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**ESTIMATE OF
GLOBALIZATION BY RESEARCHERS OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY
OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION**

The article describes the evaluation of globalization by teachers of the Russian Academy of State Service, outlined them in a special textbook for students and retraining of the Academy.

Russian Academy of the State Administration (RASA) under the President of the Russian Federation established by Presidential Decree №1140 of 06.06.1994, with the functions of teaching and methodical, scientific and information-analytical center on the problems of the public service of the Russian Federation. The Academy consists of five institutions: higher professional education, research and information, information technologies in science and education, training system for public procurement, State Administration and Management (International) and the School of Management (the highest) and Intensive (International) [1].

Certainly, the training and retraining of managerial staff for the vast country requires teaching staff to discuss a wide range of issues, including globalization. Therefore the team of teachers of the Academy has prepared a profile textbook "Globalization".

Based on a short excursion into the history of the emergence of the concept of "globalization", the authors formulated the three components of its essence: *The integrity of the world* as becoming the world's ties in all fields of human

endeavor; harmonization of relations in the system man-society-nature; development of global structures in different spheres of human activity; institutionalization of globalization;

Global human community as a consolidation of people with a common destiny in the "planetary house"; awareness of the world's people to belong to one human family that has common goals, including home - save the species *Homo sapiens*, and life on the planet; approval ultimately global ethnos;

A new type of civilization (world civilization) as a transformation of local civilizations in planetary civilization; Use all the valued in cultural and civilizational heritage of peoples; formation of a number of new base values (without any – V.V.) and develop a global outlook in approving human ethics.

It was noticed that these three components are not only the prospect and remote ideal, but a clear trend of development and the objective reality, which allowed them to emphasize that today might argue about the formation of a relatively unified global community [2, p. 22–23].

Based on the position that globalization is not a sudden phenomenon, but the continuation of the development of the planet Earth as a whole at strengthening cooperation between the countries and peoples, the changes of the human community, the authors noted that for a long time and in varying degrees of globalization covering the main areas of human activity: economic - the formation of the great trading routes, origin and changes in socio-economic systems, the creation of transnational corporations, the formation of the world economy and global finance;

political – the transformation of clans and tribes in the nations in the formation of states and nations, regional communities and supranational governance; religious - the replacement of paganism world religions;

geographical and geopolitical - when the Great Migration, discovery and development of new lands, the establishment of empires and large conglomerates;

ideological - the spread of these or other ideas for many countries and peoples;

information - the formation of language, the creation and development of literacy, the printing of books, the media, the World Wide Web - Internet.

On this basis, the authors noted that contemporary globalization is a reality and a certain, which prepared the entire previous history, evolving process, and the prospect of development of human society.

Globalization involves in the maelstrom of world and more new countries and people, extended to all areas of life, but, according to the authors, no need to exaggerate the real level of globalization, where are the most advanced information technology, finance, economy, technology. Moreover, the authors believe that the current state of globalization differs from earlier stages of internationalization and integration that:

- currently in the process of completion of the global economy there is a general liberalization of market relations, free and essentially instantaneous real-time movement of capital;

- global information network and modern means of communication make it possible planetary communication, compressing time and space;

- knowledge turns into a basic element of social wealth;
- fundamentally changes the role of human capital, its intellectual component;
- qualitative changes in life of man, when the general demand the same products, formed the general norms of behavior and communication, clothing and etiquette, household amenities and entertainment that are not related to their national and cultural identity, as a manifestation of just global processes;

- unprecedented global threats and challenges;
- globalization, as none of the processes of the past, has exacerbated the problem of socio-natural unity, summed up humanity to "anthropogenic boundary of the Earth", highlighted the need for a transition to a new type of evolution (coevolution) how to achieve harmony between nature and the community [2, p. 27–29].

In general, the authors, based on the analysis of the process of "globalization" argue that "globalization in its current model and its neoliberal projections for the future itself serves a global problem" [2, p. 35].

Outlining two approaches to the new science - global studies - 1. As a body of knowledge, formed at the junction of the social and humanities, natural sciences and engineering, and focused on the study of the process of globalization; 2. As a promising discipline is not so much real as the future of the world, the authors proposed a third approach that globalism – a "body of knowledge and practices related to the analysis and solution of global problems, the desire to make the process of globalization-driven nature" [2, p. 38].

