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ABSTRACT

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GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON MODERN POLITICAL PROCESSES

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Introduction

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, political reorganization became fundamentally relevant in a number of countries and regions of the modern world, and many changes took place in approaches to the problem of political processes. This factor, perceived by the majority as an important social process, significantly depends on the globalization process, which changes the picture of obsolete relations between countries in the international arena and quickly turns the planet into a single economic, political, social and cultural information space. Such an approach necessitates a scientific study of the topic.

Political globalization of the world diversifies the level of management, a significant part of the functions and powers goes from the state level to the level that stands out above the national level. At present, the mechanisms of public representation, participation and control at this level, as a rule, are weak and vague. The indicated points reduce the interest of the population in participation in political processes, losing the meaning of most settled forms of control over it. More specifically, the relevance of the research topic can be expressed with the following provisions:

- Although Western theorists associate globalization with the diversity of cultures, reactions to the global state of the world are quite strong in different places. Along with cultural differences, political and ideological agendas are widely acknowledged. The globalization of international relations, where global problems require global solutions, the internationalization of national political territories and increased awareness, indicate the emergence of new, more important functions in politics. This makes the examination of *globalization in the political aspect* relevant;

- Disarmament, the fight against international terrorism, crime, human rights protection, climate change, desertification, conflict prevention, joint cooperation, peace promotion, peace building and implementation, foreign defense and investment, foreign trade issues, rapidly growing population... all this suggests that the list of issues for policy makers concerned with 'globalisation' is endless and *needs* to be explored;

- Globalization is perceived as a process that raises the barriers between sovereign states, sets a new course for social relations within the society, and severely limits national identity by including it in special worldview

frameworks. Obstruction of this process and the tendency to close in on oneself in the form of nationalism, fundamentalism, etc., are characteristic of people. At this time, the problems of "globalization" are considered among the modern problems that require more discussion and *make this topic relevant*;

- The effectiveness of national institutions and institutions above them is low in terms of regulating globalization processes and limiting their spontaneity. Therefore, in the modification of the existing management mechanisms of global political processes, it can ensure the maintenance of the liberal democratic paradigm of the activity of political institutions, which determines the relevance of the topic;

- In the 21st century, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, globalization has become a topic discussed in different directions on different platforms, its influence has entered all spheres of social life in different continents and regions, directly into the daily life of the majority of people, people were "involved in globalization" processes intentionally or unintentionally. This work determines the direction of *scientific investigation* of the topic;

- A particularly important theoretical and practical problem of the transitional period of Azerbaijan at the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, the main content of which is the transformation of political processes and institutions is the creation of a stable and efficient political system that is capable of maintaining the integrity of the state of Azerbaijan and it meets both contemporary needs and long-term interests of Azerbaijan, and it is adequate to the global political development. Thus, we see that the analysis of the problem of political process and institutions, the study of their development characteristics under the conditions of increasingly accelerated globalization, as well as the investigation of the transformation of political process and institutions in modern Azerbaijan under the influence of the political globalization of the world are of actual theoretical and practical importance. The study of these issues opens quite serious opportunities for explaining the contemporary changes in the world political process and in the structure of modern political processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan and for predicting the change of conditions.

The fact that the problem has not been sufficiently worked out scientifically in the political thinking of the country and abroad requires its special analysis. Some features of globalization are reflected in various

scientific and journalistic works of authors of European, Eastern and Western countries.

In scientific opinion, several research groups related to the topic have been distinguished. The authors consider the concept of globalization, the issues of transformation of political processes, as well as the development features of the process of political globalization of the world.

One direction of research includes monographs and other studies in the field of scientific opinion, which reflect the theoretical and methodological problems of the world's globalization process, as well as its political aspects. According to Western traditions, globalization is described as the current state of the world or the processes taking place in it. Such approaches are reflected in the works of foreign researchers S. Huntington, U. Beck, Z. Brzezinski, F. Fukuyama and other scientists¹.

Russian authors M.B. Ilyin, I. Lukashuk, Y.A. Yakovets and others more often refer to global problems in their research, and judgments about the global world in these studies are associated with the concept of sustainable development².

The tradition of analyzing the dynamics of political life was formed in the distant past, and the scientific trends emerging in the paradigm of the dynamic dimension of society created the theories of change, transformation, development and modernization, respectively. The works of T. Parsons and others can be attributed to this³.

The monographs and articles dedicated to the analysis of the nature of political institutions and processes and their transformation in the foreign

¹ Samuel P. Huntington. *Democracy's Third Wave*// *Journal of Democracy* Vol.2. №.2 Spring.- 1991, pp.12-35; Бек У. Что такое глобализация? Ошибки глобализма - ответы на глобализацию. М.: Прогресс-Традиция, -2001.-304 с.; Brzezinski, Z. *The Choice: Global Domination or Global Leadership*. New York: Basic Books.-2005.-256 p.; Brzezinski, Z. *Strategic Vision: America and the Crisis of Global Power*. New York: Basic Books.- 2013.-433 p.; Fukuyama, F. *Second Thoughts: The End of the History 10 Years later*. // *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly* Summer -1999, Vol 16, issue 4, pp.40.; Fukuyama, F. *The pandemic and political order: It Takes a State,* Foreign Affairs 99, - 2020. p. 26–32.

² Ильин М.В. Политическое самоопределение России/ *Pro et contra*. т. 4, № 3, -1999.- 74 с.; Лукашук И.И. Глобализация и государство. *Журнал российского права*. 2001, №4, с. 64 -65.; Яковец Ю.В. Глобализация и взаимодействие цивилизаций/ Яковец Ю.В.; *Международ. ин-т// М.: Экономика*, - 2003.- 441 с.

³ Парсонс Т. Система современных обществ Текст. / Т. Парсонс. М.: Аспект пресс. -1997.- 425 с.; Иноземцев В. Глобализация: иллюзии и реальность // *Свободная мысль – XXI век*. -2000, № 1, с. 26-36.

periodical press include the researches of A. Solovyeva, A. Bentley, G. Almond, L.S. Mamut, M. Weber and other authors. In the book *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*, co-authored by D. Held, A. McGrew, D. Goldblatt and J. Perrato, the authors argue for a new model of globalization that replaces existing models, this model is then used to assess the path of globalization processes in relation to political organizations, military globalization, financial trade, corporate productivity, migration, culture and the environment in different historical periods. These themes cover the contemporary nature of globalization and its contrasts with previous eras⁴. J.F. Bayart approaches the global issue from the point of view of political criticism of globalization, offers a principled approach to globalization that questions the interpretations of neoliberals and supporters of the anti-globalization movement. He argues that the nation-state is a product of the process of globalization, that globalization creates networks and transnational solidarities that are partially compatible with nation-states without destroying them⁵.

