

## Global studies in the context of modern scientific knowledge

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**Abstract.** This article discusses some general issues related to the definition of globalism as a special branch of science, its subject, status, terminology, the situation in the modern sciences. The concept "globalization" is included in a turn and is widely adopted in connection with discussion among scientists, politicians, journalists of crisis of 1997-1999 of the XX century, discussions about prospects of the world and the certain countries. For the first time the term was used in 1967 for designation bigger, than before depth of the international integration.

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### Introduction

The integration process of the various sciences in the solution of complex global problems largely caused in the last quarter of the XX century, the emergence of global studies as a new scientific field. There are following reasons for the transformation and globalization as an independent multi-disciplinary science: Intensification of processes of globalization, especially rapid in the last quarter of the XX century, the unprecedented severity of the environmental challenges that are beginning to threaten directly the existence of homo sapiens as a biological species, economic and political integration and transparency.

It is customary to assume in the scientific literature that the first time talking about globalization were American scientists. This term is attributed to T. Levitt, published in the "Harvard Business Review" in the 1983 article, which appeared as a phenomenon of the markets globalization, individual mergers products produced by large multinational corporations [1]. Broader content to the term consultant gave Harvard Business School Japanese Kenichi Ohmae, who published in 1990 the book "World Without Borders". Assuming that people, firms, markets increase their value, and the prerogative of weakening, this scientist postulated that in the new era of globalization, all nations and all major processes are subordinate to the global market space, and "traditional nation-state loses its naturalness, are unfit as a partner in the business," as the main actors on the world economic scene began to serve "global company" [2]. With such a categorical point of view agreed Ohmae few colleagues, but his determination was the starting point for the triumphal march of globalization theory through the pages of the scientific literature and journalism,

Thoroughly by the term "globalism" were considered only in the late 1990s. Twentieth century, when scientists focus has shifted from global issues to

reflect on the phenomenon of globalization. By the time widely used terms such as "globalism" (the science of globalism, anti-globalism, globalization and anti-globalization struggle), "globalization" (a kind of politics (geopolitics), aimed at spreading its cultural influence from any country or several countries all over the world (planet)), "anti-globalism" (the anti-globalization struggle ideology), "global world", "global threat". They have been used not only in the scientific literature, the media, political discourse, but also in everyday language. Currently, the basic meaning of these concepts in the degree of common beliefs does not cause any problems, but nevertheless in the scientific community of their content remains the subject of considerable debate and needs to be clarified, as it is often embedded in them a different meaning.

Currently urgent task becomes part of the systematization of terminology series, as the status of global, its categories, principles, and approaches is significant. For example, the term "globalization" is commonly used to characterize the processes of integration and disintegration of planetary scale in politics, economy, culture, education, and human-induced environmental changes, which in form are universal in nature, but by the content affect the interests of all mankind [3; 4].

An important point to define the essence of globalization is not only revealing its technical and technological and technical-organizational component, but also the financial and economic aspects. In the future, along with transnational processes and deepening interdependence in economics and politics, the focus of researchers have been qualitative changes in the worldview of actors involved in the processes of globalization. Globalization in the social aspect means changes in the employment structure. In the aspect of management, globalization is defined as a set of unpredictable in their development processes

(turbulent). This means that it is virtually uncontrollable. Among those who study globalization distinguished opponents, "skeptics" hyperglobalizers, supporters of "transformatsinnoy theory".

In this context, characterized by the following definitions, which is considered globalization :

1) as a process of "forming and subsequent development of a unified and global financial and economic space based on new, especially computer technology" [5, p. 51];

2) as a process of "forming the new economy - the informational and global." The informational "means that" the productivity and competitiveness factors or agents in this economy (whether company, region or nation) depend primarily on their ability to generate, process and use the information effectively, based on knowledge" [5, p. 81].

"Global" means that "the main economic activities, such as production, consumption and circulation of goods and services, as well as their components (capital, labor, raw materials, management, information technology, markets) are organized on a global scale, either directly or with using an extensive network linking economic agents" [5]. The informational and global new economy is "because under the new historical conditions, the achievement of a certain level of performance and the existence of competition is possible only within a global interconnected network" [5]. Global economy was able to "work as a single system in real time and on a global scale" [5, p. 105].

