

KAPITEL 7 / CHAPTER 7<sup>7</sup>

## GLOBALIZATION CHANGES IN THE MODERN WORLD AND THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR CHANGING NATURE AND TECHNOLOGIES OF SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЙНІ ЗМІНИ СУЧАСНОГО СВІТУ ТА ЇХ ЗНАЧЕННЯ ДЛЯ ЗМІНИ ПРИРОДИ ТА ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ РОЗВИТКУ СУСПІЛЬСТВА, НАУКИ ТА ОСВІТИ

DOI: 10.30890/2709-2313.2022-08-04-028

### Introduction

Modern world is characterized by a significant degree of integration and internationalization. National economies, inter-social relations, and interstate relations are gradually becoming more integrated. There was a kind of the world space “compression”, which requires new forms of relationships.

The reality is that globalization is an objective and absolutely inevitable phenomenon of modern life, which can be slowed down by means of economic policy (which happens in some cases), but cannot be stopped or “canceled” because it is an imperative of modern society and scientific and technical progress.

In methodological contexts, it should be noted that there are still many misunderstandings about the terminology associated with the concepts of “civilization”, “globalization”, “globalism” and is critical of the emergence of neologisms “post-globalization”, “post-industrial community”, “post-neoclassical science”, “postmodernism”, “postpositivism”, “poststructuralism”, “postmodernity”, etc., which, in our opinion, aren’t meaningful, while “industrial community”, “classical science”, “modernism”, “globalization” are well-defined concepts.

### 7.1. Definitions

Therefore, the presentation of the main provisions of his study will begin with his proposed definitions:

**Global** is one that has spread and is spreading its influence to the entire planet Earth;

**Globalization** is a process of universalization and unification of the formation of institutional, unique for the whole planet Earth at the level of human civilization – social, economic, cultural, etc. – structures, connections and relations in various spheres of public life. At the same time, globalization acts both as a phenomenon and as a phenomenon;

**Globalism** is a phenomenon that characterizes the integrity of the world, as well as worldview, type of awareness, way of seeing the world, when the global component becomes dominant;

**Globalism** is an interdisciplinary branch of scientific knowledge formed at the junction of philosophy, natural, technical and human sciences, as well as a set of

<sup>7</sup> Authors: Vynnyk N. V., Zinchenko V. V.



practical actions (government decisions, political actions, civil movements, etc., which focus on analyzing and resolving contradictions of universal nature).

Based on this, the most important problems of today are highlighted:

- war prevention and maintaining of peace;
- bridging the gap in the socio-economic development of different countries;
- ensuring ecological balance in the interaction of nature and community;
- control over demographic processes;
- aligning the consumption of energy and raw materials with their real reserves on the planet;
- providing food and other means of subsistence for the growing population of the planet;
- health care and creation of optimal conditions for a healthy lifestyle;
- eradication of illiteracy and development of the education system.

At the same time, we will add to this description the threat of *international terrorism and crime, as well as the supply of fresh water*.

At the same time, we believe that a problem can be considered global only when it is relevant to any region of the planet, otherwise it will be about the problems of one or more regions.

Although it is hardly possible to finally dwell on such an interpretation of the “global problem” concept, because then we will have to remove from the description of global problems, such problems as international terrorism, which mainly threatens the United States and Russia, eradication of illiteracy, food, water etc., which are inherent in its classification of the regions of the planet.

At the same time, it should be noted that it is impossible to solve global problems once and for all, because after their appearance they will inevitably accompany the world community, and they will have to be solved constantly. Therefore, we must learn to live, realizing that the weakening of attention to global problems can lead to great trouble, even disaster.

## 7.2. Forms of globalization of world society

The growing intertwining of economies, the internationalization of financial markets and the current stage of development contribute to the process of global and economic globalization.

The concept, at first glance is new, but at the same time its roots go back to ancient times. At that time there was already a phenomenon that can be attributed to financial globalization, it is said that in 330 BC, after the victory at Issa, Alexander the Great concentrated almost all the gold and silver of his time (approximately 8840 t.). Three years after his death, these treasures were once again scattered throughout the ancient world, causing the world's first inflation in the Mediterranean, as their channels of circulation were suddenly overflowing with gold and silver coins. Such financial globalism was real, of course without financial integration (which was not even discussed at the time), but with a significant degree of dependence and interdependence. Quite well-known ancient forms of globalization, which were



accompanied by the unification of social institutions within the Hellenic cities and the Roman Empire. However, this form (type) of globalization was local in nature, leaving large areas completely isolated.

Ideas of world organization, proposals for the creation and necessity of the international institutions development in order to regulate relations between nations and the state have been proposed since the time of Kant. An example is Immanuel Kant's own plan for eternal peace.

