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GLOBALIZATION AND SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the essence of the processes of integration and globalization taking place in the modern world, liberal options and models of globalization, negative and positive sides of influence of globalization having economic and social consequences. It is noted, that globalization means the transformation of national economy into a part of world economy, susceptibility to its external economic influence. The author makes conclusion that in the conditions of interdependence of national economies ensuring their safety demands common efforts; the international nature of safety assumes development of general programs of safety, coordination of national programs, strengthening of coordinating role of international organizations in ensuring the safety, their assistance in stabilization of national economies.

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of globalization has become a subject of scientists' study, discussion at the level of heads of state and government in mainly at the end of twentieth century and at the beginning of twenty first century. A lot of research has been devoted to it.¹ Nowadays no one among politicians and

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¹See: Каримов И. А. Путь Узбекистана – интеграция в мировое сообщество // Родина священна для каждого. Т.3. – Т., 1996. – С.54–63; Каримов И. А. Узбекистан на пороге XXI века: угрозы безопасности, условия и гарантии прогресса // По пути безопасности и стабильного развития. Т.6. – Т., 1998. – С.29–244; Каримов И. А. Юксак маънавият – энгилмас куч. – Т., 2008. – Б. 110–119; Шарифходжаев М. Формирование открытого гражданского общества в Узбекистане. – Т., 2004; Делягин М. Общая теория глобализации (Краткое изложение открытой части аналитического доклада). – М., 1998; Коллонтай В. О нелиберальной модели глобализации // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 1999. № 10. – С. 3–13; Иванов Н. Глобализация и проблемы оптимальной стратегии развития // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 2000. – № 3. – С. 12–18; Дорони И. Причины и последствия кризиса (Международный финансовый кризис: новый этап глобализации экономического развития?) // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 1999. – № 4. – С. 13–16; Эльянов А. Глобализация и расслоение развивающихся стран // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 2000. – № 6. – С. 3–13; Пейтнев В., Черновская В. Развивающийся мир: глобализация или регионализация? // Мировая экономика и международные отношения. – 2000. – № 7. – С. 39–49; Азроянц Э. А. Глобализация. Катастрофа или тенденции мирового развития и политические амбиции. – М., 2002. – С.9; andetc.

scientists doubts about the fact of ongoing globalization process in all areas of civilization. However, different versions of the foundations on which this process develops are being offered. In this article, we focus on the basics of liberal globalization. One of the most common interpretations of the general content of globalization, which researches the processes as a part of a long historical transition from the internationalization era of economic, political and cultural life (when the prevailing relationship between the self-developing countries), to globalization (when a new system level of human community is formed according to its own laws, driving force and regulatory mechanisms). Characteristically, the issues of international globalization relations have become progressively classified as the highest priority in numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings at the highest level. In this context, it is particularly notable for the second paragraph of the Final Communiqué of the meeting 'Seven countries' leaders, which took place in the German city, Cologne (Köln) in the summer, 1999. In medias res, the official wording of the globalization process was given.

- *Firstly*, globalization was presented as a complex process of accelerating and increasing the scale of flows of ideas, capital, technology and goods round the world.
- *Secondly*, globalization is connected with fundamental changes in individual societies generated by their openness, which is an unprecedented pull together different peoples.
- *Thirdly*, globalization, as a consequence of increasing openness and dynamism, is regarded as prerequisites

(conditions) to facilitate the widespread increase in living standards and a significant reduction in poverty.

- *Fourthly*, a new form of integration is seen in the process of globalization, which has allowed and, moreover, allows to create more job vacancies by stimulating efficiency, empowerment and economic growth.
- *Fifthly*, globalization is closely associated with the information revolution, which is a prerequisite for the transition to a new society, in turn. I.e., the world civilization is becoming more pronounced tendency of transition from an industrial and post-industrial society to an information society.
- *Sixthly*, globalization, which is wider cooperation of different cultures and values, is expressed in the trend of building democratic societies, the formation of the guarantees of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- *Seventhly*, globalization has also a certain threat for some workers, families and societies, which expresses increasing of risk connected with the change of locations and financial uncertainty.