3) as a process of concentration of management resources development on a global scale. This objective process in direction (humanity as a whole in terms of production and functional) and subjective on a plan (objectives, in accordance with which organized social reproduction) those who have the greatest volume concentration of these resources. In the 2000s. XXI century, all insistent sounds requirement researchers in different directions to distinguish between the concept of "internationalization", "integration" and "globalization".

4) Globalization is multidimensional, its contradictory processes generally reflect the next stage of human evolution as a species being.

In the first case, the economic science has concentrated its efforts on the development of five areas: financial globalization, the formation and strengthening of global multinationals regionalization of the economy, the intensification of world trade and attitudes towards convergence. In economic disciplines "images" of globalization are different, although based on the general ideas of post-industrial and information society. Actually accentuated the economic component of globalization, as it is in the

relationship between the countries economy is getting smaller, stronger interdependence and, consequently, an urgent need for multilateral coordination.

In this regard, geographers began to devote two phenomena: a) "glocalization" (from the glock - bell, limited space, which can be heard bells) transnationalization processes that seemed like appearance can combine global centralization with local economic interests and control systems; b) education "economic archipelagos", in particular, associations largest cities - cities. French geographer Olivier Dollfus wrote about globalization as a process of creating MetaSpace involving himself in all of humanity and the entire planet. Stressing the "imperfection" forces unification of the world, he pointed out constantly and at different levels in the global space folding marginal area, isolated from the positive effects of globalization. Recalling metaphor G. Makklyuena about "planetary village" Dollfus ironically: "Curious same but this village: with blocks that do not communicate with each other, rugged cracks, boundaries and barriers that hamper the movement of people, especially if they are poor. In the mosaic of areas of exclusion and marginalization spots found everywhere - in the heart of Washington, and in the countries in sub-Saharan Africa. If the world is unified and then only through differentiation. Due to the lack of political institutions with global legitimacy, local economic, political or cultural differences are smoothed out under the influence of the correlation of forces of individual subjects without generating a single regulatory mechanism. It is in this sense correct to say that the world is still at the stage of "imperfect" or "incomplete" globalization" [6].

In a second embodiment, the huge role of information existing at the moment, more so over [7].

A. Giddens [8] and many others see globalization in a long process, riddled with contradictions, subject to all kinds of opportunistic changes are therefore suitable to determine the trajectory of global development, peace, rather cautiously, do not support the idea of a single world community and especially the formation of a single world state. Globalization is associated with the formation of their new world stratification when some countries gradually but firmly enter the center of global development, while others are hopelessly marginalized. States retain authority over its own territory, but in parallel to national sovereignty will expand the zone of influence of international organizations. World order is no longer revolves around the axis of national states, as it has been since the time of the Westphalian system that compels governments of sovereign states to develop a new strategy in this sverhvzaimozavisimom world. State may lose the role of guarantor of monopoly rights. In

place of the nation-state in its present form can come new forms of statehood. They may be special education, with a supra- individual situation, civil society, legal regulators and democratic procedures, in which the power and functions are allocated to the "multiple levels", and the traditional model of state undergo erosion. "Functions of global governance at the international level the same as the individual governments at home - says, for example, L. Finkelstain - so clearance of globalization requires sequential steps to create a world government" [9]. German Professor M. Zorn writes that the processes of globalization and integration increase the "need for international governance, which should be monitored by the world community" and that "when the density of transnational and international organizations on the territory, which solves the problem, actually increases markedly thickened and political integration of the countries around a common concern, and vice versa" [10]. At the same time, the contradictory processes of globalization, on the one hand that turns people into "citizens of the world", aimed at creating one of the world "civil society", the other is the revival of the national consciousness of the people, which "is a defensive reaction against the destructive influence societies centrifugal forces of globalization" [11].

Following the logic of the third scenario - resource - either as a result of sharp rise in price of energy or general cessation of supply or transport of the current block channels, largely Western model of consumption, it becomes unviable. Jeopardized the very existence of Western civilization and values.

