

**САЯСИ ҒЫЛЫМДАР ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ
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**CONTEMPORARY GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSION**

Abstract

Modern processes of globalization and their demographic interpretation are the latest trend of political reality for the states of the modern world. The processes inherent in the world community have really acquired a real global character. For a certain time, the states have been addressing issues in the field of demography and its impact on political reality in a fairly timely manner. At the same time, the researched topic has really raised the question of the effectiveness of governments and the conglomeration of the world community in the face of demographic challenges that have acquired a global character. The authors of the presented article, relying on the research of a wide range of recent and diverse sources and using the methods of scientific research, tried to reveal the essence and mutual influence of globalization processes and demography. The main results and conclusions of this article make a certain contribution to the study and prevention of the latest threats and challenges at the level of sovereign states and their associations for joint prevention of political, social, cultural and other problems. In addition, there is an objective need to conduct a different range of research on the widest range of issues related to globalization and demographic processes, such as population ageing, the growth of the middle class, and the impact of new technologies. In this regard, the authors of the article highlight the relevance of the analyzed data and the situation in the world in the context of prevention of world threats in the globalizing political community.

Keywords: globalization, demographic processes, population aging, middle class growth, new technologies, demographic challenges, global community, political stability.

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**СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ
ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ**

Аннотация

Современные процессы глобализации и их демографическая интерпретация являются новейшим трендом политической действительности для государств современного мира. Процессы, присущие мировому сообществу действительно обрели настоящий глобальный характер. В течении определённого времени государства достаточно своевременно решали вопросы в области демографии и ее влияния на политическую действительность. В тоже время, исследованная тема, действительно поставила вопрос эффективности деятельности правительств

и конгломерации мирового сообщества перед демографическими вызовами, обретшей глобальный характер. Авторы представленной статьи опираясь на исследования широкого круга новейших и разнообразных источников и с привлечением методов научного исследования попытались раскрыть сущность и взаимовлияние процессов глобализации и демографии. Основные результаты и заключения данной статьи вносят определенный вклад в исследование и предотвращение новейших угроз и вызовов на уровне суверенных государств и их объединений для совместного предупреждения политических, социальных, культурных и иных проблем. Кроме того, назрела объективная необходимость в проведении различного круга исследований по самому широкому кругу вопросов, связанных с глобализацией и демографическими процессами, такими как старение населения, рост среднего класса, влияние новых технологий. В связи с этим, авторы статьи выделяют актуальность проанализированных данных и ситуации в мире в контексте предупреждения мировых угроз в глобализирующемся политическом сообществе.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, демографические процессы, старение населения, рост среднего класса, новые технологии, демографические вызовы, мировое сообщество, политическая стабильность.

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ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ӨЛШЕМ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ ЗАМАНАУИ ЖАҒАНДАНУ ПРОЦЕСТЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Заманауи жаһандану процестері және олардың демографиялық түсіндірмесі қазіргі әлем мемлекеттері үшін саяси шындықтың соңғы тенденциясы болып табылады. Дүниежүзілік қауымдастыққа тән процестер шын мәнінде жаһандық сипат алды. Белгілі бір уақыт ішінде мемлекеттер демография және оның саяси шындыққа әсері саласындағы мәселелерді дер кезінде шешіп отырды. Сонымен бірге, зерттелген тақырып шынымен де жаһандық сипатқа ие болған демографиялық сын-қатерлер жағдайында үкіметтер мен әлемдік қауымдастықтың конгломерациясының тиімділігі туралы мәселені көтерді. Ұсынылған мақала авторлары кең ауқымды жаңа және алуан түрлі көздерден алынған зерттеулерге сүйене отырып және ғылыми зерттеу әдістерін қолдана отырып, жаһандану және демографиялық процестердің мәні мен өзара әсерін ашуға тырысты. Осы мақаланың негізгі нәтижелері мен тұжырымдары саяси, әлеуметтік, мәдени және басқа да проблемаларды бірлесіп алдын алу үшін егеменді мемлекеттер мен олардың бірлестіктері деңгейінде жаңа қауіптер мен сын-қатерлерді зерттеу мен алдын алуға белгілі бір үлес қосады. Сонымен қатар, жаһандану мен демографиялық процестерге байланысты халықтың қартаюы, орта таптың өсуі, жаңа технологиялардың әсері сияқты кең ауқымды мәселелер бойынша әртүрлі ауқымды зерттеулер жүргізудің объективті қажеттілігі туындады. Осыған байланысты мақала авторлары талданған деректердің өзектілігін және жаһанданушы саяси қоғамдастықта жаһандық қауіптердің алдын алу контекстіндегі әлемдегі жағдайды атап көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, демографиялық процестер, халықтың қартаюы, орта таптың өсуі, жаңа технологиялар, демографиялық мәселелер, жаһандық қауымдастық, саяси тұрақтылық.

