

**KAPITEL 5 / CHAPTER 5<sup>5</sup>****APPROVAL OF DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT AS DETERMINANTS OF NEED FOR QUALITATIVE SOCIAL PROGRESS AND INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION SYSTEMS, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION***УТВЕРДЖЕННЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ЯК ДЕТЕРМІНАНТИ ПОТРЕБИ У ЯКІСНОМУ СУСПІЛЬНОМУ ПРОГРЕСІ ТА ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ СИСТЕМ НАУКИ ТА ОСВІТИ***DOI: 10.30890/2709-2313.2022-08-04-027****Introduction**

The turn and beginning of centuries, especially millennia, allows us to summarize a certain period of world economic and social history, as well as with some hope and anxiety to think about tomorrow's international relations, world economy, human society in general and Ukraine in particular. Of course, new problems do not arise suddenly. In the 21st century, we will solve the problems that have already arisen and quite clearly visible and predictable trends. Means and mechanisms for solving such problems, their consequences can be very different.

The whole past history convincingly shows that the evolution of the international economy, and more broadly – international relations and world human society has made its way through a variety of scenarios of social alternatives. Due to the combination of complex and elusive set of causes and effects, social development could not really follow the path that was actually implemented. The greater the amount of knowledge accumulated by mankind, and it has been growing rapidly in recent times, the more sensitive is the need for its critical rethinking. We urgently need to develop a new paradigm of economics, international relations and social science in the new international economy and world history. This will significantly increase the level of understanding not only the future but also the past. And it's not just a "call" to find a new paradigm, which has already been said. An integral part of this development is a critical assessment of their own knowledge, conclusions and forecasts, the ability to measure them by lessons of the past and a look into the future.

**5.1. Scenarios of social alternatives**

The history of human development and its formation as a socio-economic being is a complex, millennia-long search for ways and mechanisms to consolidate elements of its economic socialization in the form of unwritten and written rules, laws, norms, threats, punishments. This includes everything from simple taboos and religious norms to modern systems of international economics, constitutions, civil society and international law. Its emergence as a biosocial being endowed with the ability to self-awareness – the result of a fairly large and not yet fully understood global breakthrough in the development of human society and forms of management.

As it is known, the scenario of economic and historical process (and, in particular, socio-economic progress) is formed as a system of challenges and

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responses. The problems that have accumulated before the international economy, the world community, seek their solution and find it in one way or another. From this moment on, evolution changes its course and new problems are born instead of the ones removed. Therefore, the answer to any economic and historical challenge does not mean stopping economic and social transformations: each problem solved leads to new challenges, often more significant and complex than previous ones.

The collapse of the Soviet Union was greeted in the world as a complete and final victory of the West over the East, capitalism over socialism. The destruction of this state was a gigantic tragedy both for this social and state project and for the peoples inhabiting it. However, few understand that there has been a tremendous change in the structure of the world community with its fragile but stable balance of power, system of checks and balances. Control over the proliferation of nuclear weapons is under threat. India and Pakistan, Israel and North Korea have already joined the top five countries that own it. In short, not only the USSR lost, but also a stable world order was seriously destroyed.

For a long time, the term “*internationalization*” was widely used in the scientific literature. They talked about the internationalization of the economy, social and cultural life, and so on. Now the word “*globalization*” is increasingly used to describe the processes taking place in the world. Various concepts of globalization are emerging and being developed. Significant changes in the processes that take place on a global scale are hidden behind the change of terms. Since the XVI century there was a process world system of social systems of formation – *socio-historical organisms* – the world socio-historical space. It was called “internationalization”. By the beginning of the XX century this process is largely over. In the second half of this century, a new process unfolded – the transformation of the world system of socio-historical organisms into one *world socio-historical organism* began. It is to denote it and the term “globalization”.

Globalization involves the merging of economies (and, at the same time, institutions of politics, ideology, governance) of all countries into a single economic system with the prospect of such political and ideological unification and possible (though not always desirable) cultural and spiritual standardization. Transnational corporations (TNCs) play a huge role in this. Globalization is primarily manifested in the free, unrestricted movement of ideas, capital, goods and money from country to country. The greatest progress has taken place in the field of finance: the global financial system has already emerged and gained a huge impact on the entire economic life of the world.