The manifestation of globalization and its impact on modern international relations can be found in the scientific works of A.G. Zadokhin, V.B. Kuvardin and others⁶. These works are done globally in the states and regions of the world. In these studies, the foundations of the understanding of the processes of globalization are laid, the authors consider globalization as a process that defines the modern era according to its many characteristics.

In the 90s of the 20th century, in the process of democratization of society, a new view of history began to be studied based on the objective

⁴ Алмонд, Г., Верба С. Гражданская культура и стабильность демократии // *Полис*. -1992, № 4, с. 122-134; David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt, Jonathan Perraton. *Global changes: Politics, Economy and Culture*. Stanford University Press, -1999.- 540 p.; Arthur F. Bentley. *In The Process of Government: A Study of Social Pressure*, 1908 <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Arthur-F-Bentley#ref164555>; Мамут Л.С. Политический процесс // *Советское государство и право*. 1982, № 3, с. 43-47.; 252.

Weber, M.A., Lum, T., Blackwood, M.A., Mix, D.E., & Husted, T.F. *Global democracy and human rights impacts of covid-19: in brief*. Congressional Research Service Report, June 26, 2020, pp. 1-15

⁵ Jean-Francois Bayart. *Global Subjects: A Political Critique of Globalization*. Publishing: Polity, -2007.- pp. 392;

⁶ Задохин А.Г., Митрофанова А.В. Глобализация и глобальные проблемы человечества. М.: Московский философский фонд, -2003.- 51 с.; Кувалдин В. Противоречивый феномен // *Соврем. Европа*. 2002, № 4, с. 28-38.

reality. The transformation of Azerbaijan's political system required paying special attention to the theoretical and practical issues of forming an effective state capable of becoming a full-fledged participant in global changes. In monographs of A. Shukurov, issues of globalization, perspectives, world classical models, science, information revolution, internet, population growth, culture, spirituality and globalization, environmental crisis are considered. The topic of globalization has become the research subject of several dissertations. In recent years, the following dissertations on the topic have been defended in the national philosophical science: H. Mustafayeva's "Globalization: the place and role of environmental problems in the system of international relations", G. Suleymanov's "Globalization and the problem of the dialogue of religions: socio-philosophical analysis", F. Karimova's "Globalization process and contradictions of modern civilization: theoretical-philosophical analysis".⁷

In general, despite the existence of a certain number of studies on various aspects of the topic, today it is obvious that there is a lack of research studies that reflect the development specifics of globalization and modernization, especially before, during and after the pandemic. That is, the impact of globalization on modern political processes has not been the subject of analysis by experts in the field of political science. This requires a serious scientific approach to the subject and shows the need for comprehensive research in the future. This necessity determined the object, subject, purpose and tasks of the research by determining the selection of the dissertation topic.

The object of the research is globalization as a socio-political phenomenon.

The subject of the research is the effect of globalization on modern political processes.

Research goals and objectives. The **aim** of the dissertation work is to determine the characteristics and main directions of the impact of globalization on modern political processes.

In order to achieve the research objective, the following main tasks have

⁷ Mustafayeva, H. Qloballaşma: beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində ekoloji problemlərin yeri və rolu: fəlsəfə üzrə fəlsəfə dok.dis. Avtoreferatı. Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti.- 2010.- 26 s.; Süleymanov, G. Q. Qloballaşma və dinlərin dialoqu problemi: sosial-fəlsəfi təhlil: fəlsəfə üzrə fəlsəfə dok. dis. avtoreferatı; Bakı.-2010.- 26 s.; Kərimova F.M. Qloballaşma prosesi və müasir sivilizasiyaziddiyyətləri: nəzəri-fəlsəfi təhlil: fəlsəfə üzrə fəlsəfə dok. dis. avtoreferatı; Bakı, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti.- 2010.- 29 s.

been fulfilled:

- Study of the essence of globalization as a sociopolitical phenomenon;
- Systematization of the main theoretical-methodological approaches of globalization in the framework of western and national political science and showing their difference and effectiveness;
- Determining the characteristics of the influence of globalization on the development of society in modern conditions, the characteristic features of the globalization process and the main results;
- Analysis of the concept, dynamics, typology of modern political processes and their transformation in the conditions of globalization;
- Determining the development characteristics and trends of political institutions in the conditions of political globalization;
- Studying the characteristics of the regional development strategy in the conditions of the political globalization of the world;
- Constitutionalism and the state in the global political system;
- The impact of globalization on the social policies of nation states;
- Integration processes and the formation of potential power centers of the global political system;
- Transformation and development characteristics of political processes under the influence of globalization in the late 20th - early 21st centuries in the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Globalization and the process of changing political structures in the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- Participation of world states in modern political processes in the conditions of globalization;
- Tasks such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on globalization and contemporary political processes in Azerbaijan have been identified and fulfilled.

The following are the main provisions that determine the scientific significance of the research and **are presented and defended:**

1. Globalization is an important structural component of the world political process and largely determines the course, direction and characteristics of its development in modern conditions, especially the formation of a political process managed at the global level.
2. The most important and basic perspective of the genesis of the world political process is the formation and comprehensive strengthening of global democracy.
3. World economic and world social policy are special, specific forms of

globalization that manifest themselves and operate within the framework of the world political process. In its modern form, the world economic and world social policy, first of all, contributes to the strengthening of economic and social inequality both on a global scale and at the level of individual regions, nation states, and various types of communities.

4. Globalization is a real and objective irreversible process of post-Cold War cultural, economic and political realities, this process is not finished, it is at the beginning stage of its development, it has a complex and multifaceted nature and requires a comprehensive approach.
5. Globalization can be defined as a chain of political, economic, social, and technological changes that reduce barriers between states and create new laws and features of interstate interaction.
6. The practical involvement of countries in the process of globalization, the increase in the number of actors of international processes and the displacement of their influence can be attributed to the main signs of globalization.
7. In the conditions of globalization, political processes in the modern world are developing from the local level to the global level. Political globalization as a process is observed quite clearly in each state, including the Republic of Azerbaijan, on the functioning and transformation of political processes.