The second type of globalization can be observed by analyzing the results and consequences of geographical discoveries – the so-called colonial globalization. Acquiring various forms, it evolved until the XIX – early XX century. This type of globalization is also characterized by interdependence: political, weaker than stronger, periphery from the center, colonies from the metropolis. By the middle of the nineteenth century, globalization was entering a stage of slow progression. The expansion of the international division of labor and the development of North-Western Europe as an economic center, according to the American historian and sociologist I. Wallerstein [See: 1; 14; 15], was due to the influence of two factors: grain trade from Eastern Europe, imports of precious metals from the South African colonies. Grain imports made it possible to concentrate agriculture on high-value products, including meat and vegetables. Imports of precious metals increased the volume of working capital. As a result, European centers have the opportunity to specialize in production.

The very idea of a modern form of globalization of the world society, especially in the field of economy – the gradual erasure of economic borders between countries, as a result of which the world economy would eventually resemble the economy of a single state – arose three decades ago. Significant changes have taken place in the world economic environment over the decades. In the 1950s, industrial corporations were preoccupied with rebuilding domestic markets. In the 1960s, firms involved in manufacturing and trade began to expand under the influence of rapidly growing international trade and foreign markets. In the 1970s, enterprises of various forms of business organization became multinational, investing in production facilities and constantly operating in the international space at distribution centers. A multinational or multinational company in terms of ownership and capital structure is moving to a new type of supranational or transnational entity. The rapid growth of world trade and international capital flows since the 1980s has led many large financial firms, as well as manufacturing and trade firms, to associate their development prospects with global expansion. In the 1990s and 2000s, these changes posed new challenges to governments, corporations, enterprises, financial institutions, and international organizations. The economy is globalized due to the emergence of new forms of competition, when the growing number of subjects of world economic relations does not have a certain state affiliation [16,29]. Globalization is becoming a constant factor in both the international economic environment and domestic economic life.

In our opinion, the global economy does not yet exist in its final form; there is simply an economic system in which the economic and social development of most of humanity is rigidly determined by the progress of the post-industrial world and its ability to influence the course of events in other parts of the world. Of course,



economic and information relations are becoming more intense and diverse, but their importance within different socio-economic systems remains diametrically opposed.

Another important fact is that globalization today is accompanied by regionalization of economic activity, which is often considered a brake, resistance, antagonist of globalization, or globalization on a limited scale, which includes a group of countries that form associations in which there is more or less liberalization of trade, movement of capital and people within the relevant integration group.

Like every new phenomenon, globalization has its supporters who see it as a benefit, because it can, in their opinion, dramatically increase productivity and living standards around the world, this is possible because global economic integration can lead to better division of labor, allowing countries with low wages specialize in labor-intensive operations, and countries with high wages – to use workers more productively (this will allow firms to achieve greater savings due to increasing production scale); globalization allows you to move capital to any country that offers more favorable conditions for investment, and not fall into the trap of low profitability of local financial projects; and their critics, who are more pessimistic. They (critics) say that increasing competition from low-wage developing countries will reduce jobs and lower wages in rich countries, as well as “chasing down” when countries reduce wages, taxes, aid social security and weaken control over the environment in order to become “competitive”. Competitive pressure also undermines states’ ability to pursue their own economic policies.

### **7.3. Formation of globalism as an interdisciplinary science**

Regarding the formation of globalism as an interdisciplinary science, the birth of which we date back to the late 1960s – early 1970s, we note that a new science from the beginning began to take shape as a fundamentally new scientific field in which integration processes came to the foreground as a sphere of public practice, covering international politics, economics and even ideology. We outline the main achievements of its development as follows:

1. A scientific problem (the phenomenon of global problems) was formulated;
2. The historical preconditions of origin and character of manifestation of the basic global problems of the present at definition of their criteria which became a basis for definition of differences from religious, local, national and other problems were studied;
3. It turned out that these problems arose not by chance, but are the result of objective and natural development of the community and its changed relations with the environment;
4. Identified a system of problems of a global nature, their coherence and hierarchy;
5. Author’s teams were formed and joint researches of individual scientists were studied, who studied specific aspects of global problems – philosophical, economic, legal, etc.;
6. Studies of global problems have dispelled all doubts that inaction or



inadequate steps will worsen the situation, and the further the necessary solutions are postponed, the higher price the world community will have to pay to return to normal.

We consider the events of the 1970s and 1980s to be *the first global revolution*, culminating in the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

In addition, it was during this period that awareness of global problems at the global level was formed. There were two steps: the establishment of the International Commission on Environment and Development (autumn 1983) and the United Nations Conference on the Environment (Stockholm, 1992).

If this period of the first global revolution, the period of globalization is characterized by approaches to solving global problems by finding technical means, organizational and economic solutions, then from the early 1990s – 2000s, priorities have shifted towards socio-political issues.

