

M.Gabdylkhair^{1*}, *A.Kurmangali*¹

¹ *Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan*

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROCESSES

Abstract

The term "globalization" has acquired a pronounced emotional connotation. Some believe that this is a beneficial process that is of key importance for the development of the world economy in the future, and that it is inevitable and irreversible. Others treat it with hostility, even with fear, believing that globalization leads to an increase in inequality between countries and within them, creates a threat of rising unemployment, decrease in living standards and serves as a brake on social progress. Globalization offers tremendous opportunities for truly global development, but the pace of its spread is uneven. The process of integration into the world economy is happening faster in some countries than in others. Countries that have managed to achieve integration experience higher rates of growth and poverty reduction.

This article proposes an analysis of the essence and impact of globalization on economic processes. The authors came to the conclusion that globalization and increased international competition require new approaches to the comprehensive development of national economies. The study of the essence of globalization has been further developed and the need to develop appropriate concepts for the functioning of national economies in these conditions has been substantiated.

Globalization has moved from purely theoretical spheres to the practical plane and is increasingly felt at the everyday level. The problems of studying migration flows have not yet acquired such a scale and are more often mentioned in connection with the problems of the transit of migration flows from Asia to Europe. However, globalization and migration flows have a significant impact on the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and turn from purely external factors into factors in the development of internal processes. It is extremely important to carefully study the essence, nature and trends of globalization, to understand the trajectory of its development.

Keywords: globalization; economy; process; development; integration.

M.Габдылхаир^{1*}, *А.К. Құрманғали*¹

¹ *Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті
Алматы қ., Қазақстан Республикасы*

ЖАҒАНДАНУДЫҢ САЯСИ-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ПРОЦЕСТЕРГЕ ӘСЕРІ

Аңдатпа

«Жаһандану» термині айқын эмоционалдық коннотацияға ие болды. Кейбіреулер бұл келешекте әлемдік экономиканың дамуы үшін шешуші маңызы бар пайдалы процесс және ол болмай қоймайтын және қайтымсыз деп есептейді. Басқалары бұған дұшпандықпен, тіпті қорқынышпен қарайды, жаһандану елдер арасындағы және олардың ішіндегі теңсіздіктің күшеюіне әкеліп соғады, жұмыссыздықтың өсуі мен өмір сүру деңгейінің төмендеуіне қауіп төндіреді және әлеуметтік прогреске тежегіш болады деп есептейді. Жаһандану шынымен жаһандық даму үшін орасан зор мүмкіндіктер береді, бірақ оның таралу қарқыны біркелкі емес. Әлемдік экономикаға кірігу процесі басқа елдерге қарағанда кейбір елдерде жылдам жүріп жатыр. Интеграцияға қол жеткізген елдер өсудің және кедейлікті азайтудың жоғары қарқынын бастан кешіруде.

Бұл мақала жаһанданудың мәні мен экономикалық процестерге әсерін талдауды ұсынады. Авторлар жаһандану мен халықаралық бәсекелестіктің күшеюі ұлттық экономикаларды жан-жақты дамытуға жаңа көзқарастарды талап етеді деген қорытындыға келді. Жаһанданудың мәнін зерттеу одан әрі дамыды және осы жағдайларда ұлттық экономикалардың қызмет етуінің сәйкес концепцияларын әзірлеу қажеттілігі негізделді.

Жаһандану таза теориялық салалардан практикалық деңгейге көшті және үй шаруашылығы

деңгейінде көбірек сезіледі. Көші-қон ағындарын зерттеу проблемалары әлі мұндай масштабқа ие болған жоқ және Азиядан Еуропаға көші-қон ағындарының транзиттік проблемаларымен байланысты жиі айтылады. Дегенмен, жаһандану мен көші-қон ағындары Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуына айтарлықтай әсер етіп, белгілі бір кезеңде таза сыртқы факторлардан ішкі процестердің даму факторларына айналады.

Жаһандану экономикалық және әлеуметтік құбылыс ретінде жаңа мүмкіндіктермен де, қауіптермен де көрінетін екі жақты сипатқа ие. Жаһанданудың мәнін, табиғатын және тенденцияларын мұқият зерделеу, оның даму траекториясын түсіну аса маңызды. Бұл бейімделудің және ұлттық экономикаға әсерін барынша азайтудың экономикалық тетіктері мен құралдарын зірлеуге мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, экономика, процесс, даму, интеграция.