Research methods. The basis of the scientific analysis within the framework of the dissertation is the formal methods of dialectics, modern sociological and political concepts and theories, the main approaches to the study of globalization and the political process.

Globalization is viewed as a complex phenomenon, a set of internal and external relations, which determines the development of political institutions and processes at the turn of the century. To study the political field, a procedural-dynamic approach was used, which allows to follow the transformation of political institutions and processes. The review of the impact of globalization on the structure of modern political processes was carried out on the basis of the determined principles of social development and the method of forecasting. In the course of the research, general scientific methods, including formal logical, comparative and general scientific, specific scientific, and interdisciplinary scientific methods were used, and appropriate scientific results were obtained based on these approaches.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation consists primarily of the setting of the problem, the realization of a complex political study of the essence of globalization, its impact on the obtained results, political development and the structure of political processes. Globalization is an important structural element affecting the modern political process and its other components and has changed the structure of modern political processes. In the modern stage of globalization, the COVID-19 pandemic has been able to strengthen the argument that authoritarian regimes are more effective than democracies in fighting the epidemic, revealing the potential impact of the epidemic on both health and the current understanding of governance of social structures. The pandemic has influenced the acceleration of the Cyber Revolution and the transformation of e-government into e-state. Such an interpretation necessitates a comprehensive complex analysis of globalization based on a qualitatively new approach. The following can be attributed to the scientific novelty of the research:

-For the first time in the dissertation, theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the political process were identified and summarized, the main theoretical and methodological approaches of globalization were systematized and their differences and efficiency were shown;

-in the dissertation, an attempt was made to reconcile the results of various approaches given by leading researchers to the problems of the political process, to determine the dynamics of the role and influence of globalization in the structure of the modern political process;

- the characteristics of the influence of globalization on the development of society in modern conditions, the characteristic features and main results of the globalization process are revealed and shown;

- in the dissertation, the main directions of the influence of the political globalization process on the development of political institutions and processes at the modern stage are determined;

- an analysis of the complex political and social process of globalization of the modern world is given;

- the features of the strategy of regional development in the context of political globalization have been studied;

- The current state and development features of political institutions and processes in Azerbaijan have been revealed;

- important trends of transformation of political institutions and

processes in the conditions of political globalization of the world are analyzed.

- The process of globalization and change of political structures has been investigated;

- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on globalization and the structure of modern political processes has been determined.

The theoretical importance of the research consists of practical recommendations, the use of the conclusions and results of the scientific analysis in the scientific-practical activity of analytical centers, in scientific-research works. Research materials can be used in the development and teaching of educational courses and programs in political theory, global studies and other disciplines.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed: Institute of Law and Human Rights of ANAS.

Approbation of work. The main theoretical provisions and practical results of the dissertation research were discussed and approved at the Academy of Public Administration under the President. The results of the research are also reflected in the author's articles.

Structure of the dissertation. The research work consists of introduction, three chapters, nine sub-chapters, conclusion, list of used literature and appendices. The dimensions of the sections are as follows: Introduction - 18054, Chapter I - 70485, Chapter II - 76545, Chapter III - 82451, Chapter IV - 53085, Conclusion - 11699, total volume - 288004 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introductory** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the research topic is justified, the degree of development of the problem is analyzed, information is given about the object, subject, goals and tasks of the research, theoretical and methodological foundations, scientific innovation, the propositions defended, the theoretical and practical importance of the work are indicated.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**Theoretical-methodological foundations of the study of globalization in the context of modern political processes**" consists of two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter entitled "**The problem of globalization in modern political studies: theoretical conceptual approaches**" shows four historical stages

of globalization: archaic and proto-modern globalization, early modern globalization, modern globalization, and the most recent era of globalization. It is reported that the concept entered the literature with the term "Global Village" (1960), and gained popularity in the modern sense with the work "Predictions for the Determination of Human Behavior on the Use and Distribution of Resources" (1968)⁸. R. Robertson, the author of the theory of the formation of the global measurement of human thinking, analyzes the main research on globalization⁹, it is shown that the first definition of globalization is "the narrowing of the world and the intensification of world consciousness as a whole"¹⁰ (1992). Neo-Marxist, Realism and Institutionalism Political Philosophical representatives examine the impact of globalization on the nation state.

Different interpretations of the term "globalization" reveal the problem of defining the essence of the phenomenon: as an economic process; as a socio-cultural and social-civilization process; as a political process. These three different interpretations of globalization indicate certain stages of its development: although all three aspects can be observed in one way or another in all its stages, one of the aspects can play a relatively dominant role in each period. With globalization, it was observed that a number of important functions-authorities, structure, sovereignty and legitimacy of the national state were weakened. The COVID-19 pandemic proved that it is necessary to strengthen the role of the state in emergency situations.

Globalization is a process equivalent to a practical modernization process. East Asian countries have proven that modernization opportunities are stronger than westernization, and industrialization is possible without westernization. The transnational emphasis of political globalization distinguishes it from rival conceptions of economic and cultural globalization that emphasize the role of non-state and market-based actors. Because it reflects an idealistic commitment to internationalism, a form of world government, political globalization lags markedly behind economic and cultural globalization.

⁸ McLuhan, Eric. The source of the term 'global village'. 1996. McLuhan Studies(issue 2). Retrieved 2008-12-30; Seymen, O., Bolat, T. Küreselleşme Ve Çok Uluslu İşletmecilik, Nobel Yayın Dağıtım, Ankara,- 2005, 512 s.

⁹ Robertson, R. Globalization Theory and Civilization Analysis. //Comparative Civilizations Review, Vol.17, 1987, p.1-11; Robertson R. Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture. Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd, 1992, 224 p.

¹⁰Anthony R. Welch The Professoriate: Profile of a Profession. //Higher Education Dynamics. Published by Springer, 2005, Volume 7, p. 21-35.

