

ppi 201502ZU4645

Publicación científica en formato digital

ISSN-Versión Impresa 0798-1406 / ISSN-Versión on line 2542-3185

Depósito legal pp 197402ZU34



CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Derecho Público "Dr. Humberto J. La Roche"
de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia
Maracaibo, Venezuela



Vol.40

N° 75

2022



Theoretical and practical aspects of modern politics: challenges and reformatting of the global world

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4075.32>

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Abstract

The aim was to analyze the problems of global development of the modern world, including controversial global processes and to investigate the theoretical and practical aspects of modern politics in the conditions of challenges and reformatting of today's world. The novelty of the research lies in the understanding of objective processes of intensification of global political relations in extreme conditions, including war, crisis, uncertainty and instability. The methodology employed consisted of the use of tools such as political modeling and forecasting, which help to look behind the scenes of the global world as a new integral entity in a new way. The conclusion of the study is that the analysis of the new problems of reformatting the modern world in the context of globalization has been carried out and the ways of solving these problems have been shown. Theoretical and practical approaches to finding ways to increase the effectiveness of global management and activities of international organizations were considered. A new model of modern politics is analyzed, within which the basic problems of globalization are outlined and a solution to the negative political consequences of the existing world order is proposed.

Keywords: modern politics; globalization; global reformatting of the world; politics in the 21st century; modern world.

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Aspectos teóricos y prácticos de la política moderna: retos y reformulación del mundo global

Resumen

El objetivo fue analizar los problemas del desarrollo global del mundo moderno, lo que incluye procesos globales controvertidos e investigar los aspectos teóricos y prácticos de la política moderna en las condiciones de desafíos y reformateo del mundo actual. La novedad de la investigación está en la comprensión de los procesos objetivos de intensificación de las relaciones políticas globales en condiciones extremas, que incluyen: guerra, crisis, incertidumbre e inestabilidad. La metodología empleada consistió en el uso de herramientas como el modelado político y la previsión, que ayudan a mirar detrás de escena del mundo global como una nueva entidad integral de una nueva manera. La conclusión del estudio es que se ha llevado a cabo el análisis de los nuevos problemas de reformatear el mundo moderno en el contexto de la globalización y se han mostrado las formas de resolver estos problemas. Se consideraron enfoques teóricos y prácticos para encontrar formas de aumentar la eficacia de la gestión global y las actividades de las organizaciones internacionales. Se analiza un nuevo modelo de política moderna, dentro del cual se esbozan los problemas básicos de la globalización y se propone una solución a las negativas consecuencias políticas del orden mundial vigente.

Palabras clave: política moderna; globalización; reformateo global del mundo; política en el siglo XXI; mundo moderno.

Introduction

The relevance of global politics research is aimed at making political decisions, studying global public solutions that apply to power relations, understanding the civilizational dimensions of human existence as an integral system. Global politics always affects many people, its consequences have an echo in many spheres of activity, its decisions are made within the community. Such community can be called a political system. Referring to the subject of global politics, we understand it as various forms of activity related to the control and adoption of global public decisions in relation to a certain people living in a particular territory, possessing certain natural and cultural resources, having its own national mentality, the code of the nation.

Global politics refers us to political interests and conflicts concerning the use of such means, to the decision of the ways and purposes of their application. Especially today, politics is influenced by the processes of

globalization associated with the transformation of the world, which is testing its new capabilities.

The object of the study of global politics is the phenomenon of world reformatting associated with globalization, which involves almost all countries of the West and East, North and South, resulting in their fruitful interaction. Today, there are two problems associated with the concept of global politics: 1) it implies that a unique system of connections, where the capital and goods markets, information flows, mental images are located, and it permeates the entire socio-political and economic space; 2) it can be understood as the fact that we are in a “global” era.

Behind the notion of “global politics” as an organic entity is the desire to understand the interconnections between different parts of the world, to explain the new mechanisms that govern the movement of capital, people and cultures, and to invent institutions capable of regulating them. However, the current debate does not include historical questions or a precise analysis of the structure of connection mechanisms of and their limitations.

