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GLOBALIZATION AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

The main issue: As we enter the new age of technology, there is hardly an area in the life of society that can avoid globalization or global influences. Globalization has rapidly penetrated the most diverse spheres of our lives: economic, political, social, educational, and cultural, shaping the future of humanity. Based on modern observations of globalization, we can distinguish two understandings: globalization as an objective process with universal approaches to face modern challenges and globalization as a process of unification imposed on the world. Sociological surveys were conducted on this issue to subst-?ntiate the views discussed in the research. As a result, we identified the following parallels between globalization and the preservation of national identity.

Positive:

– It serves as a sustainable process of interact - on and integration between different regions and countries.

– It offers a wide range of possibilities for an abundance of ideas and free economic activity.

– It provides a global workforce equivalent to the global labor market.

– It allows for the evaluability and compa-?ability of national higher education with internat - onal standards.

– It contributes to the formation of a creative and harmonious personality that is responsible for the present and future of the world.

Negative:

– It leads to the change of national identity, national culture, and mentality due to the information flow and the influence of the Internet.

– It promotes a consumer attitude towards values.

– It results in the bypassing or ignoring of national traditions and customs, giving priority to foreign values.

– It involves active intervention by external forces.

It is undeniable that globalization, with its rising and falling trends, has become a part of our reality. Moreover, as it continues, it expands into new horizons, including economic, legal, environmental, health, cultural, educational, and other spheres of public life. This proves that it is difficult for any country to escape from this reality, but it is possible to judiciously use the tools of globalization, which can ensure a favorable position for the country in the global world. Therefore, globalization poses a challenge not only to redefine what is necessary for a citizen of the 21st century, but also to determine its ultimate goal, what it will provide to humanity, and to what extent it will ensure social justice in society.

The purpose of the research carried out within the framework of this study is to examine and present the impact and consequences of globalization on the preservation of national identity among national minorities.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in the analysis and comparison of the impact and consequences of the main problem of globalization, based on the findings of sociological surveys conducted globally. By examining diverse results from various regions, the study aims to provide fresh insights and a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

Methods: Sociological survey, conve-?sation, analyses, combination.

Research work was conducted to address the main problem through a sociological survey among 50 high school students from both Yerevan and regional schools. Additionally, 150 students from various universities in Armenia, including Yerevan State University, Kh. Abovyan Pedagogical University, Brusov State University of Linguistics and Social Sciences, and Heratsi Medical University, were surveyed. Among 50 artists, 50 teachers and 50 professors of the same universities, differentiated quest-?onnaires were developed, taking into account the characteristics and professions of the participants. These questionnaires contained a combination of open and closed questions. Let's discuss two questions addressed to artists and teachers.

Question 1: In your opinion, does globalization contribute to the socialization of ethnocracy?
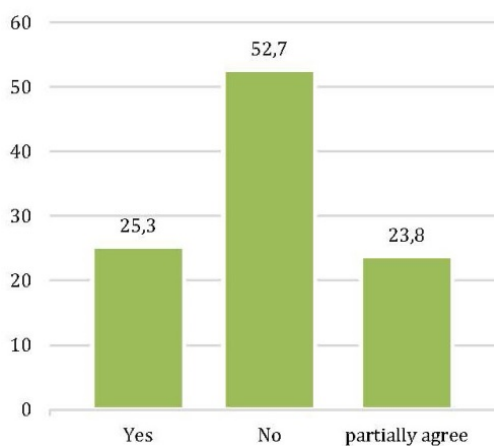

Diagram 1. In your opinion, does globalization contribute to the socialization of ethnocracy?

In your opinion, does globalization contribute to the socialization of ethnocracy? 25.3 percent of artists believe so, as they view globalization as an opportunity for a comprehensive understanding of universal values. On the other hand, 52.7 percent of teachers strongly criticize the impact of globalization, highlighting that it brings about significant changes in the value system of generations and emphasizes the harmful aspects that can lead to serious problems within ethnocracy. Meanwhile, 23.8 percent of professors consider the results of globalization to be positive, emphasizing the increased opportunities for internationa-lization and the academic freedom it provides, ultimately leading to an improved quality of life and mobility."

It is noteworthy that students predo-?inantly perceive the impact of globalization in terms of changes in appearance, behavioral patterns, speech culture, and revision of traditions, which deviates from the typical student perspective. A significant number of students (67.3 percent) believe that globalization leads to negative changes in spiritual needs, posing a challenge to the socialization of ethnocracy.

