impact on the educational harmony that has developed over the centuries as a holistic concept. It is true that in the experience of most developed countries, there is no denying that the state's emphasis on education is justified. But the nation's commitment to its long-established values, as well as the urgency of moral and religious issues, show that the state is not limited to education. For this, it is necessary for society and the state to work together, to ensure the integration of education.

Today, a well-organized and timely education system is a key factor in the development of most developed countries. In particular, the education system based on the national idea guarantees the nation and its sovereignty. However, there are cases when the sovereignty of nation-states is questioned through the education system. Of course, this should be seen as a means of "soft power". It is known that Russia has proved that it will not back down from all actions in the post-Soviet countries in the hope of preserving the alliance. Even the Central Asian republics are trying to maintain their influence in the education system under the pretext of developing Russian language

education. Because language is a powerful weapon that can influence thinking. A person who learns a certain foreign language unknowingly accepts a certain part of that foreign culture as well. The population of the Central Asian nation-states receives most of the information through the Russian language, in other words, through the "eyes" of Russia. This will undoubtedly serve to maintain Russia's influence in the region for a long time to come. For example, an official note sent by Russia to Turkmen schools in 2020 regarding the closure of Russian classrooms also indicates the true intention of this country. In addition, the fact that Russia annually sends hundreds of Russian language specialists to the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) republics is a practical manifestation of the "soft power" policy. Because a Russian language teacher from Russia brings Slavic culture, a Chinese language teacher from China brings Chinese culture, an English teacher from Great Britain or the United States brings Anglo-Saxon culture, and by educating the local population, most importantly, the young generation that is the future of the nation. there is no guarantee that he will not be brought up in the spirit of his culture, that he will not promote his own way of life. As a result, various alien spiritual vices and socio-political movements in the state and society are likely to destabilize. To prevent this, nation-states must take full control of the national education system at the expense of their national intelligentsia and intellectual potential.

Influencing the sovereignty of nation-states through Internet resources is the most convenient tool in today's globalization. It is known that various Internet sites, especially social networks, have the potential to attract a wide range of people around the world (more than 2 billion users on each of the social networks Facebook and YouTube as of April 2021). As an example, the role of social networks in the mobilization of the population dissatisfied with the elections in the Republic of Belarus in 2020 has become significantly more important. That is why any state, whether developed or undeveloped, is forced to impose requirements or restrictions on many popular social networks in an effort not to interfere with forces alien to its national sovereignty. In 2020, for example, the Indian government completely banned the Tik Tok social network and 58 other Chinese programs as "harmful" to national sovereignty, national security and integrity, or to prevent possible provocations by Armenia in the fight for Nagorno-Karabakh in September 2020. in order to block a number of social networks and messengers and restrict the internet[22].

Transnational corporations (TNCs) today play a more important role in world geopolitics than states. It is becoming increasingly clear that no country can grow its national economy and improve the living conditions of its population without integration into the world economy. It is well known that transnational corporations are organizations that carry out production, trade or any other type of economic and financial activity in several countries, not limited to a specific location[23]. However, as TNCs acquired great wealth, interfered in the affairs of the state, and in time, began to put pressure on the upper circles, the term also began to take on a political character. This is evidenced by the fact that the European Coal and Steel Community, originally founded in 1951 by Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, has now become an informal confederation of 27 countries. In particular, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from this union (the Brexit process) indicates that it has had an impact on its national sovereignty. In addition, there is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and others. It is true that these organizations include a number of national sovereign states, but it should not be forgotten that behind them are companies with huge economic and financial

power. The US sanctions against China's Huawei were also seen as a threat to national security[24]. In addition, TNCs on their territory are also considered a potential threat to national states today. For example, for a powerful country like the United States, GAFA (Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple) is also seen as a threat to national sovereignty. Because these companies have the potential to have a huge impact on the economy and society, even the fact that in 2020 U.S. Attorney General William Barr accused Apple of collaborating with Russia and China shows how serious the issue is. From this point of view, the fact that any TNC is a representative of the interests of any state in the international arena means that the state and the TNC are not only competitors to each other, but also "need" each other.

Migrants. It is well known that globalization opens up a wide range of opportunities for people to move freely around the world for various purposes. Today, the constant need for labor resources in the economies of developed countries makes them "appeal" to other countries to supply labor. In addition, it is natural for people to move voluntarily to other countries for social (job-seeking), economic (for material well-being), political (democracy, human rights), spiritual (religious, moral needs, or envy of Western values) reasons. is growing. The desire to aspire to Europe, the ancient continent, and to the United States, the "magic land," is growing from year to year. Unrest and wars in different parts of the world are also having an impact. Therefore, the issue of curbing the huge flow of migration has arisen before the major powers. Because large-scale migration is likely to become an effective tool for influencing the country's domestic policy in the future. It should be noted that the issue of security is of equal importance for all countries and is constantly being the subject of new research. This is what Indian professor Mohanti Arun and researcher Kapoor Nivedita say in an article entitled "The Growth of Non-Traditional Security Threats: The Case of Russia (Views from Indian Researchers)": "The Russian government is also deeply concerned about the threats," he said. The seriousness of these problems stems from the fact that Russia's national security strategy lists terrorism as a "major threat to state and public security" and recognizes "new forms of illegal activity" related to illegal migration, human trafficking, drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime. you can also know "[25]. As can be seen, even for a country with such a huge potential as Russia, the issue of security threats cannot be ignored, even if it is instantaneous. Researchers continue to speculate that by 2025, 15 percent of Russia's population will be immigrants, and by 2050, that number could reach 40 percent. In addition, the pandemic proved how dependent the Russian economy is on migrant labor. Even in recent years, the Russian government has begun to consider the issue of providing benefits, various benefits for migrants. This is confirmed by the decision of the Russian government on October 6, 2021 to attract 10,000 migrants from Uzbekistan to construction work. Of course, for the security of the country, migrants are required to have a certificate of knowledge of the Russian language, the basics of Russian history and legislation, as well as a document confirming vaccination against coronavirus. This is another bright example of the potential of globalization. Because against the background of declining or aging population in developed countries, the shortage of labor resources in the economy is growing, and in this situation it is felt that they need the help of other countries. As a result, the fate of the country is likely to remain in the hands of migrants in the future. It is no coincidence that Russian President Vladimir Putin has expressed concern: "Globally, we are in danger of becoming an empty space where our destiny cannot be decided."

## Conclusion

In today's information-driven, rapidly globalizing world, maintaining the sovereignty of nation-states is more important than ever. We have analyzed, as far as possible, only a certain part of the means that directly and indirectly affect the sovereignty of nation-states. The main purpose of this is to encourage governments to strengthen the foundations of national statehood, measures to preserve the nation. It should not be forgotten that each nation, its own interests are a priority for the country, and no one "discriminates" against each other. Even the developed, powerful states of today have not been able to fully guarantee their sovereignty, even though they have strong military capabilities. That is why the situation in the Middle East today proves that they can "sacrifice" other nations and states for their own interests. This should now be a "warning sign" for developing nation-states.

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