It is concluded that globalization is a process of social transformation that changes the parameters of economic, social, political and cultural life in ways that are not yet fully clear, globalization is difficult to define conceptually and demonstrate empirically. The interpretation of globalization as a complex set of different processes does not allow to define its very complex nature. Globalization is the emergence of a complex network of interactions in which human life is increasingly shaped by decisions and actions taken far away from it. Globalization is a macro-transformation of the quantitative and qualitative organization of human life, and within it, global processes and institutions may have local effects, and increased interaction leads to the development characteristics of one settlement affecting lifestyles and development trajectories in other places.

In the second sub-chapter entitled, "**Dynamics and typology of modern political processes in the globalized world**" it is investigated the problem of political process and institutions in the conditions of globalization, their development characteristics, as well as the transformation of political process and institutions in the modern world under the influence of the political globalization of the world. It is shown that the "political process" category reflects the movement, dynamics, evolution of the political system, changes in its conditions in time and space. The content of the political process and the factors affecting it are explained. It is concluded that the term "political process" can be understood both as a complex of events observed at one level or another, and as a category with a complex structure with quite different elements.

The sub-chapter examines the components *included in the structure of the political process*. Performance indicators of political actors are analyzed. In the study of the political process, institutional, behavioral, structural-functional, rational choice theory, discourse, systematic analysis methods are investigated¹¹. It is analyzed the interaction of political institutions and political processes in political processes, the exact and complete stages in the development of the political process are revealed

¹¹ Downs A. An Economic Theory of Democracy. New York: Harper & Brothers, -1957. 310 p.; Olson, M. Rapid growth as a destabilizing force. //Journal of Economic History, -1963, 23(4), 529–552.; William H. Riker. The Theory of Political Coalitions. New Haven: Yale University Press. -1962. 292 p.; Arthur F. Bentley. In The Process of Government: A Study of Social Pressure, 1908; Дегтярев А.А. Основы политической теории. М., -1998, -623 с.

within the functionalized model of political institutions and political processes by G. Almond and J. Powell. It is shown in the classification of the political process, L. Pai's analysis of the western and non-western political process that the division of public and private interactions is not clear in the sphere of non-western political processes¹². The political struggle is not focused on the political course, but on the issues of influence. Political parties often have defined representatives who represent the interests of narrow social groups or an influential leader. L. Pay actually looks at Western political processes based on the culture of Anglo-Saxon countries where Western democracy was formed, and this approach is too abstract for the study of political processes in individual countries. Here, the promotion of Western models of political processes and organizations in the Eastern countries within the framework of the globalization of the world is not taken into account. As a result of diffusion, political processes and institutions are transformed in non-Western societies, which acquire other characteristics, but thereby still retain some parameters related to the specific political culture of the original states.

Political processes are analyzed according to different classifications. The political process in modern Azerbaijan is more suitable for non-western type processes, and in another classification - charismatic and vertically organized process. And this characterizes this political process as the political process of society, which has come to modernization.

In conclusion, the following conclusions are reached in the semi-chapter:

The process of globalization is at a new stage of development. Since not all the consequences of the impact of globalization on human society have been revealed, it is impossible to say unequivocally whether its development is constructive or destructive. The development of politics beyond the state is also reflected in the trend of political globalization, and its impact is complex and in some ways contradictory. International institutions such as the UN, EU and WTO undermine the state's ability to function as a self-governing political unit. Political globalization opens up and reduces opportunities for the state by "consolidating" sovereignty.

According to the positions of neoliberals and neoconservatives, modern political parties are less oriented towards a certain segment of society.

¹² Пай Л. Незападный политический процесс // Политическая наука: Сб. научн. трудов. Вып 2. Политическое развитие и модернизация: современные исследования. М., 2003. с. 66-86.

Despite the loss of functions as political socialization, expression of group interests, and partial removal of control over the nomination of candidates, political parties remain one of the leading political institutions. They are part of the electoral process. In the near future, the process of globalization will greatly complicate the combination of trends in the development of political institutions.

As a result of the analysis of the transformation of political institutions and processes in the world at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the process of institutionalization in the western countries was characterized by a contradictory and conflicting feature, in the conditions where the old political structure ceased to exist, and the new structure was not yet fully formed. The non-legal mechanisms of regulating state-society, business-government relations were actively formed, the political process and institutional structure had the character of a crisis.

The relationship between "**Constitutionalism and the state in the global political system**" is investigated in the first sub-chapter of Chapter II entitled "**Globalization and Socio-Political Transformations**". When principles such as state management system, taxation and territorial organization moved from a developed state to a mature state, the creation of a constitutional structure, legitimization and transfer of supreme authority, democratization became the main changes in state administration. Changes such as the formation of a consistent system of local authorities, the growing importance of the law, reforms in the judicial system and the development of the legal education system laid the foundation for the formation of civil society. The government became more accountable to the citizens, who had the opportunity to criticize the government legally. The speed of interaction has changed the political, economic, military, cultural and social characteristics of states. In the 20th century, globalization brought modernization to semi-peripheral and peripheral countries, and these mechanisms gradually became global. The semi-chapter analyzes the three waves of the spread of constitutionalism, which are considered one of the main aspects of democratization in globalization, the first constitution in global history (Poland 1791), as well as the French Declaration of Human and Civil Rights, which played a decisive role in the spread of constitutionalism. It is shown that political globalization was shaped by the global spread of political modernity. Constitutionalism, universal rights, democratization and other important processes and institutions of this modernity became global with the help of

semi-peripheral elites with modern European education. Globalization has made certain changes to the content of political functions in terms of providing optimal conditions for the comprehensive development of the democratic institutions of the states and the democratic management of the society. Another phenomenon of global political modernity was the emergence of modern political parties that are significantly different from previous parties. The initial conditions and main functions in the development of political parties are examined.

The struggle for men's and women's suffrage, another important social transformation of the 19th century, the global "emancipation of the slaves" and the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act, in other words the abolition of harsh forms of personal dependence, are examined, and this process is considered one of the most important global processes that took place in the 19th century.

Clarifying whether the state functions can remain in the future regimes in globalization requires the analysis of political actions. The problem of state sovereignty is important in the implementation of the political functions of the state. Recognizing powerful actors in the sphere of international relations is one of the conditions of state sovereignty. Sovereignty depends on the political interests of the main actors that make the state a sphere of influence. There is no generally accepted conventional model that defines the meaning of the concept of sovereignty. Globalization has challenged the traditional understanding of state sovereignty. As countries become more connected to each other through trade, communication, and finance, political decisions are increasingly influenced by global forces and institutions. International treaties, agreements and organizations influence domestic politics by shaping the decision-making process of governments.

