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QUALIFICATION WORK

on the topic:

«SOCIETY AS THE SPECIFIC TYPE OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION: ITS BASIC
ELEMENTS AND THE NEW FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AMONG CONTEMPORARY AGRARIAN, INDUSTRIAL AND
POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION»

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ABSTRACT

Zhou Yuhang. Society as the specific type of social integration: its basic elements and the new forms of international relations among contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies in the process of globalization. – On the rights of the manuscript.

Master's thesis on speciality 054 – Sociology. – Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Department of Theory and History of Sociology. – Kyiv, 2024. – 63 p., 37 sources.

The master's research is devoted to substantiation of the social characteristics of society the specific type of social integration and of the new forms of international relations among contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies in the process of globalization. Argued the need to develop cognitive characteristics of the “society” as the sociological concept that reflects not only social life in single national-states but as the concept which also reflects the specific integrative economic, political and cultural processes in social systems of agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies. Also characterized the integrative role of globalization as the innovative social tendency that determinates the new forms of social inequalities and coexistence among agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies which are not effectively have been analyzed in the sociological theories of global modernization and global dependency. And these new forms are: international migration. transnational movements, such as environmental activism, human rights advocacy, global health initiatives, challenge traditional notions of sovereignty and of international relations, knowledge economy, digital diplomacy, dissemination of cultural products, ideas and cultural exchange practices across societies.

Key words: *society, concept of society, types of society, social systems, social integration, social actors, globalization, new social inequalities, sociological theory.*

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INTRODUCTION

Scientific significance of the theme. The theme of society as a specific type of social integration involves understanding how different elements as the specific economic, political and cultural results of interactions and communications among individuals, social groups and social institutions constitute the system of society which is the higher type of organization of the collective human life. As well-known the most difficult fundamental sociological problem is how to explain why people want to live together and why they by their common actions in the everyday life try to form a cohesive social structure as the complex of different social inequalities. In the classical and non-classical theoretic sociology this fundamental problem was the specific object of the scientific interests by O. Comte, K.Marx, H.Spenser, E.Durkheim. M.Weber. G.Simmel, J. Mead, P Sorokine, T. Parsons, R.Merton,T.Adorno, G Marcuse who presented in their works innovative conceptual approaches to the study of different societies as the single nation-states. But today. in the context of contemporary globalization, the processes of social integration in contemporary societies as the single nation-states take on new dimensions as agrarian, industrial, and postindustrial societies which interact on the international stage. Therefore it is important to study these new dimensions of the basic integrative elements of social life and to explore the new forms of international relations emerging within the framework of globalization. The different conceptual arguments of this scientific position are presented in sociological researchers by M.Albrow,[1], U.Beck [3], D.Bell [4], P.Berger[5], M. Buravoy [6], A.Frank [12], R. Inglehart [16], S. Hangtington [17], Br.Latour [19], R. Reich [26], K. Sorrels [27], J.Turner [31], I. Wallerstein [35.36],Fr. Webster [37], These scholars try to identify the specific of global influence to the basic elements of social integration in contemporary societies which are:

- 1) economic interdependence that accelerates in the global social space through international trade agreements, transnational corporations, and the flow of capital across borders;

2) the new functions of the global political institutions which coordinate own activity with the global international organizations like the United Nations, World Trade Organization;

3) the new forms of cultural cohesion as shared values, beliefs, norms which in globalized world form the cultural exchange and shape the way societies to perceive themselves and others. It is also important to pay attention upon the fact that in modern sociological handbooks [7;11; 15; 20; 21] the problem of global influence to the basic elements of social integration in contemporary societies today may be regarded as innovative trend of sociological studies.

The object and subject-matter of research. The object of this master's research is society as the higher type of organization of the collective human life. The subject-matter of the diploma work are contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies which coexist and interact in the global social space.

Goal and research tasks. The goal of our research is sociological study of the social characteristics of society the specific type of social integration and of the new forms of international relations among contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies in the process of globalization. The research tasks are:

1) to analyze theoretic approaches to the study of society as the sociological concept and the specific integrative social system;

2) to substantiate sociological understanding society as the complex unity of economic, political and cultural interactions and communication and to characterize society as the type of social integration of the different social actors in agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies;

3) to analyze globalization as the social tendency that creates of the new forms of social inequalities among contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies;

4) to develop sociological views on the need to study globalization as the specific social stimulus of international migration, intercultural communications and military conflicts among contemporary societies.

Methods of research. In our diploma work the author used the general scientific methods - - analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, comparison and the special methods of collection, analysis and interpretation of sociological information.

Scientific results and their innovative sense. Argued the need to develop cognitive characteristics of the “society” as the sociological concept that reflects not only social life in single national-states but as the concept which also reflects the specific integrative economic, political and cultural processes in social systems of agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies. Also characterized the integrative role of globalization as the social tendency that determinates the new forms of coexistence and interactions among agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies which are not analyzed in the sociological theories of global modernization and global dependency. And these new forms are: transnational movements, such as environmental activism, human rights advocacy, global health initiatives, challenge traditional notions of sovereignty and of international relations, knowledge economy, digital diplomacy, dissemination of cultural products, ideas and cultural exchange practices across societies.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. Materials of the diploma work can be use in innovative theoretic sociological studies of the economic. political and cultural globalization as integrative tendency of social life in contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies. Our research can also stimulate the practical actions for overcoming the destructive consequences of global social inequalities among different societies.

Structure of research. Diploma work consists of introduction, two parts, conclusions and the list of used literature which includes 37 scientific sources. Text of the work is presented on 60 pages.

PART 1. SOCIETY AS THE OBJECT OF CONTEMPORARY

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

1.1. Society as the sociological concept and the specific integrative social system of its basic elements: resource self-sufficiency, territorial localization, registration of the citizenship, norms of individual and collective identity.

According to the basic cognitive characteristics the concept of “society” reflects and represents a complex of social relationships between individual and collective actors of the human life. Such interpretation is presented in “Collins dictionary of sociology” where the concept of “society” was defined as “the total system of human relations” [8, p 543]. But in this dictionary also underlined that scientific understanding of the “society” concept is too difficult problem because the any concrete society is the historical result of the very different types and forms of common social activities by individuals, social groups and social institutions who constitute in real human history the concrete society as the specific integrative social system.

The founders of the classical sociology of the XIX century. A. Comte and G. Spencer tried to study human society as “industrial society” with the specific peaceful cooperation among the different social classes and groups. But K. Marx tried to study society as the conflict “capitalist society” that based on private property and with the different forms of the class struggle, exploitation, political violence, cultural discrimination.

American scholar J. Turner underlines that for founders of the classical sociology was important to protect the need of empirical cognitive orientation in the scientific study of the functional role of economic, political and cultural human interactions as the basis elements of the social order of society as the single national state. But the scientific theoretical definition of the “society” concept was not proposed as result of the special studies of human history. And such special studies were not the important object of scientific interest. Therefore for “these nineteenth scholars’ retrospective examination history is less important than their perceptions” [31, p. 64].

J Turner also argues that the positivist empirical image of society as the single nation state become “the basic canon” of sociological theorizing in the non-classical sociology of XX-th century [31, pp 70-77].

As we know the phenomena of theoretical pluralism in the non-classical sociology in the specific way reflected the conceptual confrontation between objectivist’s and subjectivist’s sociological theories. But this phenomena become also the specific stimulus for developing strategy of the integral theoretic synthesis in sociology. As I believe such innovative strategy was presented by T. Parsons in fundamental theoretic research “The System of Modern Society “[24]. In his book T. Parsons tries to prove that contemporary human civilization consists of the different types of societies as the single nation states. Being as the local part of civilization such societies have objective need to protect own self-sufficiency, and functional stability. Therefore T. Parsons proposes definition of society as such type of social system which has the highest degree of self-sufficiency in its relation to own environment and to another social systems [24, pp 10-14].

This interpretation has ,as I consider, innovative scientific sense because society as the self-sufficient social system may be characterized by various basic elements that contribute to its functioning and coherence, including resource self-sufficiency, territorial localization, registration of citizenship, and norms of individual and collective identity. Therefore in this diploma work I’d like to present the special analyzis of these elements.

Resource Self-Sufficiency:

Resource self-sufficiency is crucial for the stability and resilience of a society. When a society can meet its basic needs internally, it reduces its vulnerability to external shocks such as economic downturns, natural disasters, or political conflicts that may disrupt access to external resources. Moreover, resource self-sufficiency fosters autonomy and independence, allowing societies to chart their own course of development and address local priorities and challenges according to their own values and preferences.

Societies employ various strategies to achieve resource self-sufficiency, including:

Diversification of Resources: Cultivating diverse sources of food, water, energy, and other essential resources reduces dependence on single suppliers or vulnerable

supply chains. This may involve promoting agricultural diversity, investing in renewable energy sources, and implementing water conservation measures.

Local Production and Manufacturing: Encouraging local production and manufacturing industries strengthens domestic capabilities and reduces reliance on imported goods. This supports job creation, economic development, and technological innovation within the society.

Investment in Infrastructure: Developing robust infrastructure, such as transportation networks, communication systems, and utilities, enhances the efficiency of resource distribution and utilization within the society. This includes investing in resilient infrastructure that can withstand environmental hazards and disruptions.

Education and Skills Development: Investing in education and skills development equips individuals with the knowledge and capabilities to contribute to the production, distribution, and management of resources within the society. This includes promoting vocational training, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agricultural practices.

Social Safety Nets: Implementing social safety nets, such as healthcare systems, social assistance programs, and disaster preparedness initiatives, ensures that vulnerable populations have access to essential resources during times of need. This promotes social cohesion and reduces inequality within the society.