The term “*globalism*” (from the Latin “*globus*” – a sphere, ie one that covers the entire globe) is used to define the style of politics, when a particular issue is considered and resolved in the context of common human problems that affect everyone and need for their solving joint efforts.

In the 60s of the XX century well-known theorists of the Club of Rome E. Laszlo, D. Meadows, M. Mesarovich, A. Peccei and others introduced this term into science. Globalization promotes the interconnectedness and interdependence of all countries, “compresses” the world into a single whole, turns the planet into a “*global village*” with common problems.



At the turn of the millennium, humanity has faced extremely acute problems, which have been called “global” and by which we mean a set of contradictory processes that are the content of the world civilization current crisis. Global problems threaten the normal development and even the existence of the world, require joint efforts to prevent these catastrophic consequences, ie have a comprehensive, planetary, global character.

F. Fukuyama in his high-profile article “The End of History?” (1989), and then in the book “The End of History and the Last Man” (1992) he wrote about the undeniable victory of the ideas of economic and political liberalism in the world. And since, in his opinion, the world of ideas defines and creates the material world, this means the complete victory of capitalism in the whole world in the nearest future. Capitalism is the highest achievement of mankind, beyond which it cannot and will not go. Therefore, with the victorious domination of capitalism throughout the world the end of human history will come. “The triumph of the West, of the Western idea”, he writes, “is evident above all because liberalism has no viable alternatives left.... What we are probably witnessing is not just the end of the Cold War or another period in postwar history but the end of history as such, the completion of the ideological evolution of mankind and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of government” [24,290-291]. According to F. Fukuyama, this does not mean that no further events will take place. After all, from the victory of liberalism in the field of ideas to its victory in the real world is still far away. In this transitional period, the world will be divided into two parts: one will belong to posthistory, and the other to history. Therefore, there will be conflicts in the still existing historical part of the world, as well as between the post-historical and historical parts of it. But these are all trifles. Serious conflict requires large states that are still within history; and they are just leaving the historical scene.

“The end of the story”, – the author concludes, – is sad. The struggle for recognition, the willingness to risk one’s life for a purely abstract idea, the ideological struggle that requires courage, imagination and idealism – instead, economic calculation, endless technical problems, concern for the environment and satisfying sophisticated consumer demands. In the posthistoric period there is neither art nor philosophy; there is only a carefully preserved museum of human history “ [24,310]. In general, the realm of general bourgeois joy and eternal boredom comes. According to the author, he is not the first to announce the coming end of history. K. Marx was once said to have been an ardent propagandist of this idea. But only the latter believed that the end of history would come with the advent of communism, which would resolve all contradictions. Here in F. Fukuyama the same thing happens that can be observed in his case with references to the ideas of M. Weber. He knew about the latter from hearsay. The same nature of his acquaintance with K. Marx. The founder of Marxism never believed or wrote that the victory of communism would be the end of human history. On the contrary, K. Marx argued that from this moment only the true history of mankind will begin. Everything that happened before that is only the prehistory of human society [17,7-8]. By the way, F. Fukuyama was not the first to attribute to K. Marx the idea of the end of history. A similar statement was made by L. von Mises [19,264] and K. Popper [21,481].



Although the reference to K. Marx is incorrect, the author is really not original. The idea of the end of history was substantiated at one time by G.V.F. Hegel, and in the XX century – a fan of the great German philosopher, Russian emigrant O.V. Kozhevnikov, known as Kozhev (1902-1968) in a number of works, including the book “Introduction to Hegel’s reading”, “The idea of death in Hegel’s philosophy” [12]. “In fact, wrote A. Kozhev, the end of human Time or History, that is, the final destruction of Man himself or of the free and historical Individual, means simply the cessation of Action in the strongest sense of the word. That is practically means the following: the disappearance of bloody revolutions and wars. And also the disappearance of Philosophy: since Man, in essence, no longer changes, there are no more grounds to change the (true) principles underlying the knowledge of the World and I” [7,31]. But contrary to A. Kozhev, and especially F. Fukuyama, there is every reason to believe that humanity in the late XX – early XXI century entered a period of great upheaval, which will determine its future.