It is natural that the range of those issues that researchers have linked to the globalization of international relations is legitimate interest and concern to the entire international community. It became almost generally accepted that these objectives can only be effective on the principles which are called Western civilization. The essence of the globalization process, its organizational forms, the possible effects and consequences long have been integrative, embodying the most universal values of the East and the West, the North and the South. Therefore, the most productive approach is considered only a synthesis which opens the possibility of mutual enrichment and additional models, strategies, programs and projects, which together are able to serve the interests of the whole international community. One of the leading foreign political politologists writes about globalization at the end of the twentieth century: '1) globalization is a historical process that has evolved over the centuries; 2) globalization means harmonization of the world, life basing on single custom, on the same principles, a commitment to single values, single traditions and adherence norms of behavior, the desire to unification the rules; 3) globalization is a recognition of the interdependence, the main consequence of which is to undermine, the destruction of national statehood, national sovereignty under the pressure of transnational governance structures.'²

However, we cannot agree with the last statement. Each state has to find the optimal combination of integration into the community world and the preservation of national characteristics, the most important factors, which are the signs of identity of this country, to be constituents of the whole world, while remaining important and special part of it. A state strategy must serve as protection of national statehood and national sovereignty, not decrease the integration of functions. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov has rightly emphasized: 'Twenty first century, obviously, will be the century of globalization in international relations. In these conditions, the process of integration, increasing the participation of sovereign states in international institutions and organizations should be considered not only as a historical necessity, but also as a powerful factor of stability, stabilization of individual regions, and in general i.e., on a

global scale.'³ The modern world economy integrates the economies of all countries of the world, both large and small ones. Their combined production is represented by the world's gross product, in the amount equal to 77.6 trillion US \$ (in 2014). But their contribution to the global economy is not the same. The countries that make up the world economy have a very different economic potential.

GDP in the world in per capita (In US purchasing power parity US \$)

No	Group of countries	1998	2001	2010	2014
1	With advanced economy	25710	27680	37180	40842
2	With medium level economy	2950	5710	6780	9729
3	With underdeveloped economy	520	1040	1246	1593

It is possible to make conclusion: the modern world economy is a community on the potential of different national economies. Globalization is a controversial phenomenon. On the one hand, it accelerates the development of the national economy, since innovations become publicly available. On the other hand, the development of national economies is going on very unevenly. And with the increase in the gap between the two countries, which leads to the existence of rich and poor countries. At the same time, globalization is not linear, but very controversial, uneven process which is constantly changing its concrete forms, methods and implementation mechanisms, manifestations. Unevenness of globalization leads to a consideration which encompasses both processes of integration of social and economic systems and their decay, which is especially problematic from the standpoint of economic security of individual countries.

In other words, globalization 'is not an absolute evil and absolute good.'⁴ One can hardly say that globalization ('mondialization') 'is a favorable ratio of power and inequality'⁵, according to French professor M. Shemil'e-Jendro. Implementation of the geopolitical interests of the Great Powers in the context of globalization carries some negative for most of the young states. However, it is impossible to effectively develop the national economy not joining the world economic system. On the other hand, economic security ensuring is increasingly being complicated in these conditions, because its software, as a limited resource, requires considerable costs. On the other hand, in almost all Western countries are being tightened by immigration limitation of foreign labour. A growing proportion of the diplomatic apparatus is focused on assistance in one form or another the operations of 'their' abroad companies. Migration is expanding its scope by development of the world economy, because demand growth in the global labour market causes a corresponding increase in labour supply. Labour migration also has negative consequences. It comes in the form of a 'brain drain', which means the migration of scientists and highly skilled professionals from the countries supplying migrant workers, reducing their scientific and technological potential. Illegal migration creating trafficking in human beings, that is,

³ Каримов И. А. Узбекистан на пороге XXI века: угрозы безопасности, условия и гарантии прогресса // По пути безопасности и стабильного развития. Т.6. – Т., 1998. – С. 225.

⁴ Эбзеев Б.С., Айбазов Р.У., Краснорядцев С.Л. Глобализация и государственное единство России. М., 2006. – С. 6.

⁵ Lesevolution delasouverainete.P., 2006. – P. 127, 137.