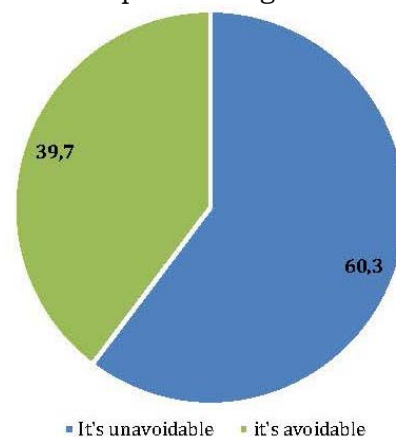Moving on to Question 2: Is it possible to avoid the consequences of globalization?

Diagram 2. Is it possible to avoid the conse-?uences of globalization?

60.3 percent believe that such conse-?uences are inevitable, while 39.7 percent hold the belief that effective strategic management and planning can help mitigate the economic consequences that psych-?logically depresses the ethnocry with social problems.

Question 3: In which social institutions is globalization most prominently reflected?

According to the responses, 60.4 percent believe that families are the most affected by globalization. They argue that the relat-?onship between fathers and sons deterior-tes due to a drastic change in the value system. Meanwhile, 11.3 percent believe that

schools remain relatively stable in the face of globalization, largely due to the dominance of adult teachers who maintain conservative approaches. 20.1 percent of artists express concerns about the cultural sphere, as they perceive it to be under serious threat. They argue that culture, being an open and sensitive system, no longer maintains its boundaries. They believe that the younger generation is adopting a cosmopolitan mindset, which poses a risk to national identity. On the other hand, 7.2 percent of students remain indifferent to the question. They contend that the more restrictions imposed, the more appealing novelty becomes, and the more profound its impact grows.
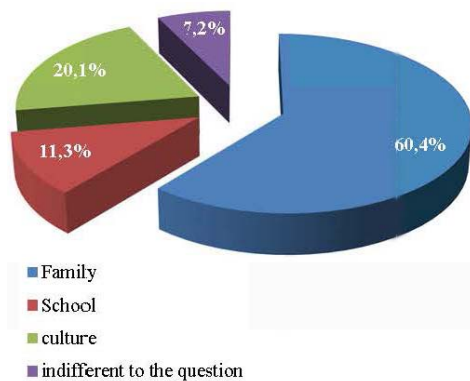

Diagram 3. In which social institutions globalization most permanently reflected?

Question 4: What ensures the prese-?vation of national identity? Among the respondents, 50.6 percent believe that national identity is preserved through language, religion, traditions, and customs. Another 15.8 percent argue that national identity is upheld by statehood and national mentality. However, 33.6 percent express the view that despite efforts to preserve national identity, globalization has already displaced numerous customs and traditions within society. Over time, this displacement is reflected in the mentality, psychology, and behavioral manifestations of the ethnocracy.
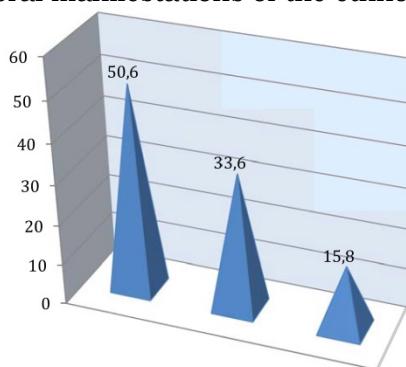

Diagram 4: What ensures the preservation of national identity?

Analysis of current research and publi-?ations related to the problem. In modern conditions, globalization is one of the most important issues, which has interested many specialists, each of whom has considered the role and significance of globalization from a different perspective. Scholars such as J. Scholte, M. Wolf, M. Bourdieu, T. Friedman, L. Arakelyan, R. Mardoyan, and others have attempted to interpret globalization within the context of political, economic, and cultural events. In other words, globalization refers to the intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations beyond national borders.

Within this article, sociological surveys were conducted on the problem, and a comprehensive analysis of the results was carried out to provide a fresh interpretation of the discussed issue.