At the beginning of the XX century a prominent Italian economist Wilfredo Pareto (1848-1923) pointed out that *the number of financial transactions are much ahead of the number of real commodity transactions*. Until now, the gap between the financial and commodity markets has widened so much that the former have lost direct contact with the latter. A well-known Russian economist academician D.S. Lvov compares the modern world financial system with an inverted pyramid. Its lower basis is finance, serving the real sector or the flow of goods. They account for no more than 10-12% of the total turnover of world financial resources. The rest of all money capital is in free circulation, has no real material accumulation. “This is a market, writes D.S. Lvov, where money makes money, ie the market of roulette players” [15,14]. The number of operations with speculative (fictitious) capital in the global financial market is ten times higher than the number of operations to service the sphere of production and is constantly growing. If foreign exchange transactions in the global financial system in one day in 1997 amounted to 600 billion dollars, in 1998 – 800 billion, in 2003 – 1 trillion, then in 2006 and 2007 – 1,25 trillion. In 2008, it exceeded the level of 1,5 trillion dollars [30.10]. Thus, the turnover of funds in the global financial system in just one week is equal to the annual gross domestic product of the United States, and in less than a month – to the world’s gross domestic product [8,9].

“Thousands of multinational and national banks, corporations, financial and brokerage companies, investment institutions, pension, mutual and hedge funds take part in the lightning movements of these gigantic financial resources, writes the well-known Russian financial expert L.M. Makarevich. They are armed with the latest technical means, financial technologies and products for which there are no state borders” [16,3]. It is this speculative capital (and the main role in it is played by the American) that now determines the dynamics of the world economy. His “ramming” power is enormous. At any moment, the financial storm could hit the economy of any weak country included in this global system and lead to its catastrophe. The world financial system has become, in essence, a global speculative conglomerate that operates not in favor of the development of national economies, growth of industrial production and living standards, but in favor of strengthening the position of the





golden billion countries. “This is a cancerous tumor on the living tissue of the world economy. Its scale is constantly growing. Metastases are permeating the financial systems of an increasing number of countries. The danger of the growth of this financial plague of the XX century is becoming increasingly apparent. If it is not stopped, then, as the progressive thinkers of today predict, it could erupt into the global crisis of the XXI century” [15,15].

The world capitalist market, which has existed for a long time, was a system of national capitalist markets. The subjects of this market were national enterprises and corporations. The emerging global market is an inseparable whole that builds on national markets, draws them in and absorbs them. Its actors are primarily TNCs and various transnational financial entities. If national money and commodity markets were to some extent controlled and regulated by governments before the globalization process, the global economic system is not controlled or regulated by anyone. It is dominated by anarchy, which allows the largest financial deals and owners of multinational corporations not only to act without any restrictions and obstacles, but also to impose their will on the heads of state. Step by step, the global market began to undermine the governments of the countries involved. Globalization inevitably leads to the reduction and then to the loss of first the economic and then the political sovereignty of the states involved in this process. As Hans Tittmeier, the head of the Bundesbank, said at the World Economic Forum in Davos in February 1996, the only problem now is that “most politicians still do not understand the extent to which they are already controlled by money markets and even controlled by them” [18.91].

The concept of “**global problem**” comes from the French word “*Global*”, which means “**universal**”, “**one that covers the entire globe**”. Each of the global problems is caused by specific reasons due, on one hand, the specifics of productive forces development, geographical environment, the level of technological progress, natural and climatic conditions, ie the material content of social production, and on the other – specific social form, peculiarity of property relations developmen. For all the variety of global problems causes, there are also common causal links inherent in the development of technological production.

Among the global problems raw materials, food, environmental, demographic, energy, peace and disarmament, overcoming poverty and backwardness are the most often, which are not new to humanity. With the development of human civilization, new global problems may arise and are already emerging. The problem of development and use of resources of the World Ocean, Space became global. Their analysis shows that they are closely interrelated. Thus, energy and raw materials problems are related to environmental, environmental – to demographic, demographic – to food, etc. An important feature of both new and not new problems of human civilization is their global nature, because they affect the vital interests of all states and the peoples of the world, are a powerful factor in strengthening the interdependence and integrity of the world, giving it new integration features.

