

СЕКЦІЯ 2

ЗРОСТАННЯ ЖИТТЄВОГО РІВНЯ ТА СКОРОЧЕННЯ БЕЗРОБІТТЯ

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GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN SECURITY

Human security is a normative, ethical movement and it also rests upon empirical reasoning. Firstly, it is normative in the sense that it argues that there is an ethical responsibility to reorient security around the individual in a redistributive sense, in the context of changes in political community and the emergence of transnational norms relating to human rights. Those who have the capacity to extend security to people seriously lacking in security have a basic human obligation to do so. Secondly, it rests upon empirical reasoning regarding the foundations of stability within and between states. There is a widely-held understanding that human security deprivation, such as socioeconomic deprivation and exclusion, abuses of human rights, and widespread epidemiological threats such as AIDS, has a direct impact upon peace and stability within and between states. As such, it seems in the general interests to address human security needs and build capacity for others to address theirs, in line with the interconnected peace and stability [1].

Globalization is fundamental to this changing context. Globalization generally refers to the deregulation and marketization of national economies in the context of networks of international rules and standards that are codified and upheld, and even enforced, by regional and global organizations and regimes. The process of “complex interdependence” has arguably deepened, and with it the management of public goods such as trade and security. Most governments would accept, although in varying degrees, that the environment, the international economy, peace and security, population, the spread of disease, narcotics, terrorism, development, and civil conflicts are issues that demand serious policy consideration. This agenda overlaps with the emergence of Human Security concepts, and the broader alternative security discourse [2].

Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. For instance, information technologies, along with a variety of other technologies, are expanding rapidly and spreading widely. Trade is expanding globally, as is the flow of private capital and investment. Interdependencies are growing in all aspects of our lives. These developments create real possibilities to achieve economic prosperity, spread political freedom and promote peace. Yet they are also producing powerful forces of social fragmentation, creating critical vulnerabilities, and sowing the seeds of violence and conflict. Economic crisis extends across state borders and are producing hardships. Most dangerously, a variety of threats have become global in scope and more serious

in their effects as a result of the spread of knowledge, the dispersion of advanced technologies, and the movements of people. These same developments, combined with expanding global economic interactions, contributed to some of the problems and resentments that lie at the root of these security threats. Because, the global spread of ideas and technologies is unquestionably making it easier for states, and even disaffected groups, to develop the most-dangerous weapons. The potentially destructive capabilities of weapons of mass destruction in the hand of enemy states and terrorists clearly suggest the need for a preventive strategy [3].

One of the main consequences of accelerated globalization and the changes associated with it has been an intensification of human insecurity. This appears to have occurred across a wide spectrum of countries with varied socio-economic systems and levels of development. The sources of this insecurity can be traced to changes in the domains of economy, society, politics and culture.¹⁵ Any dynamic system generates human insecurity – but when changes occur with startling rapidity, the cumulative impact can be quite frightening. And when the institutions and mechanisms in place to cushion insecurity begin to crumble under the impact of the same forces, the effect is intensified. All of the challenges to human security are further magnified in Africa, with global implications:

- bad governance often resulting in popular protest and even violent resistance on the part of certain groups against the forces of repression;
- regular violations of human rights perpetrated against the most vulnerable in society (e.g. women, children, the poor, and unarmed citizens);
- drug trafficking that is linked to a deadly global network;
- international terrorism, with African states and people both as victims and perpetrators;
- increasing international migration as a function of population growth, poverty, and political and economic insecurity on the continent;
- population growth, which increases the pressure on non-renewable resources and is intimately related to global poverty, environmental degradation and international migration;
- internal wars fought by “irregular forces” of ethnic and religious groups equipped with small arms [4].

Continuing conflict and human rights abuses all over the world into the Third Millennium including in Africa, and the fact that two-thirds of the global population seemed to have gained little from the economic gains of globalization, led to fundamental questions about the way development was practiced. Accordingly, human development has emerged in 1990s to challenge the dominant paradigm of liberal economy in the development community. It is often argued, and quite correctly, that economic growth with its diverse indices such as Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), is insufficient to expand people’s choice or capabilities, areas such as health, education, technology, and that economic development with its variants such as the environment and employment, should not be neglected. So, the term globalization implies transformation. Indeed, the term ‘globalization’ has brought out the essence of the concept of ‘human security’. The key criticisms of human security include the fact

that human security does not have any definite boundaries, therefore anything and everything could be considered a risk to security. This makes the task of policy formulation nearly impossible. Human security, when broadened to include issues like climate change and environmental degradation, complicates the international machinery for reaching decisions or taking action on the threats identified. Considerable differences in national ratings and standings have been noted between the HSI and indicators such as GDP per capita or the Human Development Index. Several small island countries and development oriented countries such as Bhutan and Botswana do considerably better in the HSI than they do in GDP per capita or HDI. Conversely, Greece and some Eurozone peers such as Ireland and Spain, several countries in the Gulf, Israel, Equatorial Guinea, the USA and Venezuela do worse in the HSI than in GDP per capita or HDI. Influential factors vary but include diversity and income equality, peacefulness, and governance [5].

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GLOBALIZATION POLITICS WITH WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The current wave of globalization has greatly improved the lives of women worldwide, particularly the lives of those women in the developing world. Nevertheless, women remain disadvantaged in many areas of life, including education, employment, health, and civil rights. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank, 57 percent of the 72 million primary