The world has long been - and still is - a space where economic and political relations are very unequally distributed, where epy power is contested and conflictual, so it is necessary to study political processes as discourses, as statements of a global world, or as a global process, a set of changes that really affect the world’s population. Contrasting the global with the local - even if it is to study how they construct each other - is clearly underlining the inadequacy of modern tools to analyze everything else. It must be noted, that pressure on the part of the United States, the IMF and transnational corporations is breaking down national barriers that have impeded the movement of capital. This view is an argument for a global rules new regime that would remove residual barriers to the flow of capital and goods. It is also an argument that the global market, conceived as a network of transactions, now obliges governments to obey its dictates. Global policies are constantly used to encourage rich countries to roll back the welfare state and poor countries to cut social spending, all in the name of the need to compete in a globalised economy. The social democratic political left has devoted much of its energy to softening the brutality of capitalism through policy intervention.

The object of the study is global politics as a unique system of relations that faces the challenges of modernity and contributes to the reformatting of the global world, where the market of capital and goods, flows of information, mental images that permeate the world are located. Globalization as an expression of global politics raises serious concerns in public opinion.

The acceleration of globalization is accompanied by the intensification of commercial, financial and migration flows under the influence of not

only the opening of markets, but also rapid technological changes leading to technological breakthroughs due to digitalization, globalization, intensification of international relations.

The novelty of this study is the analysis of the new phenomenon of geopolitical reformatting of the world in the context of globalization, which is based on the objective processes of intensification of world political relations in extreme conditions, including war, crises, uncertainty, instability, digitalization. As a result of globalization, globalism as a political theory of deepening the management of globalization and the world system is being formed. and the theory of globalization is an appendage of the theory of modernization, - noted in the author's article "Philosophy of Geopolitical Reformatting of the World in the Context of Modern Challenges of Globalization" (Voronkova *et al.*, 2021).

1. Materials and methods

Political forecasting methodology often uses mathematics, statistics and data science, psychology. Such models include average poll results, such as the RealClearPolitics poll average. Political scientists and economists often use regression models of past elections. The purpose of this task is to help predicting the votes of political parties - for example, Democrats and Republicans in the United States. This information helps the next presidential candidate from their party to predict the future. Most models include at least one public opinion variable, a sample poll or presidential approval rating. The principles of global political forecasting are:

1. uncertainty, which corresponds to the new scientific picture of the world associated with the criticism of classical determinism and the discovery of stochastic processes;
2. bifurcation - the bifurcation of the course of certain processes that have reached a certain critical value, after which the unambiguous relationship between the past and future states of the system is lost;
3. discreteness of space-time, which means that at the bifurcation points the preconditions for qualitatively new states are formed, giving a qualitatively different future (Voronkova *et al.*, 2020).

An important role was played by the method of modeling political processes, which includes a set of principles, techniques, methods, technologies, aimed at a new understanding of global politics, based on global reformatting of the world, understanding of new roles and functions of global politicians, the formation of new concepts, theories, models of global politics.

The research is based on a number of general philosophical methods - analysis and synthesis, systematic, historical and logical, cross-cultural analysis, which helped to reconstruct and take a fresh look at global governance. It represents a dynamic and innovative sphere as the basis for a breakthrough in the technological field, on which the competitiveness of states depends. Globalization means compression of the world and intensification of awareness of the world as a whole. At the same time, global processes play the role of social transformation of large parts of the world (Nikitenko *et al.*, 2021).

2. Results and discussions

2.1. New challenges of global politics

The world is entering the third year of the worst pandemic in history. No less dramatic is the current geopolitical tension between the great powers, the North Korean nuclear problem, the spread of hot zones in the world. All these are major obstacles that need to be overcome to build a better world in 2022. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned on January 21 that the world is on the threshold of a new form of soft confrontation that will be worse than the Cold War. In fact, there are many signs that geostrategic tensions between the great powers will intensify in 2022.

Tensions between the United States and China, the world's two largest economic powers, have risen significantly, and recent mutual flight suspensions have added to the friction between the two sides. Trade disputes, which have escalated to include accusations of cyberattacks and human rights violations, to the thorny issues of Taiwan and the East Sea, between Washington and Beijing have also intensified. China's neighboring Korean Peninsula is on alert. Since last year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been conducting missile tests.

