

GLOBAL CHALLENGES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

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Global Challenges changed completely at the Beginning of the Twenty-first Century. The emergence of new threats and challenges has forced the governments to a review traditional approaches of security issues. [1, p.112]. The peculiarity of the conditions is that the dominant global threat to peace and the interests of the superpowers has been replaced by a huge number of potential threats of a smaller scale, but at the same time quite serious in their consequences for stability, which affects the interests of many states, as well as members of the European community

There are many classifications of threats depending on different criteria. Most scholars distinguish by the criterion of the nature of threats: political, military, economic, social, cultural, environmental and ideological [2, p. 177-178].

Main of them:

- the threat of a world nuclear war;
- a growing gap in the level of economic and cultural development;
- economic and cultural backwardness of Asia, Africa and Latin

America;

- the problem of hunger and poverty;
- limited natural resources necessary for the further economic 93

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development;

- environmental problems;
- growing demographic problems [3, p.17].

We will dwell on some of them in more detail. Globalization can be defined as the spread of the European system throughout the world and its transformation into a global system. The UN Development Conference defines globalization as the emergence of international organizations, whose mission is to manage an extensive network of actions and transactions [4, with. 5].

Defining globalization as a long-term process involves the transition to a global state of the world, in which interdependent networks operate on top of traditional interstate borders. This new global system is also inseparable from global governance, and the world community must take collective responsibility in different areas.

Political globalization requires an acceptable form of overcoming type of non-interference, which is accompanied by the introduction into the world practice of new one's peacekeeping mechanisms. This requires special peacekeeping operations and international domestic sanctions against certain inhumane regimes.

Thus, in a globalized world, it is no longer a matter of limited nationalities.

Globalization leads to the emergence of new forms of governance. In the understanding of building up common, cross-cutting transnational dimensions and spaces, the world is global; but we must take into account the fact that the advantages of such globality are enjoyed by some (the more developed European leading countries), while the costs are borne by other countries. Politics should be recognized as one of the integrating factors that binds the destinies of peoples and prepares historical perspective for mankind. If politics is the production of power, then global politics associated with the production, distribution and redistribution of power on a global scale.

The creation of TNCs and international organizations contributes to globalization. Although globalization does not mean the final decline of the modern state, many analysts have concluded that the distribution of power within the international system is becoming more extensive. The new system of power relations is characterized by a pluralism of power sources. The nation-state is just one such source. It no longer controls all processes on its territory. An important trend in world politics that appeared at the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries is the privatization of state functions associated with the use of military force. In the era of globalization, international regimes can act as independent factors of international relations, general principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures. In the modern world, the economic and information aspects of security are becoming

increasingly important. Economic crises in the context of the globalization of the world economy destabilize the economy in a matter of hours. Catastrophic consequences of problems in the functioning of information networks are

possible, since information has acquired the qualities of an integral decisive political and social factor. [5, p. 18].

It is important to emphasize that most security threats are political. In addition to threats posed by natural phenomena, political for example, emissions from enterprises, land pollution, and the purchase of weapons are of a specific nature mass destruction and intercontinental missiles, etc. [6, p. 25].

The security analysis model in the context of threats still requires certain clarifications and amendments. Threats are often negatively assessed and perceived as a very broad group of phenomena. However, some of them are not real threats, but challenges to the security of individual states. If we do not respond in time, they can transform into threats to the security of entire nations and states and negatively affect the formation of world security. An objective definition of threats presupposes a clear understanding of the parameters, outside of which a certain phenomenon loses the possibility of self-regulation and requires external intervention to maintain the stability of the social system for leveling the threat factors [7, p. 181].

Conclusions. The study shows that before all countries of the world, international security is on the agenda in determining the survival strategies of the modern generation. The consequences of global processes negatively affect most countries of the world, and global warming is already turning unstable regions of the planet into zones of armed conflicts over natural resources. Therefore, confronting the global challenges of the 21st century should be carried out not at the expense of discrimination, but implemented in accordance with various factors.

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