MAIN PART

For an individual country, the impact of globalization becomes visible by the level of its integration into the world economy. This level is determined by many factors, including the ratio of foreign trade turnover to GDP, the inflow and outflow of foreign direct investment and portfolio investment, and the

flow of royalties through technology transfer. Globalization can be measured by the intensity of economic, social and inter-ethnic relations, as well as the cross-border movement of capital, goods, services, resources and innovation. Due to all this, globalization can be seen as a multilevel process central to the development of supranational economies.

Modern globalization processes have a significant impact on the demographic development of states, creating both new opportunities and serious challenges for the global economy and social order. One of the key trends highlighted by the authors is the aging of the population in developed countries, which leads to a reduction in the labor force and a slowdown in economic growth. This requires a reconsideration of approaches to pension programs, healthcare, and social security, which in turn opens up opportunities for businesses, especially in the field of medical services and technologies.

The growth of the middle class in developing countries is also an important demographic factor that accelerates globalization. This process creates vast new markets for goods and services, stimulating global economic growth. However, the increasing demand for natural resources such as water and energy presents new challenges for companies and governments related to sustainable development and environmental protection. Globalization also influences the standardization of demand in international markets. The growing interdependence of countries forces businesses to develop unified global strategies to meet this standardized demand. Financial flows are becoming increasingly transnational, which strengthens the interconnectedness of economies and promotes the development of international trade.

The authors emphasize that coordinated international efforts are necessary to successfully overcome the challenges related to demography and globalization. Global demographic processes require broader analysis and the development of strategies aimed at preventing threats to the global community.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has been a defining characteristic of the world economy for many years, changing the way people and businesses interact across geographical boundaries. This trend has emerged through technological development, changes in trade policy and the expansion of transnational corporations. Recently, however, there have been notable changes in demographics that are expected to have a significant impact on the future development of globalization.

The purpose of this article is to reveal the essence of modern globalization by identifying its relationship with demographic factors.

The authors assume as a result of multilateral analysis to identify the dependence of globalization on various demographic factors, such as the aging of the population, the state of the middle class, the development of technology.

Modern globalization processes are complex and multifaceted phenomena that impact all aspects of human life, including the economy, politics, and social structures. One of the most significant dimensions of globalization is its influence on demographic processes, which play a key role in the development and stability of both individual states and the global community as a whole. This research was conducted in response to the growing need for a deeper understanding of the relationship between globalization and demographic changes, as demographic factors increasingly impact global economic and political processes.

The aim of this research is to reveal the essence of modern globalization processes through the lens of demographic changes. In particular, the study focuses on aspects such as population aging, the rise of the middle class, and the influence of new technologies. It also seeks to analyze how these demographic factors affect global challenges, including economic, social, and environmental consequences.

The research hypotheses are as follows: Population aging in developed countries negatively affects economic growth and requires new approaches to workforce management and social protection. The growth of the middle class in developing countries stimulates global economic activity but also creates new challenges for sustainable development. Globalization processes intensify the standardization of

demand in global markets, leading to the necessity of creating unified global strategies to address demographic and economic challenges.