No global interest of the state can lead to the denial of the supremacy of state power in its territory. Globalization is transforming the essence of the security policy of states. The role of "soft security" related to economy, finance, poverty, ecology, ethnic conflicts is increasing. "Hard security" retains its importance and shifts from the military confrontation of more states to the competition in the field of high technologies.

In globalization, there is a growing phenomenon of leapfrogging within the state and large transnational business interests, among which the increasing alienation is of an objective nature.

In globalization, the economic burden of the national state increases.

Realists argue that the nation-state remains the main participant in the system of global relations, and international institutions express their will. Institutionalists declare that international organizations and regimes limit the independence of modern states in carrying out their functions. Broad systemic functional analysis serves to eliminate extremism in the voluntarist and procedural approaches of realists and institutionalists.

The function of protection and defence of individual rights and freedoms belongs to the global functions of the state. The participation of the international community is also necessary in the settlement of conflicts accompanied by violations of human rights and requiring international intervention. Therefore, the activities of international organizations in political globalization should be directed to the regulation of political processes taking place in the world and should be based on a model of international relations in which human rights are protected in all countries of the world and serve the interests of all world states.

In the second sub-chapter, "**The impact of globalization on the social policies of national states**" is analyzed. It is shown that the social function is more transformed due to the influence of globalization. The universal social origin of the global state consists in the achievement of decent conditions for human life through the strengthening of the social protection system and social capital, the use of civil means to solve social conflicts in society, their mitigation, and the provision of a certain amount of social welfare at the expense of the state.

The prototype of the modern welfare state in Europe coincides with the modern era of globalization at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Some Western European countries developed the first prototypes of the modern pension system and began to provide social support to all social groups at the national level.

In the 20th century, globalization took the supporting institutions of these states to the semi-periphery and periphery, turning it into a globally significant socio-political phenomenon. The half-chapter analyzes pension legislation in Great Britain in the history of modern social security, examines the "export" of British welfare ideologies and systems to colonial countries, their influence on their social and political structures, and the adaptation of economic development interests to British interests together with local elites. It is shown that the modern concept of social insurance has reached its highest level of development in modern Germany. The German experience was adopted by many European countries, at least in

terms of the concept of organizing national social security systems. The approaches of Western European social democrats to social protection were transmitted through the ILO, which influenced the development of national social security systems around the world in the 20th century¹³. Thus, the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, which encompassed the period of political transformations, marked a radical transition to a new type of state that provided social support to all social groups at the national level, social states were created. Globalization was closely related to these processes, it moved new political phenomena and institutions beyond the borders of the core countries of the World System, to the semi-periphery and periphery.

We can point to the expected effects of globalization on social policy: the lowering of social and labor standards; privatization of public services; creating global health and wellness markets; increasing dependence on voluntary and informal provision. Globalization raises social policy issues to the level of world-regional and global supranational institutions, agencies and forums. It creates "new" political coalitions within and between countries interested in social policy reform. Globally, the decline of state welfare is associated with neoliberal policies. State action becomes a last resort to stimulate human capital development in economic growth and to eliminate inequalities that inhibit economic activity. At this time, with the approach of globalization to the "right position of the center of global capitalism, which drives social policy to the right", it initiated neoliberalism in economic policy¹⁴.

In the mid-20th century, Olson and Huntington suggested that there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between per capita income levels and the risk of socio-political instability, rather than a negative correlation: the highest risk of instability is observed not for high- and low-income countries, but for middle-income countries. In the organization of the labor market and employment under the influence of globalization: lack of stable employment; it is possible to distinguish between the growth of temporary employment and the emergence of new forms of it related to technological changes, for example, the transfer of labor activity to the virtual world. This higher grade requires fewer workers and reduced union influence.

¹³ Kay, S. 'Recent changes in Latin American welfare states: is there socialdumping?'/ Journal of European Social Policy. 2000.-10(2): 185–203.

¹⁴ Mishra, R., Globalization and the Welfare State. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. -1999. 83 p.

Increasing the quality and effectiveness of state services for the elderly is one of the main factors in the effective organization of social policy. The main goal of the state acting in the role of management or regulation is to achieve socio-economic development. In order for citizens to benefit equally from the opportunities of globalization, they need access to high-quality education, healthcare, ICT, and a social safety net. The role of the state is to provide citizens with access to these services.

The third sub-chapter analyzes the processes of "**Integration processes and the formation of potential power centers of the global political system**". Globalization is examined as a process that removes barriers to free trade and closer integration of national economies, serves the well-being of every individual, and has the necessary potential to enrich all, especially the poor. It is shown that the global scientific and technical revolution, the creation of the planetary information space, and the exchange of cultural and social achievements also contribute to the integration processes. In the process of globalization, economic or trade agreements that ensure broad economic integration are examined, the role of the nation state is analyzed. It is concluded that for the practical implementation of globalization in the states, it is more important to achieve economic liberalization, i.e., to combine the reverse regulation of the financial sector, the gradual elimination of foreign exchange controls, and the expansion of free trade.

The role of free trade in the development of regional economic and commercial blocs, the work done in this direction: GATT's declaration of the principle of free trade as a supreme value, 8 successive negotiations of the former General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, which ended with the creation of the WTO, and the role of free trade in globalization, political processes the effect are analyzed.

The role of transnational corporations in globalization, relations between international economic and political institutions and the importance of state regulation in this process are investigated. Criticism directed at international economic and political organizations in globalization shows that their intervention in the work of governments and their proposals for economic and political reforms are standardized without taking into account local differences in countries, and that the function of these institutions is controlled by the powerful states of third world countries.

Regionalization and globalization are complementary processes.

Although the development of regional formation testifies to the tendency of states to participate in collective activities, this tendency of states is not to protect against the disintegrating effects of transnational capital. In practice, states work with institutions of different levels and different fields; they define strategies of both international and regional character and do not see contradictions between multilateral trading rules and regional trading blocs. Globalization and regionalization strategies are international in nature, with central management being entrusted to the state.

