

# Social and Economic Resilience in Conditions of Confrontational Globalization and Uncertainty

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The paper examines issues related to the country's social and economic resilience in the context of confrontational globalization and the uncertainty it causes. Taking into account the current state of global civilization development and the ongoing formation of a new world order, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of studying the existing basic paradigms and forms of globalization. Noting the confrontational nature of modern globalization, the paper emphasizes the presence of certain signs of turbulence in globalization processes. The work indicates that this turbulence and confrontation are sometimes interrelated. The study also shows that the relationship between uncertainty and globalization is extremely complex and multifaceted. Uncertainty can hinder globalization, but, at the same time, globalization can play an important role in overcoming uncertainty. In order to effectively manage uncertainty in the modern world, international cooperation and joint efforts to solve global problems are necessary. At the level of individual countries, based on the requirement of economic security, the importance of strengthening and ensuring social and economic sustainability, macroeconomic stability, development of the real sector of the economy, and development and effective use of human capital are emphasized. © 2024 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

paradigms of globalization, forms of globalization, turbulent globalization, confrontational globalization, uncertainty

Globalization, the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, has undergone significant transformation in recent decades. Modern paradigms of globalization are shaped by technological progress, changing economic forces, and evolving social and political landscapes [1-3].

The study of modern paradigms and forms of globalization, along with the economic problems associated with them, as well as a conceptual

understanding of their consequences for the global economy, are extremely important. In the context of Russia's war in Ukraine and the West's economic sanctions against Russia [4], the world order is undergoing a transformation, which in turn directly affects the increase in the level of uncertainty [5,6]. This process is accompanied by changes in the nature of globalization, which has clearly acquired a confrontational character [7]. As a consequence, regionalization is intensifying,

seeing the importance of regional blocs in the global economy and politics growing. In this regard, high uncertainty in all spheres of social life is becoming increasingly significant, giving rise to acute problems of a global nature [8].

The goal of the paper is to identify the main economic challenges and their characteristics in the context of confrontational globalization, against the backdrop of growing uncertainty, as well as to highlight conceptual approaches so as to manage this uncertainty and maintain the social and economic sustainability of the country.

To better understand globalization, it is important to consider how its various paradigms and forms are interconnected and influence each other.

Globalization paradigms are theoretical approaches and conceptual frameworks that explain the process of globalization, through which scholars and policymakers understand the processes and phenomena associated with the strengthening of global connections and integration into various spheres of life – economic, political, cultural and social. The following main paradigms can be identified:

1. *Neoliberal paradigm* sees globalization as a process leading to a free market, economic integration and democratization. In this paradigm, globalization is seen as a process that promotes economic growth through the following key provisions: free trade, minimization of trade barriers, global cooperation [9];
2. *Critical paradigm* views globalization as a form of neocolonialism, in which rich countries exploit poorer ones. It includes Marxist and neo-Marxist theories that criticize the neoliberal approach. Key points include Economic inequality and the exploitative nature of capitalism [10];
3. *Transformational paradigm* focuses on the contextual factors of globalization and its outcomes. Key points: globalization is a complex process that shapes the economy, society

and culture, but its outcomes depend on many factors, including historical, cultural and political contexts [11];

4. *Institutional paradigm* emphasizes the role of international organizations and institutions in regulating globalization processes. Key provisions are: global governance and the role of international institutions [12];
5. *Reflexive paradigm* considers globalization as a complex and multi-layered process that is constantly changing under the influence of various factors. The interdependence and mutual influence of various forms of globalization is emphasized [13].

Forms of globalization describe specific areas in which this process is manifested:

1. *Economic globalization* characteristics: International trade, FDI, global financial markets, transnational corporations (e.g. World Trade Organization, etc.);
2. *Political globalization* characteristics: International organizations, global governance, transnational actors (e.g. UN, EU, etc.);
3. *Cultural globalization* characteristics: Diffusion of ideas and values, mediatization, cultural pluralism (e.g. Hollywood films, international film festivals, etc.);
4. *Social globalization* characteristics: Migration, social networks, global civil society (e.g. migration flows, etc.);
5. *Technological globalization* characteristics: Information technology, innovation, global networks (e.g. Internet, social media platforms, etc.);
6. *Environmental globalization* characteristics: Global environmental problems, international environmental cooperation (e.g. the Paris Agreement, etc.).