By fostering resource self-sufficiency, societies can enhance their resilience, sustainability, and capacity to thrive in a rapidly changing world. However, achieving resource self-sufficiency requires careful planning, investment, and collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private enterprises, civil society organizations, and local communities.

Territorial Localization:

Territorial localization is a fundamental aspect of social organization, shaping the spatial distribution of human activities and interactions within specific geographic boundaries. Here's a closer look at the key components and implications of territorial localization:

Spatial Organization of Social Life: Territorial localization refers to how social life is structured and organized within specific geographic areas, such as cities, regions, nations, and even supranational entities like the European Union. These territories serve as the physical

backdrop for various social processes, including economic production, cultural exchange, political governance, and community formation.

Patterns of Settlement: Geographic features and environmental conditions influence where people choose to settle and establish communities. Factors such as access to water, arable land, natural resources, and transportation routes play a significant role in determining settlement patterns. Urbanization, suburbanization, and rural depopulation are examples of spatial trends influenced by territorial localization.

Economic Activities: Territorial localization also shapes economic activities and industries within a society. Certain regions may specialize in agriculture, manufacturing, services, or knowledge-based industries based on factors like climate, resources, infrastructure, and labor availability. Economic specialization can lead to regional disparities in wealth, employment opportunities, and development.

Cultural Practices: Geographic boundaries influence cultural practices, traditions, and identities within a society. Different regions often have distinct cultural characteristics, including language, cuisine, art, music, and religious beliefs. Cultural diversity within a society is often linked to the historical, environmental, and social factors associated with territorial localization.

Political Governance: Territorial localization is closely tied to political governance structures and boundaries. Nations, states, provinces, and municipalities define the administrative units responsible for providing public services, enforcing laws, and representing the interests of citizens. Territorial disputes and conflicts can arise when different groups lay claim to the same geographic area.

Community Formation: Territorial localization fosters the development of communities and social networks within specific geographic areas. Neighborhoods, towns, and cities serve as hubs for social interaction, collective action, and mutual support among residents. Community cohesion and identity often emerge from shared experiences, histories, and spatial proximity.

Territorial localization plays a foundational role in shaping the spatial, economic, cultural, and political dimensions of society. Understanding the interplay between human

activities and geographic contexts is essential for analyzing social dynamics, addressing spatial inequalities, and promoting sustainable development within and across territorial boundaries.

Registration of Citizenship:

Registration of citizenship is a crucial aspect of modern societies, providing individuals with legal recognition and membership within a political community. Here's a closer look at the key components and implications of citizenship registration:

Legal and Political Status: Citizenship is more than just a legal status; it carries significant political implications. Citizens are entitled to certain rights, such as the right to vote in elections, the right to work and reside in the country, and the right to access public services such as healthcare and education. Citizenship also entails responsibilities, including obeying the laws of the land, paying taxes, and potentially serving in the military.

Formal Processes for Acquisition: Citizenship may be acquired through various means, depending on the legal framework of each country. Common pathways to citizenship include birthright citizenship (being born within the territory of a country), descent (having parents who are citizens), naturalization (going through a legal process to become a citizen), and marriage to a citizen (in some cases). The requirements and procedures for acquiring citizenship vary widely from country to country.

Rights and Privileges: Citizenship grants individuals a range of rights and privileges that are not available to non-citizens. These may include the right to vote and run for political office, the right to work in certain government positions, access to social welfare programs, and the ability to travel internationally with a passport issued by the country of citizenship. Citizenship also provides a sense of belonging and identity within the broader community.

Obligations and Duties: Alongside rights and privileges, citizenship also entails certain obligations and duties. Citizens are expected to abide by the laws of the country, pay taxes, serve on juries if called upon, and potentially fulfill military service obligations. These duties are considered essential contributions to the functioning of society and the maintenance of the social contract between citizens and the state.

Inclusion and Exclusion: Citizenship can be both inclusive and exclusive. On one hand, it serves as a mechanism for integrating individuals into the political community, providing them with rights and protections. On the other hand, citizenship requirements and processes can also create barriers to inclusion for certain groups, such as immigrants, refugees, and stateless persons, who may face legal, bureaucratic, or discriminatory obstacles to obtaining citizenship.

Registration of citizenship is a foundational element of modern societies, providing individuals with legal recognition, rights, and responsibilities within a political community. By understanding the complexities of citizenship and its implications for individuals and societies, policymakers can work to ensure that citizenship processes are fair, transparent, and inclusive, promoting social cohesion and equality under the law. illegal migrants and refugees are are

Norms of Individual and Collective Identity:

norms of individual and collective identity are fundamental aspects of social life, shaping how individuals perceive themselves and others within society. Let's delve deeper into each component:

Norms of Individual Identity:

These norms dictate the expected behaviors, roles, and characteristics associated with specific personal attributes such as age, gender, ethnicity, religion, and social class. For example:

Gender Norms: These norms prescribe behaviors and roles considered appropriate for individuals based on their gender identity. They encompass expectations related to appearance, behavior, and social roles, such as the idea that women should be nurturing and men should be assertive.

Ethnicity Norms: Norms related to ethnicity dictate behaviors and practices that are considered appropriate within specific ethnic or cultural groups. They may include language use, dietary preferences, religious customs, and modes of dress.

Social Class Norms: Norms associated with social class govern behaviors, consumption patterns, and social interactions based on individuals' socioeconomic status. They may include norms related to education, leisure activities, and consumption habits.

Collective Identity Norms:

These norms encompass shared values, symbols, traditions, and narratives that bind members of a society together and distinguish them from others. They contribute to social cohesion, solidarity, and a sense of belonging. For example:

National Identity Norms: Norms associated with national identity include shared values, symbols (such as flags and anthems), historical narratives, and cultural traditions that define a nation and its people. They foster patriotism and loyalty to the nation-state.

Cultural Identity Norms: Cultural identity norms encompass shared beliefs, practices, and symbols that define a particular cultural group or community. They include language, religion, customs, rituals, and artistic expressions that reflect the group's collective heritage and identity.

Subcultural Identity Norms: Subcultures within society develop their own identity norms based on shared interests, values, and lifestyles. These norms may include fashion styles, music preferences, slang language, and behavioral norms that distinguish subcultures from the mainstream culture.

Norms of individual and collective identity play a crucial role in shaping social interactions, behaviors, and group dynamics within society. They provide individuals with a sense of belonging and identity, as well as guidelines for navigating social roles and relationships. However, these norms are not static and can evolve over time in response to social, cultural, and political changes. Understanding and negotiating these norms is essential for fostering inclusivity, diversity, and social cohesion within society.

1.2. Society as the complex unity of economic, political and cultural interactions and communications.

Society according to A. Giddens [15] and J. Macdonald [20] can be understood as a complex unity of economic, political, and cultural interactions and communications. This concept highlights the interconnectedness and interdependence of various social spheres and processes that shape human experience and behavior. Let's explore each dimension:

Economic Interactions:

Economic interactions within society involve the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services. This includes activities such as:

Production:

Production involves the creation of goods and services using labor, capital, and resources. This process occurs within various sectors of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, services, and knowledge-based industries. Factors such as technological innovation, entrepreneurship, and government policies influence production processes and productivity levels.

Distribution:

Distribution refers to the allocation of goods and services to different individuals and groups within society. This encompasses activities such as transportation, warehousing, logistics, and retailing, which facilitate the movement of goods from producers to consumers. Distribution channels may vary depending on factors such as market structures, supply chain management practices, and consumer preferences.

Exchange:

Exchange involves the trading of goods and services between individuals, businesses, and institutions. This occurs through market mechanisms such as buying and selling, bartering, and contracting. Exchange is facilitated by systems of currency, prices, contracts, and legal frameworks that govern commercial transactions and protect property rights.

Consumption:

Consumption refers to the utilization of goods and services by individuals and households to satisfy their needs and wants. Consumer behavior is influenced by factors such as income, prices, preferences, advertising, and cultural norms. Patterns of consumption vary across different demographic groups, geographic regions, and socio-

economic classes within society.

Economic Systems:

Economic interactions are governed by various economic systems, including capitalism, socialism, and mixed economies. These systems differ in terms of the role of markets, government intervention, property rights, and distribution mechanisms.

Capitalism emphasizes private ownership, market competition, and profit maximization, while socialism emphasizes public ownership, central planning, and social welfare. Mixed economies combine elements of both capitalism and socialism, with varying degrees of government regulation and intervention.

Impact on Society:

Economic interactions have profound implications for patterns of wealth distribution, social mobility, and class relations within society. They influence access to resources, opportunities, and social status, shaping individuals' life chances and well-being.

Economic inequalities, poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion are among the key social issues influenced by economic interactions.

Political Interactions:

Political interactions involve processes of governance, power relations, and decision-making within society. This includes activities such as:

Governance:

Governance involves the exercise of authority and control over societal affairs by governments, institutions, and leaders. This includes activities such as making laws, enforcing regulations, providing public services, and managing public resources.

Governance structures may vary depending on factors such as political systems, levels of government (local, regional, national), and forms of leadership (elected officials, appointed officials, bureaucrats).

Political Participation:

Political participation refers to the engagement of individuals and groups in political processes, such as voting in elections, participating in political campaigns, joining political parties or interest groups, attending public meetings, and contacting elected representatives. Political participation is essential for democracy, as it ensures that citizens have a voice in decision-making and hold their leaders accountable.

Policy-making:

Policy-making involves the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies and laws that regulate social, economic, and cultural life. This includes identifying societal problems, proposing solutions, deliberating policy options, enacting legislation, and assessing the effectiveness of policies. Policy-making processes may involve multiple stakeholders, including government officials, legislators, experts, interest groups, and citizens.

