

GLOBALIZATION

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In our opinion, this theme is actual, as modern globalization involves all aspects of human life – beginning from ecological conditions and finishing poverty problems.

Globalization essence – in sharp expansion and complication of interrelations and interdependence as people, and the states that is expressed in processes of formation of planetary information field, the world market of capitals, the goods and labor, in internationalization of problems of technogenic influence on environment, interethnic and interconfessional conflicts and safety.

Now the large quantity of the international organizations which main task is the satisfaction of human wants all over the world functions, the aspiration to make life of people is better and more comfortable.

Globalization is a process of the world economic, political and cultural integration and unification. The basic consequence of it is world division of labor, migration in scales of all planet of the capital, human and industrial resources, standardization of the legislation, economic and technological processes, and also rapprochement and merge of cultures of the different countries. It is objective process which has system character, that is covers all spheres of life of a society. As a result of globalization the world has become more connected and more dependent on all its subjects. There is as increase in quantity of both the general government problems, and types of integrated subjects.

Globalization sources were in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries when the steady economic growth in Europe was combined with successes in navigation and geographical discovers. As a result the Portuguese and Spanish dealers had extended worldwide and were engaged in colonizing America. In the XVII-th century the Dutch East Indian company trading with many Asian countries, became the first original international company. In the XIXth century fast industrialization led to increasing trade and investments between the European nations, their colonies and the USA. During this period unfair trade with developing countries had character of imperialistic operations. In the first half of the XXth century globalization processes were interrupted by two world wars and the period of economic recession.

After the Second World War globalization renewed in the accelerated rate. It was promoted by improvements in technology that resulted in fast sea, railway and airline transportations, and also availability of international telecommunication. Since 1947 the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) – a series of agreement between the main capitalist and developing countries has engaged in eliminating barriers for international trade. In 1995 75 members of GATT formed the World Trade Organization. After that 153 countries are members of the World Trade Organization, and 29 countries, including Russia, have carried on negotiations for entering the WTO.

There are also large regional zones of economic integration. In 1992 the European Union became a united economic zone after the introduction of the Maastricht agreements. This zone provides abolition of the customs duties, free movement of the work and capital and also equal monetary system on the basis of euro. Less close integration is observed between members of the North American zone of free trade: the USA, Canada and Mexico.

The majority of the former Soviet republics have entered to the Commonwealth of Independent States after disintegrations of the USSR providing elements of Common Economic zone.

Although globalization has also some disadvantages. People aiming to receive as much as possible advantages from globalization have global problems. There are many different opinions about globalization's advantages or drawbacks. The main argument in favor of globalization is liberalism. Argument against it is the increasing role of the capital in the politics and life. Interdependence increase vulnerability of the world system from local instabilities. Globalization's consequences have two sides of medal. Also globalization is shown in influence of human activity on environment. It has very destructive and irreversible character and its consequences represent huge threat for the existence of people.

Also the great significance has a saving of woods. For someone globalization can bring huge advantages, but for the other people it can be harmful.