



GLOBALIZATION AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF LEADING WORLD POWERS IN TRANSITION OF THE WORLD TO MULTIPOLARITY

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Abstract:

The research paper analyzes globalization in the modern world, notes its manageable nature on the part of the leading world powers, the growth of resistance to this particular process on the part of some European countries with their understanding of the inevitability of globalization. The main concepts of globalization, the problems of the impact of globalization on the modern world order, the views of Western politicians on the formation of a new world order, the point of view of the Russian leadership on a multipolar world are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the role of the United States in changing the entire range of existing international relations. The positions of Russia and China on the transition from a unipolar world to a multipolar one is considered. The role of Russia as a leader of resistance to the unification of mankind, the commitment of country to a peaceful and just world order, without pressure on the countries of the world with military and economic power, the threat of war, is noted. The conclusion is made about the inevitable transition of the world to multipolarity.

Keywords: *Globalization; Globalization Processes; United States; Russia; China; Multipolar World; A New World Order.*

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Introduction:

For at least the last century, globalization did not develop spontaneously, but proceeded controlled by the leading world powers, primarily the United States of America. The rejection in the rest of the world of the policy of globalization pursued by the United States, a number of European countries and the transnational associations that have developed in them has become the reason for resistance to the course of continued globalization. Modern globalization is, in fact, the spread to the whole world of the Western system,

Western spiritual and material culture. Americans are all sworn for the fact that they want to comb the whole world under one comb.

However, the peoples of the world need a globalization of a different order, a globalization of a system of values that would equally respect and express all existing cultures, approaches and models of development throughout the world, would fully reflect the diversity and richness of different civilizations. Globalization is not the merging of everyone into a



homogeneous mass. It has to be a prosperous world where there are fewer barriers.

Relevance:

Today The United States can maintain leadership only in the globalization of the entire planet is not less than a myth. Other powers are striving hard and on the verge to place them to center using a new dominance strategy. In this process disunity is dangerous that is any independence, independence of countries and peoples seems dangerous for the system of world governance and therefore understanding multipolarity in transition today is important.

Purpose:

American primacy, see a world in which the United States can use its predominant power to get its way, regardless of what others want. They believe the United States must summon the will to go it alone if necessary. Globalists emphasize globalization. They see a world that defies unilateral U.S. solutions and instead requires international cooperation. They warn against thinking that America can go it alone.

Much of the foreign policy debate in the United States, Russia and China today revolves around assessments of the fundamental importance of national primacy and globalization. Therefore understanding the role of leading world powers in transition of the world to multipolarity is central point of this paper.

Analysis: New Centers of Power their National Interest and Globalization

As Hans Morgenthau, a leading political scientist of the 20th century, describes it, “The meaning of national interest is survival, the protection of physical, political and cultural identity against encroachments by other nation-states.” These basic interests are fundamental even as specific interests and goals vary from country to country.

Globalization in today's sense began with the liberalization of world trade and with the introduction

of neoliberalism by the US and the UK. It is closely related to the concept of the "New World Order", which President Bush after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc made in September 1990 in his speech to the US Congress.

For America to lead, America must remain strong and vital. Our world leadership and domestic strength are mutual and reinforcing; a woven piece, strongly bound as Old Glory. To revitalize our leadership, our leadership capacity, we must address our budget deficit not after election day, or next year, but now.

As for the world globalization order, it is revealed by the following provisions stated by the former British Prime Minister M. Thatcher: "In fact, the Western model of freedom is real and universal, and its variations are due only to cultural and other features. From these reflections follow certain conclusions concerning international politics. Only America has the moral right, as well as the material foundation, to take the place of the world leader. Like it or not, the West won the Cold War. Yet the main winner is the United States. Only America has what it takes to lead the struggle for freedom in accordance with its historical and philosophical destiny, and I welcome that".

All the talk about openness, open society and democracy serves only one purpose: to remove barriers and remove the protection of national interests in weaker countries. The globalization processes in this case are used "as an ideological disguise for the war that the Western world, led by the United States, is waging against all mankind for domination over the whole world"

Russia under Vladimir Putin, like any other country, has clearly defined national interests and identifiable factors that influence the pursuit of those interests. The number one priority for Putin and his regime is survival and retention of power a particularly vital priority for any authoritarian regimes. The survival of the Russian state and protecting it from domestic and foreign threats



also rank among the highest priorities. Another critically important priority is the preservation and expansion of Russia's influence in the international arena.