Conflict and Cooperation:

Conflict and cooperation are inherent aspects of political interactions, as different individuals and groups may have competing interests, values, and ideologies. Political competition and conflict may arise over issues such as resource allocation, distribution of power, social justice, and ideological differences. However, political interactions also involve cooperation and negotiation, as actors seek to find common ground, build coalitions, and resolve conflicts through dialogue and compromise.

Systems of Governance:

Political interactions shape systems of governance, including democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, and other forms of political organization. Democracy emphasizes principles such as popular sovereignty, rule of law, political pluralism, and protection of individual rights and freedoms. Authoritarian regimes concentrate power in the hands of a single leader or ruling elite, often limiting political freedoms and civil liberties.

Impact on Society:

Political interactions influence the distribution of power and resources within society, shaping access to opportunities, rights, and social outcomes. They impact issues such as social justice, human rights, economic inequality, environmental sustainability, and international relations. Political decisions and policies have far-reaching consequences for individuals, communities, and nations, impacting their well-being and quality of life.

Cultural Interactions:

Cultural interactions encompass the creation, transmission, and expression of shared meanings, beliefs, values, symbols, and practices within society. This includes activities such as:

Cultural Production:

Cultural production involves the creation of cultural artifacts such as literature, art, music, film, fashion, and cuisine. Artists, writers, musicians, designers, and other creative individuals contribute to the production of cultural goods that reflect and shape societal values, aesthetics, and identities. Cultural production fosters creativity, innovation, and self-expression within society.

Cultural Transmission:

Cultural transmission refers to the sharing and dissemination of cultural knowledge, traditions, and practices through various channels such as education, media, family, peer groups, and socialization processes. Children learn cultural norms and values from parents, teachers, and other authority figures, while media outlets, including television, radio, internet, and social media, play a significant role in shaping cultural narratives and representations.

Cultural Expression:

Cultural expression encompasses the manifestation of cultural identities and practices through language, rituals, customs, and social norms. This includes forms of

communication, such as verbal language, non-verbal communication, gestures, and expressions, as well as symbolic actions, rituals, and ceremonies that convey cultural meanings and values. Cultural expression reflects and reinforces social identities, traditions, and values within society.

Cultural Exchange:

Cultural exchange involves the interaction and borrowing of cultural elements between different societies and groups, leading to cultural diversity and hybridity. This occurs through processes such as migration, colonization, trade, tourism, intercultural communication, and globalization. Cultural exchange enriches societies by exposing individuals to new ideas, perspectives, and practices, fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Impact on Society:

Cultural interactions shape identities, social norms, and collective identities within society, influencing patterns of inclusion, exclusion, and social cohesion. They contribute to the formation of individual and group identities based on factors such as ethnicity, nationality, religion, gender, age, and socioeconomic status. Cultural interactions also play a role in constructing social hierarchies, power relations, and systems of privilege and oppression.

Challenges and Opportunities:

Cultural interactions present both challenges and opportunities for societies. While cultural diversity enriches societies by promoting creativity, innovation, and cross-cultural understanding, it can also lead to tensions, conflicts, and misunderstandings when different cultural groups encounter each other. Building inclusive and respectful cultural interactions requires efforts to promote dialogue, mutual respect, and intercultural communication skills within society.

1.3. Society as the type of social integration of the different social actors: characteristics of agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies.

Society also can be conceptualized as a type of social integration that involves various social actors interacting within a particular socio-economic, political and cultural context. Cr. Calhoun, D. Light, S. Keller S. argue that the characteristics of society vary depending on the dominant mode of production and the another basic factors of organization of social relations. These scholars believe that empirical sociological identification of these basic factors in the concrete historical types of agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial society is the real chance for development of contemporary of the world systems theory. These scholars also try to prove that first of all sociologists have to study the system of agrarian societies which are societies of the Third World [7]. But J. Ferrante argues that today for sociologists first of all it is important to study the phenomena and the global social consequences of information explosion which is the essential feature of contemporary postindustrial societies [11].

In this diploma work my research task was to study and to present the key characteristics of agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial societies:

Agrarian Society:

Agrarian societies are primarily characterized by agricultural production as the dominant mode of economic activity. Key features include: Subsistence Agriculture:

In agrarian societies, agriculture is not only the primary means of livelihood but often the sole source of sustenance for the majority of the population. People engage in farming activities to produce food crops, livestock, and other agricultural goods necessary for survival. Subsistence agriculture aims to meet the immediate needs of farmers and their families, with little surplus for trade or market exchange.

Rural Life:

Population centers in agrarian societies are predominantly rural, with small villages or agricultural communities serving as the primary social units. Urbanization is limited, and the majority of the population lives in rural areas where farming is the primary occupation. Social life revolves around agricultural cycles and seasonal rhythms, with activities such as planting, harvesting, and livestock management shaping daily routines.

Traditional Social Structures:

Social organization in agrarian societies is often hierarchical, with clear distinctions between different social classes and roles. Landowners, typically a small elite, hold power and authority over agricultural resources, while farmers and laborers work the land under their control. Social status and prestige are closely tied to land ownership and lineage, with inheritance patterns reinforcing existing social hierarchies.

Limited Technological Development:

Technological innovation in agrarian societies is often limited, with farming practices relying on traditional methods and tools passed down through generations. Agricultural productivity is constrained by factors such as limited access to modern machinery, irrigation systems, fertilizers, and crop varieties. Environmental factors such as soil fertility, climate, and water availability also influence agricultural output.

Strong Community Ties:

Social cohesion in agrarian societies is reinforced through strong kinship ties, communal labor practices, and shared cultural traditions. Communities rely on mutual assistance and cooperation to cope with challenges such as natural disasters, crop failures, and economic fluctuations. Communal activities such as barn raising, harvest festivals, and religious ceremonies strengthen bonds among community members and foster a sense of collective identity and solidarity.

Industrial Society:

Industrial societies emerged with the advent of industrialization, characterized by the shift from agrarian-based economies to industrial production and urbanization. Key features include:

Industrialization:

Industrialization marks the transition from agrarian-based economies to industrial production as the dominant mode of economic activity. Factories, mills, and manufacturing industries replace traditional agricultural practices as the primary sources of employment and economic output. Industrialization drives economic growth and urban development, transforming societies from rural agrarian communities to urban industrial centers.

Urbanization:

With the rise of industrialization, population shifts from rural areas to urban centers in search of employment opportunities and better living standards. Urbanization leads to the concentration of population, wealth, and resources in cities, resulting in the development of large urban centers characterized by dense populations, infrastructure development, and diverse economic activities. Urbanization is accompanied by social and cultural changes as people adapt to urban lifestyles and new social environments.

Social Stratification:

Industrialization leads to the emergence of new social classes, reflecting changes in economic structures and labor relations. Industrial capitalists, who own and control the means of production, become a dominant class in industrial societies, accumulating wealth and power. Factory workers and industrial laborers form the working class, while a growing middle class emerges from professionals, managers, and skilled workers. Social mobility increases as individuals seek better opportunities in urban centers, leading to shifts in social hierarchies and power dynamics.

Technological Advancement:

Industrial societies experience rapid technological innovation and scientific progress, driving advances in manufacturing, transportation, communication, and healthcare. Technologies such as steam engines, mechanized production, and assembly lines revolutionize industrial processes, increasing efficiency and productivity. Transportation infrastructure, including railroads, canals, and later automobiles, facilitates the movement of goods and people over long distances. Communication technologies such as the telegraph, telephone, and later the internet, revolutionize communication and information exchange, connecting people across vast distances. Technological advancement becomes a driving force of economic development and social change, shaping everyday life and societal structures.

Secularization and Individualism:

Industrialization brings about changes in values, beliefs, and social institutions, leading to a decline in traditional religious authority and an emphasis on individualism, rationality, and scientific knowledge. Secularization refers to the diminishing influence of religion in public life and the rise of secular values and institutions. Industrial societies prioritize rationality, efficiency, and scientific inquiry in decision-making processes, challenging traditional norms

and beliefs. Individualism becomes a dominant cultural value, emphasizing personal autonomy, self-expression, and pursuit of individual goals.

Post-Industrial Society:

Post-industrial societies are characterized by a shift from industrial production to service-based economies and the rise of information technology and knowledge-based industries. Key features include:

Service Economy:

Post-industrial societies witness the transition from industrial production to service-based economies, where the service sector becomes the primary driver of economic growth and employment. Industries such as finance, healthcare, education, and information technology play a prominent role in the economy, contributing to the creation of wealth and value-added services.

Knowledge Work:

Post-industrial societies place a premium on knowledge and information, with an increasing emphasis on intellectual labor, creativity, and innovation. Knowledge workers, such as professionals, managers, researchers, and designers, become central to economic activity, driving innovation and technological advancement. Intellectual capital and human capital become key assets in the knowledge economy.

Information Technology:

Advances in information technology and digital communication revolutionize how people work, communicate, and access information in post-industrial societies. The internet, computers, smartphones, and other digital technologies facilitate global connectivity and information exchange, enabling instant communication, online collaboration, and access to vast amounts of data and knowledge. Information technology becomes a pervasive and transformative force in all aspects of society, from business and education to entertainment and healthcare.

Globalization:

Post-industrial societies are characterized by increased interconnectedness and interdependence at a global level, driven by flows of goods, services, capital, and information that transcend national boundaries. Globalization has profound implications for economic,

social, and cultural processes, fostering international trade, investment, migration, and cultural exchange. Post-industrial societies are integrated into global networks of production, finance, and communication, shaping global patterns of economic development and cultural diffusion.