Paradigms and forms of globalization are interrelated and influence each other. Paradigms set the framework for analyzing globalization, and determine which forms will be the focus. For example, the liberal paradigm emphasizes econo-

mic globalization, while the critical (Marxist) paradigm focuses on the social and political aspects.

The forms of globalization show specific areas where globalization processes are manifested, and can be analyzed through various paradigms. For example, economic globalization can be considered from the point of view of both the liberal and Marxist paradigms.

Understanding globalization requires a comprehensive approach that includes an analysis of paradigms and forms, as well as the stages of the process. These elements are interconnected and complement each other, creating a multi-layered and complex picture of the global world. Studying their interactions can help us to better understand the nature of globalization and its impact on society.

In examining the stages and characterizing the modern period of globalization, a special place should be given to *confrontational globalization*, which was preceded by *turbulent globalization*. Both represent more complex and intense stages of the globalization process, being concepts which emphasize the instability and conflicts that accompany global changes and interactions [7].

Turbulent globalization describes the state of instability and unpredictability that characterize modern global processes. In conditions of turbulence, changes occur quickly, and often unpredictably, leading to various economic, political and social upheavals. The main features of turbulent globalization are: economic instability – financial crises, sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, trade wars and changes in global supply chains; political instability – the rise of populism, changing international alliances, tensions between major powers; social instability – increased migration flows, increasing social inequality, protests and social movements; and technological turbulence – rapid technological change, cyber-attacks, data privacy issues and changes in the labor market.

Confrontational globalization focuses on the conflicts and contradictions that arise as a result of globalization processes [7, 14]. This includes

economic, political, cultural and environmental contradictions [15].

The main manifestations of confrontational globalization are: Russia's war in Ukraine and the West's economic sanctions against Russia; trade wars, such as the tariff wars between the US and China, which have significant consequences for the global economy; geopolitical conflicts – deepening confrontation between countries, tensions in the South China Sea, conflict in the Middle East; cultural conflicts – contradictions between global and local cultural values, religious conflicts, issues of identity and multiculturalism; and environmental conflicts – the struggle for resources, conflicts over climate change, environmental justice and sustainability.

Turbulence and confrontation are often interrelated, as instability can lead to increased conflicts, while conflicts, in turn, increase instability. For example, economic sanctions and trade wars can cause financial instability, which in turn can lead to political and social upheavals. Understanding turbulent and confrontational globalization is important for developing strategies aimed at managing risks and mitigating the negative consequences of globalization processes. This requires an interdisciplinary approach and cooperation at the international level to create a more sustainable and relatively just world order.

In the context of confrontational globalization, due to Russia's war in Ukraine and the West's economic sanctions against Russia, the level of uncertainty is growing, and is significantly affecting all spheres of society. Growing uncertainty is becoming increasingly noticeable at both the macro and global levels.

When characterizing uncertainty, it is necessary to highlight individual sources, among them the following:

- Geopolitical Instability – wars, growing tensions between major powers, regional conflicts and terrorism create an atmosphere of uncertainty and unpredictability [16, 17];

- Economic Shocks – financial crises, exchange rate fluctuations and trade wars can lead to significant economic downturns and unemployment [18-20];
- Technological Change – the rapid development of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies creates new opportunities, but at the same time gives rise to new risks and ethical dilemmas [21];
- Climate Change – global warming, extreme weather events, rising sea levels and other consequences of climate change pose serious threats to the environment, economy and security [22, 23].
- Uncertainty has a significant impact on globalization in various aspects:
  - Trade and Investment – businesses are becoming more cautious in their investment decisions due to concerns about geopolitical instability and economic turmoil. This could lead to a reduction in trade and investment, which would negatively impact global economic growth;
  - Migration – people fleeing war, persecution or natural disasters are forced to migrate to other countries, which puts a strain on social protection systems and can result in social unrest;
  - Security Cooperation – countries may be less willing to cooperate on security issues due to mistrust of each other and concerns about their national interests. This can lead to increased tensions and conflicts.
- At the same time, globalization can play a significant role in overcoming uncertainty:
  - Expanding of International Cooperation – International cooperation in areas such as trade, investment, science and technology can help address common problems and reduce uncertainty;
  - Information sharing – the dissemination of information and knowledge through global networks can help people better understand the world around them and lead to their making more informed decisions;
- Promoting Innovation – globalization can stimulate innovation, which can lead to the development of new solutions to existing problems and increased resilience to future challenges.

