

## SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS OF GLOBALIZATION

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**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of globalization on the structure of contemporary society, explores the reasons behind the emergence of global factors, their specific characteristics, interrelations, transformation, criteria, and the dialectic of objective and subjective elements. It also studies the dynamics of the influence of global factors on societal development.

**Keywords:** Society, globalization, factor, integration, human factor, information, process, social, political, economic, information-technological and cultural factors, principles.

**Introduction:** Since globalization is an objective process, analyzing and interpreting its various aspects has become a pressing issue. There are currently various approaches and definitions in the study of globalization. Therefore, researchers consider it theoretically and practically important to pay attention to specific factors while interpreting the concept of “globalization.”

**Literature Review:** In the current era, conducting thorough research on the effects of globalization factors on various processes of societal life in social and humanitarian sciences is of great significance. Some thoughts can be expressed about the results of existing scientific studies. According to A.V. Zolin, the expansion of integration, information exchange, and economic interrelations in the 21st century is mainly associated with specific factors (Zolin A.V. 2007, p.56). Researcher S.A. Baturenko suggests that globalization is a process involving political, economic, and cultural factors of international significance, influencing socio-economic and socio-cultural realities. This process can affect all aspects of social life (Baturenko S.A. 2015, p.117). L.A. Korobeynikova investigates the interrelation of economic and social factors of globalization (Korobeynikova L.A. 2003, p.123). I.Yu. Manakova emphasizes the growing acceleration of globalization processes in cultural, technological, political, and other areas (Manakova I.Yu. 2010, pp.59-63).

**Research Methodology:** To study the essence of the globalization phenomenon and the specific characteristics and functions of its factors, methods such as dialectics, analysis, synthesis, comparison, deduction, and induction were applied. The current stage of global community development is associated with changes in all spheres of human life. Globalization is a historical trend of the present era. Natural and social interdependencies in social life are closely linked to the globalization process. Globalization is a process arising from the objective factors of the intense convergence and mutual influence of various parts of the world. According to political scientist S. Otamurodov, “Globalization represents a process of overall integration in all areas of life of states and peoples” [1;14]. Therefore, the constructive and destructive effects of the globalization process on societal development have become the object of research in various scientific disciplines. This demonstrates the importance of analyzing the mechanisms, causes, and consequences of globalization processes today. Scientific studies in the dynamics of globalization development are essential for forecasting the prospects of societal development. Many researchers believe that globalization is not a phenomenon that recently

emerged in human history, but rather a process resulting from growing interdependence among regions of the globe. Due to globalization, people are becoming participants in a unified space [2;59]. As S.A. Baturenko points out, globalization is a process in which political, economic, and cultural factors of international significance influence socio-economic and socio-cultural realities [3;117]. This process affects all elements of the social system through both objective and subjective means. The emergence and development of globalization factors globally are amplifying the influence of this phenomenon. These factors play a dominant role in the process of social development and drive systemic changes in society. In social sciences today, numerous studies examine how globalization factors influence all aspects of social life. Many approaches and definitions of the concept of globalization have emerged. Globalization has begun to influence both the material and spiritual dimensions of global existence.

In general, the essence of this phenomenon cannot be understood without deeply analyzing the critical factors within the globalization system. Therefore, scholars place emphasis on specific factors when interpreting the concept. However, there is still no consensus among researchers regarding the criteria of globalization factors.

Currently, there are different interpretations and approaches to the objective and subjective factors of globalization. Many scholars emphasize the existence of the following globalization factors: according to their views, the economy and financial sectors are globalizing [Bekarev A.M.], new opportunities in trade are opening up for countries [Elizarov M.V.], human and civil rights are becoming global, and the struggle for these rights is acquiring a global scale. Through national economic integration, the international division of labor is being implemented [4; pp. 4–5]. In the current phase of globalization, integration, information exchange, and economic relations have reached an extensive level. These processes are linked to certain factors, such as scientific and technological innovations, the formation of a global information “Internet space,” the spread of capital from developed countries beyond national borders, and the inclusion of countries in economic, political, and cultural interactions. These factors inevitably strengthen processes of internationalization and integration [5; p.56]. The factors driving globalization include the international movement of goods, services, capital, human resources, including labor, technology, and information; the transnationalization of production; and the formation of a global infrastructure. A.I. Ivanenko categorizes the objective factors of globalization as follows: 1) economic factors, 2) political factors, 3) international legal factors, 4) technical and technological factors, 5) socio-cultural factors. He also highlights their specific characteristics and concludes that these factors encompass all spheres of societal life, with economic factors occupying a leading position and influencing others [6; pp.160-161].

It is essential to recognize that globalization requires the dialectical interconnection of objective and subjective processes. This reflects the dual nature of the globalization process. The globalization of the economy involves both subjective and objective influences. Denying either of these leads to an incorrect interpretation of the process of social development. Economic globalization is characterized by the strengthening of mutual relations, ties, and cooperation. As previously stated, the economic dimension holds a central role in the analysis of global processes, being the initial and simplest factor in human integration. It reflects the transition from a national economic system to a global economic system. This gradually leads to the deepening of the international division of labor and the formation of global raw material, capital, and labor markets, ultimately resulting in the emergence of a transnational economy [7; p.60].

L.A. Korobeynikova pays attention to the interconnection between the economic and social factors of globalization. She concludes that the economic factor may determine the

prospects for cultural movement within the framework of modernization, while the social factor may predetermine the social dynamics of globalization, i.e., the transition from local to global levels [8; p.123]. Indeed, failing to consider the mutual roles of these two factors could have a negative impact on societal development. It is also worth noting that the interaction of these factors affects other spheres of societal development. According to I.Yu. Manakova, the economic factor of globalization no longer has a comprehensive character, as globalization processes are also intensifying in cultural, technological, political, and other areas. Despite the multifaceted nature of globalization, the technological revolution is the main factor facilitating the formation of a unified information space, which results in the emergence of global markets, a global economy, global labor markets, and other manifestations of globalization. The expansion of the global information network allows individuals to express themselves on a global scale [9; pp.59–63].

As a result of the impact of these globalization-driving factors, the international movement of goods, services, financial, human, information, and other resources is accelerating. These driving forces, in the form of globalization factors, are influencing this social phenomenon and increasingly affecting the development of both society and individuals in the current era.

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