Flexible Work Arrangements:

Post-industrial societies exhibit greater flexibility in work arrangements, reflecting changes in labor markets, technology, and organizational structures. The rise of freelancing, remote work, and flexible scheduling allows individuals to have greater autonomy and mobility in their work, blurring traditional boundaries between work and personal life. Flexible work arrangements offer opportunities for work-life balance, remote collaboration, and personalized career paths, but they also raise concerns about job insecurity, income inequality, and social isolation.

Conclusions of the Part 1.

We have explored the concept of society and its evolution through different socio-economic stages, including agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial societies. Here are some key conclusions drawn from our analysis and discussion.

1. Concept of society. as the fundamental sociological category concept of “society” reflects and represents a complex of social relationships between individual and collective actors of the human life. But it is important to understand that society is the specific integrative social system of its basic elements which are: resource self-sufficiency, territorial localization, registration of the citizenship, norms of individual and collective identity. These basic elements are the fundamental factors of functional stability of different societies.

2. Dynamic Nature of Society: Society is not static but constantly evolving, shaped by changes in technology, economy, culture, and politics. The transition from agrarian to industrial to post-industrial societies reflects profound shifts in the organization of economic production, social relations, and cultural values over time.

3. Impact of Economic Transformations: Economic structures play a central role in shaping the characteristics of society. Agrarian societies are characterized by agricultural production and rural life, while industrial societies are marked by industrialization,

urbanization, and social stratification. Post-industrial societies witness the rise of service-based economies, knowledge work, information technology, globalization, and flexible work arrangements.

4.Role of Technology: Technological innovation drives societal change by revolutionizing production processes, communication networks, and everyday life. From the mechanization of agriculture in agrarian societies to the rise of information technology in post-industrial societies, technological advancements have reshaped economic structures, social relations, and cultural practices.

5.Social Integration and Change: Society is a complex web of social interactions and relationships that integrate individuals into larger social units. While traditional agrarian societies may be characterized by strong community ties and traditional social structures, industrial and post-industrial societies exhibit greater social mobility, individualism, and diversity, reflecting shifts in values, beliefs, and social institutions.

6.Globalization and Interconnectedness: The process of globalization has accelerated in post-industrial societies, leading to increased interconnectedness and interdependence at a global level. Globalization influences economic, social, and cultural processes by fostering international trade, investment, migration, and cultural exchange, shaping global patterns of economic development and cultural diffusion.

Overall, the study of society provides valuable insights into the complex interplay of economic, political, technological, and cultural factors that shape human behavior and social organization. By understanding the dynamics of society and its historical development, we can better address contemporary challenges and envision alternative futures that promote human well-being, social justice, and sustainable development.

PART II. GLOBALIZATION AS THE INNOVATIVE STIMJULUS OF THE NEW FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AMONG COMTEMPORARY SOCIETIES

Globalization has profoundly reshaped the landscape of international relations, introducing new dynamics and interactions among agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial societies. This part of the diploma work examines how globalization acts as a catalyst for innovative forms of international relations, focusing on the rise of new forms of inequalities and the multifaceted challenges related to international migration, intercultural communications, and military conflicts.

2.1. Globalization and the rise of the new forms of inequalities among contemporary agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies.

First of all it is important to underline that globalization today is innovative tendency of the radical social changes of contemporary civilization. In more concrete sense the some scholars - Berger P., Huntington S. [5}, M.Buravoy [6], Fr. Fukuyama[14], R. Inglehart [16], K Sorrels [27] try to understand and to explain globalization as the social phenomena and process of the deep internationalization, social integration and social differentiation of human life in contemporary societies.

But this interpretation as believe M.Albrow [1] cannot explain how globalization become the new cognitive stimulus for reorganization of the structure of sociological knowledge by the need to include to this structure the 4th new global or intersocietal research level of sociology. Such reorganization also become the stimulus to analyze the concept of society not only in traditional cognitive context as the single national state but as 1)_multiethnic system of population as a part of global community and 2) as the different societies of aghrsrian, industruial and postindustrial type which coexist and interact in the global societal space.

Br Latour proves the need "Reassembling the Social" as the need for special sociological analysis the activities of the new social actors – transnational corporations and the global social organizations who interact in the global network communications.

J,Ferrante [11], A Frank[13], J.Macionis and K, Plumer [21]. V.Sudakov [28, 29], P.Sztompka [30], I,Wallerstaine [35, 36], Fr.Webster [37] in their researches try to explain why the empirical data of the new global social inequalities obtain quite different sociological interpretation in the sociological theory of the global modernization and the sociological theory of global dependence.

Paying attention upon these cognitive controversies I believe that globalization has redefined economic activities and growth patterns across different types of societies, leading to significant economic disparities. Therefore in this work I try to study these specific global economic disparities as determinants of social inequalities in agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies.

Agrarian Societies:

Agrarian societies, predominantly reliant on agriculture, face unique challenges and opportunities in the context of globalization. The integration into global markets and exposure to international economic and cultural dynamics have profound impacts on their economies, social structures, and ways of life. This section delves into the specific effects of globalization on agrarian societies, focusing on economic opportunities and challenges, social transformations, technological impacts, and environmental concerns.

Economic Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities:

Access to Global Markets:

Export Potential: Globalization provides agrarian societies with access to international markets, allowing them to export agricultural products such as crops, livestock, and raw materials. This access can lead to increased income and economic growth.

Diversification: Engaging with global markets enables farmers to diversify their products, reducing dependency on a single crop and enhancing economic stability.

Foreign Investment:

Infrastructure Development: Foreign investments can lead to the development of infrastructure such as roads, irrigation systems, and storage facilities, which improve agricultural productivity and market access.

Technological Transfer: Investments often come with the transfer of modern agricultural technologies and practices, boosting yields and efficiency.

Challenges:

Market Competition:

Price Volatility: Small-scale farmers in agrarian societies often face intense competition from industrialized agricultural producers. Global market fluctuations can lead to unstable prices, making it difficult for local farmers to sustain their livelihoods.

Trade Barriers: Tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers imposed by developed countries can restrict market access for agrarian societies, limiting their export potential.

Dependence on Cash Crops:

Economic Vulnerability: Over-reliance on a few export-oriented cash crops can make agrarian economies vulnerable to price shocks and demand fluctuations. This dependence can also divert resources from food crops, impacting local food security.

Land Degradation: Intensive cultivation of cash crops can lead to soil depletion, reduced biodiversity, and long-term environmental damage.

Social Transformations

Rural-Urban Migration:

Urbanization: Globalization often spurs rural-to-urban migration as individuals seek better economic opportunities in cities. This shift can lead to the depopulation of rural areas and a decline in agricultural labor force.

Social Disruption: The migration of young people to urban centers can disrupt traditional family structures and community cohesion in agrarian societies.

Changing Gender Roles:

Empowerment: Access to global markets and technologies can empower women by providing new economic opportunities and enhancing their roles in agricultural production and trade.

Challenges: However, globalization can also reinforce traditional gender roles, with women bearing the brunt of increased labor demands in both agricultural and domestic spheres.

Technological Impacts

Adoption of Modern Technologies:

Productivity Gains: The introduction of modern farming technologies, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, and machinery, can significantly enhance agricultural productivity and efficiency.

Access to Information: Digital technologies and mobile applications can provide farmers with real-time information on weather, market prices, and best practices, improving decision-making and productivity.

Technological Divide:

Accessibility Issues: Small-scale farmers in remote areas may struggle to access modern technologies and digital tools, leading to disparities in productivity and economic opportunities.

Training and Education: The lack of education and training in using new technologies can hinder their effective adoption and integration into farming practices.

Environmental Concerns

Resource Exploitation:

Overuse of Chemicals: The drive for higher yields to meet global demand can lead to the overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, causing soil degradation, water contamination, and health risks.

Deforestation: Expanding agricultural land to increase production can result in deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of ecosystems.

Sustainability Practices:

Conservation Efforts: Global awareness and international support for sustainable farming practices can encourage agrarian societies to adopt environmentally friendly techniques such as organic farming, agroforestry, and soil conservation.

Climate Change Adaptation: Agrarian societies are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Global cooperation and funding can support adaptation strategies, such as drought-resistant crops and efficient water management systems.

Cultural Impacts

Cultural Exchange:

Enrichment: Globalization facilitates cultural exchange, bringing new ideas, values, and practices to agrarian societies. This exchange can enrich local cultures and promote diversity.

Cultural Erosion: However, the dominance of global, particularly Western, cultural norms can threaten local traditions, languages, and cultural practices, leading to cultural homogenization.

Identity and Social Cohesion:

Global Awareness: Exposure to global issues and movements can foster a sense of global citizenship and solidarity among people in agrarian societies.

Social Fragmentation: The influx of foreign cultural influences can sometimes lead to social fragmentation and tensions between traditionalists and those embracing modern, globalized lifestyles.

Industrial Societies

Industrial societies, characterized by the dominance of manufacturing and industrial production, have experienced profound transformations due to globalization. These societies are deeply integrated into global economic, technological, and cultural networks, resulting in significant shifts in their economic structures, labor markets, social dynamics, and environmental conditions. This section explores the effects of globalization on industrial societies, focusing on economic integration, labor market changes, technological advancements, social impacts, and environmental challenges.

Economic Integration

Opportunities:

Expanded Markets:

Global Trade: Industrial societies benefit from access to global markets, enabling them to export manufactured goods and access raw materials from around the world. This has led to economic growth and increased national incomes.

Foreign Investment: Attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) boosts industrial capacity, infrastructure development, and technological innovation. Multinational corporations (MNCs) often establish operations in industrial societies, creating jobs and stimulating local economies.

Innovation and Competitiveness:

Technological Advancements: Exposure to global competition drives innovation and efficiency in industrial production. Firms adopt advanced technologies and production techniques to stay competitive.

