

**Modern globalization and international relations: problems of correlation**

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**Abstract.** This paper is devoted to the interconnection between international relations and globalization. The article analyzes strengthening of international relations as the main key for global problems of the humankind. Particular attention is paid to identifying the essence of the globalization process. During the era of globalization it became more evident that the state regulation does not keep with the development needs. It is especially visible in the sphere of economic relations, where the orientation on the development of non-governmental regulation appeared. This tendency will remain and continue its grow in the XXI-st century.

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**Introduction**

What is globalization? Globalization may be defined as an integration of economic, social and cultural relations across borders. It is still debated whether “interdependence”, “integration” and “globalism” merely different words for the same condition [1]. According to Clark degrees of internationalization and interdependence may have been casually related to the advance of globalization [2].

Today, many articles have gone beyond simply restating basic arguments about economic globalization and discuss political globalization and security globalization [3]. As Kay states, “globalization is best understood as the creation of a variety of transboundary mechanisms for interaction that affect and reflect the acceleration of economic, political and security interdependence” [4 and 5].

With its economic, political and cultural dimensions, globalization has significant effects on the state. Furthermore, economic, military and political globalization and fragmentation are observable within the states as well as between the states [2].

**Methodology**

In examining the problems of correlation of globalization, international relations, the authors have used different methods. Used methods: the method of critical analysis, the method of comparative law, logical, system, dialectical methods were also used.

**The main body****International relations and globalization**

As more nations, people, and cultures adapt to the ever changing international community, diplomats, politicians, and representatives must meet and deal with accordingly to the needs and wants of nations. Diplomacy can be exerted in many forms: through peace talks, written constitutions, field experiences, etc. Culture is a familiar term and remains unchanged by definition. However, globalization and international relations have constantly altered culture both positively and negatively.

Globalization increases worldwide technology, and the readability of fast, effective communication and consumption of popular products. Globalization links cultures and international relations on a variety of levels: economics, politically, socially, etc.

International relations have used globalization to reach its goal: of understanding cultures. International relations focus on how countries, people and organizations interact and globalization is making a profound effect on international relations. Understanding culture, globalization, and international relations is critical for the future of not only governments, people, and businesses, but for the survival of the human race. Globalization – the process of continuing integration of the countries in the world – is strongly underway in all parts of the globe. It is a complex interconnection between capitalism and democracy,

which involves positive and negative features, that both empowers and disempowers individuals and groups.

From the other hand globalization is a popular term used by governments, business, academic and a range of diverse non-governmental organizations. It also, however, signifies a new paradigm within world politics and economic relations. While national governments for many years dictated the international political and economic scene, international organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization have now become significant role players. In this "Global Village" national governments have some of their importance and perhaps their powers in favor of these major international organizations.

Globalization is the process of ever-increasing influence of different factors of international importance (such as close economic and political ties, culture and information exchange) on the social reality in particular countries.

Genesis and especially the further development of globalization is also a subject of political and scientific discussion. At the same time, many accept the definition of globalization as a "growing interconnection and interdependence of all the segments of international economics and politics..." [6]. Inevitably emphasizing economic prerequisites for current global changes, different authors distinguish different aspects of globalization, such as: organizational-managerial, economical, technical and environmental [7]. As for the international relations system, globalization process plays a key role in its composition and contributes to the development of new forms and characteristics thereof:

- 1) Growth of economic potential of non-government actors and a need for its independent realization internationally;
- 2) Replacement of governments by non-government actors in the positions of key, system-forming elements of international relations system;
- 3) Blurring of boundaries between internal and external policy of the governments;
- 4) "Economization" of politics: establishment of conditions when "geo-economical and geo-financial powers dictate their rules all over the world, while geopolitics "vindicate" and military "defends" them; in this case diplomacy migrates from the category to nothing more but a technical registration of the real economical setting of the world".

Economy is the strongest factor of globalization, manifesting in appearance of Multinational Corporations (MNCs), acting in many

countries at the same time and using new historical conditions to their advantage. At the same time, one should not suppose that globalization is a sort of "gigantization" or a mix of different processes. Globalization is an objective process, which defines qualitative changes in global environment, increase of interrelation and uniqueness of separate people and whole civilizations.