The development of world economy globalization is changing the priorities of global problems. If in the 70-80s of the XX century the main problem was the prevention of world nuclear war, now some experts consider the environmental problem to be a priority, others – the demographic problem, and the third – the



problem of poverty and lack of sustainability. However, all these problems can be considered a priority, because they are directly related to human survival, although caused by various factors, and therefore are the objects of study of sciences such as international economics, sociology, law, biology, geography, ecology, oceanology, etc.

The aggravation of global problems of human civilization is caused by unsystematic, uncontrolled utilization of natural resources, low technological culture of material production, maximization rather than optimization of economic growth, domination of technocratic approach over social, large-scale impact of human civilization on the environment. Significant reasons for this aggravation are also the rapid urbanization of the world's population, the growth of giant cities and agglomerations, accompanied by depletion of agricultural land, forests, rapid motorization, deepening contradictions between global economic development and social progress.

In clarifying the nature of global problems, different interpretations of the causes of their exacerbation and the nature of these phenomena.

The essence of global problems is a complex of connections and relations between states and social systems, society and nature on a global scale, which affect the vital interests of the peoples of all countries and can be solved by their joint efforts.

Thus, according to American scientists [See: 29-30], the main reasons for the growth of the militarization of the capitalist economy are considered to be the natural and historical conditions of human development, its psychology, and the desire for violence. Western scientists see the cause of the environmental crisis in man's instinct for destruction. Most Western ideologues call this reason only population growth, modern scientific and technological revolution, increase in industrial production [See: 26-32].

Firstly, such interpretations, ignore the social essence of man, are a sign of a one-sided approach to it only as a biological being. In fact, as already noted, although a person organically combines biological and social, but its essence – is primarily a set of all social relations. Secondly, to explain the aggravation of environmental problems only by the deployment of scientific and technological progress, the growth of industrial production means to be in the position of technological determinism. A purely biologic explanation of such reasons is characteristic of those scientists who see the aggravation of global problems only in population growth.

These authors ignore the crucial role in the emergence of global problems of mankind socio-economic form of social mode of production – property relations, the system of industrial relations. The purpose of such concepts is to shift the blame of the capitalist system for the aggravation of global problems on the entire population of the planet, its growth.

Therefore, it is necessary to classify modern global problems.

According to the origin, nature and method of solving global problems are classified into several types.

*The first group* includes problems that arise in the interaction of nature and society. Among them there are the reliable provision of mankind with raw materials,



energy, food, etc., the rational use of nature and natural environment conservation, the rational use of the oceans resources, the peaceful development of outer space. They are caused by the laws of development of the world's productive forces, which creates opportunities for economic growth, requires more and more world production of raw materials, use of fresh water, deforestation, increasing the load on agriculture natural potential. This contributes to the satisfaction of human needs for livelihoods, the growth of old production needs and the emergence of new ones.

*The second group* of problems is global problems in the field of social relations, which are related to disarmament, conversion of military production and maintaining peace, prevention of world thermonuclear war, prevention of local, regional and international crises and ensuring stable peace; overcoming the economic lack of sustainability of some regions and some countries of the world.

Among the global challenges facing humanity today, maintaining peace is the most pressing issue that needs to be addressed urgently. Although the end of the Cold War ended the confrontation between two antagonistic socio-political systems and removed the sharpness and inevitability of the imminent threat of human destruction in the global war, the war did not disappear from the arsenal of means of resolving conflicts between countries, nations and religions. In recent years, and at the beginning of the XXI century the number and scale of military conflicts of a local nature over territorial, ethnic, and religious differences that threaten to turn into regional or global conflicts with the appropriate involvement of new participants have increased. It is estimated that at the end of the 1990s of the XX century, there were about 50 conflicts and bloodshed in the world. These are, in particular, the conflicts in Iraq, Africa, Southeast Asia, Afghanistan, the former Yugoslavia, and some CIS states.

The expansion of the nuclear states "club" has become a new threat to human existence. In 1998, India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons. The states that implement nuclear weapons programs include South Africa, Israel, Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and potentially nuclear states include Japan, Taiwan, Brazil, and Argentina.