Габдылхаир М.^{1}, Курмангали А.К.¹*

ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ НА ПОЛИТИКО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ

*¹ Казахский Национальный Педагогический Университет имени Абая,
г. Алматы, Республика Казахстан*

Аннотация

Термин «глобализация» приобрел выраженную эмоциональную окраску. Одни считают, что это полезный процесс, имеющий ключевое значение для развития мировой экономики в будущем, и что он неизбежен и необратим. Другие же относятся к нему враждебно, даже со страхом, считая, что глобализация ведет к увеличению неравенства между странами и в их пределах, порождает угрозу роста безработицы и снижения уровня жизни и служит тормозом на пути социального прогресса. Глобализация открывает широчайшие возможности для подлинно всемирного развития, однако темпы ее распространения неравномерны. Процесс интеграции в мировую экономику происходит в некоторых странах быстрее, чем в других. В странах, сумевших достичь интеграции, наблюдаются более высокие темпы роста и сокращения бедности.

В данной статье предложен анализ сущности и влияния глобализации на экономические процессы. Авторы пришли к заключению, что глобализация и усиление международной конкуренции требует новых подходов ко всестороннему развитию национальных экономик. Приобрело дальнейшее развитие исследование сущности глобализации и обоснована необходимость разработки соответствующих концепций функционирования национальных экономик в этих условиях.

Глобализация перешла из чисто теоретических сфер в практическую плоскость и все чаще чувствуется на бытовом уровне. Проблемы изучения миграционных потоков пока не приобрели такие масштабы и чаще упоминаются в связи с проблемами транзита миграционных потоков из Азии в Европу. Однако глобализация и миграционные потоки оказывают значительное влияние на социально-экономическое развитие Казахстана и на определенном этапе из чисто внешних факторов превращаются в факторы развития внутренних процессов.

Глобализация, как экономическое и общественное явление, носит двойственный характер, проявляющийся как в новых возможностях, так и угрозах. Крайне важно тщательно исследовать сущность, природу и тенденции глобализации, понять траекторию ее развития. Это позволит разработать экономические механизмы и инструменты адаптации и минимизации влияния на национальную экономику.

Ключевые слова: глобализация; экономика; процесс; развитие; интеграция.

Introduction

Kazakhstan and its economic system are influenced by globalization processes, international movement of capital, labor, and the consequences of the activities of transnational corporations. Given this, further organizational and managerial changes and transformations of the economic system should be carried out on the basis of research and understanding of the impact of globalization on the development of the national economy. Globalization as an economic and social phenomenon has a dual character, which manifests itself in both new opportunities and threats. It is

extremely important to carefully study the essence, nature and trends of globalization, to understand the trajectory of its development. This will allow developing economic mechanisms and tools for adaptation and minimization of the impact on the national economy.

Theoretical and applied aspects of the problems of globalization, understanding the essence and prospects of its development, the impact on national economies are widely covered in the works of leading domestic and foreign scientists, including well-known researchers such as V. Bazilevich, Z. Brzezinski, O. Belenkiy, O. Belorus, A. Galchinsky, N. Grazhevskaya, B. Gubsky, V. Inozemtsev, E. Kochetov, I. Kirilenko, D. Lukyanenko, Yu. Makogon, A. Neklessa, V. Novitsky, Yu. Pakhomov, M. Porter, A. Pochchai, R. Robertson, V. Sidenko, S. Sidenko, S. Sokolenko, G. Soros, J. Stiglitz, A. Filippenko, A. Chuhno and others. Despite the active study by economists of the problems of globalization, in-depth study and generalization theoretically require the processes of the influence of globalization on the development of the national economy.

Research methodology

By applying the historical method to international relations and its predictive capabilities to the study of the international system, one can predetermine that globalization is one of the main components of the international community.

Applying this method to conduct a theoretical study of political and economic processes and their impact in the new international environment.

This article also used comparative methods and an integrated approach used to analyze the proposed data in the field of analysis of economic trends in the development of the international community.

Results and discussion

The term "globalization" comes from the French "global", that is, planetary, comprehensive and means a comprehensive process of transforming the world community into an open, integral system of information technology, financial, economic, socio-political, socio-cultural relationships and interdependencies. [1, p. 126].