Developed countries, with its technological, military, economic and political advantage, can develop concepts, according to which the subsoil and their contents will be announced universal property. Internationalization of natural resources becomes an instrument of pressure on the government, and possibly direct use of military force. All this may lead to a conflict between developing and developed countries. If exporting countries will be able to defend its sovereignty, it is possible to count on a new flourishing of the nation state in its classical form, as it will be in the best interests of the winners and the situation objectively. You may experience neoindustrializma (new wave of industrialization). In case of victory the developed countries at the level of international law can be fixed hierarchy of states, the scope of authority, the legal status of which will vary significantly.

A.N. Chumakov notes two extremes in the interpretation of the phenomenon of globalization as well as the history of its occurrence [12, p. 75]. One of them is that the planetary nature of connections and relationships wrongly interpreted broadly, trying to discern them already in the primitive society, and

from this point of view, even earlier periods of human development characterized as global. The other extreme is that globalization is interpreted too narrowly, when the modern processes of social development are considered in isolation from their fundamental causes and genesis, without considering the history of the formation and dynamics of international organizations and transnational connections. Under this approach, globalization is often associated only with the events of the last two or three centuries, and sometimes see her as someone deliberately undertaken policy (goal-oriented process), and even referred to as a subjective reality, how about a plan, carried out in the interests of a certain group of people.

There are a lot of points of view on the issue of globalization in addition to the above. This is due not only to the complexity of the problems, but insufficient development of the topic. As a result, there are difficulties in mutual understanding between people, constrained interdisciplinary interaction, created serious obstacles to understanding the real causes of globalization, and the resulting global conflicts. The same causes of many conflicts caused by the fact that the world in its individual elements and relations is becoming increasingly common, integrated, interdependent, whereas in the present conditions is not yet developed sufficiently effective mechanisms to regulate social relations at the global level. It is indisputable that without a thorough analysis and sufficiently clear understanding of the essence of globalization is difficult to rely on the safe overcoming contemporary problems, including environmental ones.

It can be argued that the current global studies has fully formed shape yet. In the narrow sense of the word, by, A.N. Chumakov's definition, "it is an interdisciplinary field of research aimed at identifying the nature of the processes of globalization, the definition of their causes and trends shaping and analysis generated by its global problems and finding positive statements and to overcome the negative effects of man and the biosphere of these processes" [12, p. 76].

In the broader sense of "globalism" - a whole set of scientific, philosophical, cultural and applied research as well as practical implementation activities in the economic, social, political and environmental spheres and internationally and in individual states.

Global Studies - this is not some separate or special scientific discipline, which usually appear in the set due to the differentiation of scientific knowledge at the junction or related disciplines. It arose due to the integration processes, characteristic of modern science, and "is the realm of research and knowledge, where a variety of disciplines and

philosophy, for the most part, in close cooperation with each other, each with a position of the object and method, analyze various aspects of globalization, offer certain solutions to global problems, treating them in isolation from each other, and as a holistic system" [12, p. 77]. Therefore, as some researchers believe, can the question of subject, object, method, goals, conceptual apparatus and globalization, but we must bear in mind that these issues in relation to global studies are not only within a particular science. Though it is impossible to give an unambiguous definition of its subject, but can be simplified to say it - the integrity of the world, humanity as a whole, or the entire biosphere with its main element - man. In addition, the conceptual apparatus of global only philosophical and methodological level is one, but otherwise it is "blurred" by individual sciences involved in the relevant research. As for the methods and goals of globalism, in addition to defining the basic approaches there is a need to transfer not only the individual sciences and their contribution to the study of the issues, but also to identify how relate globalism, philosophy, culture, politics, ideology, making the solution of such a problem known impracticable.

Another significant difference from global studies of specific scientific disciplines is that the understanding of global trends and fundamental overcoming problems caused by them requires not only theoretical studies but also their corresponding effective action. Thereby globalistics objectively performs integrative role in the field of science and practice. She confronts the need to think about the fact that globalization, and the resulting problems are not left mankind choice but through disunity and disagreements go to their unity, while maintaining the identity of cultures, traditions and characteristics of individual nations and peoples. "But this unity and coherence can only provide an adequate understanding of place in the modern world processes and events, knowledge of which is produced and formulated in Global" - writes A.N. Chumakov [12, p. 78].

So globalistics represented as a large-scale, complex science with a wide range of interests. This is - the most important science that has a significant

importance in the system of modern science, and in general in the world today.

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