



Globalization and Regionalization as Trends of Modern World Development

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Abstract. The article «Globalization and regionalization as trends of modern world development » is devoted to one of present vital topics. Today in the rapidly developing world take place many processes which affects not only one state, but also to regions and continents as a whole. One of these processes is the process of globalization, which concern world and gradually change the world order. The last ten years were marked by increased scientific and social interest to the phenomenon of globalization. Its' consequences are more profound impact on international relations.

Keywords: globalization, regionalization, political analysis, international relations, interstate integration and national sovereignty.

Before considering the problems of globalism and regionalism as processes of international importance in the modern developing world, it is necessary to clarify in more detail the definition of the concepts of "globalization" and "regionalism". The appearance of the term "globalization" associated with the name of the American sociologist J. McLean, who called "to understand the historical process of strengthening the globalization of social relations and give him an explanation." Even before globalization and internationalization of social relations at the planetary level, there was internationalization of social relations at the regional level, called

"regionalization"¹. Modern regionalization is expressed in the rapprochement of a group of closely spaced countries with their possible unification into a separate group.

Today, globalization is understood as the process of increasing the impact of various factors of international importance (e.g., close economic and political ties, cultural and information exchange) on the social reality in individual countries.

While globalization accelerates the development of mankind and is its consequence, it represents a difficult process for which to adapt and which creates serious problems and difficulties. The rapid pace of change in an era of globalization could be threatening, and most countries were trying to control or manage it.

When studying the process of globalization in the modern world, the following its main directions are distinguished:

- Research on the political aspects of global problems and globalization in General;
- Political analysis of certain planetary problems and their interrelations both with the system of international relations and with the world political processes;
- Studying the manifestations of globalization in specific regions of the world community and their impact on the development of the political situation there;
- Formation of the theoretical and methodological foundations of political and globalist research².

Despite numerous attempts to define the term "globalization", it, like any complex concept, has a rather diffuse meaning. As B. Boutros-Gali noted, " there are not one, but several globalizations: for example, globalization of information, drugs, epidemics, environmental factors and, of course, primarily Finance." ³ Globalization in politics and international relations can also be added to this list. It should be noted

¹ Cit. by Inozemtsev V.A. Globalization: illusions and reality // Free thought. 2000. № 1. P. 25

² Vladimirov A. "Globalization", war and the world of the third millennium // Power. 2001. № 3. P. 50-54.

³ See: Vestnik Mosk.un-ta. Ser.12. Political science. 2009, No. 3, p. 23

here that all processes of globalization are proceeding at varying speeds, regardless of how a similar process progresses in another area.

The analysis of the studied literature on this subject gives us reason to say that the majority of scientists agree that currently globalization is already an objective reality, which in its various forms – technological, financial, informational, political, cultural, environmental, social and other – one way or another, facing a majority of countries, not only developed but also developing⁴.

Modern globalization is expressed in processes:

- * Internationalization of production and capital
- Globalization of the productive forces
- Development of a global infrastructure
- The internationalisation of the exchange
- Labour migration
- Internationalization of production and consumption impacts

The positive effects of globalization can be attributed to:

- * Promoting greater specialization and international division of labour
- Economy of scale, the gains from free trade on a mutually beneficial basis satisfactory to all parties.

* Globalization contributes to the depreciation of international competition and encourages the further development of new technologies and their distribution among countries

- Globalization leads to an increase in productivity as a result of rational production.

⁴ Appadurai A. Grassroots globalization and the research imagination // Globalization/ ed. by A. Appadurai. - Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 2001. P. 1-21, Berking H. 'Ethnicity is everywhere': On globalization and the transformation of cultural identity// Global forces and local life-worlds / ed. by U. Schuerkens. - London: Sage, 2004. P. 51-66, Flowerdew J. Globalization discourse: A view from the East // Discourse and Society. 2002. Vol. 13. P. 209-25, Perrons D. Globalization and social change: People and places in a divided world. - London: Routledge, 2004.

In the characteristics of the processes of globalization it is possible to trace the existence of interrelations between globalization and regionalism. In this context, it is necessary to note the opinion of the Russian scientist M. L. Iwanciow, according to which, one of the effects of various global processes aimed at the integration of different kinds of socio-economic formations is regionalization⁵. The most common definition of this term is regionalism – the interdependence of countries and the way out of the interests of economic entities beyond national borders, but not beyond the regional framework formed by a larger or smaller group of States belonging to interethnic blocs. From the political point of view regionalism can be defined as a tendency of development of society, assuming weakening of the power of the centralized state and strengthening of powers of legally issued (or not issued) territorial communities of various type. In the context of the study conducted under this article, we are closer to the first definition, because it more fully reflects the essence of regionalism through the prism of globalization.

The strengthening of the role of regions in the modern world gives reason to talk about the possibility of the emergence of new political-territorial entities in their face and their formation as subjects of regional economic policy and international relations. The peculiarity of the formation of regions is their cross-border nature or, at least, the non-necessity of belonging to the territory of one state.