*The third group* includes global problems in the field of human development to ensure its future existence. They cover the problems of human adaptation to the conditions of the natural and social environment, which is dynamically changing under the influence of STR, overcoming such serious diseases as cancer, AIDS, cardiovascular disease, various epidemics; cultural and moral problems of individual loss of trust in social institutions, family instability and weakening of intergenerational ties; fight against international crime, drug business, human trafficking, terrorism; problems of democratization and protection of human rights.

Global problems of human civilization are global in nature, related to the vital needs of peoples of all countries, regardless of their social order, level of socio-economic development, geographical location and can be solved through cooperation and interaction of all states, their unresolved threat to the future of our civilization. For example, the scientific and technological revolution led to the unprecedented development of means of human destruction, national wealth, military affairs and the arms race.

During the XX century, world military spending has more than tripled. If in the period between the two world wars, the military expenditures of mankind ranged from 20 to 22 billion dollars, US annually, this amount now exceeds 1 trillion dollars.

Thus, global problems are quite diverse in their content, their development is contradictory and multidimensional. At the same time, they have a number of common specific features that set them apart from other problems of the world economy. The specificity of global problems lies in the number of common features:

1) each of these problems and all together play an important role for the future of mankind. Therefore, the delay in their solution will lead to the degradation of living conditions and production activities on the planet, which poses a mortal danger to the existence of human civilization;

2) the processes and phenomena of global problems are manifested by the deepening and complication of world economic relations, the internationalization of other social processes on Earth;

3) the solution of these problems is possible only if the efforts of all states and peoples are united.

Finding the main ways and means of solving global problems means ensuring the conditions for the survival of all peoples and the further socio-economic development of human civilization.

Among the global problems facing humanity today, the most acute is the problem of maintaining peace. Human civilization, in fact, repeats with its history the biblical story of Adam and Eve, who were immortal before the fall. We can say that a similar fall of all mankind occurred in the XX-XXI centuries. Before the advent of modern weapons, everyone was aware: man is mortal, humanity is eternal. The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded the sad news that humanity had died. Even local wars today can cause irreparable damage to nature and humanity. In the language of the military – unacceptable damage.

The civilian world has not noticed how the place of the military in society has changed. Modern armies around the world are not so much defending their civilian compatriots in recent wars as defending themselves. In World War I, only 10% of the dead were civilians, in World War II – 50%. The so-called “small wars” of the second half of the XX – early XXI century changed the proportion – 10-15% of the dead – the military, 85-90% – civilians. Even in World War II, they sought to divert hostilities from the cities, during the previous centuries, almost all known battles took place in the fields. Now armies are hiding in cities, and they are bombed. Thus, maintaining peace today is a problem of human survival.

The arms race is a great temptation for the military (many researchers of the modern Yugoslav war call one of the reasons for the conflict the need to test weapons in real combat). In its economic essence, the arms race is a form of destruction of a certain share of the national wealth of each country. And from an ecological point of view, it is a significant factor in polluting the environment with the most dangerous substances used to create weapons of mass destruction – nuclear, chemical, bacteriological.





## 5.2. Solving modern global problems

The main ways to solve the global problems of developing countries are as follows:

- implementation of a system of measures aimed at ensuring the dynamic socio-economic development of these countries in the scientific, technical and socio-economic spheres;

- the formation of a new world order that would guarantee real assistance to developing countries in solving their problems;

- significant transformation within the world economy of the mechanism of pricing of natural resources by moving away from their definition by giant TNCs that control the natural resources of developing countries;

- increasing the output of finished products by these countries, which would allow even in the current situation on the world market to significantly increase export earnings;

- providing economically developed countries with significant financial, human, technical and intellectual resources for exploration and development of natural resources, their processing, transportation and sale at transformed prices in order to increase foreign exchange earnings, establishing their economic sovereignty over these resources. These funds will be directed to the intensive development of agriculture, overcoming its irrational monoculture. To this end, in 2000 the UN member states adopted the “Millennium Development Goals”, and since 2002 – the “Monterey Consensus”, which sets out concrete efforts to triple aid to the world’s poorest regions to meet the international goal of increasing external aid up to 0,7% of the total gross national income of wealthy countries; implementation of progressive agrarian transformations in agriculture of these countries and elimination of neo-colonial forms of management in this area.

