

LECTURE 10.

Globalization, its nature and perspectives

Plan

1. Globalization and its essence
2. Negative and positive aspects of globalization
3. Global problems of the modern period and their philosophical analysis.

The term of "globalization" appeared in the mid-80s. This term had a strong impact on the intellectual elite. The origin of that term is connected with the name of T. Levit. In 1983 he published an article in the "Harvard Business Review" magazine, dedicated to the phenomenon of convergence of the markets of separate products produced by large and multinational corporations. The spread of the term is connected with the name of the American sociologist R. Robertson. He explained the concept of globalization in 1985, and in 1992 he mentioned the basics of his concept in a separate book. Japanese scientist K. Omaye tried to give a comprehensive explanation of the concept of globalization in his work "Borderless World" published in 1990. At the same time, globalization means the spread of the western development model to all countries, which actually serves the theoretical justification of a unipolar (universal and ideal) world order. The Western model is recognized as an exemplary model. More precisely, it is considered the only progressive and creative model unlike any other development model. Indeed, unlike the 6-8 thousand-year history of other civilizations, it is obvious that modern civilization has achieved great progress in a very short period of time. Therefore, it is very important to clarify whether globalization is the same as Americanization or whether it is a qualitatively new process in human history. In general, it should be noted that globalization processes are subject to mutual dependence and mutual conditioning. However, a number of questions arise here. Does the process of globalization include the tribes of central Africa and South America? That is, does the process of globalization has limited in terms of diffusion? Of course, the process of globalization is a universal process and sooner or later it will involve all countries and peoples. We have to agree with V. Shtol's opinion that globalization did not spread over such a large area at the end of the 20th century. He wrote that, in fact, the real world economy has not advanced much beyond the level it was in the 30s of the 20th century. A significant part of humanity (more than 50 percent), experts estimate, has been excluded from globalization. What is globalism? Researchers answer this question: globalism means that the world market suppresses or changes political activity. This is the ideology of domination of the world market. At the same time, it discusses other aspects of globalization, environmental, cultural, political, social-civilizational, etc. and often subordinates them to the dimension led by the world market. At this time, it is not necessary to deny or reduce the central role of globalization, including the principle of perception and choice of acts of economic activity. The ideological core of globalism is the elimination of differences between politics and economics. The main task of politics is to solve the

possibility and legitimacy of economic life in general by defining social and ecological boundary conditions. Globalism makes it possible to manage the state, culture, and foreign policy as a simple enterprise.

Black protectionists suffer from the decline of values, the weakening of national beginnings, but, in contradiction to themselves, participate in the neoliberal destruction of nation-states.

Green protectionists – see the dying political biotopes in the nation-state that protect environmental standards as a result of the intervention of the world market in the nation-state, so feel that the nation-state itself needs protection.

Red protectionists - just in case, dust off the class struggle from their clothes. According to them, globalization is necessary only to prove the "rightness" of their ideas. Although they happily celebrate the renaissance of Marxism, this is nothing but utopian, blind truths.

Globalization means that we have been living in a world society for a long time. That is, closed spaces are nothing but fiction. No country or group of countries can exist in isolation from each other. Countries that have economic, cultural, and political mutual influence must necessarily be in contact with each other. Thanks to this, a number of western models are starting to win again. "World society" cannot be integrated into the national state-policy due to the generality of social relations. If "world" is understood as "diversity" and "colorfulness" from the phrase "world society", "society" is understood as lack of integration. Therefore, the world society should be understood as diversity without unity. Globalization promotes such processes that national states and their sovereignty are caught in the web of transnational acts and have to agree with their orientation and identity in terms of their ability to rule. It is impossible to eliminate the already created globalization. This proves that cultural, ecological, economic, political social-citizen globalization is happening side by side. Each of them has its own logic. There are also researchers who explain the impossibility of eliminating globalization with eight reasons: 1) The expansion of contracts and geography in the field of international trade, the turmoil of financial markets, and the growing power of multinational companies; 2) Information and communication - the continuation of the technological revolution; 3) joint promotion of the demand for the protection of human rights, more precisely, the principle of (so-called) democracy; 4) Expanding the spread of the influence of the culture industry covering the world; 5) Post-international, polycentric world politics - together with governments, transnational acts that are constantly increasing in power and quantity (companies, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations); 6) Issues of global poverty and begging; 7) Issues of global environmental destruction; 8) Problems of transcultural conflicts in various places.

