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TRENDS OF SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is defined in different aspects depending upon the background we discuss it, but the principal underlying idea is the progressive integration of economies and societies. It is driven by new technologies, new economic relationships and the national and international policies of a wide range of actors, including governments, international organizations, business, labor and civil society.

The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people, on their families and their societies. Social dimension encompasses employment, working conditions, income, social protection, security, culture and identity, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities [1]. There are some trends that determine the social globalization process.

The level of globalization worldwide increased rapidly between 1990 and 2007 and has risen only slightly since the Great Recession (figure 1) according to KOF Globalisation Index. In 2015, globalization decreased for the first time since 1975. The fall was due to the decline in economic globalization, with social globalization stagnating and political globalization increasing slightly [2].

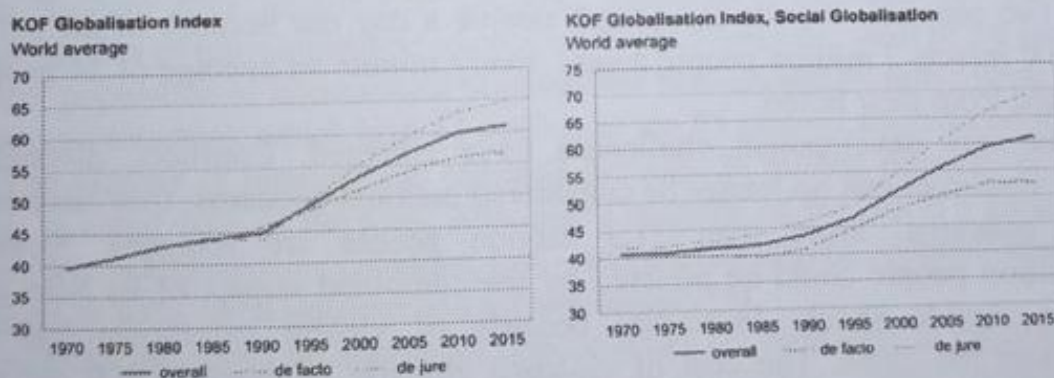


Fig. 1. Dynamics of KOF Globalisation Index [3]

The levels of human development have improved all over the world. Every developing region's Human Development Index (HDI) value increased considerably between 1990 and 2015, although progress has been slowing since 2010 (figure 2). This reflects important advances not only in income, but also in health and education. Between 1990 and 2015 the aggregate HDI value of the least

developed countries increased 46 percent, and the aggregate HDI value for low human development countries increased 40 percent [4].

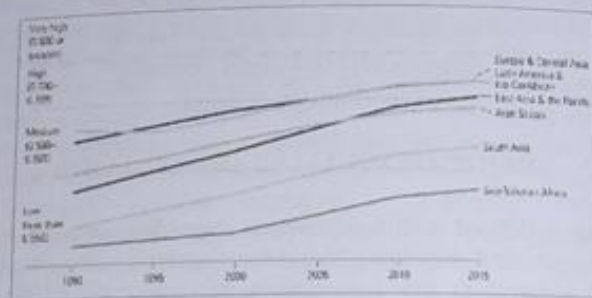


Fig. 2. Regional trends in Human Development Index values [4]

In global context, countries are joining the trends of globalization from very different levels of development, and consequently, the opportunities and the effects of these new processes turn out to be extremely unequal. Technological, financial and productive disparities have deepened between the developing countries and the industrialized nations, where most of this potential is concentrated. Notwithstanding the efforts of countries to adapt to and become integrated into a new international environment, inequities have grown and social problems have mushroomed in an environment of deteriorating international cooperation [5].

One person in nine in the world is hungry, and one person in three is malnourished. Eleven children under age 5 die every minute, and 35 mothers die during childbirth every hour. About 15 million girls a year marry before age 18, one every two seconds. Worldwide 18,000 people a day die because of air pollution, and HIV infects 2 million people a year. Every minute an average of 24 people are displaced from their home.

And new development challenges have emerged. Conflicts, disasters and natural resources can no longer be considered national concerns; they have become global concerns. More than 21.3 million people are refugees. More than 100 million people could be affected by the combined impact of El Niño and La Niña, a double shock. Insecurity because of violent extremism has spread throughout the globe. The cost of violence globally is about \$1,900 per person. Water scarcity and climate change have added to international tensions. Epidemics such as Ebola and Zika pose serious threats to people, and about 20,000 children have become Ebola orphans. Human ingenuity has opened promising new arenas, but human suffering also abounds. Violence, not dialogue, has become a common human language. Isolationism, not diversity, is gaining currency [4].

Overall social progress according to Social Progress Index is improving but that there are components of social progress that have experienced deeply worrying erosion. Disaggregated by component, Access to Information and Communications

and Access to Advanced Education improve markedly in a short period of time. This improvement is in sharp contrast to declines or stagnation in Personal Rights, Personal Safety, and Tolerance and Inclusion. In other components, progress is slow and/or uneven [6].

The world is becoming hyperconnected. Through increasing access to the internet, social media and mobile phone technology, the power of the individual as a virtual citizen is on the rise. The scale of social networks has shifted the paradigm of citizen expression. Civil society, along with business, government and international organizations, are challenged to respond to, represent, and engage this proliferation of voices online in a way that leverages the power of connectivity [7].

Mobility will increase as more people and goods move across towns and across the globe: by 2030, annual passenger traffic will exceed 80 trillion passenger-kilometers – a 50 percent increase compared to 2015; global freight volumes will grow by 70 percent compared to 2015; and an additional 1.2 billion cars will be on the road-double today's total. Meeting growing aspirations for mobility has the potential to improve the lives and livelihoods of billions of people – their health, their environment, and their quality of life – and to help minimize the effects of climate change. But the future of mobility can also go in another direction: it can engender gross inequalities in economic and social advancement, promote fossil fuel use, degrade the environment, and add to the number of deaths from transport-related accidents and air pollution [8].

Increase of Global Migration There are now an estimated 258 million people living in a country other than their country of birth – an increase of 49% since 2000, 3.4% of the world's inhabitants today are international migrants. This reflects a modest increase from a value of 2.8% in 2000. By contrast, the number of migrants as a fraction of the population residing in high-income countries rose from 9.6% in 2000 to 14% in 2017. In 2017, high-income countries hosted 64%, or nearly 165 million, of the total number of international migrants worldwide. Moreover, most of the growth in the global population of international migrants has been caused by movements toward high-income countries, which host 64 million of the 85 million migrants added since 2000. The number of international migrants includes 26 million refugees or asylum seekers, or about 10% of the total. Although a majority of the world's international migrants live in high-income countries, low – and middle-income countries host nearly 22 million, or 84%, of all refugees and asylum seekers [9].

Globalization opens up enormous opportunities for humanity in expanding the exchange of goods, services, information, technology and capital, humanitarian cooperation, spiritual enrichment of the individual. At the same time, for a large part of humanity, globalization also deepening their differentiation in socio-economic development.

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THE ORANGE REVOLUTION AS A PRODUCT OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society can be viewed from a moral, institutional and ideological point of view. From the institutional point of view, scientists are exploring the means of expressing the moral requirements of civil society [1, p. 4].