The situation is not much better in the post-Soviet space, where Ukraine, Armenia and Kazakhstan are on the verge of becoming the scene of new confrontations between Russia and the West, which are multiplying warnings against each other. In Africa, although a number of hotspots such as Mali, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, South Sudan show no signs of cooling down, the military of Burkina Faso announced on 24 January the overthrow of President Roch Kabore, the suspension of the Constitution and the dissolution of the government and the National Assembly. In this context, the Covid-19 pandemic, which is entering its third year, shows no signs of ending soon.

The director-general of the World Health Organization warned on January 24 that it is dangerous to assume that the highly infectious

Omicron variant will be the last option or to talk about the endgame, as the world now has ideal conditions for other options to emerge. But at the same time globalization raises serious concerns in public and political opinion. Globalization, instead of equalizing prices and living standards, leads to the polarization of profits, and capital becomes the engine of capitalism development, which often displaces knowledge (Punchenko *et al.*, 2018).

The basis for the analysis of modern politics in the context of challenges and the study of the reformatting of the global world is the methodology of complexity as an instrument of self-organization, which is based on the knowledge of philosophy, management, theory of organizations, called Agile-methodology (agile methodology, SCRUM-methodology), which fits into the theory and methodology of spiral dynamics (Voronkova *et al.*, 2022).

3. Global economic policy and intensification of international relations and foreign affairs

In the EU countries we consider economic global policy as a process of closer integration of world markets, either it is financial, labour or commodity. The integration of economies has been growing steadily for centuries. Over the last fifty years, however, this process has accelerated, first with the liberalization of trade after World War II and then, more recently, with the end of the Cold War, the rapid development of Asia and the opening up of China and many Latin American economies.

The acceleration of globalization is accompanied by intensification of commercial, financial and migration flows, driven not only by market opening but also by the rapid technological changes. The share of trade in world GDP has tripled since 1950. Foreign direct investment has quadrupled as a share of GDP in OECD countries since the early 1970s, and global FDI reached approximately \$610 billion in 2004. As for the average number of immigrants arriving each year in OECD countries, it has more than tripled in the last twenty years.

Globalization has become a powerful factor of development and economic transformation. It has helped millions of people lift themselves out of poverty. It has fostered innovations that have increased productivity and led to scientific discoveries that will help us live longer and healthier lives.

Scientists estimate that liberalization of trade in industrial and agricultural products and services, as well as trade facilitation, should lead to significant welfare gains. In Europe there is some unwillingness to allow cross-border mergers and acquisitions in sectors as diverse as

steel, banking and energy. In the United States, there are concerns about foreign investment in oil companies or port facilities. In March 2022, Chinese officials warned against foreign presence in strategic sectors of the economy. Finally, expropriations have been on the rise in some Latin American countries for some time.

Joe Biden announced a ban on Russian oil and natural gas imports to the United States, arguing that the new economic sanctions would deal a «powerful blow to Putin’s war machine.» As the war in Ukraine remains a big issue in the world, the question is how to stop a nuclear attack. However, the brand of laissez-faire globalization that has been relentlessly promoted since about 1990 by American banks and corporations at the expense of American workers is now collapsing.

The sudden introduction and adoption of economic sanctions clearly shows that democratic governments do have the power to rein in global corporations and banks. If they can be curbed through gross human rights violations, then perhaps labour and environmental rights are next in line. Let’s hope that this will be a core principle of Globalization 4.0.

Today’s geopolitical cracks and their economic consequences - sky-high gas prices, threatening wheat shortages, Europe’s energy supply under threat, etc. - highlight the underestimated benefits of the neoliberal world order that has prevailed since about 1990. Considering Russia’s role as a «full spectrum commodity superpower» (as British commentator Ambrose Evans-Pritchard put it), supplying many of the world’s minerals, it can restrict sales of titanium, palladium, neon and uranium to Western consumer markets.

These raw materials are essential for applications in aerospace, chip manufacturing, lasers, nuclear power, electronics and weapons. Consequently, disruption of their global supply chains would cause significant economic chaos.

Another potential opportunity for Moscow is to conduct cyberattacks against geo-economically significant Western corporate targets, such as investment banks, hedge funds, stock exchanges, large technology firms, and multinational corporations involved in large-scale business operations related to agriculture, energy, telecommunications, and the manufacture of military equipment. Hubs such as Wall Street or the City, and offshore financial centers that have aligned themselves with the West, may also be in the crosshairs.

