THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION: PROBLEMS OF INEQUALITY IN GLOBALIZATION

Abstract. This article gives a quick overview of the evolution of cross-national cooperation through various historical periods. A comparison of the present globalization process with the oldest types of state interactions was conducted, and several factors that directly or indirectly influenced the simplicity of international cooperation were identified. The key stages of development and legislation creation that affected the growth of commercial ties between states and foreign firms were emphasized. Globalization's manifestations in numerous realms of human life, its influence on life and the spheres of life, and probable future possibilities and circumstances of existence were also discussed. As a result, the many forms of globalization that exist today have been emphasized. In addition to the potential and good elements of globalization, substantial flaws in the process have been uncovered. Reasons and justifications for these flaws were provided based on the work of Nobel Laureates in Economics. Inequality as a result of globalization was studied in more depth. The primary reasons of disparity in the manufacturing process between developed and developing countries are identified. In addition, different nations have differing salary and working circumstances for skilled and unskilled labor.

Keywords: Globalization, types of globalization, developed states, poor countries, development of interaction, interconnection of countries, expansion of production, cooperation, requirements of workers for wages and working conditions, motivation, qualification of employees.

Introduction

What does the term "globalization" imply? Globalization is the process of people, corporations, and countries interacting and integrating. International commerce and large-scale investment drive this process, which also makes extensive use of information technology. Globalization, strangely enough, influences many
aspects of life, including the environment, culture, politics, economic development, and, most significantly, human existence and everyday happenings throughout the world [1, p. 10-13].

Globalization is a rather old phenomenon; characteristics like globalization occurred in ancient times. For millennia, people and later organizations engaged in commerce, that is, buying and selling products and services to one another, often across large distances. The Great Silk Road is a well-known example that shares many characteristics with modern globalization. This trade route connected European powers with China, passing through all of Asia [5, p. 923-925]. This example demonstrates that this method is not new. Everything changed dramatically with the advancement of technology and the industrialization of production: factories and plants began to open. Furthermore, if the firm has sufficient resources, it may be able to expand manufacturing to another countries. This marked the beginning of a significant growth in output and a long-term connection between governments and foreign corporations.

Scientists believe the period following World War II to be a watershed moment in globalization. For a variety of factors worth mentioning, the rate of development has quickened substantially. First, there's been a qualitative advancement in movement technology, namely a, transportation. Due to qualitative changes in sea, rail, and air transportation, goods were moved throughout the world at a faster rate. Simultaneously time, the rise of the potential of information contact across all states of the globe [8, pp. 67-70] is a crucial element. Second, the eradication of protectionism, that is, the removal of impediments to international commerce, was critical for future global trade. After the so-called "Kennedy Round" within the framework of the GATT [7, p. 307-310], this phase, which contributed to globalization, occurred in the 1960s of the twentieth century. The most recent, and most beneficial to European commerce, was the establishment of the European Union in 1992. The elimination of all types of customs charges, as well as the ability of free movement of labor and capital, were all advantages of creating a single area. In addition, on the territory of these nations, a single monetary currency was implemented. In addition, on the territory of these nations, a single monetary
currency was implemented. Similar attempts to construct a single trade area between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, known as NAFTA, were made, and Russia and most of the former Soviet Union states joined the CIS.

Furthermore, throughout the postwar period, there was a growing need to replace outmoded systems with modern ones. The system of high tariffs for exporting goods to other countries did not have a large following. Many countries' protectionist policies harmed their economies and growth. And, in terms of advancement and innovation, it had a largely detrimental rather than beneficial influence. That is why the majority of developed-country rulers want to reach a new level of international trade: free trade. A free system indicates that there would be no limits or impediments to the export and import of items from other nations. Markets grew, and trading in commodities and services gained an investment market. Corporations expanded into new markets by establishing production facilities in other nations. The history of the Coca-Cola Company is the most common example of entering new markets. Beginning in 1928, the brand steadily captured North American markets, and a few years later, thanks to a great marketing effort at the Amsterdam Olympic Games, it became renowned all over the globe. More than 200 plants manufacturing products under the "Coca-Cola" name are now located in different nations throughout the world. It should be highlighted that the worldwide production and financial systems, which began to emerge actively in the second half of the twentieth century [2, C.131-135], are the distinguishing feature of globalization.

1. Types of globalization

Globalization is a difficult process to understand. This process touches on every aspect of life, as well as society and the state as a whole. Globalization, of course, has an enormous influence on the economic, political, socio-cultural, and other realms. Let's take a closer look at each of them.