In the conditions of the modern world system, globalization is a key determining factor in the development of society and an influential force. It covers all areas of public life, including the economy, politics, social sphere, culture, ecology, security; affects the production of goods and services, the use of labor, investment and technology. The very transformation of mankind into a single structural and functional system of specialists [2, p. 28-35] characterize it as a process of globalization. Currently, the term "globalization" is the most common category used in the study and description of current trends in the development of the world economy.

The global economy is viewed as a historical socio-economic process, the content of which is the growing interconnection and interdependence of national economies, the merging of national markets into a single world market [3, p. 23].

Experts and researchers of globalization have not developed a unified approach to retrospective consideration of the emergence, stages of formation and development factors, consequences and manifestations of globalization processes in the world economic space, which is due to the versatility and complexity of the above process.

From the point of view of etymology, "global" is embracing the whole world and all aspects of its life. The result of globalization is manifested in more countries in the world economic space, political, financial, international relations. The concept of "globalization" entered the scientific circulation in the 80s, in 20th century and reflects structural and fundamental economic transformations, has a transformational character and is closely related to social relations, influences the formation of a socially oriented post-industrial world civilization.

Without focusing on a comprehensive consideration of the genesis of globalization in all manifestations, we will focus on highlighting the main approaches to understanding the essence of this process in the context of the problem of substantiating the theoretical and methodological

foundations for the development of national economies in the context of their globalization. Globalization, as the well-known American researcher T. Friedman defines it, "is ... the integration of markets, nation-states and technologies that allows individuals, corporations, nation-states to reach anywhere in the world faster, deeper and cheaper than before ... Globalization has its own set of economic rules based on the opening, deregulation and privatization of national economies in order to strengthen competitiveness and increase attractiveness for foreign capital" [4, p. 9].

The well-known researcher M. Castells describes globalization as "... a constant process of development of the capitalist mode of production, overcoming the boundaries of time and space, at the end of the 20th century turns the world economy into a global one, with a new infrastructure created by information and communication technologies" [5, p. 354]. "The global economy - according to Castells - is an economy that can work as a single system in real time on a global scale, therefore globalization is associated with the information transformation of society, and not with scale or economic activity" [5, p. 452-458]. According to experts from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), globalization is defined as a growing degree of integration of countries around the world, it is primarily due to trade and financial flows, as well as the movement of labor and technology across international borders [6].

Researcher N. Grazhevskaya believes that "globalization is a natural consequence of the mutual influence and interweaving of the multiplicity of local transformations of different levels of socio-economic systems, the planetary self-organization of which generates a new quality of world economic development" [7, p. 133].

According to Academician A. Chuhno, "globalization is a multifaceted process that manifests itself in many forms, as evidenced by the tenth UN report on human development in 1998, prepared by a group of famous world economists and published under the symbolic title "Globalization with a human face" [8, p. 438]. The quantitative characteristics of globalization are recognized as an increase in world exports and their share in the GDP of the countries of the world, a huge increase in foreign direct investment, capital flows, annual turnover in the foreign exchange markets, the volume of international bank lending, tourism, labor migration, the duration of telephone conversations, the role of the Internet, the mass media information, which means an unprecedented growth in the exchange of ideas, information, the spread of interaction and communication between public organizations and ordinary people. Globalization forms a new era of interaction between nations and economic systems, expands the scope of people's contacts - this is the economy, technology, culture, and management [8, p. 438].

The actual category of "globalization", as A. Chuhno emphasizes, "... is not structured, its constituent elements have not been found, its use in the literature has, so to speak, an unlimited character. It is given a defining character in the development of both the economy and society" [8, p. 444].

Researchers P. Yeshchenko and Y. Palkin define globalization as "...a complex multifaceted process that extends to all spheres of public life: economic, social, political, spiritual, and has three stages, the last of which began in the 70s in 20th century on the basis of revolutionary changes in the scientific, technological, transport, communication and information spheres. Scientists share the point of view that the industrial mode of production is currently being replaced by a post-industrial one, the main features of which are self-regulating and self-reproducing production processes. There is a transfer of high technologies from the sphere of material production to the sphere of information, culture, education, health care, the service sector is developing, and the democratization of society and the social security of the population are growing" [11, p. 300-301].

In scientific publications on the problems of globalization, a broad and narrow interpretation of this concept is offered: from defining a special stage of the world-historical process to naming specific phenomena and trends. Thus, researchers talk about "global challenges", "global economy", "global security", name signs-trends like the erosion of national barriers in the economy or the sovereignty of states, identify globalization with information or technological revolutions. There are problems in the world that no country can solve on its own.