Furthermore, the authors believe that globalism is not an aggregate purposeful system of scientific knowledge, and is a science, which is under development, but it already has the object, subject and target setting.

On this basis, according to the authors, are subject to the processes of globalization and globalization in various forms of its manifestation: financial, economic, socio-political, scientific, technological, information, environmental, socio-cultural; subject – the study of the dynamics of the global sociosystem, developing ways of rational interaction elements of the planetary system "man-society-biosphere" and identifying its prognostic trends and target setting – development of scientific bases of the efficient functioning of the global socio- and ecological subsystems, creating preconditions for overcoming the contradictions between the individual subsystems and between the subsystems and the overall system.

According to the authors, globalization - an objective process planetarisation socio- and ecological, which provides the interconnection and interdependence (economic, social, political, technological, informational, environmental, cultural view, and others.) Its local-regional subsystems while maintaining the specific features of national development.

In this process, which is long in time and space, at different stages of the history of humanity had different forms:

neolithic revolution – the transition from consumer to industrial economy;
industrial revolution - the transition to a manufactory (industrial) forms of technical and technological activities;

scientific and technical revolution - a radical breakthrough in the dynamics of the relationship of science and technology [2, p. 47–49].

In addition, the authors believe that globalization - is, on the one hand, a new stage of development of civilization, and, on the other - the process of increasing integration of different countries and peoples in various fields [2, p. 81], and the nature of globalization can be understood based on system-synergistically approach to modern general-planetary processes that treat GLOBE tion-transformation as an open, non-linear interactions of different countries and peoples, and which are difficult to evolve [2, p. 104].

Proceeding from the fact that globalization involves the need for sustainable development, the authors formulated their vision of this concept: "Sustainable development - a controlled, system-balanced, socio-natural development without damaging the environment and providing a safe indefinitely existence of civilization," or in abbreviated form "sustainable development – a special type of development, which aims to preserve civilization and the biosphere [2, p. 111].

Economic globalization for authors – this internationalization process of reproduction within the world economy, which is broader and more diverse than integration, a trend that requires transformation functions of national states with the aim of turning them into effective state capable of sustainable economic growth [2, p. 144].

In turn, political globalization – a system of globalization processes, leading to the unification of the political structure of the state, expansion of political relations between states, nations and continents, and ultimately to the establishment of the special political relationship - global in scope and "penetrating" the internal structure of all states [2, p. 146].

According to the authors, is that we are witnessing different rates (and add time - VV) inclusion of countries in the processes of globalization, largely due to the specificity of cultural and civilizational development while strengthening the role of information and communication component of modern culture [2, p. 192], and the

information revolution itself is the most important engine of modern globalization, which will contribute to the management of global processes [2, p. 212].

The authors believe that the formation stage of the information age the main instrument of acquiring knowledge becomes knowledge as a process of personal and institutional development of the information within the modern megainformatsionnyh structures, leading to the birth of new knowledge [2, p. 215].

Agreeing with the majority of scholars is that globalization increases inequalities between developed and developing countries, the authors at the same time noted that this inequality is growing among the population in developed countries.

Socio-economic, demographic, energy problems, transnational threats and challenges of international terrorism and the concept of global governance are considered by the authors with accepted positions [2, p. 245–366], and models regarding globalization (neoliberal, socio-market, social-reformist, imperial "with a human face" et al.), the authors did not express his opinion, noting that some of them will become dominant in the short and medium term, it is not known [2, p. 384].

Assessing anti-globalism, they stressed that it is the reaction of the active part of the community on the changes in the modern world, and noted its heterogeneous composition and uncertainty about the future of this movement [2, p. 402].

At the same time, the analysis of the formation of a new world order shows, according to the authors, on the one hand, that, although the State alters its nature, freed from the "overload" and the confirmation has expired sovereignty there, and, on the other hand, modern World system developed by evolutionary and revolutionary changes taking into account the real situation the balance of forces at each stage of globalization (ie, and now there are some steps – V.V.), but whether the coming world order better than the last, or worst yet ahead - the answer to this is still not [2, p. 420].

Overall, the authors believe that globalization did not begin suddenly, it was preceded by a huge temporal distance, but only half a century ago, when a man climbed into space and covered the entire Earth gaze began understanding of

globalization as a common terrestrial, inclusive phenomenon and therefore, according to the authors, count of the current stage of globalization should begin from this moment [2, p. 528].

List of references

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