Given that the actions taken by Washington and Brussels are intended to trigger a chain of events that could lead to the downfall of the Russian government, the Kremlin could be entering a sinister and dangerous global political game.

4. Globalism versus globalization?

Many people would think that these two terms refer to the same phenomenon, but there are important differences between them. Globalism, at its core, seeks to describe and explain a world characterized by networks of connections covering multi-continental distances. It tries to understand all the interconnections of the modern world and to illuminate the patterns that underlie them. In contrast, globalization refers to the increase or decrease in the level of globalism, focuses on the forces, dynamism or speed of these changes.

If globalism is considered as a basic network, globalization refers to the dynamic reduction of distance on a large scale. Globalism is a phenomenon with ancient background. Thus, the Silk Road provided an economic and cultural connection between ancient Europe and Asia, the transition to different dimensions of globalism demonstrates globalization, the speed of which depends on how fast it achieves it.

Of course, the Silk Road was followed by only a small group of enduring traders, its direct impact felt primarily by a small group of consumers along the way. In contrast, transactions in the world's financial markets today affect millions of people, indicating that globalization is a process through which globalism is becoming increasingly intense.

Analysis of globalism ideology shows that the growing intensity of globalism in the density of networks of interdependence. The increasing intensity of globalization changes relations because it means that different relations of interdependence intersect deeper at more different points. It is important to note that globalism does not imply universality, as ultimately the ties that make up the networks defining globalism may be felt more strongly in some parts of the world than in others.

For example, at the turn of the 21st century, a quarter of the US population used the World Wide Web (Globalism Versus Globalization, n/d). At the same time, however, only one hundredth of a percent of the population of South Asia had access to this information network. Since globalism is not about universality and given that globalization is about dynamic change, it is not surprising that globalization is neither about equity nor homogenization. In fact, it is equally likely to increase differences or at least make people more aware of them. Globalism and globalization are often defined in purely economic terms, meaning that these terms refer to the world economy as such, which defines globalism.

There are four distinct dimensions of globalism: economic, military, environmental and social. (Globalism Versus Globalization, n/d). Economic globalism includes the long-distance flows of goods, services and capital, as well as the information and perceptions that accompany market exchange.

These flows, in turn, organize other processes related to them. One example of economic globalization is low-wage manufacturing in Asia for markets in the United States and Europe.

Economic flows, markets and organization as in multinational companies develop together. Environmental globalism refers to the long-distance transport of materials in the atmosphere or oceans or biological substances such as pathogens or genetic materials that affect human health and well-being.

In contrast, examples of environmental globalization include the accelerated depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer as a result of ozone-depleting chemicals, or the spread of the AIDS virus from central Africa around the world since the late 1970s. Military globalism refers to long-distance networks in which force is deployed, as well as the threat or promise of force.

A well-known example of military globalism is the «balance of terror» between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War as a strategic interdependence that was both acute and widely accepted (Four Dimensions of Globalization, n/d).

What was special about this interdependence was not that it was entirely new, but that the scale and speed of potential conflict arising from interdependence was so enormous. Military globalization was most recently manifested in the tragic events of September 11. Here, geographical distances shrank as the lawless mountains of Afghanistan became the launching pad for attacks on New York and Washington some 4,000 miles away.

The fourth dimension is social and cultural globalism, which involves the movement of ideas, information, images and people, who of course carry ideas and information with them.

Examples include the movement of religions or the spread of scientific knowledge. In the past, social globalism often followed military and economic globalism. However, in the modern era, social and cultural globalization is driven by the Internet, networking platforms, and human interaction in the networked space (Voronkova *et al.*, 2017).

5. Directions for overcoming international conflicts and achieving peace, dialogue and cooperation

Faced with these challenges, the world will have to redouble its efforts in 2022 to create a peaceful environment conducive to economic recovery. Dialogue and cooperation remain the main means to resolve the current

crises. On January 21, 2022, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called on the United States and China to engage in dialogue and negotiations on trade and technology to avoid polarization of the world's market and economy.

Today, all countries are united to overcome six pressing challenges: 1) Covid-19 pandemic; 2) global financial reform; 3) climate emergency; 4) anarchy in cyberspace; 5) conflicts; 6) Russian-Ukrainian war. We need to put people at the center of the digital world and advanced technologies. Earlier in his New Year's message for 2022, Antonio Guterres called on countries and the world to act «in a renewed spirit of dialogue, compromise and reconciliation» for the sake of humanity, the planet and prosperity.