Attempts to find out the specifics of the main approaches of different scientific areas of economic theory to the interpretation of the content of the globalization process belong to the

authors A. Kolganov and A. Buzgalin. In particular, they focus on the descriptive characterization of globalization, which emphasizes the deepening of economic and socio-political ties, emphasizes the growth of world trade, the share of export-import transactions in GDP, the role of transnational socio-economic, information and technological networks, the emergence of economic, political and other institutions that play a supranational role and act primarily as institutions in the international sphere.

The mentioned researchers distinguish different aspects and elements of the globalization process. First of all, these are socio-economic aspects: free movement of goods, services, technologies, capital and people; interdependence of national economies; unification of the world economy. We are talking about changes in the modern market: the formation of a single market space, the interpenetration of markets, the emergence of transnational systems and forms of management [12, p. 665-667].

In the year 2000, the well-known researcher of globalization, Jan Scholte, summarized the interpretation of globalization and identified five of its most key definitions [12, p. 234-238]. First, globalization should be viewed as internationalization, which is manifested in the deepening of interethnic social and economic relations and the gradual transition to a type of social relations where global interests are paramount. Secondly, globalization as liberalization. Thirdly, globalization as a process that unifies social relations through the dissemination of knowledge and experience through the world's information systems. Fourthly, globalization as a process of modernization of society through local self-determination and the spread of modernism. Fifthly, globalization as a mechanism for creating a single public space that does not have territorial restrictions and certainty. It is a process that transforms the reconfiguration of geography in such a way that public space is no longer reflected in the concepts of territorial spaces, territorial distances and boundaries [13, p. 223-224].

When studying the economic aspects of globalization, many economists emphasize not only its advantages, but also emphasize its shortcomings and internal contradictions. On the one hand, it creates ample opportunities for mastering new technologies, developing the economy, reproducing benefits that mankind did not know, improving the quality of life, creating new jobs, obtaining information, enriching the cultures of the peoples of the world, free movement of goods, people, capital and ideas, cooperation of peoples and countries, and on the other hand, reproduces neo-imperialism, which is a challenge to humanity and a threat to its existence, absolutizes the economic and political power of new global monopoly corporations that are out of control of nation-states, causes pollution of the natural environment due to the growth anthropogenic pressure, when man-made disasters can lead to irreversible changes in the environment of human existence, increases the difference between countries in terms of income, destabilizes the world and poses threats and challenges to national-state institutional structures [10, p. 302-303].

An important factor in globalization is the growing standardization of demand in individual product markets, as a result of which it is expedient to replace differentiated regional marketing strategies with a unified global marketing strategy [18, p. 41-93]. And, finally, the global problems of society, which require the development of a strategy to overcome them not only at the national, but also at the global level, cause the intensification of globalization processes. The above causes an extraordinary variety of specific manifestations of globalization and even defines a certain bifurcation of the process as an objective result of the development of productive forces and as a subjective process of expansion of the national economies of more "weak" countries by economically developed countries. Therefore, the expected result is an increase in the economic efficiency of the national economies of individual countries, the rational management of national and world resources and an increase in the global positive effect of managing subjects of economic relations.

The impact of globalization at the level of an individual country is characterized by the degree of interconnection of its economy with the world economy. The degree of integration of the economies of different countries into the global economy is determined by several main characteristics, among which are: the ratio of foreign trade turnover and GDP; foreign direct investment in and out of the country and portfolio investment; the flow of royalty payments in and out of the country associated with technology transfer. Globalization at the world level is determined by the intensity of interethnic economic and public relations, the activity of the movement of capital, products and services, resources, inventions, developments, etc. Thus, globalization is a multilevel process that plays a leading role in the formation of a supranational economy.

An important feature of globalization trends is the decisive role of developed countries, where the majority of MNCs come from and determine the activities of leading international economic organizations that have a decisive influence on the formation of the general conditions for international exchange, and radical changes in the ratio of various sectors and sectors of the economy - from raw materials industries and those producing products with a low level of manufacturability, up to high-tech, knowledge-intensive industries for the production of goods and services. Consequently, countries with a more competitive economic structure benefit, with the result that most of the world's income in the process of redistribution remains with them. At the same time, this phenomenon tends to increase in pace, which increases the economic differentiation of national economies in the context of globalization.

