***Modern Kazakhstan in Global World After Independence***

The phenomenon of globalization is the most significant and widely discussed process that has covered all countries and regions of the world. Globalization as a phenomenon of the modern world is very multifaceted and significant, which is difficult to uniquely characterize and evaluate, it engulfs States and peoples and causes different opposite assessments and opinions. Many support it, but there are also opponents who highlight its threats and risks for the future. The most positive assessments predict the development of human civilization, promise to reduce the threat of war, inter-ethnic conflicts, rapprochement and development of peoples.

It is obvious that globalization represents a new stage in the development of humanity as a single organism. It permeates all corners of the globe, every state, every individual, thanks to the development of science, technology, computerization and increased access to information.

Modern globalization affects almost all the main spheres of public life: economic, political, social and many others. Its influence can be seen in many processes and problems of science, ecology, disarmament, global security, the fight against terrorism, and so on.

We can confirm that, fundamentally, globalization contains positive elements and processes that help the progress and development of all mankind. They pin their hopes on it to achieve universal peace and security, eliminate the dangers of nuclear war, and reduce the risks of global environmental and energy disasters.

It is important for Kazakhstan to have free access to information flows, new technologies, and to acquire modern experience and knowledge without restrictions. This is especially true in the remote location of the territory from the key information, scientific, and economic centers of Western Europe, the United States, and East Asia. Information and technological opportunities of globalization allow the population of the Republic and other Central Asian countries to keep up with the key development processes in the world.

It is known that conceptually, globalization should have a positive impact on improving the level of economic well-being of people, ensure sustainable development of society and contribute to the intellectual, social and cultural development of people. One of the most relevant elements of globalization for strengthening the stable development of Kazakhstan is its role and capabilities in the fight against transnational crime, especially corruption in society and the state.

Many States and peoples have faced elements of globalization since ancient times. Peoples and countries, striving for security, ensuring sustainable development of society and well-being, realized that only through joint efforts, it is possible to create a civilized, steadily developing society and state. Integration, joint trade and defense became the first elements of uniting countries and peoples, which allowed us to overcome national and state borders, develop interstate trade, and establish mutually beneficial political and economic contacts. The ancient peoples and States of Kazakhstan, being in the center of Eurasia, also understood the need for integration and unification as the most effective ways to preserve their security and ensure stable development.

It can be confirmed that the peoples and States that lived on the territory of modern Kazakhstan have always understood the need and importance of maintaining contacts and relations with their neighbors. This allowed them not only to develop trade, ensure security, and establish cooperation, but also to receive important information about the most important changes and achievements of their neighbors in the political, military, technical, cultural, and other spheres. They understood the vital need to be competitive in these areas in order to gain opportunities, skills, and technical abilities to ensure their protection and security. It is not surprising that the study and use of the elements of globalization for modern Kazakhstan should have the same priorities. Understanding the laws and processes of globalization will allow Kazakhstan and its population to effectively receive and use all its positive elements for further development, security and competitiveness in the modern world.

**In General, the process of globalization itself has different definitions from a scientific point of view. In the scientific literature, there are several points of view of the emergence of such a process and phenomenon as globalization. One of the first definitions of the term "globalization" was undertaken by the American scientist R. Robertson, who in 1985 studied this phenomenon. In his opinion, globalization is a process of constant influence and pressure of various factors of international significance on social and cultural conditions in individual countries [1]. Despite the limited study of globalization, the scientist was able to assess the cultural diversity of peoples who are able to resist the pressure and absorption of mass, Western culture.**

**Another scientist, who is also considered one of the first researchers of globalization, M. Castels, noted its dangers and risks. In his opinion, globalization contributes to increasing social inequality and stratification of society [2]. This is also facilitated by the crisis of the national state, which is losing its functions and role. The political power of the state is redistributed in favor of new subjects of international relations.**

**In our opinion, globalization is most of all the object of study of scientists of the neoliberal theory of international relations. They see globalization as a process of uniting States and peoples into close communities of civilized countries that replace their narrow and limited national interests with common goals of development and security. Globalization itself, first of all, is the result of global economic processes of interpenetration of capital, increased competition, common trade, the interdependence of production, and the strengthening of the role of TNCs, regardless of their belonging to the States of origin.**