Raising democratization to the level of transnational politics in the world is one of the factors that form the basis of international political integration. It is concluded that defects in institutional design and institutional building, weak and incomplete political institutions are also characteristic of new democratic states. A stable and consolidated democracy should not only have an institutional base, but also be based on a certain structural framework of democratic citizenship norms and values, which strengthens the socio-economic system and is rooted in the society, a special "social capital".

It is shown that globalization is reflected in the differentiation and integration of complex processes conditioned by new quality changes in different areas of the world. Azerbaijan's participation in international integration is very promising. The manifestation of the results of integration is the increase of international trade in the integration groups in all countries. Currently, as well as in the future, Azerbaijan's foreign trade relations are forms of regional integration of the EU, CIS, BSEC and OIC. The commodity structure in the foreign trade of the Republic of Azerbaijan has practically not changed for many years. Modern reality requires more effective use of existing methods in the economic structures of the world economy.

It is investigated **"The influence of globalization on the transformation and development of political processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan"** in the first sub-chapter of Chapter III entitled **"Globalization and modern political processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan"**. In the 90s of the 20th century, the weakening of the role of the state in the Republic of Azerbaijan was objectively conditioned by the process of unplanned transformation of the country's political system. As a result of the process, obvious redundant administrative relations and the foundations of the existing institutional structure were destroyed. In the

conditions where the new democratic government system was not yet fully completed, the process of institutionalization in the Republic of Azerbaijan was contradictory and conflictual in nature. Azerbaijan's experience has confirmed that it is not enough to have political power in the state and to steal advanced political institutions and processes from others for a truly effective transformation of society. With the achievement of independence in 1991, the third stage of transformation took place. The government's inexperience in management, the resulting confusion, the activation of separatism in some regions, and the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh by Armenians at this stage complicated the situation. This situation limited the development of democracy and the modernization of civil society in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1992-1993. *The fourth stage* of the transformation of political processes began in 1993 with the election of Heydar Aliyev as the country's president. This was the stage of real democratic changes that led to the transition of Azerbaijan to a regulated market economy and recognition of the country as a subject of world politics in the international world.

The completion of H. Aliyev's term as the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is defined by us as the end of the stage of organizing new political institutions and processes. However, the legitimization of the political regime is a constant process. With the election of I.A. Aliyev as the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the political institutions and processes that were formed in the first years of the 21st century were changed, and the 44-day national war equated *de jure* and *de facto* sovereignty, the institution of executive power, as well as the fundamental transformation of local self-government bodies took place. The changes strengthened the control of the regional political and socio-economic processes by the center, raised the quality of the law-making process to a new level, as a result, increased the stability of the political process, strengthened vertical power, and strengthened the role of the center in the political process. The emergence of a strong power center and the relegation of other issues to the background became very characteristic for the modern development of the political institutions and processes of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, in the changes occurring in the political institutions and processes of modern Republic of Azerbaijan as a result of the influence of the world's political globalization process: the democratization process in the Republic of Azerbaijan is conditioned by the spread of democratic processes and institutions on a global scale; The

political process in the Republic of Azerbaijan is developing along the lines of global trends as a result of the recognition of the priority of international legal norms over domestic norms; political parties are undergoing institutional transformation, ideological differences between them are gradually disappearing; the institution of parliamentarism is undergoing changes.

The success of socio-political transformation depends on the country's institutional adequacy and the potential of new social and political institutions. At this stage, the real progress of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the direction of integration into the global world is primarily related to entering international political, trade and economic organizations in the future and establishing meaningful bilateral political relations with the leaders of various countries. Such measures will help to maximize the effective use of the available time in the stabilization of political and economic spheres, in the restructuring of technical capabilities, in the development of high-tech industry and infrastructure. This allows us to enter the new world without loss and actively and thus get a chance for a decent future. The second sub-chapter examines "**Globalization and the process of changing political structures in the Republic of Azerbaijan**". Since globalization is perceived as a structural transformation of the international system away from the existence of traditional sovereignty, it creates an urgent need for new forms of governance. In order to explain the destructive effect of globalization on the state and other political structures in modern political science, the important events of the last 21st century, the effectiveness and adequacy of government activities in maintaining the existing regimes and political order are investigated. It is shown that as the communicative effect of information increases, the gap between the ability of political systems to respond to it increases. Its influence is also experienced by social and political systems. This gap is one of the important manifestations of globalization that can create a critical situation in political life, and it is difficult to assess the consequences of its impact on political life. Examples related to the change and evolution of political structures show adaptation accompanied by crises experienced by political structures and political systems in the process of globalization.

The fact that crisis phenomena in some cases end up continuing the evolutionary process, and in other cases lead to the collapse of the existing political structure, is the ability of political systems and other political structures to adapt to the challenges posed by globalization. In the 1980s,

the development of globalization as an economic process in the form of the establishment of a global market, the reconciliation of globalization with the process of "reconstruction", and the collapse of the world socialist system are considered as a certain *manifestation of the political dimension* of globalization. The beginning of the 1990s can be considered the starting point of globalization as a political process that affected the structure of the world order. It has a deep impact on the global political structure, as well as the political structures of regions and countries, and the current stage of globalization exposes political structures and political systems to new risks, global terrorism has increased with rising dynamics and has become one of the important factors of modern political disintegration. The trend of transnational and cross-border protest movements organized and coordinated through the media as well as the Internet is becoming more and more widespread. The crisis events of 2008-2013 concretely reflect the fact that "the development of globalization is incompatible with the established model of American and Western hegemony from a certain moment".¹⁵ *The tendency of disintegration of multinational states* at the previous stage (USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) poses a real threat, if not universal, and is at least exceptionally broad in terms of covering many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The ongoing fragmentation trend in European states calls into question the preservation of a single state. The Arab Spring and its negative consequences, the ethno-confessional conflict factor affecting Syria, Iraq and Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Yemen, Iran, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Persian Gulf make the scenario of the conflict transitioning from internal to full-scale regional more likely. The mentioned shows the change of *regional political development* in the context of global transformations.