The research is based on the analysis of a wide range of sources and methods, providing a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between globalization and demographic processes.

METHODOLOGY

The world political community, which includes the territories of all member states, is a unique region at the same time unique and at the same time subject to the factors of globalization, bringing something common and universal. It also becomes interesting in the context of globalization research through revealing the essence of demographic processes. In the context of globalization and intensification of migration processes, the issues of demography are becoming more and more relevant. Globalization also faces many political challenges and problems, including in the field of demography. Political science aspects of globalization and demography have an important impact on interstate relations and security issues. While globalization on the one hand promotes mutual understanding and cooperation, on the other hand, it also raises demography-related issues such as migration, national politics, political stability and geopolitical interests may hinder its positive effects. This article is presented as an attempt to analyze the problems related to globalization and demography from an international political perspective and proposals for their solution. The main threats and challenges and ways to resolve these problems through international cooperation are analyzed. The analysis is based on the works of leading political scientists and experts. At the same time, the article used a comprehensive approach in the analysis of demographic trends in the development of the world community in the era of globalization.

In a study on the impact of economic diplomacy in attracting foreign investment to emerging markets, Mintodê Nicodème Atchadé, Christian Mahoudjro, and Harrison Houenou De-Dravo developed a composite index to measure diplomatic activity, highlighting the influence of economic diplomacy on foreign capital flows to developing nations.

An article by Pervez Ghauri, Lars Oxelheim, and Trond Randoy acknowledges the evolving geopolitical landscape and emerging policy perspectives, analyzing the relationship between multinational corporations and governments/central banks and exploring the implications for business policy, particularly in sustainable finance.

Carlos Yopez and Walter Leimgruber's work reviews key research and developments in these interrelated fields since 2020, evaluating the post-pandemic progression of these sectors and identifying major trends, challenges, and opportunities that have arisen in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The study on modern globalization processes and their relationship with demographic changes was conducted from 2021 to 2023, covering a wide range of countries, including both developed and developing nations. A comprehensive approach was employed, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

A detailed analysis of existing statistical data on demographic changes and globalization processes was conducted using international sources such as the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and other global organizations. These data helped identify key trends related to population size changes, age structure, migration processes, and the growth of the middle class.

Content analysis was used to study scientific publications, reports, and policy documents related to globalization, demography, and their interactions. The focus was on the impact of demographic processes on the economy, politics, and sustainable development.

This method allowed for the examination of changes in globalization and demographic processes over time and their impact on different regions of the world. Economic and demographic indicators from different phases of globalization were compared, offering a deeper understanding of the relationship between these phenomena.

Based on the data collected, models were developed to forecast the further development of globalization processes, considering demographic changes such as population aging and middle-class

growth. The models also evaluated the potential consequences for the global economy and social stability.

Thus, the comprehensive methodological approach enabled the study of demographic changes in the context of globalization processes, identifying their impact on the economic and social systems of various countries and regions, and suggesting potential solutions to emerging global challenges.

The study reveals that demographic processes, especially aging populations and the growth of the middle class, are deeply intertwined with globalization. These demographic shifts will significantly impact economic growth, innovation, and social stability, calling for global strategies to manage these changes. Governments, businesses, and international organizations must collaborate to address the challenges and opportunities posed by these demographic trends in the context of an increasingly globalized world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the most important demographic trends is the aging of populations in many countries. As populations age in many regions of the world, there is growing concern that these demographic shifts could have a significant impact on the global economy. Regions with aging populations are expected to experience a shrinking labor force as older workers become less dynamic and adaptable. This, in turn, will lead to lower productivity and innovation and, consequently, slower economic growth.