Main essay. In the context of dynamic economic developments and changes in the modern world, globalization has emerged as one of the most significant issues that have attracted the attention of many specialists. These experts have attempted to interpret globalization within the realms of political, economic, and cultural events, recognizing it as a multifaceted phenomenon encompassing complementary, intertwined, and at times contrasting economic, political, social, and cultural processes. In essence, globalization refers to the intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations beyond national borders. It has its influence on all spheres of the social and political life of countries. Today, it is difficult to talk about an area of public life that has nothing to do with globalization, global influences, or global trends. Therefore, globalization, first of all, is manifested as a stable process of constantly developing economic, political, cultural, and educational interaction and integration between different regions and countries. Globalization enables people to become a part of extended social relationships that cross national and regional boundaries. The creation and expansion of such social relations are observed at more than just the material level. It includes a complete system of unified norms and knowledge with which people identify their personal and collective cultural identity. It promotes increased interdependence between different nations and cultures.

The etymology of the word globalization indicates that it is derived from the Latin word «globus» /earth. According to J. Scholtey, since the end of the 19th century, people used the term «global» /universal/, which quickly penetrated into different languages, with or without translation [1, p. 4].

There are various views on the concept of globalization. According to some authors, it is a consequence of the impact of global economic processes [2; 3], and others connect globalization with the improvement of new information technologies, and telecommunication means [4]. Indeed, in our days, any country would hardly record great economic development while being confined within its own country's borders. At the same time, opportunities to enter the foreign market gave rise to new technologies and technical discoveries. Regardless of the fact from which point of view we look at globa-?ization, it is indisputable that it is an inseparable companion of humanity in the modern world.

Even today, we are dealing with the phenomenon of globalization in our daily activities in all spheres of life. Globalization is not a new phenomenon and has not emerged as a reality. Many attempts are known in history to test generalization. All the forces striving for world domination in different eras have tried to achieve their goals through globalization. Globalization processes took place back in ancient times, starting from the ancient world.

A similar example is Alexander the Great's manifestations of globalization during the 4th century. As a result of these invasions, Greekness or Hellenism spread in the East, bringing with it new political, economic, and cultural values, and transforming the socio-cultural life of the conquered countries. Hellenism was created from the West-East cultural combination, providing a quali-?atively new stage in the progress of world culture. Hellenism also took root in Armenia, which was not conquered by Alexander the Great, yet appeared in the sphere of his power and political influence. In ancient Armenia, the Greek language spread, cities began to be built in the Hellenistic style, and valuable monuments of Hellenistic culture were created. Nevertheless, traditional culture and customs were preserved in the society, particularly among the rural population. Hellenistic culture flourished in Armenia from the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD, combining elements from the era of Hellenism with strong traditional national values.

Meanwhile, globalization and its consequences have not always been positively perceived and observed. Furthermore, these perceptions have been and remain highly controversial. On the negative side, globalization is mainly presented as a disaster of human identity, and on the positive side, it is a wide opportunity for the abundance of ideas and free economic activity.

As L. Arakelyan notes: «Globalization qualitatively changes the economic, political and cultural systems of society, paralyzing a person's previously rooted worldview ..., if previously a person felt protected within the borders of his own country ..., now societies are mixing. uniting around one common idea of «globalization», and the man feels insecure within the former borders. A kind of fear of the future arises, followed by a defensive reaction in the form of rapid adaptation to the new environment».[5]

Some critics of globalization (Anthony Giddens, Roland Robertson) argue that it threatens the diversity of cultures. When, as a result of globalization, the culture of the dominant country is introduced into the host country, it can become a threat to the diversity of the local culture. Of course, globalization itself is not dangerous, on the contrary, its principles are truly universal. The concerning aspect is that it is often understood and implemented unilaterally, to the detriment of national interests, while prioritizing the dominant nation or any international union.

In the 21st century, in the context of geopolitical developments, a process of universalization is taking place, which concerns the economy, politics, education, and culture. Therefore, the confrontation of these problems should be considered not from the point of view of the superiority of one over the other, but from the perspective of complementarity and, depending on the circumstances, taking into account the historical, cultural, social, economic, military, psychological factors of the given nation. As a rule, for small nations, globa-?ization, particularly educational and cultural globalization, which rapidly changes human attitudes, identity, thinking, and consciousness, can have irreversible consequences if local traditions and customs are ignored, bypassed, or priority is unconditionally given to the rooting of foreign values.

Among us, especially in the post-Soviet years, such values penetrated into Armenia that radically transformed the society's value system. And as S. Petrosyan notes: «Having learned to survive without the state for centuries, The Armenians must now learn the art of surviving with statehood, which implies law-abiding... the formation of patriotic identity and state-loving political culture with the ability to prioritize public interest...» [6, 35–55]. Indeed, people found themselves in a new cultural dimension where the functional integrity of their values

became inapplicable, existing only as historical memory. Along with strengthening statehood, the socio-cultural value systems were subject to certain regulations, but the main emphasis was on reproducing foreign innovations. In other words, the ethno-?ultural identity became vulnerable under the conditions of external information invasion. There was a revaluation of some values or complete elimination.