Thus, the relationship between uncertainty and confrontational globalization is complex and multifaceted. Uncertainty may hinder globalization, but at the same time globalization can play a role in overcoming uncertainty. In order to effectively manage uncertainty in the modern world, at the global level, international cooperation and joint efforts to solve global problems are necessary, while at the country level – achieving global sustainable competitiveness [24], forming and implementing a systemic strategy [25], and developing the quality and adaptive capacity of human capital are needed [8]. In this regard, it is important to take into account that turbulent globalization was preceded by hyperglobalization [2], and confrontational globalization will be replaced by globalization with economic security [26, 27]. This could serve as one of the main ways to manage economic uncertainty both at the global level and in the context of individual states, increasing the level of social and economic resilience.

In conclusion, it can be stated that globalization, the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence between countries, has undergone significant transformation over the past decades. Contemporary paradigms and forms of globalization are shaped by technological progress, changing economic forces and evolving socio-political landscapes. They present both opportunities and challenges, especially in the context of macrosystemic economic problems.

The modern process of creating a new world order is the source of a new concept of globalization – confrontational, replacing turbulent. This process is accompanied by changes in the nature of globalization, which is becoming more multifaceted. Key factors determine this process, namely:

- The world is becoming more multipolar, with several centers of power, which leads to a redistribution of power and influence;
- Regionalization is intensifying, when the importance of regional blocs in the world's economy and politics is growing.

Turbulence and confrontation are often inter-related, as instability can lead to increased conflict, and conflicts, in turn, increase instability. For example, economic sanctions and trade wars can cause financial instability, which in turn can lead to political and social upheaval. Turbulent globalization was preceded by hyperglobalization, and

confrontational globalization is likely to be replaced by globalization with economic security. A better understanding of confrontational globalization is important for developing strategies to manage risks and mitigate the negative consequences of globalization processes.

It seems that confrontational globalization will give way to globalization oriented towards economic security, which may end up as one of the main ways to manage economic uncertainty both at the global level and in individual countries, increasing their social and economic resilience.

## ეკონომიკა

# სოციალურ-ეკონომიკური მდგრადობა კონფრონტაციული გლობალიზაციისა და გაურკვევლობის პირობებში

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ნაშრომში განხილულია ქვეყნის სოციალური და ეკონომიკური მდგრადობის საკითხები კონფრონტაციული გლობალიზაციისა და მისით გამოწვეული გაურკვევლობის პირობებში. მსოფლიო ცივილიზაციის განვითარების არსებული პირობებისა და ახალი მსოფლიო წესრიგის ფორმირების პროცესის გათვალისწინებით, ხაზი უნდა გაესვას გლობალიზაციის ძირითადი თანამედროვე პარადიგმებისა და ფორმების შესწავლის მნიშვნელობას. თანამედროვე გლობალიზაციის კონფრონტაციული ბუნების გათვალისწინებით, ნაშრომში აღნიშნულია ტურბულენტობის გარკვეული ნიშნების არსებობა გლობალიზაციის პროცესებში და ნაჩვენებია, რომ ტურბულენტობა და კონფრონტაციულობა ხშირად ურთიერთკავშირშია.

კვლევა ასევე აჩვენებს, რომ გაურკვეველობასა და გლობალიზაციას შორის ურთიერთმოქმედება რთული და მრავალმხრივია. გაურკვეველობამ შეიძლება ხელი შეუშალოს გლობალიზაციას, მაგრამ, ამავე დროს, გლობალიზაციას შეუძლია მნიშვნელოვანი როლი ითამაშოს გაურკვეველობის დაძლევაში. თანამედროვე მსოფლიოში გაურკვეველობის ეფექტიანად მართვის მიზნით აუცილებელია საერთაშორისო თანამშრომლობა და ერთობლივი ძალისხმევა გლობალური პრობლემების გადასაჭრელად. ცალკეული ქვეყნების დონეზე ხაზგასმულია ეკონომიკური უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნებიდან გამომდინარე, სოციალურ-ეკონომიკური მდგრადობის გაძლიერებისა და უზრუნველყოფის მნიშვნელობა, მაკროეკონომიკური სტაბილურობა, ეკონომიკის რეალური სექტორის განვითარება, ადამიანისეული კაპიტალის განვითარება და ეფექტიანი გამოყენება.

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