On the other hand, an aging population opens up new business opportunities, especially in health care and related services. As people age, their need for health care increases, which is likely to increase demand for services such as geriatric care, nursing homes, and home care. The increased need for health care services may lead to increased sales for businesses in this sector, creating new markets for companies specializing in health care and medical technology.

In addition, an ageing population is likely to have wider implications for society as a whole. Governments and policymakers will need to address how to provide sufficient support for an aging population, including pension plans, social security and health care systems. But as these challenges become more pressing, they also present opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs to create innovative solutions to support the older generation and overcome the social and economic challenges associated with demographic aging.

Another important demographic trend shaping the future of globalization is the growth of the middle class in emerging economies. It will create vast new markets for goods and services, potentially stimulating significant global economic activity. As more and more people become part of the middle class, they are expected to demand continual improvements in living standards and the quality of available goods and services, which in turn stimulates innovation and competition in a wide variety of industries.

However, the growth of the middle class is also putting enormous pressure on businesses operating in emerging market economies. As demand for resources such as energy, water and raw materials increases, companies that depend on them may face increased competition and possibly higher prices for these resources that they simply cannot afford. And in the absence of access to them or any other potential alternative, companies may not be able to compete with campaigns operating in developed countries. In particular, the growth of the middle class is expected to put additional strain on environmental resources such as water and land, which is detrimental to sustainable development and the environment.

But despite these challenges, the growth of the middle class in emerging economies could become an important driver of global economic growth in the coming years. By entering this new market, businesses that can adapt to local market conditions and consumer preferences can open up new opportunities for growth and expansion. The middle class is growing and is likely to provide businesses with new opportunities to develop products and services that meet the diverse needs and preferences of these consumers [1].

Globalization has one very important aspect: it includes standardization of demand in different commodity markets. Over time, such phenomena have led to the replacement of regional marketing strategies by a single global strategy, since the latter is more appropriate to meet standardized demand in different markets [2, p. 41-93]. In other words, global challenges of the world society require the development of strategies for their solution on a global scale, which, in turn, only intensifies the processes of globalization.

Therefore, our world is undeniably more interconnected than, before these days, due to globalizations pace of advancement. Financial capital is no longer confined within national boundaries. It now wields significant influence in shaping the worldwide economic environment, measures advocating for openness have ushered in investments and facilitates the unrestricted movement of capital, across national borders. This shift has paved the way for countries to improve their prospects by tapping into financial reserves, cutting edge technologies and international trade connections.

Financial capital also plays a role in driving progress and encouraging creativity while also securing the long term viability of different economies on a global scale. Through participation in the market scene countries have the opportunity to leverage capital to propel growth forward by fostering innovation and leveling disparities thus fortifying their position, within the global economy realm. Therefore it is evident that capital holds importance in molding not individual economies but also influencing the broader spectrum of the global economic landscape.

Various studies and research findings indicate a strong and statistically significant correlation between diplomatic efforts of a state and the inflow of foreign capital. The presence of diplomatic institutions, such as embassies, exist to build trust and create ways for dialogue, improving relationships that could eventually promote more inflow of capital into the economy.

However, the number of embassies or diplomatic missions alone cannot be seen as the sole reason of a country's success in economic diplomacy. While diplomatic infrastructure certainly strengthens international relations and investment attraction, other decisive factors also play a role in shaping how foreign capital flows. Economic diplomacy operates within broader layers of economic and socio-political conditions that collectively influence a country's ability to attract foreign investments.

For example, a country's debt level can either attract or deter foreign investors. Countries with high debt levels may appear riskier, limiting the flow of capital, while countries with lower debt levels present a more appealing opportunity.

Additionally, domestic savings rates can also influence a country's ability to support investment, as higher savings reduce reliance on external capital. There's also another crucial component - political stability, as investors typically seek markets that are not only economically promising but also politically secure. Political unrest or instability can severely reduce a country's appeal, regardless of how strong its diplomatic network might be [3].

