

ON THE DUALITY OF THE WORLD GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. The term «globalization» was first applied in 1983, by T. Levitt, who initially considered only the globalization of markets for certain products as a result of the activities of transnational corporations. Later, this concept has received wider, and at the same time more vague interpretation.

Globalization as a phenomenon gaining growing force and covers all major spheres of influence in the state, absolutely affecting all aspects. Globalization appeared a new trend, the very idea of which is allowed to unite the European community.

The complexity of globalization, especially in its duality, which appears in the fact that there are both positive and negative aspects of this phenomenon. It means the creation of a common homogeneous space as a carrier of universal oneness of economic, political, social and cultural interactions.

It is such integration, wherein both the Marxist internationalization, which covers primarily the sphere of circulation, and the simplified views about it as one that is characterized by previously unknown scale.

Karl Raymond Popper argued that there are no natural borders. Among the positive aspects of globalization prioritize the strengthening and consolidation of relations between the various states and countries, the establishment of a more coherent system of ensuring of global security.

A striking example is the creation of international organizations and companies, such as the UN or the political union of the EU countries in Europe. In addition, there is a unity of peoples, strengthening of international relations and the principles of mutual understanding and cooperation.

A lot of the advantages are directly related to the economic sphere. These include high-speed data transmission, the instantaneous movement of a variety of investments, free trade, tax cuts, reducing labor costs and natural resources, the increase in consumer loans. On the culture

positive aspect is the fact that a convergence of business and consumer culture takes place, increases the level of international communication. The most striking example in this case, would serve the emergence of the Internet and other modern communication systems, without which we cannot imagine our life, so it links the various peoples and nations.

Heterogeneity is another side of globalization, is also quite a multidimensional phenomenon. It embodies the mega differentiation, which is a global trend world («proto core») and the rest (the «international system»). The central issue here, as marks famous American scientist David Held, whether there is in the context of globalization inviolable sovereignty of national states or it is winding down?

Globalists emphasize that globalization, therefore powerfully interferes in social organizations. According to E. Toffler, social and class contradictions, which have recently been the main and determined opposition to the West and the world communism are pushed to the periphery, giving way to the other contradictions that determine a new confrontation: Western democracy against the «Dark Middle Ages».

Thus, the Oxford political scientist Larry Zidentop asserts that modern Europe is going through development of a new political form, which will be more than a confederation, but less than a federation, namely the union of independent states, yielding its sovereignty only in limited areas, or to a limited extent. This Europe, according to the researcher, will be the association, which does not seek to force coercion in direct impact on citizens, as it took place in the framework of national states.

In addition to the deep political reform, civil society, the Ukrainian political elite should protect the implementation rules of the «golden mean». According to it, the state aimed to enter the world division of labor, must submit almost twenty assumptions, but they all fit into one: a civilized market economy. The issue here is whether the domestic policy is to create the right conditions for Ukraine, because it usually involves certain sameness.

Looking at the pace of development, can we consider the globalization and its consequences as prerequisite to the formation of the following socio-economic system, along with the primitive communal, slave, feudal, capitalist, communist?..

World globalization leads to the loss of national values and appearance of general, «globalized» culture. This process does not allow third world countries to develop independently and this in turn

adversely affects the level of development and self-reliance of such countries. Another factor – is the emergence of single rulers in the created world. Too much power can be concentrated in the same hands, leading to a total corruption and the separation of a particular layer of the population. Single reference prices for certain resources cannot be the same.

No less important negative factor – the emergence of even more material differences between certain territories, as funding can be transformed because of the presence in certain areas of any objects. For example, in places where the leadership will meet or pass important economic transactions will be invested more supplies.

Despite all above mentioned positive and negative aspects, globalization, as a developing phenomenon occupies an important place in the political and economic life in the modern world. It remains to assume that in the future the positive effects of globalization will become stronger.

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ЮРИДИЧНИЙ ЗМІСТ ДОГОВОРУ ПРО ЄВРОПЕЙСКУ БЕЗПЕКУ ЗА ПРОПОЗИЦІЄЮ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ФЕДЕРАЦІЇ

Ініціатива Російської Федерації щодо укладення Договору про європейську безпеку, вперше висунута 5 червня 2008 р., є цікавою і виключно важливою в сучасних умовах розвитку міжнародно-правових гарантій миру та безпеки. Договір про європейську безпеку має на меті закріплення у міжнародному праві принципу неподільності безпеки, який породжує юридичне зобов'язання, відповідно до якого жодна держава і жодна міжнародна організація у Євроатлантиці не можуть зміцнювати свою безпеку за рахунок безпеки інших країн і організацій [1].

Проект передбачає наступні зобов'язання учасників майбутнього Договору: 1) співпрацювати на основі принципів неподільної і рівної безпеки, незаподіяння шкоди безпеці одна одної. Будь-які заходи в сфері безпеки, що вживаються кожним учасником цього Договору індивідуально або спільно з іншими учасниками,