Apart from the immediate internal educational, cultural, and economic problems, the Republic of Armenia also needs to face external threats. One of the reasons for the instability of national identity is the active intervention of foreign forces. In the information network era, our country has been subjected to an information attack, acquiring such values that are alien to our national psychology and mindset. Such a situation endangers cultural ethno-unifying and communicative-unifying ties. This is the reason why such value system changes had both positive and negative manifestations.

Transformations were also manifested in the traditional Armenian family, which for centuries, as the primary unit of society, was considered the face of the nation with its traditions, customs, psychology, culture, history, language, etc. Meanwhile, today the social institution of «family» has undergone both structural and substantive changes. Many Armenian families imitate and try to resemble the Western model of the family, and as a stable social unit and public reproducer, the weakest transformation of the family directly affects the national image and the structure of society.

The education sector is also not exempt from globalization processes. In the globa-?ization of education, individual traditions formed and strengthened in the field of education over decades and even centuries are gradually losing their old significance, as the modern global world requires flexibility and the ability to adapt to ever-changing conditions. In contrast to public education, which is more stable and firmly based on national identity and values and is generally able to stay away from external or global influences, the impact of globalization and international developments on the higher education system is significant. This circumstance is due to the globalization of the economy, the expansion of world markets, and the need for the higher education system to supply the appropriate workforce for these markets. In other words, the global labor market needs an education that can provide a global workforce. As B. Atoyan and N. Kazakova rightly point out: «In the conditions of today's global economy, the demand for highly qualified personnel, who are endowed with versatile skills and are able to quickly learn and adapt to new conditions, is increasing» [7, 3-9]. In the current era of globalization, the issue of comparability and comparability of national higher education with international standards arises.

It is no secret that in order to modernize and develop the education of each country, it is necessary to integrate with the inter-?ational educational processes with the aim of improving the quality of education, complying with international standards, and making it more competitive and attractive [8, 35]. It's clear that ensuring high-quality education at the international level requires more than just national-level certification. As a result, new opportunities have opened up for universities on the one hand, and new challenges have been faced on the other hand. Observing the negative side of the globalization of education in the preservation and upbringing of the identity of generations, M. Kwick notes: «If there are no longer ideas of national, national culture at the base of educational institutions, then the educa-?ional institution is condemned to give in to the logic of consumerism, being deprived of a modern national and state mission and acting as a purely educational «product selling» bureaucratic corporation» [9, 35]. In such a situation, as M. Akulich observes: «It is necessary to move according to the princ-?ple of dialectics, which consists not in the rejection of the old by the new, but through the inheritance of it.» [10, 50-57] During the last few decades, the reforms taking place in the field of higher education, in particular, are designed to build such a system that will serve the state and society, as well as the individual and the modern global labor market.

In fact, Armenia has serious work to do in terms of cultural integrity, national identity preservation, and reproduction. Unwittingly caught in the flow of globalization, it is necessary not only to play the role of a mechanical bearer but also to create participatory values. And the creation of participatory values can be ensured only in the case of directed use of original economic, social, educational, and cultural creative potential.

The danger of assimilation and merger will not be threatened if three important factors are distinguished:

a) historical sense,
b) organized force,
c) future riot [11, p. 93].

Only with a deep understanding of the factors mentioned above can the Armenian nation avoid the negative dangers of

globalization. By implementing them, it can claim a high profile, excluding all phenomena that threaten the nation's identity.

Therefore, this issue should not be considered in the context of supremacy or subordination to one another, but human rights should be combined with respect for the traditional traditions, customs, and local cultures of the society, aimed at preserving the national identity and, in particular, the security of the country.

Conclusion: It is hard to disagree that globalization, with its pros and cons, ups and downs, has become part of our reality. Moreover, as it continues, it expands to new horizons, including economic, legal, environmental, health, cultural, educational, and other spheres of public life. This proves that it is difficult for any individual country to escape from reality. Still, it is possible to use the tools of globalization judiciously, which can ensure a favorable position for the country in the global world. As rightly noted by Yu. Grishnyaeva: «Global developments leave less and less time for us to realize that there is no alternative to joining globalization».