Thus, while diplomacy is indeed a valuable tool for attracting foreign capital, it must be seen as part of a larger, more complex system of economic and political factors that influence the movement of international capital.

These factors give rise to many specific manifestations of the globalization process and even create new branches due to the evolution of productive forces as an objective result and as a subjective process of expansion of national economies of "weaker" countries in relation to economically developed states. The expected result of such a process is an increase in the economic efficiency of individual countries, rational management of national and world resources, as well as the overall positive impact of economic actors within the world economic system.

The most important characteristic of globalization trends is the considerable power wielded by developed countries, as they are home to most transnational corporations. These countries are home to the leading international economic organizations, and therefore they are also making decisive steps for the whole world, shaping the development of the global trading environment. Their economic power has rebalanced the world, making a strong shift towards high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries as opposed to low-tech and resource-oriented industries. This has favored countries with more competitive

economic structures, hence a disproportionate amount of global income ends up in their hands. But this process is also accelerating, resulting in even greater disparities in the economic fortunes of individual countries as globalization advances.

The impact of technology on the future of globalization cannot be overemphasized, as technological advances have already enabled businesses to operate effectively on a global scale. However, it is the evolution of technology and its further development that is expected to shape the future course of globalization. The development of new communication and transportation technologies will open up new and innovative ways of doing business internationally. Thus, economists suggest that modern globalization is characterized by significant changes in the technical, technological, transport, communication and information infrastructure of the economy, combined with the widespread use of biological and aerospace technologies and advances in artificial intelligence [4, p. 32-39].

For example, unmanned vehicles can revolutionize the transportation and logistics industry, making it faster and more efficient in moving goods over long distances. The introduction of unmanned vehicles can also lead to a reduction in transportation costs, which means increased competitiveness of businesses on the global stage. This will inevitably lead to increased trade and economic activity, as companies will be able to transport goods more efficiently and at a lower cost.

What's more, there are new advances in communications technology, such as the development of 5G networks and artificial intelligence. And this opens up new opportunities for companies to engage with their consumers and partners around the world. For businesses, it is an opportunity to reach new markets and attract new customers, which ultimately increases opportunities for growth and expansion.

Overall, the technology wave is expected to be critical in shaping globalization and its future trends. Technology will support companies in new ways of operating on a global scale through economic growth, global trade, and global collaboration. As technology continues to change, companies must adapt quickly to keep up with competitors from around the world.

The world experience of the second half of the twentieth century shows that despite special conditions, national peculiarities of development, crises and internal transformations, the objective forces driving globalization continue to operate and cannot be canceled or postponed [5, p.12].

Along with all the advantages that globalization brings with it, there are also potential dangers that can be divided into short-term and long-term. Short-term risks are closely related to the foreign policy of developed countries and their economic growth strategies, as well as the spread of their national interests on a global scale. Long-term risks, on the other hand, are rooted in the very nature of globalization. In the redistribution of resources and benefits, leading countries often receive the largest share. This unequal and possibly even unfair distribution can lead to international conflicts [3].

For national economies to effectively participate in global economic relations, they must introduce new “rules of the game” by creating favorable conditions for business through effective economic policies. Under these conditions, competition between economic entities is intensifying, which makes the formation of a competitive national economic model one of the key priorities for growth.

In the last few years, there has been a tremendous acceleration in the development of the world market: about 80% of world GDP and 85% of world exports are accounted for by economic regional groupings [6]. Globalization is a long process of economic system formation. It does not remove the state from the processes of management in the economy, but transforms the economic functions of the state, delegating certain powers to the global level. In the process of globalization, the structural characteristics of national economies in the world economy go beyond geographical boundaries and contribute to the formation of global rules of economic development and competitive environment. The results of globalization are ambiguous, and the overall outcome depends on whether the state can pursue appropriate policies in developing its own competitive advantages.