² Badie B. La finles territories. – Paris, 1995. – P. 34.

the sale and resale of migrants who are powerless and unprotected by anyone, they form a layer of the discriminated, humiliated and offended people who find themselves in a hopeless situation. And should be emphasized that in the flow of migrants is poured into citizens of developed western countries. In search of higher incomes, they move from one developed country to another, including to the wealthy eastern countries. The migrants from less developed countries in Europe are moving to the more advanced ones. Peoples from developed countries are moving to better-paid jobs in the Middle East, with large 'petro-dollars'. Examples of such migration: from Germany - to Saudi Arabia, from France - to Qatar. A migratory flow is growing very fast. In 2003, it included about 100 million official workers, and in 2016 their number exceeded 250 million people. In particular, 46 million in the USA, 11.9 million in Russia, 12 million people were working in Germany.⁶ Migrant workers, who are also called guest workers, earn a lot of money, some of which is transferred to their home countries. In short, migration is a factor of growth of personal income and foreign exchange reserves of labour-exporting countries.

What is the attitude of the peoples of the world to the process of globalization, which is sweeping the world with lightning speed? Which countries are against these changes? Which countries are supporters of globalization? As a result of the research centre 'Pew Research Center for People and Press' (USA) some interesting information is shown. For example, it was found that the proponents of globalization, mainly being young people live mainly on 'non-globalization' territory, i.e., in Africa. The survey was conducted in 49 countries. Among those 18-29 years 75% of Africans, 43% of North Americans, 41% of Western Europeans and 39% of Eastern Europeans were in favour of globalization. The vast majority of people over 65 years was rated globalization as a negative process: in North America 27%, in Western Europe 36%, in Africa 61%. According to the abovementioned Centre research, mostly the older generation is afraid of penetration in their country of foreign culture. Indeed, there is a certain reason, as indicated by the observed recent concern of the peoples of European countries towards migrants since migration processes, in their opinion, make more to worry about security issues.⁷ Activation of such sentiments in many conducive to acts of terrorism, extremism, which occurred even in traditionally 'safe' countries like France, Belgium, Germany and others. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Ministerial Council, president pro tempore of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed that 'today we live on the historical stage of development of mankind, which, of course, can be called a turning point. In recent years, there have been profound geopolitical transformation of the world and the destruction of the former security and stability.

All the more accelerated process of globalization, which leads not only to an increase in capacity of mankind, but also to enhance the contradictions, the deepening of the gap between rich and poor countries. As a consequence of all these processes, an unprecedented threat to peace and stability has been made, which is bearing the scale of the transnational nature of the action.⁸ The processes of globalization impose a serious challenge to many states. At the same time, the severity of the problems of national and economic security is enhanced. From this perspective, special attention is now paid to the deep study of the problems of security experts of science, within which to develop common methodological principles of comprehensive security. But in any case, the economic security issues come to the fore, as the process of globalization opens up the economy to the free flow of all kinds of resources, breaking the local systems of protection of national interests. The foregoing suggests the creation of new institutions of international global economic security. If they are not created in a timely manner to our dynamic and rapidly changing times, which generated more and more threats to the stability, can dramatically increase the likelihood of a destabilization of national economies as well as the entire world economy. An example of this is the outbreak of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008, the effects of which are not localized, and still have a significant negative impact.

On the one hand, without integration into the world is impossible to develop effective economic system, on the other, it is getting more and more difficult to ensure economic security. For these reasons, it should be more strictly control the process of integration of national economies into the global economic system. This is actualized the question of the limits of openness of the economy.⁹ Thus, globalization means the transformation of the national economy into the world economy, its vulnerability to external economic influences. In the context of the interdependence, security of national economies requires common efforts, as external threats tend to intensify, there is a threat of penetration from one country to another. Here again we believe it appropriate to mention the fact that the financial crisis in 2008, which arose in the USA, has spread far beyond its borders, and has gained a global character. Therefore, the international nature of security requires the development of common safety programs, coordination of national programs, strengthening the coordinating role of international organizations, in securing their help in stabilizing national economies. Sum up, it should be noted the importance of utilizing the positive effects of globalization and paralyzing its negatives. 'The idea of globalization with a human face'¹⁰, proclaimed by the United Nations, takes into consideration all these circumstances. At the same negatives should be resolved by all of the international community efforts.

⁸ Народное слово. October 19, 2016.

⁹ See: Сенчагов В. К. Экономическая безопасность: геополитика, глобализация, самосохранение и развитие (книга четвертая). – М., 2002. – С.46-53

¹⁰ See: Globalization with a Human Face // Human Development Report. UNO.N.Y., 1999.

⁶ <http://sputniknews-uz.com/world/20160421/2577587.html>.

⁷ See: Қобилов Ш. Р. Миллий хавфсизликнинг иктисодий муаммолари. – Т., 2006. – Б. 187-188.