***Solving modern global problems requires the development and implementation of collective programs to ensure the future of human civilization.***

Global problems are chaotic phenomena and processes: they are closely interconnected. To solve them, new approaches and practical measures are needed, based on the integrity of the world, the need for cooperation on a global scale.

There are contradictions between the countries of the world community, which often lead to regional and interregional conflicts over the use of weapons. In the XXI century global problems pose a crucial task for humanity: to overcome political and military-political contradictions and conflicts for the successful solution of global problems. We need to keep the peace on the planet. This means that the peoples of the world must learn new political thinking.

New political thinking marks an awareness of the importance and immediate global problems solution, including the development of a system of effective international procedures and mechanisms capable of ensuring the preservation and development of human civilization as a whole.

Global problems cannot be solved quickly at the level of individual countries. We need a single international mechanism for their resolution and regulation, the definition of international legal and economic norms. Great hopes in solving global



problems are placed on the UN, IMF, WTO, regional and sectoral organizations, which have extensive experience in coordinating international efforts, resource use, regulation of international economic efforts.

Humanity can cope with global problems. To do this, it already has sufficient scientific, technical and material achievements. There are many examples of successful attempts to solve, at least in part, a number of global problems. Thus, at the international level, much attention is paid to environmental issues. The International Commission on Environment and Development is developing programs to improve the quality of the environment and the general environmental condition. This commission and a number of other international organizations define environmental safety criteria, develop short-term and long-term programs. In the 2000s, spending on environmental measures increased about 6 times compared to the level of spending in the 1970s.

The need to find ways to solve the global problems of humanity stems from the real threats that have arisen to the world community. Their dangerous nature for the continued existence of mankind and the search for solutions leads to two conclusions.

Ways to solve global problems such as environmental, fuel and energy and raw materials are associated with the rapid development and use of major renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, ocean and river hydropower; structural changes in the use of existing non-renewable energy sources: an increase in the share of coal in the energy balance of national economies and a decrease in gas and oil, as the latter have fewer reserves on the planet. And their value for the chemical industry is much greater. The UN should play its role in regulating these processes and solving global problems. IMF, WTO, regional and sectoral organizations that have extensive experience in coordinating international efforts, resource use, regulation of international economic efforts.

To solve global problems, humanity has at its disposal sufficient scientific, technical and material achievements, and appropriate forms have been developed. Among the latter there is the International Commission on Environment and Development, which develops programs to improve the quality of the environment and the general environmental condition. This commission and a number of other international organizations define environmental safety criteria and develop short-term and long-term environmental protection programs.

The complexity of solving today's global problems does not mean that the world community is not aware of the pernicious danger of ignoring them, the need for a comprehensive interstate approach to solving them.

There has been a tremendous change in the structure of the world community with its fragile but stable balance of power, system of checks and balances. Samuel Huntington's book, "The Clash of Civilizations and the Transformation of the World Order" (1996), depicts a new type of socio-global enemy at the level of projects of world historical alternatives to future development – the clash of Christianity and Islam. Their relationship is mutually hostile. Everyone sees in the enemy his own one. The conflict of the twentieth century between liberal democracy and Marxism-Leninism, according to Huntington, is nothing more than a fleeting and unnatural historical phenomenon compared to the constant antagonistic relations between Islam



and Christianity [25,13].

However, the choice of socio-historical alternatives of modern international development is more important and global – it is a clash of alternatives for future economic and social development.

## **Conclusions**

The question of a clash of civilizations and its consequences, which arose today, will be answered only during the XXI century. However, it is already clear that in principle it cannot be resolved by force. It cannot be solved by imposing one's values on another civilization. The way to get out of the growing threat in another – in recognizing the equality and self-sufficiency of different civilizations, economic models, in refusing to divide them into higher and lower, in willingness to respect and recognize the rights of others. All this requires the already mentioned radical change in the paradigm of economic and social thinking, and with it the revolutionary renewal of the international culture of global human relations. And only on this basis, to be extremely honest, can a new world order of international relations and the international economy be formed. Without it, it will be beautiful, but only a dream that will require new sacrifices.