Finally, the spread of nationalism and protectionism in many countries is a serious problem that could slow down further globalization processes. Recently, there has been a growing sense of disillusionment with globalization, especially in developed countries, where most people believe that it is responsible for the loss of indigenous jobs, economic inequality, and other social and economic ills.

This perception has led to the rise of nationalistic policies and protectionism in the form of tariffs, trade barriers and other measures that can be colossal obstacles for many companies in their global operations. Such policies are protectionist in nature; they protect domestic industry from foreign competition. However, it may cost retaliatory measures from other countries and could lead to a global trade war. This could further destabilize the world economy and also limit growth in terms of expansion and outreach of firms globally.

Moreover, the rise of nationalism and protectionism could further disintegrate the world economy as countries become more focused on domestic production and consumption of goods, eschewing active global trade and cooperation. This will lead to inefficiencies for businesses operating in such regions, whose costs will rise as opportunities shrink.

The rise of nationalism and protectionism poses a serious challenge to the sustainable development of globalization. This has not only brought to the forefront the negative aspects associated with globalization in terms of economic and social issues, but has also created new opportunities for global business and international economic growth. There will be a price to pay for this, as politicians and businessmen will have to find solutions that will allow people to stay away from globalization and thus benefit everyone [7].

Generally speaking, businesses that are able to adapt to a complex and dynamic global environment that changes according to demographic, technological, political and economic situations are more likely to be prepared to succeed within the global economy. Recognizing the opportunities and challenges of the new demographic world allows companies to develop strategies that increase market size and global competitiveness.

Therefore, it is necessary to realize and form a multi-level national economic model, in which each component contributes to the overall positive effect for the competitive development of the country's economy. The components of the highest level are transnational cycles of reproduction, formation and distribution. The components of the second level include mechanisms for including the country in the system of regional relations according to the standards of the European Union, and the third - bilateral relations with countries corresponding to the level of development of Kazakhstan.

In particular, the strengthening of globalization and integration processes in the world economy only emphasizes the need to choose the role and place of the national economy and its components in the system of world economic relations.

Most economic experts believe that globalization will increase in the coming years, but at a slower pace than in the past. The rise of populism and protectionism in some countries is creating trade tensions and barriers that could derail globalization. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global trade and supply chains, forcing a rethinking of the fact that production may need to be regional rather than global [8].

By some estimates, emerging markets, including China and India, will continue to grow and become increasingly important in the global economic space. Developed countries, on the other hand, will face the challenges of aging populations and declining birth rates, which could lead to a shrinking labor force and weaker economic growth.

In addition, technological breakthroughs such as artificial intelligence and automation will change the very process of business interaction and trade between enterprises. While these changes will open up new opportunities, they may also lead to job displacement and other problems [9].

Policy flexibility has been reduced in the post-pandemic environment. The reason is that, with larger deficits, higher debt, larger financing needs, and less room to cut domestic interest rates, policy coordination will be important in supporting both growth and stability while maintaining independence for fiscal, monetary, and regulatory authorities. For example, when inflationary pressures are low, monetary policy can continue to support domestic demand, even as fiscal support is withdrawn.

As economies recover at different rates, policymakers must navigate new trade-offs that arise from market pressures. A flexible exchange rate can typically cushion external shocks, but under certain

conditions, it can have the opposite effect. For instance, the depreciation of the domestic currency raises the burden from foreign-exchange-denominated liabilities and adds to market pressure. Additionally, currency depreciation can fuel inflation if monetary policy lacks credibility. Managing financial volatility is a key concern for many emerging market policymakers and is central to the IMF's Integrated Policy Framework.

Past crises have demonstrated that emerging market policymakers can endure significant disruptions and successfully restore economic stability. In fact, medium-term growth prospects continue to remain quite strong for most emerging markets. However, to fully realize their growth potential and boost global economic activity, trade, investment, and finance, these developing economies require a coordinated global effort.