This is manifested in Russia's drive to regain status as a world power and maintain influence over its neighbors after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Lower on the scale of priorities, but still of great importance, are the preservation and expansion of Russia's economy and its economic interests and the maintenance of the domestic social order.

By the beginning of the 21st century, Russia was the only power that resisted the pressure of the West and retained its independence on the world stage. Russia, according to the subjects of globalization, "should be part of the West and should imitate the West as much as possible in its development". In other words, Russia must cede its sovereignty to transnational corporations and international organizations, and, regardless of the social consequences, take the position imposed on it by the designers of the new world order.

Globalization, at its core, is such that there can be only one winner and Russia is doomed to be the leader of the resistance to the attempts to unify humanity. "We will strive to be leaders, seeking respect for national sovereignty, independence and identity of all peoples of the world," with this formulation in his annual address, V. V. Putin actually confirmed that Russia is becoming a bulwark of resistance of all traditional forces to the policy of globalization, which erases peoples and destroys civilization. This formula focuses not simply on international law, but on the identity of peoples. That is the right of nations to their own path, something that is even more than formal sovereignty, because we know many examples of how peoples preserved their identity even under foreign domination, and, on the contrary, we can now observe many cases of loss under the onslaught of globalist propaganda of national features in formally completely independent states.

Russia and China (and all other disgruntled people) are interested in gradually reforming international structures in order to fix the transition from a unipolar world to a multipolar one. with minimal losses for everyone. There are chances for this - a considerable part of the Atlantic elite understands that they do not have the financial and ideological forces to continue the accelerated globalization, it is better to try to negotiate than to risk the collapse of the entire structure and even more so a global war.

Russia has always been an alternative center of power to the West - and this was understood there even when we participated in intra-European conflicts in the 18th century. V. V. Putin, speaking at a meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club on October 24, 2014, dwelled on the question of how to prevent today's upheavals associated with the breakdown of the unipolar world to become a prelude to collapse and global war. He said that we need to remember the lessons of history, who say that the change in the world order that we are witnessing today "is usually accompanied, if not by a global war, not by global clashes, then by a chain of intense conflicts of a local nature". Russia claims leadership precisely in the struggle for a peaceful transition to a just world order.

Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping constantly talk about friendly relations, about strengthening strategic cooperation, and increasingly emphasizing that the two countries are pursuing a coordinated line in world affairs: to "keep the world within the framework of international law, in order to make it more stable" "to protect the post-war world order through joint efforts". Everyone in the world understands what they are talking about - the two countries will not allow the United States to dictate its will to them, moreover, they have set a course to oust Washington from the position of world hegemon.

At present, new world centers of economic and political influence are being formed instead of the dispersal of



power due to the abolition of the bipolar system of international relations, in which the dominant position in the world was occupied by two superpowers - the United States and the Russia and China, in the orbit of confrontation of which almost all participants in world politics were drawn. With all the diversity of views and opinions in the world community, a position that excludes the absolute leadership of individual states is increasingly being established. The dominant trend is the formation of a multipolar world, which gives rise to alternatives to development and opens up new opportunities for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts. Respect for the national sovereignty of every people, its rights and cultural Identity is the basis for building a multipolar world with several strong centers that would ensure a new balance of power and interests in world politics.

Conclusion:

By the beginning of the 21st century, the structure of international relations acquires a more complex configuration than US-centrism. Its main feature is the overcoming of "unipolarity" and the formation of a "multipolar" world model. The potential of the United States (military, economic, political, etc.) was clearly not sufficient to maintain the global strategic balance. On the one hand, the United States retains its high world status (for a significant part of the 20th century, America produced more than 30% of the world's gross product); on the other hand, by the end of it, world competition had intensified (the corresponding figure had decreased to 20%). And this trend continues.

Today, the economic strategy of a multipolar world is formed, when several regional centers are trying to establish a balance of national, regional and global interests. The essence of the principle of interdependence in this case is that within its framework a high degree of interconnection of modern states of the world community is fixed.

Thus, the post-bipolar world at the current stage could be called intermediate. The West's post-Cold War global dominance is coming to an end, and a multipolar world has not yet taken shape. However, the emerging trend is obvious the world is gradually moving from the period of Western domination to regionalism, in other words, to multipolarity and there is no alternative to such a new world order.

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