The impact of globalization on vertically organized *political structures* such as states and political parties *in recent decades*, including the Republic of Azerbaijan, is analyzed, leading to evolution and some destructive changes, it is shown that *the historical defeat of the left* in every country is accepted as a political fact. In general, globalization has acted as a factor in the transformation of political processes in the Middle East region, its subjects have shown and continue to show (destructive in most states) influence on the political development of the Middle East region. These trends create a serious problem for the state institution itself, as well

¹⁵ Гринин Л.Е. Глобализация тасует карты (Куда сдвигается глобальный экономико-политический баланс мира) // Век глобализации. 2013. № 2. С. 63-78

as for other political institutions.

The third sub-chapter examines "**Participation of world states in modern political processes in the conditions of globalization**". Globalized political processes are processes that occur in the context of the political aspect of globalization. As a result, the structural transformation of the world political system and the emergence of new global political actors, the increase of political interaction and dependence between them, and the establishment of a global political architecture and hierarchy are taking place. The quantitative characteristic of the political process in terms of the formation of the spectrum of subjects leads to qualitatively denominated political changes that ensure political development. Qualitative political changes are associated with the characteristics of power, and are cyclical, wave-like and discrete in nature, manifested in political decisions. Since the political process is a dynamic characteristic of politics, the forms of existence of the political process are political changes and political development.

It is shown that in the process of transition from bipolarity to multipolarity and from monocentricity to polycentricity after the Cold War, the following new features of the geopolitical space of the global world appear: increase in the dynamics of world political processes; reconfiguration, fragmentation, hierarchy, change in the architecture of the global world; formation of new geopolitical axes; block character, collapse and sharpening of competition between emerging power centers.

The formation of a new structure of the global world gives impetus to the change of its geopolitical landscape. The hierarchy of the global world is represented by structural elements such as power centers, contenders for power center status, economic, political, military and civilization poles, global power, regional power. The struggle of structural elements for a place in this hierarchy determines the course of global political processes in the world and its future development scenario. In the process of transition to the new world order against the background of the struggle for corridors and communications, the Russia-Ukraine war, which began in February 2022, necessitated the clash of the same civilizations. The complexity of global political processes shows that the essence of political globalization and its consequences, the effect of globalization on political processes and the empirical determination of this effect have not been sufficiently studied in the conditions of "global uncertainty" characteristic of the modern era. *An empirical examination of the impact of globalization*

on political processes is investigated. According to the essence of the globalization process, the KOF Globalization Index includes variables that measure the economic, political and social aspects of society, and currently it includes the de facto index measured on the basis of 24 indicators and the de jure index measured on the basis of 19 indicators. On the basis of measurements and the impact of globalization on political regimes, the trends of transformation of political regimes in individual countries over time have been determined based on quantitative data.

The main indicator of the polity index is politics, which is perceived as the state of the political regime characterized by the ratio of autocratic and democratic features. Polities are ranked from the highest level of autocracy to the highest level of democracy. The final indicator of politics is calculated based on the values of democracy and autocracy. Tables according to the results of measurements within the framework of KOF, Polity IV and Polity 5 indexes were drawn up by the author. The results of the statistical analysis of globalization and political regime indices shown in the tables show that there is a two-way relationship between globalization and political regime. The relationship is weak rather than strong in nature, suggesting that globalization itself is not capable of changing the political regime, but can affect the speed of political regime change.

In 2019, the strict criteria proposed by the United States as a global power for the definition of a developed country are analyzed, and it is concluded that the demands on political regimes to improve the economic situation in countries are increasing, in this regard, they have to adjust the political system in such a way as to ensure the possibility of obtaining the benefits of globalization and maintaining power. In this case, democracy, autocracy and anocracy continue this tactic very successfully.

Subchapter IV examines "**The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on globalization and contemporary political processes in Azerbaijan**". It is shown that the obligations imposed by globalization forced states to act together to cope with the same problems while dealing with the consequences of the pandemic. The pandemic has highlighted the importance of governments, media, social networks and public response agencies coordinating policy changes. Variations in institutional inequities and government response, and the contagious nature of the pandemic, created significant differences in health outcomes. COVID-19 has exacerbated inequalities, created new crises and widespread *social and*

political upheaval.

Pre-pandemic inequality, geographic disparities, interactions between social resources, and differing government responses had significant effects on disease spread. The damage from the pandemic was concentrated in poor countries. The lack of a unified response from political leaders coincided with a polarized public response. Living with the virus for more than two years has reshaped interactions with the world, created significant problems for the economic, physical, social and mental well-being of citizens across countries, disrupted work, socialization and learning modes, and affected individual lives. Information sharing became central to the interaction between policy and public response. Inequalities in access to health care, care and mortality have intensified. In the process, the administrative power centers of global capital aspire to a new world order, artificial intelligence, robot life, zombie politics and other actual realities expressed, humanity has moved to a new stage in determining the conditions related to the pandemic.

Sharing knowledge and questioning the reliability of scientific data, management successes, debates about the future of democracy, the expansion of work life and the home office system, the spread of mass surveillance systems supported by artificial intelligence, and other topics were attributed to indicators that determine the mutual economic relationship between the globalization process and the pandemic.

While democracies have emphasized that they can respond more quickly and decisively to the sacrifices required by the COVID-19 epidemic in the process of combating it, the arguments used to explain China's success and the United States' failure have raised concerns about the value and future of democratic governance. To combat the virus and overcome the post-epidemiological crisis, the departure from democratic principles has become a necessary measure. Experiences have shown that the main determinant is not the democratic or totalitarian nature of the structure, but the state-capability approach. State capacity to act as a shield against the emergence and ill effects of crises and emergencies, economic inequality and the increase in severity of bad effects during the crisis, the shift of the global balance of power to Asian societies after the epidemic, and the globalization of the current forms of governance in this geography can be considered the primary result of anxiety.