At the Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflict and the Pearson Global Forum, we study societies and people divided by conflict. We ask empirically relevant questions. We use rigorous research methodologies. By collaborating with partners and policymakers, we can shape public policy. Our goal is simple but ambitious: to reduce human suffering and create peace in the world.

Conflicts cause 80% of all humanitarian needs and reduce gross domestic product (GDP) growth by an average of two percentage points per year. During this decade, the number of civilian deaths in violent conflict has doubled. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) cultivates dialogue in Northeast Asia, whose members use dialogue and mediation to prevent conflicts from escalating into violence. The Ulaanbaatar Process, a civil society dialogue for peace and stability in Northeast Asia, was launched by GPPAC in the Mongolian capital Ulaanbaatar in June 2015.

The process, which is coordinated by the GPPAC Global Secretariat and the Northeast Asia Regional Secretariats, together with the Mongolian NGO Blue Banner, promotes effective regional Track 2 dialogue (non-governmental, informal and informal dialogue) to strengthen the role of civil society. This complements a process aimed at developing an institutionalized regional peace and security mechanism for Northeast Asia.

To develop a habit of dialogue, the process envisages: regular face-to-face closed-door meetings among members of civil society groups in the Northeast Asia region, and, most importantly, an annual meeting of the Ulaanbaatar Process in the Mongolian capital. Convening additional annual working group meetings on thematic issues (e.g., the Korean Peninsula and gender) (BRANDT, n/d).

Dissemination of strategic and targeted action-oriented policy recommendations through presentations to actors and public/constituency meetings in relevant capitals, including Seoul, Tokyo, Washington, Beijing and Pyongyang. Publication of journal articles analysing key issues in the

region and recommendations from civil and digital society (Voronkova *et al.*, 2022).

Conclusions

In order to solve the problems of global politics and the new reformatting of the world, humanistic explication of programs and reliable democratic control, which is required by the global challenges of civilization, are necessary. «Peace is not everything, but without peace everything is nothing» (Guidelines On Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace, n/d). In this succinct phrase, coined in a speech in 1981, former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt summarized a thought that particularly emerged from the history of Germany in the 20th century, and has remained a constant reminder and mission for other countries.

It is the duty of all progressive forces on the planet to stand up for crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace building around the world out of moral obligation as well as for our own interests. It is a vision that focuses more on the structural causes of violent conflict, such as poverty, social inequality, human rights violations and restrictions on political participation (Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta - PIND, n/d).

Conflicts are a natural part of social processes of change (Dialogue in Northeast Asia, n/d) However, peace and development depend on the ability to resolve conflicts constructively and without resorting to violence. This is where peace efforts come into play: to prevent violence as a means of conflict resolution, to reduce instability as a breeding ground for violence, and to create opportunities for long-term development.

Respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, participation in public and political life, gender equality, social cohesion and the rule of law are key in this regard. What we see now is a world that «seems to be falling apart».

Civil wars, ethnic and religious conflicts, suppression and violation of human rights, as well as poverty, hopelessness and lack of access to natural resources, the Russian-Ukrainian war create fertile ground for ideological radicalization and terrorism. Modern prosperity is based on peace, absence of wars and free and fair global trade.

Even today, our future largely depends on our ability to attract the best ideas and brains to our country through international exchange. The pursuit of peace not only reflects our fundamental values - it is in fact in our best interests. The state of law must find ways to respond to new threats that meet the security needs of our citizens while protecting the principles of a free democratic order.

International engagement in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding is a long and hard work. However, perseverance and a long-term approach will pay off in the end. After war, terrorism and genocide, it has finally been possible to put an end to unresolved territorial wars, overcome bloody civil wars and lay the foundation for economic recovery. Promoting peace requires the concerted efforts of foreign, security and development policies, as well as the contribution of educational, cultural, trade, environmental and economic policies to the international context. The new principles aim to set a new strategic course in the global era.

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UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA

CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Vol.40 N° 75

*Esta revista fue editada en formato digital y publicada en diciembre de 2022, por el **Fondo Editorial Serbiluz**, Universidad del Zulia. Maracaibo-Venezuela*

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