The key idea which lies at the heart of globalization is that many problems can not be adequately measured and studied on a national level, e.g. on the level of a separate country and its relations with other countries. Instead, they must be formulated from the viewpoint of global processes. Some researchers even go so far as to predict that global powers (MNCs, other global economic entities, global culture and different globalizing ideologies) are becoming so powerful that existence of certain nation-states is put to question.

Globalization (fr. – global – overall) is interpreted as a process of comprisal of the whole society by economical, political, social and cultural interactions. There are three ways to understand the concept: firstly, as an ongoing historical process of widening of areas of cooperation among people, governments and cultures; secondly, as throughout universalization of the world by means of overall homogenization and movement towards a uniform politic-economical and cultural space; and thirdly, as openness of national borders as a result of transparency in international economical interactions. An important aspect of globalization is that shaping of mass culture and mass consciousness became a profitable type of business, while the information space has always been the most easily integratable and manageable of all.

The main characteristic of globalization process, which is underway in the modern world, is extrapolation of liberal-democratic values on all the regions with no exception. This means that political, economical, legal and other systems of all the countries in the world are becoming identical, and co-dependence expands to unseen proportions. Never before have ethnicities and cultures been so dependent on each other. Problems in one part of the world immediately affect the rest of it. Globalization and homogenization leads to creation of a unified global community, which forms unified norms, institutions and cultural values. Thus grows a perception of the whole world as a single place.

Four main aspects characterize the globalization process:

2. Internationalization, manifests itself in interdependence;

3. Liberalization: elimination of trade barriers, mobility of investments and development of integration processes;

4. Westernization – international extrapolation of western values and technologies;

5. De-territORIZATION – lessening of importance of national borders because of activities of transnational scale.

Economists focus their attention on global markets, supranational financial and economic institutions, free flow of capital and workforce from country to country. Sociologists connect emergence of globalization with introduction and evolution of capitalism and imminent processes of modernization. Political analysts interpret it as a process of qualitative adjustment of international relations and world politics, which affects not only governments, but also intergovernmental organizations: UN, WTO, unions of countries (such as EU or CIS), political and politico-military organizations (NATO).

Though introduced not long ago, the notion of “world politics”, has quickly become widely utilized. Still, the endeavors to grasp its difference from the term “international relations” have been rare and incomplete. At the same time, adequate definition of “world politics” not only vital to understand the subject of the adjacent field of study, but also has practical implications. For instance, it is well-known that unambiguity of how the term “international terrorism” is of paramount importance for its successful suppression. Rigorous interpretation of the term “international politics” could facilitate accurate appraisal of that or the other political event and generation of means of reaction to them.

Three positions involving the interrelation of world politics and international relations could be enumerated: a) contrasting them b) their equation c) aspiration to avoid extremes by analyzing international political realities, uncovering new tendencies and comparing them with theoretical conclusions and historical practice.

It is not an accident that the third viewpoint is prevalent. In theory, as well as in practice, it is impossible to draw a concrete border between world politics and international relations. International relations is an interaction and exchange of activities and their results between different social subjects (mostly governments) in some spheres of social life. The most important criterion, separating international relations from internal processes is that they cross territorial borders.

One of the differences of world politics, which comprises a part of its identity, results from the fact that historically it has arrived later than international relations. The latter had to undergo a series of steps of development, reach maturity and

gain a certain level of consistency. The term “international politics” (by definition) emphasizes the scale of processes connected with it – their planetary, all-encapsulating nature. In late 1960s – early 1970s a new direction of science was developed – transnationalism. Some of the first to adopt it and oppose political realism were Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane. In 1971 they released the first edition of the book “Transnational relations and world politics”. In the book authors distinguish world politics from international interactions, describing the former as a complex web of relations, connecting innumerable diverse agents of international activities – MNCs, transnational social movements, non-government organizations and financial groups. At the center of attention was analysis of those relationships, coalitions and interconnections that were formed with no regards to territorial borders of the nations and were out of its central organs’ control limits.