First, emerging markets need to restore the macroeconomic strength they achieved after the financial crises of the 1990s, early 2000s, and the global financial crisis of 2008. As the recovery from the pandemic progresses at varying rates, emerging markets should share insights to better manage risks and bolster resilience. As the pace of recovery from the pandemic differs across regions, emerging markets should collaborate and share knowledge to improve risk management and find better stability. This effort extends beyond these economies, as their growing importance in the global economy helps sustain global security.

Second, advanced economies need to do their part, too: multilateral cooperation on free trade, vaccines, taxation, dollar liquidity in times of financial stress, and, of course, climate change. Some emerging markets will also need financial help to rebuild along a more sustainable path that does not exacerbate climate change challenges.

And third, global development and financial institutions must work together in complementary ways [10].

The findings of this study underscore the dual nature of globalization, revealing both its significant advantages and inherent challenges. The results imply that while globalization presents opportunities for economic growth and international collaboration, it also exacerbates disparities between developed and developing nations. As demonstrated, developed countries, hosting most transnational corporations, exert considerable influence over the global trading environment. This power imbalance leads to a disproportionate distribution of global income, ultimately intensifying economic inequality among nations.

Moreover, the rise of technological advancements further shapes the future of globalization. Innovations in communication, transportation, and artificial intelligence present new avenues for businesses to operate globally, enhancing competitiveness and efficiency. However, this technological wave also introduces complexities, necessitating that countries adapt swiftly to remain competitive in an ever-evolving landscape.

The current research aligns with the findings of other scholars who have examined the intricate interplay between globalization and national economic policies. Previous studies indicate that the development of competitive economic models is vital for countries to effectively engage in global economic relations. The consensus among experts emphasizes that emerging markets, particularly those in Asia, will play an increasingly pivotal role in the global economy, even as developed nations grapple with demographic challenges, such as aging populations.

Looking forward, the implications of this study highlight several avenues for future research. Investigating the long-term effects of globalization on socio-economic structures, especially in developing nations, is crucial. Additionally, examining the impact of technological advancements on labor markets and exploring potential solutions to mitigate job displacement could provide valuable insights for policymakers. The ongoing tension between globalization and rising nationalism will also require thorough exploration, particularly as protectionist sentiments gain traction in various regions.

CONCLUSION

Countries with effective policies to improve their own competitiveness are taking advantage of globalization. But without a unified policy of national economic development, crisis phenomena emerge, limiting a country's long-term international competitive advantages in the global economy and weakening its international competitive position. Thus, countries face a choice of how to use globalization for their own benefit and neutralize its threats associated with institutional backwardness. Thus, institutional capacity is an important tool for maximizing the benefits of globalization and neutralizing threats by developing appropriate mechanisms to ensure global competitiveness in the economic policy of any country, including Kazakhstan.

Overall, the future of globalization is uncertain. Numerous factors play a role, such as political and economic conditions, demographic trends, and technological advances. While some experts are confident about the future of globalization, others believe that we may be entering a new era of globalization, with different priorities and challenges than in the past.

In conclusion, this study elucidates the complex relationship between globalization and demographic changes, emphasizing the need for effective national policies to harness the benefits of globalization while mitigating its challenges. The findings reveal that countries with robust policies to enhance their competitiveness can leverage globalization for economic growth. Conversely, the absence of a unified national development strategy can lead to crises that undermine a country's long-term competitive advantages in the global arena.

The results also highlight the significance of institutional capacity as a crucial tool for maximizing the benefits of globalization. By developing appropriate mechanisms to ensure global competitiveness, nations, including Kazakhstan, can navigate the intricacies of globalization effectively.

Ultimately, the future of globalization remains uncertain, influenced by a multitude of factors including political conditions, demographic trends, and technological advancements. While some experts express optimism about globalization's trajectory, others caution that we may be entering a new phase characterized by distinct priorities and challenges. Continued dialogue and research are essential to understanding and adapting to these evolving dynamics, ensuring that globalization contributes to sustainable development and equitable growth for all nations.

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