Diversification: Industrial societies diversify their economies by developing new industries and services, reducing dependence on traditional manufacturing sectors.

Challenges:

Economic Disparities:

Wealth Inequality: Globalization can exacerbate economic disparities within industrial societies. While some regions and industries thrive, others may decline, leading to uneven economic development and increased wealth inequality.

Job Displacement: Automation, offshoring, and the relocation of manufacturing to lower-cost countries result in job losses and economic disruption for certain segments of the workforce.

Dependency and Vulnerability:

Supply Chain Disruptions: Industrial societies are vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions, as seen during events like the COVID-19 pandemic. Dependence on global networks for raw materials and components can lead to economic instability.

Financial Volatility: Integration into global financial markets exposes industrial societies to financial crises and economic volatility. Fluctuations in global markets can have significant impacts on national economies.

Labor Market Changes

Opportunities:

Job Creation:

High-Skill Employment: Globalization creates high-skill job opportunities in sectors such as technology, finance, and services. Industrial societies benefit from the demand for skilled labor and professional expertise.

Entrepreneurship: The global market fosters entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Access to international markets and investment encourages innovation and business development.

Challenges:

Labor Market Polarization:

Skill Gaps: The demand for high-skilled labor creates a polarization in the labor market. Workers with advanced skills and education prosper, while those with lower skills face unemployment or precarious employment conditions.

Wage Stagnation: Global competition and automation can lead to wage stagnation for certain segments of the workforce, particularly in manufacturing and routine-based jobs.

Labor Rights and Standards:

Exploitation: Global supply chains often involve outsourcing to regions with lower labor standards, leading to exploitation and poor working conditions. Industrial societies face ethical dilemmas in balancing competitiveness with labor rights.

Union Decline: Global competition and the rise of flexible labor markets have weakened labor unions and collective bargaining power, impacting workers' rights and job security.

Technological Advancements

Opportunities:

Innovation and Productivity:

Technological Innovation: Industrial societies lead in technological innovation, with advancements in robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), and information technology driving productivity and economic growth.

Digital Transformation: The integration of digital technologies transforms industrial production processes, enhancing efficiency, reducing costs, and enabling new business models.

Research and Development:

R&D Investment: Globalization encourages investment in research and development (R&D), fostering scientific discoveries and technological breakthroughs. Collaboration with international partners enhances innovation capabilities.

Challenges:

Technological Displacement:

Automation: The widespread adoption of automation and AI displaces workers in manufacturing and routine-based jobs, leading to job losses and social challenges.

Digital Divide: Technological advancements create a digital divide, where access to and proficiency with technology vary among different social groups, exacerbating inequality.

Cybersecurity Risks:

Data Security: The reliance on digital technologies and global networks exposes industrial societies to cybersecurity risks, including data breaches, cyberattacks, and information theft.

Privacy Concerns: The pervasive use of digital technologies raises concerns about privacy and data protection. Balancing technological innovation with privacy rights is a critical challenge.

Social Impacts

Opportunities:

Cultural Exchange:

Cultural Diversity: Globalization fosters cultural exchange and diversity within industrial societies. Exposure to different cultures, ideas, and lifestyles enriches social life and broadens perspectives.

Global Awareness: Access to global information and media enhances awareness of international issues, promoting global solidarity and cooperation.

Educational Opportunities:

Higher Education: Globalization expands access to higher education and international learning opportunities. Students and professionals benefit from exchange programs, online courses, and global research networks.

Skill Development: International collaborations and exposure to global best practices enhance skill development and professional growth.

Challenges:

Social Inequality:

Economic Disparities: The benefits of globalization are unevenly distributed, leading to social inequality. Disparities in income, education, and access to opportunities create social tensions and divisions.

Exclusion: Marginalized groups may face exclusion from the benefits of globalization, exacerbating existing social inequalities and hindering social mobility.

Cultural Homogenization:

Loss of Local Cultures: The dominance of global, particularly Western, cultural norms can lead to the erosion of local cultures, traditions, and identities. Cultural homogenization threatens the diversity of cultural expressions.

Identity Crisis: Rapid social changes and exposure to global influences can lead to identity crises, particularly among young people. Balancing local identities with global citizenship is a complex social challenge.

Environmental Challenges

Opportunities:

Sustainable Practices:

Green Technologies: Globalization promotes the adoption of green technologies and sustainable practices in industrial production. Industrial societies can lead in developing and implementing environmentally friendly innovations.

International Cooperation: Global awareness of environmental issues fosters international cooperation on climate change, pollution control, and conservation efforts. Industrial societies play a crucial role in global environmental initiatives.

Resource Efficiency:

Circular Economy: Embracing the circular economy model reduces waste and enhances resource efficiency. Industrial societies can implement practices that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainability.

Energy Transition: Transitioning to renewable energy sources reduces dependency on fossil fuels and mitigates environmental degradation. Industrial societies can lead in the development and deployment of clean energy technologies.

Challenges:

Environmental Degradation:

Pollution: Industrial production contributes to environmental degradation through air, water, and soil pollution. Industrial societies must address the environmental impacts of manufacturing and urbanization.

Resource Depletion: The high consumption of natural resources in industrial production leads to resource depletion and environmental stress. Sustainable resource management is critical for long-term ecological balance.

Climate Change:

Carbon Emissions: Industrial activities are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Reducing carbon footprints and transitioning to low-carbon economies are pressing challenges for industrial societies.

Environmental Injustice: The environmental impacts of industrialization often disproportionately affect vulnerable communities. Addressing environmental justice is essential for equitable and sustainable development.

Post-Industrial Societies

Post-industrial societies, characterized by a shift from manufacturing-based economies to service-oriented and knowledge-based economies, have experienced significant transformations due to globalization. These societies are deeply interconnected through advanced technology, global markets, and cultural exchanges. This section examines the impact of globalization on post-industrial societies, focusing on economic changes, labor

market dynamics, technological advancements, social implications, and environmental considerations.

Economic Changes

Opportunities:

Service Economy Expansion:

Growth of Services: Globalization has facilitated the expansion of the service sector, including finance, healthcare, education, and information technology. This shift has led to economic growth and diversification.

Global Markets: Post-industrial societies benefit from access to global markets for services, attracting international clients and investments. This has enhanced economic opportunities and increased national incomes.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship:

Knowledge Economy: The emphasis on knowledge and information fosters innovation and entrepreneurship. Businesses in post-industrial societies leverage advanced technologies and creative solutions to remain competitive.

Start-up Ecosystems: Globalization has enabled the development of vibrant start-up ecosystems, with entrepreneurs accessing global capital, talent, and markets.

Challenges:

Economic Inequality:

Wealth Disparities: The benefits of globalization are often unevenly distributed, leading to significant wealth disparities. While some individuals and regions prosper, others may face economic marginalization.

Job Polarization: The demand for high-skilled labor in knowledge-intensive industries contrasts with the declining demand for low-skilled jobs, exacerbating economic inequality and social tensions.

Economic Vulnerability:

Market Volatility: Post-industrial societies are susceptible to global market fluctuations and economic crises. Dependency on global financial markets and international trade can lead to economic instability.

Outsourcing and Offshoring: The globalization of labor markets can result in the outsourcing of jobs to lower-cost regions, leading to job losses and economic challenges for certain sectors.

Labor Market Dynamics

Opportunities:

High-Skill Employment:

Knowledge Workers: Globalization increases the demand for knowledge workers, including professionals, managers, and researchers. These individuals benefit from higher wages, career opportunities, and global mobility.

Remote Work: Advances in digital communication have facilitated remote work, allowing individuals to work for global companies from any location. This has expanded job opportunities and provided greater flexibility.

Lifelong Learning:

Skill Development: Globalization emphasizes the importance of lifelong learning and continuous skill development. Access to online education and international training programs enhances workforce capabilities.

Cultural Competence: Exposure to diverse cultures and global business practices fosters cultural competence and adaptability, valuable skills in a globalized labor market.

Challenges:

Labor Market Segmentation:

Skill Gaps: The rapid pace of technological change and globalization creates skill gaps, with a mismatch between the skills required by employers and those possessed by workers. This can lead to unemployment or underemployment.

Precarious Employment: The rise of gig and platform economies has led to an increase in precarious employment, with workers facing job insecurity, lack of benefits, and limited labor protections.

Social Inequality:

Exclusion: Marginalized groups may face barriers to accessing high-skill jobs and education opportunities, perpetuating social inequality. Efforts to promote inclusivity and equal opportunities are essential.

Work-Life Balance: The blurring of boundaries between work and personal life, particularly with remote work, can affect work-life balance and mental health. Managing these challenges is crucial for worker well-being.

Technological Advancements

Opportunities:

Innovation and Productivity:

Digital Transformation: Globalization drives digital transformation across industries. Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) enhance productivity and innovation.

Global Collaboration: Advances in communication technologies facilitate global collaboration and knowledge sharing. Researchers, businesses, and institutions can collaborate across borders to solve complex problems.

Access to Information:

Information Accessibility: The proliferation of digital technologies and the internet provides widespread access to information and educational resources. This democratizes knowledge and empowers individuals.

E-Governance: Post-industrial societies leverage digital technologies to improve governance and public services, enhancing efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement.

Challenges:

Technological Displacement:

Job Automation: Automation and AI can displace jobs, particularly in routine and manual tasks. Workers in these sectors may face unemployment and require reskilling to adapt to new roles.

Digital Divide: The digital divide remains a significant challenge, with disparities in access to technology and digital literacy. Bridging this gap is essential to ensure equitable benefits from technological advancements.

Privacy and Security:

Data Privacy: The extensive use of digital technologies raises concerns about data privacy and security. Protecting personal information and ensuring cybersecurity are critical issues.