According to economists, the modern processes of globalization are based on qualitative changes in the technical and technological, transport and communication, and informational basis of the economy, accompanied by the widespread use of bio- and aerospace technologies, achievements in the field of artificial intelligence [8, p. 32-39].

World experience of the second half of the twentieth century. proves that specific conditions, features of national development, crisis conditions and internal transformations can neither cancel nor postpone the operation of the objective laws of development globalization [16, p. 12].

However, in addition to opportunities, globalization also creates threats that can be conditionally divided into two groups: short-term and long-term. Short-term threats are associated with the foreign policy of developed countries, the strategy of their growth and promotion of national economic interests in the world space. Long-term threats are determined by the essence of globalization. In practice, as a result of redistribution, the leading countries receive the bulk of resources and benefits. The unfair distribution of benefits from globalization is fraught with conflicts at the regional, national and international levels [17]. This leads to an uneven distribution of income as a result of globalization. The latter, for successful participation in world economic relations, need others, that is, their goals.

In the context of globalization, the national economy is trying to introduce new "rules of the game" to create favorable business conditions that are possible with an effective economic policy. Its main task is to create a competitive "business model".

However, the most important aspect of globalization is a higher level of competition between economic entities. In this context, the priority vector of development is the creation of a competitive model of the national economy. The formation of the global market has significantly increased in the last years of the twentieth century, and the current stage of its consolidation is characterized by the development of economic regional associations, which account for about 80% of world GDP and 85% of world exports.

When studying the essence of the globalization process and analyzing polarized approaches to its consequences, one should first of all single out a long process of development, within which a new economic system is being formed. Globalization does not at all mean alienation of the state from the management of economic processes. It leads to the transformation of the economic functions of the state, in which the latter delegates certain powers to the global level.

At the same time, the process of globalization affects the main structural characteristics of the national economy, expanding the sphere of influence, which is not limited by geographical

boundaries, forms global rules for economic development and creates a competitive environment for the country. The impact of globalization is ambiguous and contradictory, while the overall result is determined by the level of national ability to conduct an adequate policy for the development of its own competitive advantages.

Globalization brings the greatest benefit to countries that pursue effective policies to increase their competitiveness. Also, in the absence of a unified policy for the development of the national economy, crisis phenomena arise, the formation of long-term international competitive advantages of the country in the world economy is constrained, and international competitive positions are weakened. Consequently, the problem arises of choosing to use the advantages of globalization and countering its threats due to the underdevelopment of institutions. Therefore, the presence of the country's institutional ability to optimally use the benefits of globalization and neutralize its threats, the ability to form appropriate mechanisms for the development of global competitiveness are considered as the key tasks of the economic policy of any country, including Kazakhstan.

Competitive development of the country's economy is possible if the national economic multi-level model is recognized and formed, in which each component will increase its influence on the overall positive effect. Transnational cycles of reproduction, formation and distribution are considered as components of a higher level. The second level involves the mechanisms of inclusion of the country in the system of regional relations in the EU standards, and the third one - bilateral relations with countries that meet the level of development of Kazakhstan. Consequently, the strengthening of world globalization and integration processes actualizes the issue of choosing the place and role of the national economy and its components in the world economic system.

Conclusion

The processes of globalization are extremely complex, multifaceted and contradictory in content and structure, which makes it impossible to formulate a single, acceptable for all cases, definition of their impact on national economies. The most important aspects in this regard are defined as: expansion of competition between them and business entities; transformation of the economic functions of the state and delegation to the global level of some of them; expansion of spheres of influence beyond national borders in accordance with the new global rules of economic activity; implementation of fundamental changes in the structure of the national economy and the formation of a new environment for national development in general; strengthening the processes of international integration and interaction of national economies, which turns into a powerful factor in their functioning.

Under the influence of many factors of globalization, which carries both positive influences and certain threats, each country intending to integrate into the world economic space faces the task of determining its competitive advantages in order to compete with other states on the world market at the proper level. Over the years of development in Kazakhstan, the national strategy for the entry of the agricultural sector into the processes of economic globalization has not been fully implemented. It was based on the model of imitative-adaptive behavior, which did not ensure its stability and effective use of existing competitive advantages on an innovative basis. We believe that it is necessary to reform this approach based on the development and implementation of the concept of competitive development of the national economy in the context of globalization.

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