Transnationalism became a predecessor of targeted globalization study. In 1990, basing on analysis of global processes and at the same time staying true to the approach that he previously utilized, J. Rosenau clarified his idea, registering the “dualization” of the world into two co-dependent and at the same time irreconcilable fields. On the one hand, there are intergovernmental relations, specified by “laws” of classic diplomacy and strategy; on the other – interaction of “actors outside of sovereign fields”, non-government parties. The novelty of the situation was described as “post-international politics” [8].

Alongside the terms “world politics” and “post-international politics” (the latter backed by E.-O. Czempel, J. Mathews, G. Messner, as well as aforementioned J. Rosenau), the liberal paradigm supporters started using the term “new international relations” [9]. French scientists who use this term emphasize the relevance of sociological with regard to analysis of world processes. Researchers justify it by the intrusion of social into political, which manifests itself in: 1) blurring of ideals, values and views connected with nation-state; 2) increasing impact of migration, organized crime, entrepreneur, professional and other networks on compromising of national sovereignty; 3) atomization of external politics; 4) transformation of nature of the conflicts. In the end, as they sum up, the whole picture of international relations the centerpiece of which was the government is changing [9].

The two terms are united by the fact that, firstly, they both imply not only new, but also traditional (intergovernmental) events and processes, and secondly, they both emphasize increasing role of international institutions, non-government organizations, entrepreneurial structures and other

private actors. They point to formation of networks, elements of which are connected together with lines of trans-border ties and which are formed apart from the governments.

By the early 1990's political science has reached a conclusion that international relations are facing great transformations, which result in change within the main parameters of the latter. In the west the nature of these changes is denoted as "post-international politics", "new international relations", "global politics" and "world politics" [10], the terms, which are used as equal by meaning. In Russia the term applied to them is "world politics".

Globalization facilitates shaping of the social dimension of international politics. From now on the resources are perceived globally: as enormous supplies, which must be distributed between all the people of Earth in the best way possible, as the "province of all mankind". A planetary social environment emerges. Economic and social goals are increasingly gaining panhuman political importance. It is obvious that in conditions of globalization any social issue is at the same time an issue of world politics [11].

The tendency of transforming relations of power in world politics is connected with changing criteria of authority and strength. As the tasks and behaviors of governments on the world stage change, the significance of their military might lessens. In this context the term "power shift", meaning the redistribution of force during international actors interaction, is used more and more often: the rivalry shifts from military sphere to economics, finance, cultural attractiveness, influence and authority within the international institutions, including non-government organizations. G. Nye calls these non-military aspects of world politics "soft power" [12].

All in all the power shift phenomenon leaves government-to-government system a lot less means of effective influence on the events happening. The fundamental notions, that used to describe basics of international order, such as "safety", "territorial integrity", "sovereignty of state", "loyalty to regime" are gaining new meaning. It is not uncommon to interpret such events as crisis of government.

Finally, the evolution of world politics is characterized by closely-tied tendencies for global regulation and emergence of global civil society. Increasing influence of international institutions, interlacing of internal and external politics, changing role of government as a political actor – all this leads to increasing unity of the world. Development of globalization facilitates constitution of political networks, uniting government institutions, civil societies and different business structures. Their representatives in all three of the sectors named are

interested in reliable methods of regulation of global processes. A positive depiction of these changes is the metaphor of the world being a Global Village – with a unified economy, shared culture, universal values and a single identity. A negative is the popular metaphor of "the same boat" which brings together united interests and shared threats.

This creates new stimuli for development of structured world politics. A global "governance without government" is formed.

Profound antagonism of world politics is based on the fact that globalization runs into opposite processes, which are its results and at the same time integral parts thereof. The development of the world is defined not only by globalization, but also by fragmentation, regionalization, increase of particular loyalties, search and renaissance of partial identities, sharpening of cultural distinctions – processes, which limit globalization to some extent [13].

Some researchers, experts and politicians rest their hopes with global civil society. Nowadays in some areas the role of the government really is decreasing. At the same time it would be inconsiderate to suppose that government would fall under the pressure of civil society. One can not exist without the other. Their constant rivalry does not rid the government of the responsibility for the state of civil society, as well as the need to constantly maintain dialogue with the latter. From the point of view of isolated solution of their internal and external problems, be they connected with economics, mass media, freedom of travel, etc. globalization limits the focus area of separate countries, their national sovereignty. At the same time, no one could argue that global civil society in and of itself does not build any regular structures.