Ethical Considerations: The ethical implications of technologies such as AI and genetic engineering require careful consideration. Societies must navigate the balance between innovation and ethical standards.

Social Implications

Opportunities:

Cultural Exchange:

Cultural Diversity: Globalization promotes cultural exchange and diversity. Post-industrial societies benefit from the richness of multiple cultural influences, leading to greater social cohesion and innovation.

Global Awareness: Access to global media and information enhances awareness of international issues, fostering a sense of global citizenship and solidarity.

Educational Advancements:

Global Education: Opportunities for international education and collaboration enrich the learning experience. Students and educators engage with global perspectives, enhancing academic and professional development.

Skill Enhancement: Access to global knowledge networks and online learning platforms supports continuous skill enhancement and professional growth.

Challenges:

Social Fragmentation:

Inequality: The unequal distribution of globalization's benefits can lead to social fragmentation and tensions. Addressing social inequality and promoting inclusivity are crucial for social stability.

Identity Challenges: Rapid social changes and exposure to global influences can create identity challenges, particularly for young people. Balancing local and global identities is a complex social issue.

Cultural Homogenization:

Loss of Local Cultures: The dominance of global cultural norms, particularly from Western societies, can lead to the erosion of local cultures and traditions. Preserving cultural heritage and promoting diversity are essential.

Consumerism: Globalization often promotes consumerism, impacting traditional values and lifestyles. Managing the influence of global consumer culture is important for cultural sustainability.

Environmental Considerations

Opportunities:

Sustainable Development:

Green Technologies: Globalization promotes the adoption of green technologies and sustainable practices. Post-industrial societies can lead in developing and implementing environmentally friendly innovations.

International Cooperation: Global awareness of environmental issues fosters international cooperation on climate change, pollution control, and conservation efforts. Post-industrial societies play a key role in global environmental initiatives.

Resource Efficiency:

Circular Economy: Embracing the circular economy model reduces waste and enhances resource efficiency. Post-industrial societies can implement practices that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainability.

Renewable Energy: Transitioning to renewable energy sources reduces dependency on fossil fuels and mitigates environmental degradation. Post-industrial societies can lead in the development and deployment of clean energy technologies.

Challenges:

Environmental Impact:

Pollution: Industrial activities contribute to environmental degradation through pollution of air, water, and soil. Post-industrial societies must address the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization.

Resource Depletion: High consumption of natural resources in industrial production leads to resource depletion and environmental stress. Sustainable resource management is critical for long-term ecological balance.

Climate Change:

Carbon Emissions: Industrial activities are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Reducing carbon footprints and transitioning to low-carbon economies are pressing challenges for post-industrial societies.

Environmental Injustice: The environmental impacts of industrialization often disproportionately affect vulnerable communities. Addressing environmental justice is essential for equitable and sustainable development.

Technological Divide:

Technological Divide

The technological advancements driven by globalization have not been evenly distributed, creating a technological divide that exacerbates inequalities. This divide manifests in varying access to digital technologies, disparities in digital literacy, and unequal benefits from technological innovation. This section explores the dimensions of the technological divide, its causes, and its implications for contemporary societies, focusing on agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial contexts.

Dimensions of the Technological Divide

Access to Technology:

Infrastructure Disparities: The availability of digital infrastructure such as broadband internet, mobile networks, and technological devices is uneven across different regions and

communities. Rural and underdeveloped areas often lag behind urban and developed regions in terms of access to these essential technologies.

Affordability: The cost of technology, including hardware (computers, smartphones) and services (internet access), can be prohibitive for low-income individuals and communities, further widening the gap between those who can afford technology and those who cannot.

Digital Literacy:

Education and Skills: Proficiency in using digital technologies varies widely. Individuals with higher levels of education and better access to training resources are more likely to possess the digital skills necessary to participate fully in a technologically advanced society.

Generational Gap: Older populations may face greater challenges in adopting and effectively using new technologies compared to younger generations, who typically have greater exposure to digital tools from an early age.

Economic Opportunities:

Job Market Inclusion: Access to technology is increasingly essential for participating in the modern job market. Those without digital skills or access to technology are at a significant disadvantage, limiting their employment opportunities and potential for economic mobility.

Entrepreneurial Barriers: Entrepreneurs in technologically lagging regions face difficulties in leveraging digital platforms for business growth, limiting innovation and economic development in these areas.

Causes of the Technological Divide

Economic Inequality:

Income Disparities: Socioeconomic status is a primary determinant of access to technology. Higher-income individuals and communities are more likely to afford and benefit from technological advancements, while lower-income groups face significant barriers.

Geographic Inequality:

Urban-Rural Divide: Urban areas generally have better access to technological infrastructure and services compared to rural areas. This urban-rural divide reflects broader patterns of investment and development.

Global North-South Divide: Developed countries (Global North) typically have more advanced technological infrastructures compared to developing countries (Global South), leading to a global disparity in technological access and use.

Policy and Governance:

Government Initiatives: The extent and effectiveness of government policies in promoting technological access and education significantly impact the technological divide. Regions with proactive and inclusive policies are better positioned to bridge the gap.

International Aid and Cooperation: Global efforts and international cooperation play a role in addressing technological disparities, but inconsistent and uneven support can exacerbate the divide.

Implications for Contemporary Societies

Agrarian Societies:

Limited Access: Agrarian societies often face significant barriers to accessing modern technologies. Limited infrastructure, high costs, and lack of digital literacy impede the adoption of digital tools that could enhance agricultural productivity and market access.

Economic Marginalization: The technological divide can exacerbate economic marginalization, as agrarian communities struggle to compete with more technologically advanced agricultural producers. This can lead to increased poverty and reduced economic opportunities.

Industrial Societies:

Workforce Challenges: Industrial societies experiencing technological advancements may see a divide between skilled workers who can leverage new technologies and unskilled workers who are left behind. This can lead to job displacement and increased unemployment among less-skilled workers.

Innovation Barriers: Smaller industries and businesses in industrial societies may struggle to adopt new technologies due to financial constraints and lack of expertise, hindering innovation and competitiveness.

Post-Industrial Societies:

Economic Inequality: Post-industrial societies, despite being technologically advanced, face significant internal disparities. High-income individuals and communities benefit disproportionately from technological advancements, while low-income groups face exclusion.

Social Exclusion: The digital divide in post-industrial societies can lead to social exclusion, where marginalized groups have limited access to essential services, information, and opportunities available through digital platforms.

Addressing the Technological Divide

Infrastructure Investment:

Broadband Expansion: Investing in expanding broadband internet access to underserved areas, including rural and remote regions, is crucial. Governments and private sectors should collaborate to develop affordable and reliable digital infrastructure.

Affordable Technology: Implementing policies and programs to make technology more affordable, such as subsidies for low-income families and initiatives to reduce the cost of internet services, can help bridge the access gap.

Education and Training:

Digital Literacy Programs: Providing comprehensive digital literacy programs that target all age groups, especially older adults and marginalized communities, is essential to enhance digital skills and inclusion.

STEM Education: Promoting STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education from early childhood through higher education can equip individuals with the skills needed for the digital economy.

Inclusive Policies:

Government Initiatives: Governments should implement inclusive policies that promote digital access and equity, including targeted support for disadvantaged communities and proactive measures to address regional disparities.

International Cooperation: Strengthening international cooperation and aid to support technological development in the Global South can help reduce global disparities and promote more equitable access to technology.

Public-Private Partnerships:

Collaborative Efforts: Public-private partnerships can play a critical role in addressing the technological divide. By leveraging the resources and expertise of both sectors, innovative solutions can be developed and implemented effectively.

Community Engagement:

Local Solutions: Engaging communities in developing and implementing solutions ensures that initiatives are tailored to specific needs and contexts, enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability.

Social Inequality:

Globalization has profoundly reshaped social structures and exacerbated social inequalities both within and among different types of societies. This section examines how globalization influences social inequality in agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial societies, highlighting the mechanisms through which these impacts occur.

Agrarian Societies

Economic Disparities:

Market Access: Globalization opens up markets, allowing agrarian societies to export agricultural products. However, small-scale farmers often lack the resources to compete with large agribusinesses, leading to economic disparities.

Cash Crops vs. Food Security: The focus on cash crops for export can undermine local food security. Farmers may prioritize export-oriented crops over subsistence farming, leading to increased vulnerability to global market fluctuations.

Social Stratification:

Land Ownership: Global demand for agricultural products can lead to land grabbing by multinational corporations, displacing local farmers and exacerbating land ownership inequalities.

Labor Exploitation: The integration into global supply chains can lead to the exploitation of labor, with agrarian workers often facing poor working conditions and low wages.

Cultural Impact:

Erosion of Traditional Practices: Global cultural influences can erode traditional agricultural practices and cultural identities, contributing to social and cultural homogenization.

Migration: Economic pressures may drive rural-to-urban migration, leading to the depopulation of rural areas and the breakdown of traditional community structures.

Industrial Societies

Economic Inequality:

Outsourcing and Job Loss: Global competition drives industries to outsource manufacturing to countries with lower labor costs, leading to job losses and wage stagnation in industrial societies.

Technological Displacement: Rapid technological advancements can displace low-skilled workers, exacerbating economic inequality as high-skilled workers benefit more from globalization.

Urban-Rural Divide:

Investment Concentration: Globalization often leads to concentrated investment in urban areas, creating a stark divide between urban and rural regions in terms of economic opportunities and living standards.

Infrastructure Disparities: Urban areas benefit more from globalization-induced infrastructure development, leaving rural areas underdeveloped and marginalized.

Social Mobility:

Educational Access: Access to quality education becomes crucial for social mobility in a globalized economy. Disparities in educational access and quality can perpetuate economic and social inequalities.