The factors contributing to the attraction of regional actors are::

1. Economic complementarity of economic and industrial units that operate within the territory, as well as the economic benefits derived from mutual cooperation;
2. political solidarity, which implies the need for political unification in order to achieve the set goals;

⁵ See: Ivantsev, M.L. Correlation of the concepts "globalization" and "localization" // Social and humanitarian knowledge. 2008. № 3. P. 279.

3. identity, which can be expressed in Association on ethnic grounds, social cohesion of ethical, racial groups living together;
4. compatibility of common values related to culture, religion, as well as common history or its key elements;
5. geographical factor, on the basis of which there is a Union of territorial entities in the region.

In our view, the most powerful factor of regionalism is economic. It is the territorial division of labor, the formation of economic markets, trade of all levels and types, the free movement of capital, labor resources and goods, the interests of economic entities can ensure the economic interest of territorial elites in the development of regionalism.

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the processes of globalization and regionalization have in fact become "interlinked and, secondly, politically motivated"⁶. The result of this process was the emergence of a qualitatively new type of community – a cross-border region, and it could simultaneously include as actors both the state and individual lands of States, which emphasizes the heterogeneity of the cross-border region in terms of components. At the same time, connections are allowed both between the same type of actors and between actors of different levels (sub – region-state). In this case, sub-regional links and channels refer to the links between these sub-regions as a whole, as well as between individual firms, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, that is, those who give concrete content to sub-regional cooperation.

Regional interests against global interests are local, tied to the territory, uniting the neighboring States that have positioned themselves in relation to this region. Global and regional interests are formed under the influence of historical experience and knowledge, which have an impact on the formation of positive integrative

⁶ Entering the 21st Century. World Development Report 1999/2000, 22nd edition. The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development // The World Bank. Oxford University Press. 1999. P. 1-11.



behavior, on the creation of effectively functioning interstate institutions. When global and regional interests are based on historical consciousness – integrative behavior causes the emergence of new knowledge and new historical experience. In the framework of regional institutions join forces in order to consolidate its activities, with the aim of resolving universal, the most that neither is a global problem. They contribute to the development of civilized relations between States, despite the existing national, social, political and economic differences, largely neutralize the "sharp corners" of such relations, so that the resolution of global problems is possible. Thus, globalization manifests itself in the growing importance of its regional institutions – international (interstate) organizations and supranational bodies in the management of world politics. The main factor in the development and institutionalization of global and regional interests is a more flexible understanding of the problem of the correlation between the values of interstate integration and national sovereignty. In many respects, the success of regional integration depends on whether regional interests have formed or are not influenced by such objective factors as general history, cultural and historical proximity, ethnic and religious community of states, the presence of coinciding national interests in relation to foreign policy issues and disjoint interests within the region. It seems that the formation of regional interests will contribute to the development of a new system of placing political and economic forces on a global scale. That is why most researchers attribute so much importance to effective cooperation at the regional level, which is usually carried out in the shadow of a global one.

Thus, globalization and regionalism are interrelated concepts. Simultaneous existence of the tendencies of regionalism and globalization in the modern world and their interdependence lead to a weakening of the role of the state. The effect of decentralization can be seen as a consequence of globalization and regionalization.

These relationships are more visible when considering the differences between the "new regionalism" inherent in international relations of the late twentieth century, from the regionalism that existed earlier. In this regard, I would like to note that most of the literature on this area draws attention to two waves of regionalism: the old and the new. The first started in the late 1940s and ended in the early 1970s. The second began in the mid-1980s, and in the 1990s, led to the rise of regional projects around the world, which gave rise to the term new regionalism. However, in order to understand what a new regionalism is, you need to find out its differences from the old one. Professor Bjorn Hettne proposes the following classification of these differences⁷.

The old regionalism	New regionalism
Existed in the conditions of bipolarity	It develops as a modern version of multipolarity
Formed largely "from above", under the control of two competing superpowers	It is formed "from below", i.e. process of modern regionalization contains elements of spontaneity and autonomy of its actors
Was protectionist	Seeks to implement the ideas of "open regionalism" compatible with economic interdependence
As a rule, clearly focused on solving either economic or security problems	It is more multidimensional because it includes trade and financial, environmental, socio-political and other dimensions
Included the relations between sovereign States	Involves the participation of non-state and subnational actors

As we can see from the above table, the leading actors in international relations remained the States, but the role of regional groupings, international organizations and new entities in the face of transnational corporations that can have a significant impact on the global financial markets has increased. At the same time, the uneven development of countries and competition among them have not disappeared,

⁷ Hettne B. Globalization and the New Regionalism. Vol. № 1. London, 1999. P. 7, 8.

globalization has even strengthened this process. In this sense, the new regionalism may well serve as a point of support for globalization.

With globalization, science, technology and technology had gained unprecedented momentum in their development. Now science, technology and technology are becoming the determining factors for solving universal economic and social problems. Therefore, all efforts of the public, States and peoples should be directed to the development and deepening of globalization. Despite the fact that globalization as a trend is spreading its influence to the whole world, today there are Autonomous economies of individual countries, industries and regions in the world. It is here that the additional driving forces of regionalization are hidden.

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