– Globalization of industry. The growth of manufacturing centers across the world will boost the ability of businesses and consumers to use goods and services produced in certain regions and states for further production.

– Financial globalization is the process of the international financial market's development as well as the removal of all types of challenges that particular
countries and enterprises may experience in the future. Improving the availability of external financial resources of organizations for borrowers is an essential plan.

– Since the end of World War II, prominent countries have been pursuing economic globalization as a goal. Economic globalization is, in fact, an essential component of state growth and enrichment. It entails the creation of an international, global market, whose fundamental norm will be the freedom of commodities and capital exchange.

– Political globalization entails the establishment of international bodies that will operate independently of national interests and strive to guarantee that individuals' rights are fully respected.

– Information globalization refers to the continuous flow of information and knowledge around the world, particularly to remote and isolated areas. In addition, information globalization is regarded as a qualitative shift in technology, with new scientific discoveries being the most basic example.

– Globalization of culture. Through active synthesis (exchange) of ideas, attitudes, traditions, and values, these activities build and reinforce the link between various states. That is, there is a mingling of many cultures, with the media serving as the primary tool in the process of cultural globalization.

1. Inequality in poor countries in the context of globalization.

Globalization is a process that is always evolving and moving. As a result of this activity, the forms of contact between governments on the global arena are expanding, and as a result, the country's authorities and responsibilities to its population are expanding as well. Every year, the engagement of the state in politics, economic, production, finance, and cultural realms results in a slew of beneficial advances for humankind.

Interaction is one of the hallmarks of globalization, and as a result, the adoption of joint decisions based on meetings and debates of significant topics at UN-sponsored conferences, summits, and international gatherings. If we look at the engagement of countries in many global issues, we can see that it has reached a pinnacle in our day. Interaction between countries has been tighter and more consistent in recent years than it was, for example, during the Great Patriotic War.
and the subsequent divisiveness that resulted in the "Cold War." The defining qualities are that data transportation is significantly quicker and less expensive than it was previously. The movement of people and goods between states has also accelerated: automobiles convey millions of people every day to all corners of the globe.

However, globalization is not a perfect process. In comparison to all of the positive aspects, there is one of the world's fastest developing challenges, the solution to which is still a challenge. This is an issue of inequality [3, pp. 70-71]. It has gotten increasingly ubiquitous over time. With a favorable influence on rich and certain emerging nations, poor nations' economy do not improve, but rather deteriorate. Leading states occupy a big role in the problem of undeveloped and poorly developed nations, since they consume resources that are not present on their territory and do not belong to them [9, pp. 3-5].

The definition of inequality does not take into account ethnic, cultural, geographical, age, or gender differences. This issue is undeniably existent throughout the world. But, at the same time, cultural globalization - the flow of ideas, values, as well as the synthesis of cultures and ethnic traits - is taking place throughout the world, as detailed in the forms of globalization. Inequality in globalization is defined as distinct variances in labor force employment, as well as significant salary disparities between states for certain employees.

Let us look at how inequality presents itself in developed and developing countries in greater depth. Labor is one of the most crucial resources for a developed country's future growth and prosperity. As a result, the governments, and subsequently the firm, set aside and continue to set aside large sums of money from the budget to train skilled people and give opportunities to increase skills and knowledge through courses and special programs. As a result of the workers' talents, the commodities produced in these states will be of higher quality. However, due to the employee's high-quality education in the needed specialization, the working circumstances that he or she will demand will be substantially better. In a poor country, the majority of the labor is uneducated and unskilled. As a result, people with a restricted specialization and a lack of professional abilities will be employed
in the manufacturing of goods. The items will be of poor quality, prone to breakage and faults, and will have a limited service life, but the manufacturing costs will be many times lower than in industrialized nations [6, p. 17-19].

We may deduce from the foregoing that impoverished nations utilize a large number of unskilled employees to manufacture goods and services, whereas rich nations use highly skilled individuals to manufacture high-quality items. The state's territory, culture, and primary activity can all influence this. Consider the most basic case of utilizing a low-cost, highly competent workforce. Thailand, for example, is the world's top rice producer and exporter. Rice cultivation takes little understanding, however harvesting need a large number of hands. In the financial services industry, America is the leading exporter.

Consider the most basic case of utilizing a low-cost, highly competent workforce. Thailand, for example, is the world's top rice producer and exporter. Rice cultivation takes little understanding, however harvesting need a large number of hands. In the financial services industry, America is the leading exporter. Successful actions in this sector need highly educated individuals with a solid awareness of the financial sector's capabilities and features in their own state and others [4, pp. 105-107].