Healthcare Access: Inequitable distribution of healthcare resources and services can exacerbate health disparities, affecting social mobility and quality of life.

Post-Industrial Societies

Knowledge Economy:

Skill Gaps: The shift to a knowledge-based economy benefits individuals with advanced education and skills, widening the gap between the highly educated and those with less education.

Income Polarization: High-paying jobs in technology and services sectors contrast sharply with low-wage jobs in other sectors, leading to income polarization.

Digital Divide:

Access to Technology: Unequal access to digital technologies and the internet creates a digital divide, with marginalized groups having less access to the benefits of the digital economy.

Digital Literacy: Disparities in digital literacy further compound social inequalities, as those lacking digital skills are unable to fully participate in the digital economy.

Global Interconnectivity:

Global Elites vs. Local Disenfranchisement: Globalization facilitates the emergence of a global elite with transnational connections and resources, while local populations may feel disenfranchised and left behind.

Cultural Displacement: Global cultural flows can lead to the displacement of local cultures and identities, exacerbating social and cultural inequalities.

Mechanisms of Inequality

Economic Policies:

Trade Liberalization: Policies promoting free trade can benefit large corporations and wealthy individuals while disadvantaging small businesses and workers.

Taxation and Redistribution: Inadequate taxation policies and social safety nets can fail to address the inequalities exacerbated by globalization.

Labor Markets:

Labor Exploitation: Global labor markets can exploit workers in both developed and developing countries, leading to poor working conditions and wage suppression.

Migration Patterns: Global migration flows can create competition for jobs and resources, affecting wages and employment opportunities in receiving countries.

Technological Advancements:

Automation: Automation and artificial intelligence can displace workers, particularly in low-skilled jobs, leading to increased unemployment and inequality.

Access to Innovation: Unequal access to technological innovations can widen the gap between those who can afford and benefit from new technologies and those who cannot.

Addressing Social Inequality in the Globalized World

Inclusive Economic Policies:

Fair Trade Practices: Promoting fair trade practices can help ensure that small-scale producers and workers benefit from globalization.

Redistributive Policies: Implementing progressive taxation and robust social safety nets can mitigate the negative impacts of globalization on inequality.

Education and Training:

Lifelong Learning: Investing in lifelong learning and skills development programs can help workers adapt to the changing demands of the global economy.

Equitable Access: Ensuring equitable access to quality education and digital literacy programs can promote social mobility and reduce inequalities.

Technological Equity:

Digital Inclusion: Policies aimed at expanding access to digital technologies and the internet can bridge the digital divide.

Public-Private Partnerships: Collaboration between governments, businesses, and civil society can drive initiatives to promote technological equity and innovation.

Social and Labor Protections:

Labor Rights: Strengthening labor rights and protections can ensure fair wages and working conditions for all workers in the global economy.

Social Services: Expanding access to healthcare, housing, and other essential services can support the well-being of marginalized communities.

Social Inequality:

Globalization impacts social structures and exacerbates social inequalities within and among different types of societies, globalization is a complex phenomenon that has far-reaching effects on social structures and dynamics, often intensifying existing social inequalities and creating new ones. Here's a breakdown of how globalization impacts social inequality within and among different types of societies:

Within Different Types of Societies:

Agrarian Societies:

Economic Disparities: Globalization can widen the economic gap between large-scale commercial farmers and smallholders. Large corporations may exploit cheap labor, driving down prices for agricultural products, and leaving small farmers economically vulnerable.

Access to Resources: Globalization can exacerbate inequalities in access to land, water, and other resources. Large corporations or foreign investors may have easier access to these resources, displacing local communities and worsening land inequality.

Cultural Marginalization: Globalization often promotes a global consumer culture that can marginalize traditional agrarian cultures. This can erode local identities and further deepen social inequalities within these societies.

Industrial Societies:

Employment and Income Inequality: Globalization can lead to job losses in certain industries, particularly in manufacturing, as companies move production to countries with lower labor costs. This can contribute to growing unemployment and income inequality within industrialized societies.

Working Conditions: Globalization may result in the outsourcing of labor-intensive production processes to countries with weaker labor regulations. As a result, workers in both developed and developing countries may face poor working conditions, low wages, and limited job security.

Education and Skills Gap: Globalization's impact on the labor market often favors those with higher education and specialized skills. This can widen the gap between skilled and unskilled workers, contributing to socioeconomic disparities within industrial societies.

Post-Industrial Societies:

Digital Divide: In post-industrial societies, globalization exacerbates the digital divide, with marginalized communities having limited access to technology and digital skills. This creates barriers to educational and employment opportunities, further entrenching social inequalities.

Knowledge Economy: Globalization contributes to the rise of a knowledge-based economy, where those with advanced education and specialized skills have a competitive advantage. This can widen the gap between knowledge workers and those in low-skilled or manual labor occupations.

Urban-Rural Disparities: Globalization often leads to urbanization and the concentration of economic opportunities in urban centers. This can leave rural areas economically marginalized, with limited access to education, healthcare, and other essential services.

Among Different Types of Societies:

North-South Divide:

Economic Disparities: Globalization tends to benefit already-industrialized countries (Global North) at the expense of less-developed countries (Global South). This perpetuates economic inequalities between affluent and impoverished nations.

Resource Extraction: Globalization can lead to the exploitation of natural resources in less-developed countries by multinational corporations based in industrialized nations. This further deepens economic disparities and exacerbates environmental degradation.

Trade Imbalances: Global trade agreements often favor the interests of industrialized countries, leading to unequal trade relations that disadvantage less-developed nations. This contributes to a cycle of dependency and economic subjugation.

Cultural Hegemony:

Cultural Domination: Globalization can promote the spread of Western cultural values and norms, marginalizing indigenous cultures and languages. This cultural hegemony reinforces power imbalances between dominant and marginalized societies.

Media Influence: Global media conglomerates often control the dissemination of information and cultural content worldwide. This can perpetuate stereotypes and misrepresentations of less-dominant cultures, further entrenching social inequalities on a global scale.

Language Divide: The dominance of certain languages, such as English, in global communication can create barriers for non-English speakers, limiting their access to educational and economic opportunities. This linguistic divide exacerbates social inequalities among different linguistic communities.

Environmental Inequality:

The environmental impacts of globalization are unevenly distributed, creating environmental inequalities that disproportionately affect certain societies. The environmental impacts of globalization are not evenly distributed and often exacerbate environmental

inequalities, disproportionately affecting certain societies. Here's a breakdown of how globalization contributes to environmental inequality:

Within Different Types of Societies:

Agrarian Societies:

Land Degradation: Globalization can lead to increased demand for agricultural products, resulting in intensive farming practices that degrade soil quality and contribute to land degradation. Smallholder farmers in agrarian societies often bear the brunt of these environmental impacts.

Water Scarcity: Intensive agricultural practices, such as irrigation and pesticide use, can deplete water resources and lead to water scarcity in agrarian regions. This disproportionately affects rural communities reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Deforestation: Global demand for timber and agricultural land can drive deforestation in agrarian societies, leading to loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and disruption of local ecosystems. Indigenous communities, in particular, may face displacement and loss of traditional livelihoods due to deforestation.

Industrial Societies:

Pollution and Emissions: Industrialized societies are often major contributors to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions due to industrial activities, transportation, and energy production. This pollution disproportionately affects marginalized communities living near industrial sites, leading to adverse health effects and environmental degradation.

Waste Management: Globalization has led to increased consumption and production of goods, resulting in greater generation of waste and pressure on waste management systems. Poorer communities, especially those in proximity to landfills and waste disposal sites, bear a disproportionate burden of environmental pollution and health risks.

Resource Extraction: Industrialized nations often rely on resource extraction industries, such as mining and logging, which can have severe environmental consequences. Indigenous communities and rural populations living in resource-rich areas may suffer from land contamination, water pollution, and loss of traditional lands.

Post-Industrial Societies:

E-Waste Disposal: Post-industrial societies are major consumers of electronic goods, leading to the generation of electronic waste (e-waste). Improper disposal and recycling of e-waste can result in environmental contamination, with developing countries often serving as dumping grounds for hazardous electronic waste.

Urban Pollution: Globalization has led to rapid urbanization in post-industrial societies, resulting in increased air and water pollution in urban areas. Poorer communities living in densely populated urban centers often bear the brunt of urban pollution, facing higher rates of respiratory illnesses and environmental health risks.

Climate Change Impacts: Post-industrial societies are significant contributors to climate change through their high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, indigenous peoples, and coastal communities, exacerbating existing environmental inequalities.

Among Different Types of Societies:

Global North-South Divide:

Carbon Emissions: Industrialized nations in the Global North are responsible for the majority of historical greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global climate change. However, the impacts of climate change are often felt most acutely in developing countries in the Global South, which have fewer resources to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Resource Extraction and Land Use: Globalization drives resource extraction and land-use changes in developing countries to meet the demands of consumption in the Global North. This often leads to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and displacement of local communities in the Global South.

Waste Export: Industrialized nations in the Global North export their waste, including hazardous electronic waste, to developing countries in the Global South. This practice contributes to environmental pollution and health risks in recipient countries, perpetuating environmental inequality on a global scale.

2.2. Globalization and the problems of international migration, intercultural communications and military conflicts among contemporary societies.

Globalization has profoundly impacted patterns of international migration, intercultural communications, and military conflicts among contemporary societies. While globalization has facilitated increased mobility, connectivity, and exchange across borders, it has also brought about new challenges and tensions in the realms of migration, cultural interaction, and geopolitical dynamics. This section examines how globalization has shaped and exacerbated the problems of international migration, intercultural communications, and military conflicts, exploring the complex interplay of economic, political, and cultural factors in these phenomena. In conceptual dimension we use in our study the specialized applied researches of global social risks which presented in publications by F. Battistelly and M. Galantino [2], U Beck [3], M. Ford [12], Fr. Fucuyama [14], S. Huntington [17], E. Opilowska [23], R.Reich [26].