Political globalization leads to structural changes in foreign affairs system. Internationally, it is connected with migration from interdependence within a bipolar international relations structure to new united world order problematic.

Globalization of non-government social sphere is accompanied by positive tendencies, connected with emergence of institutions, practices and networks of civil self-organization. At the same time, development of non-government realm is followed by destructive tendencies, which surface in dysfunction of global development.

Introduction of the category "global problem" into the political vocabulary in the 1970s was connected not only with realization of importance of global problems, but also with the need to find the sphere of international cooperation to consolidate humanity in the face of common dangers, neutralizing or at least weakening the rivalry of the two superpowers. Having transcended scientific



discussion, the issue of solving global problems has become a part of world politics. Now the maintenance of international and national safety is connected with solving the global problems of mankind [14]. This gives the latter a greater acuteness, greater priority both in national and global politics, aiming each person and society at maintaining safety, no matter what their political relations or ideologies may be.

An important factor of preventing spread of global challenges and threats is the evolving international cooperation between governments in all the spheres where the latter could appear, built and constantly improving institutional system and legal framework for resisting those events [15].

The majority of researchers, politicians and ordinary people connect many troubles of the modern world with globalization. However, the key changes and shocks are still ahead of us. It is very probable that even today globalization, at least in its scientific-futurologic comprehension by the foreign and Russian scientists, is only just beginning to take its toll, impacting less than a third of the planet's population, with its later prospects still uncertain. That is why many of the troubles and positive results of globalization, which are so broadly discussed not only in the scientific community, but also on the political stage, exist only in the form of hypotheses and projections. In the real politics however, such fundamental issues as interests, resources and power will define its direction, targets and means of reaching them in the long years to come. That is why a lot of the foreign affairs issues associated with globalization are merely consequences of external politics of separate countries, substituting their own imperial pursuits for globalization.

The term "globalization" has been part of international political and scientific vocabulary since the 1960's. However, Roland Robertson, professor of Pittsburg University (USA) and one of the initiators of globalization theory development argues that it was not until the mid-80s that the term gained importance in scientific research. Even in the US Library of Congress catalogue in 1994 only 34 books were present with the word "globalization" and its derivatives in their names were present, the earliest released in 1987 [16].

Anthony Giddens, director of London Higher School of Economic and Political Studies, believes that even in the late 1980s the term globalization "was barely utilized in scientific literature and everyday life" [17].

In time the subject of globalization became one of the most widespread not only in the international relations theory, but also in all the other social studies. At the same time, each of them focuses

the attention on those sides and characteristics of globalization, which are tied with the corresponding field of knowledge the closest. The definition of globalization is either an enumeration of its parts or separation of the most important one of them. This enumeration is usually made by the order of importance of those or the other manifestations of globalization that denote its nature.

Globalization became a definitive factor of global community development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Analyzing its process, the scientists agree on understanding its essence as the emergence of a unified world, but differ on its definition.

I. I. Antonov believes: "Globalization means the total of all-encapsulating processes, regulating material production, distribution, consumption and social behavior in all the countries and corners of our planet". He analyzes the evolution of approaches to conceptualization of this scientific problem [18].

J. Stiglitz, a Nobel prize winner, emphasizes: "At the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century the development of civilization has clearly shown tendencies for convergence of countries and nations, and emergence of a single economic and information space on a planetary scale, intensive exchange of knowledge and technology. These tendencies are usually united by the term "globalization" [19].

A. N. Chumakov notes, "Globalization is a natural centuries-old process of establishing biosocial structures, connections and relations, single for the whole planet". He justifies the main steps of understanding globalization and emphasizes the global problems [20].

Political globalization is gradual strengthening of ties between nations, civilizations and ethno-cultures, leading to achievement of interconnection and emergence of global management structures, which integrate previously separate fragments of the world, therefore allowing nations to partake in this management [21].

## Conclusion

Now days the development of international cooperation depends of growing globalization. That is why systematic study of international relations and process of modern globalization is a very important factor of understanding the dynamics of global and national political transformations in medium- to long-term perspective.

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