Another distinction between competent and unskilled personnel is their compensation expectations and dedication to growth. Let's take a closer look at this truth. The remuneration of trained personnel is 40 percent greater than that of unskilled employees, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. These workers with a basic education contact with the management on a regular basis to discuss career opportunities and the company's capacity to fulfill its objectives.

Employees improve motivation and productivity as a result of totally immersing themselves in the work environment. Greater productivity is related with the possibility of moving up the "career ladder" and earning a higher wage for their efforts.

In comparison to this fact, consider the situation with unskilled employees. Poorly trained specialists do not have the opportunity to move up the career ladder - they have been holding their position for many years, the salary remains constant - there is no opportunity to receive an increase as bonuses for the benefits produced
in excess. They lack motivation, thus they have little chance of progressing and boosting production. As a result, there is a rise in wage disparity among employees. Human rights are unequally distributed: although working conditions in industrialized nations are pleasant, the situation in developing nations is radically different. People in underdeveloped nations, after all, work in more challenging conditions and earn fewer earnings.

Conclusion

With the expansion of international commerce, it is increasingly evident that low-wage employees from developing nations are the top priority. The needs for working conditions and remuneration in underdeveloped nations are the basis for hiring a labor force from those nations. Workers' earnings are substantially greater in industrialized nations, and the criteria for their employment are, of course, tighter. This has always been the case, and it will continue to be the case in the future.

Of course, luring cheap labor as part of the globalization process is quite popular - businesses seek for profit and to lower production costs in whatever way they can. However, this route runs against the basic concept of globalization, which states that everyone is equal. States and international organizations, whose mission is to manage individuals' rights in any field - legislative and legal, labor, and so on - simply disregard this occurrence. Human rights are unequally distributed: although working conditions in industrialized nations are pleasant, the situation in developing nations is radically different. People in underdeveloped nations, after all, work in more challenging conditions and earn fewer earnings. In addition, their working hours have been greatly expanded - instead of the regular 8 hours, workers now work considerably longer in factories since foreign corporations pay hourly rates rather than a regular income. Exploitation of hired labor, misunderstanding of people's rights - all of this runs counter to globalization's concept and objective. The situation is worse year after year. International bodies are powerless to regulate and oversee the usage of wage labor. But this is precisely how political globalization works.

Large transnational corporations oppress people in impoverished and developing countries. Every year, the globalization process demonstrates its
ineffectiveness lack regards to these states. Naturally, it has a substantial influence on wealthy countries; their economies are developing, and revenues from the production and sale of goods and services to other nations are increasing. On the other hand, there are substantial flaws that need to be addressed right now.

References:

1. Arsenyeva I.I. Globalization and Prospects of World Development // Journal of Izvestia of the Russian State Pedagogical University. A.I. Herzen. 2008.No81. P.7-15. Moscow.

2. Akopov A.K. Political and historical concepts of world order in the theory of international relations // Scientific and technical bulletins of the St. Petersburg State Polytechnic University. 2013.No184. S. 131-141. Saint Petersburg.

3. Grevtseva A. A. Cultural globalization: problems and paradigms // Bulletin of the Russian State Pedagogical University. A.I. Herzen. 2008.No70. S. 70-71. Moscow.

4. Gribova SN Globalization and regionalization of the determinants of world economic development // Economic Journal. 2005.No9. S. 93-107. Kazan.

5. Dergacheva EA Socio-philosophical analysis of globalization // Modern studies of social problems. 2012.No1. S. 907-931. Moscow.

6. Elin D.V. The contradictoriness of the globalization process: localization and glocalization // Society: politics, economics, law. 2010.No1. Pp. 14-21. Ryazan.

7. Elin DV The contradictory nature of the globalization process: localization and glocalization // Society: politics, economics, law. 2010.No1. Pp. 14-21. Ryazan.

8. Zueva IA Evolution of the GATT and the creation of the WTO in the process of globalization // Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod University. N.I. Lobachevsky. 2010.No6. S. 306-310. Nizhny Novgorod.

9. Mukhamedzhanova N.M. Intercultural communications in the context of globalization // Bulletin of the Orenburg State University. 2010.No7. S. 67-74. Orenburg.

10. Rubin O. Globalization of stewardship // Globalization and Health. 2019. Pp. 1-12. Paris, France.

11. Parziale A. & Ooms G. The global fight against inequality // The Global processes. 2019. No5. Pp.32-34 London, England.