AR (2019) chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement was extended until the end of 2023. As one of the first countries in the global fight against

the pandemic, it donated \$5 million to the WHO, the majority of the world community formed a single platform against COVID-19 at the initiative of the Republic of Azerbaijan. On the initiative of President I. Aliyev, an online summit of the Non-Aligned Movement dedicated to the fight against the pandemic was held in May 2020. At the Special Session of the UN General Assembly's global action in the field of fighting the epidemic, resolutions on the fair distribution of vaccines were adopted in the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council at the initiative of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and assumed the role of global leadership, it was one of the first states to promote international solidarity and cooperation to overcome the global problem. On March 2, 2023, at the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement on the fight against COVID-19 in Baku, the President I. Aliyev said that the Republic of Azerbaijan will continue to provide financial and humanitarian assistance to the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in need and to support the post-pandemic recovery of Africa and developing small island states, and he stated that the Republic of Azerbaijan has allocated \$ 1 million to both global challenges as the first donor country. The main ways in which the pandemic has affected globalization can be summarized as follows: The pandemic has disrupted global supply chains, restricting the movement of goods and services and shrinking international trade. It has led to debates about reshaping production networks, accelerated the adoption of digital technologies and remote working practices, emphasized the need for global governance and cooperation in solving global health problems, strengthened nationalistic tendencies and protectionist measures, increased the role of health security and global health cooperation, global interaction reshaped the perception of communication.

As the most serious crisis of the 21st century, the COVID-19 pandemic brought new turning points to countries that changed the global order, the world entered a new process, post-pandemic countries are struggling with national/transnational problems that existed before the pandemic, difficulties deepened by the epidemic, and new challenges that have emerged. Vaccine diplomacy, a key initiative for multilateralism during the epidemic, has given countries the opportunity to use soft power to showcase their scientific progress and increase their influence in the international arena. This was seen as an opportunity to highlight the relative merits of their political systems, markets and ideologies. Regions that needed international assistance before the epidemic took a back seat

during the epidemic. COVID-19 has become a threat multiplier exacerbating existing crises in North Africa, the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa, where geopolitical reasons have prevented trade in many critical and strategically important sectors, from energy resources to semiconductors. COVID-19 and the Ukraine war highlighted the gaps in the international system that require urgent solutions, managing the global impact on the economy, planning mechanisms to combat the climate crisis in the sustainable development goals. The pandemic accelerated the convergence of MANBRIC, the beginning of the last stage of the transition economy, influenced the transformation of e-government into e-state, the urgent need to regulate public life stimulated the development of socio-technical self-regulation systems. This will result in changes in socio-political relations in the society.

The semi-chapter examines the influence of the pandemic on the acceleration of the approaching final stage of the transition economy and the formation of socio-technical self-regulating systems, the development of the new technological wave on the social behavior of people in the future, and the speed and channel of development. It is concluded that the pandemic affected the development of socio-technical self-regulation systems and this began to manifest itself in social behavior and the formation of the electronic state. The urgency of controlling security measures in the pandemic deepened the problem, indicating that further development in this direction will lead to qualitative changes.

It seems important to establish and manage digital governance within the limited framework of global cooperation of the digital space for localizing the post-pandemic information society and digitizing the society, creating a normative basis for the development of the digital field, cyber security, eliminating inequalities in access to the digital space, ensuring data management and protecting privacy, establishing human rights in the digital field on the basis of artificial intelligence and digital transformation in labor and investigating the impact on production models. Socio-technical self-regulating systems will be a strong impetus for the change of socio-political relations.

In general, the fundamental impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the structure of modern political processes can be summarized as follows: *Public health* was considered *a top priority in pandemic policy*. Governments around the world have invoked *emergency powers to give executive powers broader powers* to respond to the crisis, allowing them

to implement measures such as lockdowns, travel restrictions and business closures without going through the usual legislative processes. The concentration of powers in the executive branch has raised concerns about the erosion of checks and balances and the potential for abuse of power, emphasized the importance of scientific expertise in decision-making, accelerated the adoption of digital technologies in the political process, intensified political polarization and the spread of disinformation, disrupted electoral processes and raised questions about the security of voting, highlighted the need for international cooperation and diplomacy in solving global crises, as well as the importance of social cohesion and solidarity in responding to crises, exposed and exacerbated social and racial inequalities, had a substantial impact on public confidence in political institutions and leadership.

As a result, the research is concluded, proposals and recommendations of theoretical and practical importance are put forward based on generalizations. The author concludes that globalization has led to an increase in economic interdependence between nations, the creation of regional blocs, supranational organizations such as the UN, WTO, IMF and EU, as well as the convergence and alignment of policies between countries, it facilitated the rise of non-state actors, transnational corporations, NGOs, revolutionized access to information and communication technologies, and in some contexts strengthened the rise of populism and nationalism. Globalization has changed the structure of modern political processes. It challenged traditional notions of state sovereignty, promoted economic interdependence, and led to the emergence of supranational organizations and non-state actors. It has also facilitated transnational movements, shaped policy convergence and influenced cultural dynamics. The pandemic has exposed weaknesses in global and national preparedness for health emergencies. Governments had to rethink their emergency response plans, health systems, and supply chains. The political discourse shifted towards discussions about building resilience, strengthening public health infrastructure and investing in future preparedness. While some aspects of globalization may face challenges and transformations, it is also possible that the crisis can spur innovation, resilience and adaptation in global networks and cooperation.

Published scientific works reflecting the main results of the dissertation:

1. Qloballaşmanın siyasi proseslərə təsiri // -Bakı: AMEA Məruzələr, №, 201, s.156-161
2. Глобализация и государство // Этносоциум и межнациональная культура. -2012, № 6(48). -с.140-147
3. Qloballasma, iqtisadi dəyişmələr və dövlətin rolu // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri. - 2012, № 2. - s.303-310
4. Глобализация, социальная политика и роль государства / Современные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. Международная научно-практическая конференция. -2012, -с.643-648
5. Qloballaşma, müasir dövlət və yeni tələblər // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, – 2014, №1, -s.197-204
6. Qloballaşma, dövlət funksiyaları və suverenlik məsələləri // -Bakı: AMEA, Gənc aspirantların əsərləri məcmusu, -2014, - s.225-229
7. Qloballaşma kontekstində Avropada miqrasiya/Azərbaycan Respublikasında miqrasiya siyasəti və insan hüquqları. Beynəlxalq konfrans. - Bakı, -2014, -s.141
8. Qloballaşma siyasi proseslər sistemində // -Bakı: Geostrategiya, -2014, №1, -s.72-80
9. Qloballaşma və sosial siyasətlər / International Euroasia Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends. 10 February 16-17, 2023.- Baku, Azerbaijan, pp.913- 917.
10. Qloballaşmanın siyasi proseslərə təsiri. // -Bakı: Dövlət idarəçiliyi: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə. -2022, № 4 (80), -s.251-260.

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