At the same time, we believe that at that time the term “*globalism*” was obsolete, and everything related to globalization was considered in the context of a new reality, discussions, publications ignored almost the entire twenty years of globalization until the early 1990s.

The revival of this science as a new scientific direction began in the 1990s.

Summing up our assessments, we note that *globalization* is a centuries-old process of becoming the only biosocial structures and socio-historical institutions, connections and relations common to the whole planet, which has unfolded (is unfolding) as the evolution of world society; global problems are the result of the birth of this process, and *globalism* is a field of theory and practice, at the center of which are globalization and global problems. Thus, in global studies formed several different areas of research and, based on the direction of theoretical and practical solutions, we identify eight main areas: **philosophical and methodological, natural science, technical and economic, socio-natural, social, political, cultural and prognostic** [12,79].

Also, in our opinion, it is necessary to add *civilizational and religious directions*. In general, we note that until now *globalism* has quite clear features and offers two definitions – narrow and broad. In the first sense, it is “*an interdisciplinary field of research aimed at clarifying the nature of globalization, determining the causes and trends, as well as analysis of global problems arising from it, and finding ways to establish positive and overcome negative for man and the biosphere consequences of these processes*”.

In the second sense, it is the whole set of scientific, philosophical, cultural and applied research on various aspects of globalization and global issues, including the results of such research, as well as practical activities for their implementation in economic, social and political spheres at the level of individual states and in international dimension.

In the aspect of history, we distinguish four main epochs of formation of *global connections*, which accompany the historical development since the beginning of the community and in the foreseeable future [2,42]:

1. **The era of fragmentary events and local social ties** – from the emergence of man 5-3 million years ago to the end of the Neolithic revolution, the emergence



and formation of the first states 7-3 thousand years BC.

2. **The era of regional events and territorially limited international relations** – from the end of the Neolithic revolution to the Great Geographical Discoveries.

3. **The era of global events and universal economic and socio-political dependence** – from the Great geographical discoveries to the middle of the twentieth century, when the world became integral in geographical, economic, political and environmental terms.

4. **The era of space expansion and space conflicts** – from the launch in 1957 of the first artificial satellite of the Earth to the foreseeable future.

We evaluate the *geobiosociosystem* evolution through the concept of *epometamorphosis*, understanding *the epoch-making change, the transition to another stage of geobiosociosystem development, which is accompanied by fundamental changes in this system at the level of form and content, essence and phenomena* [11,48].

Based on these approaches, we identify four turning points in the evolution of the geobiosocial system [See: 2; 3]:

**The first epometamorphosis** associated with the appearance of Homo sapiens 40-60 thousand years ago and up to the 1st millennium AD, which, in our opinion, corresponds to *the beginning of history*.

**The second epometamorphosis** is the formation and selection in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. philosophy as a special form of historical worldview and the emergence of the first symptoms of globalization during the Persian Wars, the conquests of Alexander the Great and the formation of the Roman Empire.

**The third epometamorphosis** is directly related to the separation of science from philosophy as an independent form of social consciousness and the beginning of STP. These transformations are inherently connected with the epoch of global events and the formation of universal economic and socio-political dependence, and most importantly - with the beginning of real globalization and the fundamental stage of its development.

**The fourth epometamorphosis** in which we live is related to the process of global consciousness formation, which dates back to the mid-nineteenth century, and most clearly manifested in the second half of the twentieth century, when the era of space expansion globalization.

In addition, we highlight **the fifth hypothetical epometamorphosis**, with the beginning of the formation of which in the long run there should be a radical turn to the realization of human nature, and the basic concept will be the term “humanization” of social and individual consciousness.

## Conclusions

Awareness of the globalization processes is divided into four stages:

1. Awareness of universal connections – the second half of the eighteenth century – the beginning of the twentieth century.

2. Awareness of the integrity of the world – 20-60-ies of the twentieth century.

3. Discovery of global problems: the second half of the 60's – late 80's of the twentieth century.

4. Awareness of globalization – began in the second half of the 1990s and continues today.

5. Post-globalization is a hypothetical stage that begins, in our opinion, not earlier than 2010-2020, with the formation of either a) post-imperialist system, with a dominant and governing / administrative center of civilization (centers), or – b) the formation of institutions and structures global *deliberative democracy* (“democracy of discussion-agreement”) – a global democratic society, without clearly defined “centers”, relations between the components of which will develop on the basis of compromise, consensus, equal coordination of interests.

In general, by our definition, **globalization** is a multifaceted socio-historical, socio-economic and socio-cultural process of formation on a global scale of integral structures and connections that are inherent in the world community of people, cover all its major areas and become stronger as man is advancing on the path of scientific and technological progress and socio-economic development.

Thus, globalization is a process that has no time limits, linking the past, present and future of humanity.