1. International Migration:

Impact of Globalization:

Economic Disparities: Globalization has widened economic disparities between countries and regions, driving migration flows from less developed to more developed economies in search of better economic opportunities, employment, and living standards.

Labor Mobility: Globalization has facilitated labor mobility through increased demand for skilled and unskilled workers in sectors such as agriculture, construction, healthcare, and technology. Migrant workers often fill labor shortages in host countries, contributing to economic growth and development but also facing exploitation, discrimination, and precarious working conditions.

Challenges:

Irregular Migration: Globalization has led to the rise of irregular migration, including undocumented, forced, and irregular forms of migration driven by economic hardship, conflict, and environmental degradation. Irregular migrants face risks of exploitation, trafficking, and human rights abuses, as they navigate precarious journeys and hostile immigration policies. According empirical data of EuroBarometer [10] the

stream of people from Asian and African regions who want to live in European countries in 2023 more 275 mln. and empirical data of UN Human development index[33] the stream of people from Asian and Latin America regions who plan want to life in USA in 2023 more 160 mln.

Border Controls: Globalization has prompted governments to implement stricter border controls and immigration policies in response to increased migration flows, leading to securitization, militarization, and fortification of borders. Border enforcement measures often result in human rights violations, detention, and deportation of migrants, exacerbating vulnerabilities and risks for migrant populations.

2. Intercultural Communications:

Impact of Globalization:

Cultural Exchange: Globalization has facilitated cultural exchange and intercultural communications through increased travel, migration, and digital technologies. Global media, internet platforms, and social networks enable individuals to connect, share information, and engage in dialogue across cultural and geographical boundaries. It is important to underline that sociological approaches for study of these aspects were presented in the works by R. Inglehart [16], K Sorrels [27], V.Sudakov [28,29], Fr.Webster [37].

Diversity Recognition: Globalization has heightened awareness and recognition of cultural diversity, promoting tolerance, multiculturalism, and appreciation for different cultural perspectives and practices. Intercultural communications foster cross-cultural understanding, empathy, and collaboration, bridging divides and building solidarity among diverse communities.

Challenges:

Cultural Clash: Globalization has also fueled cultural clashes and conflicts arising from cultural misunderstandings, stereotypes, and ethnocentrism. Cultural differences in values, norms, and beliefs can lead to tensions, prejudice, and discrimination, exacerbating social divisions and hindering intercultural dialogue and cooperation.

Digital Divide: Globalization has widened the digital divide in access to information and communication technologies (ICTs), perpetuating inequalities in

intercultural communications. Disparities in internet access, digital literacy, and linguistic barriers limit opportunities for meaningful engagement and participation in global digital spaces, reinforcing marginalization and exclusion.

3. Military Conflicts:

Impact of Globalization:

Geopolitical Shifts: Globalization has reshaped geopolitical dynamics, influencing patterns of military conflicts and power struggles among contemporary societies. Economic interdependence, transnational threats, and geopolitical rivalries shape military alliances, interventions, and security strategies in a globalized world.

Transnational Terrorism: Globalization has facilitated the rise of transnational terrorism and asymmetric warfare, as non-state actors exploit global networks, communications, and technologies to carry out attacks and destabilize regions. Transnational terrorist organizations pose challenges to national security, requiring coordinated international responses and counterterrorism measures.

Challenges:

Resource Competition: Globalization intensifies competition for scarce resources, including energy, water, and mineral resources, leading to conflicts over access, control, and exploitation of natural resources. Resource-related conflicts exacerbate environmental degradation, displacement, and humanitarian crises, fueling instability and violence in affected regions.

Arms Proliferation: Globalization has enabled the proliferation of weapons, military technologies, and illicit arms trade, exacerbating conflicts and militarization in regions prone to instability and violence. The global arms trade fuels conflicts, perpetuates human rights abuses, and undermines peacebuilding efforts, contributing to cycles of violence and insecurity.

4. Mitigating Challenges:

International Cooperation:

Migration Governance: Enhancing international cooperation and multilateral frameworks for migration governance can address challenges related to irregular migration, human trafficking, and refugee protection. Comprehensive approaches that

prioritize human rights, labor rights, and social integration can promote safe, orderly, and regular migration and address root causes of displacement and migration.

Cultural Diplomacy: Promoting cultural diplomacy and intercultural dialogue initiatives can foster mutual understanding, respect, and cooperation among diverse societies. Cultural exchange programs, educational partnerships, and people-to-people exchanges can bridge cultural divides, counter stereotypes, and build trust and solidarity across borders.

Conflict Resolution:

Diplomatic Dialogue: Facilitating diplomatic dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms can mitigate military conflicts and promote peacebuilding efforts in regions affected by violence and instability. Diplomatic negotiations, mediation, and peacekeeping missions can address underlying grievances, build confidence, and prevent escalation of conflicts into larger-scale military confrontations.

Arms Control: Strengthening arms control regimes, disarmament agreements, and non-proliferation initiatives can reduce the risks of military conflicts and arms races in a globalized world. International treaties, export controls, and arms reduction measures can curb the spread of weapons and military technologies, promote regional stability, and enhance collective security.

Conclusions of the Part II.

1. In exploring the multifaceted impacts of globalization on contemporary societies, it becomes evident that globalization serves as a double-edged sword, bringing both opportunities and challenges in the realms of international migration, intercultural communications, and military conflicts.

2. Globalization has facilitated unprecedented levels of international migration, driven by economic disparities, labor mobility, and geopolitical shifts. While migration offers opportunities for economic advancement and cultural exchange, it also poses challenges related to irregular migration, border controls, and social integration. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive approaches that prioritize human rights, labor rights, and

international cooperation to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration while addressing the root causes of displacement and migration.

3. Similarly, globalization has transformed patterns of intercultural communications, enabling greater connectivity, cultural exchange, and diversity recognition. However, it has also fueled cultural clashes, stereotypes, and digital divides that hinder meaningful engagement and cooperation among diverse societies. Promoting cultural diplomacy, intercultural dialogue, and media diversity can help bridge cultural divides, counter stereotypes, and build trust and solidarity across borders in a globalized world. Furthermore, globalization has reshaped geopolitical dynamics and military conflicts, leading to shifts in power relations, transnational threats, and arms proliferation. While globalization has facilitated diplomatic dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms, it has also intensified resource competition, arms races, and terrorist threats that destabilize regions and undermine peace and security. Strengthening arms control, disarmament agreements, and international cooperation can mitigate the risks of military conflicts and promote collective security and stability in a globalized world.

4. The challenges of globalization requires concerted efforts to promote inclusive policies, enhance intercultural understanding, and prevent conflicts through international cooperation, diplomacy, and peacebuilding initiatives. By harnessing the opportunities of globalization while mitigating its adverse effects, contemporary societies can foster a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world for all.

CONCLUSIONS

In examining both Part 1 and Part 2, we have traversed the intricate terrain of contemporary societies within the framework of sociology and globalization.

1. In Part 1 we delved into the essence of society as a sociological concept and its evolution across different stages of development: agrarian, industrial, and postindustrial. We explored how society serves as a complex integration of economic, political, and cultural elements, shaping the lives and interactions of individuals within various social contexts. From the foundational elements of resource self-sufficiency and territorial localization to the complexities of citizenship registration and norms of identity, society emerges as a dynamic entity that reflects the ongoing processes of social integration and change. Also we Argued the need to develop cognitive characteristics of the “society” as the sociological concept that reflects not only social life in single national-states but as the concept which also reflects the specific integrative economic, political and cultural processes in social systems of agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies.

2. It was examined how globalization acts as a catalyst for new forms of international relations among contemporary societies. From the rise of economic inequalities fueled by global market forces to the challenges of intercultural communication and military conflicts in a globalized world, globalization presents both opportunities and challenges for societies across the globe.

3. In Part 2 it it was proved the integrative role of globalization as the innovative social tendency that determinates the new forms of social inequalities and coexistence among agrarian, industrial and postindustrial societies which are not effectively analyzed in the sociological theories of global modernization and global dependency. And these new forms are: international migration. transnational movements, such as environmental activism, human rights advocacy, global health initiatives, challenge traditional notions of sovereignty and of international relations, knowledge economy, digital diplomacy, dissemination of cultural products, ideas and cultural exchange practices across societies.

4 Substantiated the need to develop innovative socioilgcal reseashes of the multifaceted impacts of globalization such as international migration, intercultural communications, and

military conflicts. We analyzed how globalization has reshaped patterns of migration, fostering both opportunities for economic mobility and challenges related to irregular migration and border controls. Similarly, we discussed the role of globalization in facilitating intercultural communications, promoting cultural exchange, and recognition of diversity, while also exacerbating cultural clashes and digital divides. Furthermore, we examined how globalization has influenced geopolitical dynamics and military conflicts, leading to shifts in power relations, transnational threats, and arms proliferation. While globalization has provided avenues for diplomatic dialogue and conflict resolution, it has also intensified resource competition and security threats, posing challenges to global peace and stability.

5. In both parts of this research we tried to study the complexities and dynamics of contemporary societies within the context of globalization. As societies navigate the challenges and opportunities of an interconnected world, it becomes imperative to foster inclusive policies, enhance intercultural understanding, and promote peace and cooperation among diverse communities. By embracing the diversity and complexity of contemporary societies, we can work towards building a more equitable, sustainable, and harmonious world for present and future generations.

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