The multidimensional world actually shows a space-time continuum in itself. Place can be local, regional, global, cultural, economic, political, etc. Each place has its own laws. Time can be social, technological, mythological, physical, etc. Consciousness evolves in physical time. Human development goes through stages of progress from archaic and infantile consciousness, from integration with nature to developed transcendental consciousness. Here, the concept of time disappears. Time coordinates are converted to points. At these points on the continuum, the past and the future appear. The

development of consciousness has a vector character and is irreversible. Therefore, it is impossible for a living organism to move backwards in time. It is no coincidence for a living organism, travel to the past. Since the world is multi-dimensional, its dimensions are determined not only by physical coordinates, but also by cultural-social and spiritual dimensions. That is why the integral development of the world should be evaluated by the spatial vector in many cases. The criterion of development can be such indicators as the integral complexities of the world, which take into account the degree of differentiation of the collective consciousness, the interaction of all spaces. These indicators should be capable of distinguishing those complexities of the world. In such circumstances, sociology begins to play an important role. In the modern world, endangerment of human life becomes the biggest object of research.

Globality reflects such a situation that whatever happens on the planet after today cannot be included among events limited to the local sphere. That is, all inventions and discoveries, victories and disasters belong to the whole world. Therefore, all processes should go along the "local-global" line. Globality, understood in this way, really attracts attention. Unlike the concept of globality, as we mentioned above, globalization is a dialectical process that creates transnational social relations and space, devalues local cultures, and enables the emergence of new cultures. In the complex system of such relations, it is possible to raise the issue of the extent and limits of globalization. First of all, three parameters should be taken into account – first, spatial expansion; second, stability in time; third, the density of transnational communication, relations and television networks; in the context of this kind of understanding, another issue can be put. It is extremely important to study the essence of the historical features of the current globalization and its paradoxes. This includes the analysis of the different and similar aspects of modern globalization from the "world capitalism system" that developed from the colonial era. Skeptics of globalization usually point out that there is nothing new about it. However, they are not correct either in historical, empirical or theoretical relation. Because modern globalization cannot be compared with either imperialism or the world capitalist system. Because there are so many new aspects in globalization that these specific aspects were never present in them. Globalization presupposes the absence of a world state (nowadays, globalization is often called Americanization, which is definitely not correct). There is a world society - but this society cannot even imagine a world state and a world government. It is about the expansion of global disorganized capitalism.

Despite being a small country, Azerbaijan has made its own contribution to the modern globalization process. Azerbaijan, using its geographical position, resources and potential of global geostrategic importance, effectively plays the role of a bridge between the East and the West, which started from the rich historical past and is directed to the future. Great efforts are being made to restore the Great Silk Road, create the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor and extract hydrocarbon resources of the Caspian Basin and transport them to world markets. These projects are of decisive importance for the free and perfect development of the states of many regions of the world, they will stimulate supranational cooperation and have a certain impact on the development of global conditions. Modern humanity has literally changed. It has both increased in

number and freed itself from the limitation of being a mere aggregate of individuals. Now production technology and management technology work together. All of this is evident as a part of the globalization process. However, the negative aspects of globalization are also beginning to emerge. First of all, the influence of global criminality is expected to increase, secondly, the strengthening of corruption in the public administration system and thirdly, the process of loss of national sovereignty may expand further.

In modern times, the set of problems that are of vital importance for the existence of humanity and on which social progress depends are called **global problems** .

The criterion of "global" problems is analyzed in different ways. According to the first position, "global problems" are defined by the following criteria:

- a) the largest, most important in terms of scale and importance, covering all the countries of the world;
- b) having a synthetic nature, covering all fields;
- v) universal, planetary, international character.

According to the second position, the following four aspects should be taken into account when defining "global problems":

- a) those events are "global" in nature, they are very relevant contradictions, hinder social progress and threaten to destroy civilization;
- b) they affect the interests of all peoples and states, all mankind;
- v) they have socio-natural and biosocial nature by combining social and natural processes;
- q) their solution requires collective control and international cooperation.

In modern times, global problems can be grouped as follows:

- a) socio-economic, socio-political global problems that pose a planetary human threat: - the problem of war and peace, militarization, economic disasters, etc.
- b) global problems causing planetary natural threats: - protection of nature and its efficient use;
- v) demographic and moral global problems related to population growth and moral decline: - rapid population growth and poor development of livelihoods.

A certain number of modern global problems have occurred as a result of the violation of the balance and regularities in nature-society, nature-human interactions. These can be called the "ecological crisis" that has arisen in the conditions of modern social and scientific-technical progress: nature, water, and land are being polluted at an increasing rate, and man is endangering his existence.

At present, the need to form a new ecological thinking, ecological worldview has emerged in nature-human relations.

The problem of predicting the future development of society can also be noted potential opportunities with the foresight knowledge of a happy future. The method of scientific foresight and social forecasting is also used. The most common of them are:

extrapolation - attributing events and laws related to a certain area, period to another area;

historical analogy;

computer modeling;

scenario of the future;

experiment evaluation etc.