

**NATIONAL STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

Irmatov Sharof Avazovich

Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Sociology,

Karshi State University, Candidate of Political Sciences

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-1305-8487>

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>This article analyzes the theoretical and legal foundations of state sovereignty in the context of globalization, as well as its modern transformation. The study examines the historical development of the concept of sovereignty, its classical and contemporary interpretations, and the impact of globalization processes on state independence. Particular attention is paid to the role of transnational corporations and international organizations in shaping public policy, as well as to such concepts as “limited sovereignty” and “delegated sovereignty.”</p> <p>The article also explores the positive and negative consequences of globalization and addresses the issue of maintaining a balance between national interests and international cooperation. In addition, the concept of digital sovereignty and its role in modern state policy are considered. Using the example of Uzbekistan, the priority directions for strengthening national sovereignty are highlighted.</p> <p>The findings indicate that globalization does not eliminate state sovereignty but rather transforms it and leads to its manifestation in new forms. In this regard, states should actively participate in global processes while simultaneously developing effective mechanisms to protect national interests.</p>	<p>Globalization, state sovereignty, nation-state, international organizations, transnational corporations, digital sovereignty, global integration.</p>

**Introduction**

In the 21st century, globalization processes are exerting a profound and far-reaching influence on the world’s political, economic, and legal systems. The acceleration of global interconnectedness, driven by technological progress, international trade expansion, and intensified communication networks, has fundamentally reshaped the way states interact with one another. As a result, the traditional understanding of state sovereignty is increasingly being re-evaluated in response to the growing impact of global integration, the expanding role of international organizations, and the rising power of transnational corporations.

In this context, national sovereignty is no longer viewed as an entirely absolute and self-contained authority. Instead, it is being reshaped by external and internal pressures that limit the autonomy of states in certain policy areas while simultaneously creating new opportunities for cooperation and

development. International organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund play an important role in establishing global norms and regulatory frameworks that influence domestic decision-making processes.

At the same time, transnational corporations operate across multiple jurisdictions and often possess economic capabilities that rival or even exceed those of medium-sized states. Their influence on global supply chains, investment flows, and technological development further contributes to the transformation of sovereignty in practice. Consequently, globalization not only strengthens the interdependence among states but also fundamentally alters the conceptual and functional meaning of national sovereignty, shifting it from a rigid and absolute principle toward a more flexible and adaptive construct shaped by global realities.

This article analyzes the essence of national state sovereignty under conditions of globalization, its transformation, and contemporary challenges.

The concept of sovereignty was first introduced into academic discourse in the 16th century by Jean Bodin, who defined it as the absolute and indivisible characteristic of state power [1]. Later, the Peace of Westphalia (1648) laid the foundation for the formation of a system of sovereign states [2]. In its traditional sense, state sovereignty includes the following elements:

- internal independence (supreme authority within the territory of the state),
- external independence (freedom from other states),
- legal equality.

In modern political theory, sovereignty is increasingly viewed not as an absolute, but as a relative concept [3].

Globalization is defined as a process of growing interdependence among states in economic, political, cultural, and informational spheres [4]. Its main characteristics include:

- the growth of international trade and investment;
- the development of information technologies;
- the expansion of transnational corporations;
- the increasing role of international organizations.

Globalization reduces the relative importance of national borders and integrates national economies into the global system [5].

Globalization has both positive and negative impacts on national state sovereignty.

## **Positive impacts**

- strengthening international cooperation;
- expanding economic development opportunities;
- exchange of technology and knowledge.

According to some scholars, globalization does not limit sovereignty but instead gives rise to its new forms [6].

## **Negative impacts**

- increased dependence of national economies on external factors;
- external pressure in political decision-making;
- threats to cultural identity.

In particular, international financial institutions may influence state policies [7].

In the context of globalization, transnational corporations (TNCs) have become important actors. Their economic power is increasingly comparable to the budgets of some states [8].

At the same time, international organizations such as:

- the United Nations (UN),
- the World Trade Organization (WTO),
- the International Monetary Fund (IMF), influence decisions that affect domestic policies of states [9].

This situation has led to the emergence of the concept of “limited sovereignty.”

In modern conditions, sovereignty is changing in the following directions:

**Delegated sovereignty** – states voluntarily transfer certain powers to international organizations (for example, within economic unions)[10].

**Multi-level governance** – decision-making is being formed at national, regional, and global levels.

**Digital sovereignty** – due to the development of information technologies, states are seeking to ensure cybersecurity and control over data [11].

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to strengthening national sovereignty. Today, the country:

- cooperates with international organizations;
- implements economic reforms;
- seeks to protect national interests.

In the context of globalization, the main task for Uzbekistan is to ensure a balanced and well-considered approach between openness to the world and the protection of national interests. This requires the country to actively integrate into global economic, political, and cultural processes while at the same time safeguarding its sovereignty, internal stability, and long-term development priorities.

Achieving this balance is especially important in conditions where global interdependence is constantly increasing, and external factors can significantly influence domestic policy, economic stability, and social development.

In particular, Uzbekistan’s strategic priorities include strengthening international cooperation, attracting foreign investment, adopting advanced technologies, and participating in global trade systems.

However, these processes must be accompanied by effective institutional mechanisms that prevent excessive dependence on external actors and ensure that national development goals remain the primary focus of state policy. In this sense, openness should not be understood as unconditional adaptation to global pressures, but rather as a selective and strategic engagement with the international environment.

In conclusion, globalization does not eliminate national state sovereignty; rather, it transforms its essence and functional characteristics. In modern conditions, sovereignty is increasingly understood as:

- relative rather than absolute, meaning that states exercise their authority within an interconnected global system where complete independence is no longer fully attainable;
- based on cooperation rather than isolation, as modern states achieve greater stability and development through participation in international organizations and partnerships;

- manifested in new forms, including economic sovereignty, digital sovereignty, cultural identity protection, and participation in multilevel governance structures.

Therefore, states should not resist globalization but rather actively participate in its processes while simultaneously developing flexible and effective mechanisms to protect their national interests.

This includes strengthening legal frameworks, improving institutional capacity, and ensuring that integration into the global system contributes to sustainable national development rather than undermining sovereignty.

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