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ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЯ І НАЦІОНАЛЬНА НЕЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ

Анотація. Проблема. У міру того, як ми вступаємо в еру нових технологій, у сучасному суспільстві навряд чи знайдеться галузь, вільна від глобалізаційних процесів і їх впливу на її розвиток. Глобалізація стрімко увійшла в різні сфери нашого життя (економічну, політичну, соціальну, освітню, культурну), обумовлюючи майбутнє людства. Ґрунтуючись на сучасних спостереженнях за глобалізацією, нами було взято до уваги два варіанти її розуміння: глобалізація як об'єктивний процес з універсальними підходами до вирішення сучасних завдань та глобалізація як процес уніфікації, нав'язуваний світу. Виходячи з цього, було проведено соціологічні опитування для обґрунтування поглядів, обговорюваних у дослідженні. В результаті між глобалізаціними процесами та збереженням національної ідентичності було виявлено позитивні і негативні сторони взаємовпливу.

Серед позитивних виокремлено:

– стійкий процес взаємодії та інтеграції між різними регіонами та країнами;

– широкі перспективи для втілення множинності ідей, варіантів вільної економічної діяльності;

– забезпечення синхронізації робочої сили зі світовим ринком праці;

– порівняльні оцінки сумісності національної вищої освіти з міжнародними стандартами;

– формування творчої та гармонійної особистості, яка відповідає за сьогодення та майбутнє світу.

Негативні сторони:

– зміни національної ідентичності, національної культури та менталітету, спричинені інформаційним потоком та впливом Інтернету;

– споживче ставлення до цінностей;

– уникнення чи ігнорування національних традицій, звичаїв на користь пріоритетності іноземних цінностей;

– активне втручання іноземних сил.

Не можна заперечувати, що попри це глобалізація стала частиною нашої реальності. Більше того, у міру своєї інтервенції вона виходить на нові горизонти, включаючи економічну, правову, екологічну, медичну, культурну, освітню та інші сфери життя. Тому будь-якій окремо взятій країні складно уникнути реальності, але можна розумно використовувати інструменти глобалізації задля забезпечення вигідного становища країни у глобалізованому світі. Тому глобалізація – це виклик не лише для перевизначення того, що необхідно громадянинові XXI століття, а й кінцева мета, до якої рухається людство і засіб забезпечення соціальної справедливості суспільства.

Мета. Дослідити та проілюструвати вплив та наслідки глобалізації відносно збереження національної ідентичності національних меншин.

Методи дослідження: соціологічне опитування, бесіда, аналіз, сінтез.

Основні результати дослідження. В современных условиях глобализация является одним из важнейших вопросов, который интересовал многих специалистов, каждый из которых по-разному рассматривал ее роль и значение. Глобализацию пытались интерпретировать в рамках политических, экономических, культурных событий /Дж.Шолтей, М.Вольф, М.Бордо, Т.Фридман, Л.Аракелян и др./. Иными словами, глобализация – это интенсификация экономи-

ческих, политических, социальных и культурных отношений за пределами государственных границ. В рамках статьи были проведены социологические опросы и всесторонний анализ результатов, по-новому комментируя обсуждаемую проблему.

У сучасних умовах глобалізація є одним із найважливіших питань, яке цікавило багатьох фахівців, кожний з яких по-різному оцінював її роль і значення. Глобалізацію намагалися інтерпретувати у межах політичних, економічних, культурних подій різні дослідники, серед яких Дж. Шолтей, М. Вольф, М. Бордо, Т. Фрідман, Л. Аракелян та інші. Інакше кажучи, глобалізація можна потрактовувати як інтенсифікацію економічних, політичних, соціальних та культурних відносин поза державними кордонами.

Наукова новизна результатів дослідження. За результатами соціологічних опитувань основним питанням є аналіз та порівняння ролі глобалізації, її впливу та наслідків у різних сферах.

Висновки та пропозиції авторів. Важко не погодитися з тим, що глобалізація зі своїми плюсами та мінусами, злетами та падіннями стала частиною нашої реальності. Більше того, у міру свого продовження вона виходить на нові горизонти, включаючи економічну, правову, екологічну, медичну, культурну, освітню та інші сфери життя. Погоджуючись з Ю. Грішняєвою, логічно дійти висновку, що «глобальні події залишають нам дедалі менше часу, щоб усвідомити безальтернативність приєднання до глобалізації».