**As the most accessible definition of globalization, we can offer the definition of A. I. Utkin from the book "World order of the XXI century". "Globalization is the merging of national economies into a single, global system based on a new ease of movement of capital, a new information openness of the world, a technological revolution, the commitment of developed industrial countries to liberalize the movement of goods and capital, on the basis of communication convergence, the planetary scientific revolution, international social movements, new modes of transport, the implementation of telecommunications technologies, international education" [3].**

**From the above, it becomes obvious that the most influential factor in increasing the impact of globalization on States is the economy, which is expressed in the activities of transnational corporations and international banks.**

**Thus, globalization is a process of transformation of individual States and peoples into a single, interconnected economic, political, socio-cultural, and information space. States and regions become a common zone of free movement of people, organizations, institutions, circulation of goods, services, Finance, and information. In these relations, new subjects of international relations are being created for the free exchange of views, experience, and solutions to global and regional problems through joint efforts. As a result, a single universal international legal, informational, and cultural field is being created that characterizes the new quality and level of development of the entire world. Looking at globalization from this perspective reflects the most positive aspects of the process for States and peoples. We can confirm that globalization has become an objective and real process that provides opportunities for mutual benefit and benefit, for understanding its laws and mechanisms. In contrast, a lack of understanding of the laws and conditions of globalization brings new dangers and risks to peoples and cultures. New qualitative changes in relations between countries and peoples create unique dangers that previously had no development and significance.**

Among the most significant risks to the stability and stability of peoples ' development in the context of entering the processes of globalization, many scientists highlight the following factors:

1. The free movement of information creates unequal conditions for the development and dissemination of the values of different cultures. The pressure and fashion of Western culture and languages carry the danger of destroying the most weakened, limited in distribution cultures of small peoples.

2. Constant and severe economic competition increases the global inequality of States. The obvious economic and social division of the world into North and South limits the development of progress in many countries and peoples of the world.

3. The unfair division of the benefits of humanity between regions of the world causes objective discontent among peoples, which is reflected in the growth of conflicts, terrorism, and armed conflicts on ethnic, social, and economic grounds.

The importance of Kazakhstan's inclusion in the process of globalization on favorable terms for the country and people is noted at the highest level in the Republic. The President of Kazakhstan at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan confirms that "In the XX! there can be no true Independence of Kazakhstan without our active participation in regional and global integration processes. Integration is a highway leading to the Future. This is a huge opportunity for Kazakhstan's business and all Kazakhstanis. Economically closed countries have no future. These are reliable international guarantees of our sovereignty and integrity." The President of Kazakhstan particularly emphasizes the importance of observing the principles and laws of the development and spread of globalization. It is impossible to ensure the stability and stability of one state in conditions when it is surrounded by economically, socially backward and warring countries and peoples. "In the global world, no country can be confident in its future if its neighbors are poor, unstable and exposed to risks. These approaches formed the basis of my idea of the Eurasian Union. Thanks to the common economic space, Kazakhstan will improve its geo-economic position and be the first country in Central Asia to break out of its continental isolation" [4].Thus, we can confirm that one of the direct results of understanding the laws of globalization is the process of integration of Kazakhstan within the CES, the Customs Union and other international organizations and associations.

The challenges of Kazakhstan in the context of globalization are becoming more obvious and obvious in the current global economic crisis. According to the Head of our state, "the global financial and economic crisis, which broke out against the backdrop of an unstable international political situation, indicates a complex failure of the entire system of world governance" [5]. As economic steps to reduce the risks of the crisis for Kazakhstan he put forward a number of practical tasks:

First, economic integration within the CIS and the Customs Union will protect Kazakhstan from global economic crises. "The ongoing changes encourage Kazakhstan and our closest neighbors in the CIS to once again check the correctness of their chosen development strategies, to determine their place in the complex intertwining of global and regional interests in the Eurasian space... Only together can we ensure the sustainable economic development of our States" [5].

Secondly, the creation and protection of Kazakhstan's production, market, and financial savings is possible through the creation of a single regional currency, a common currency and financial system. "The next step may be the currency Union of the EurAsEC countries and the creation of a Eurasian supranational unit of account" [5].

In addition, at a recent speech, N. A. Nazarbayev highlighted the opportunities and directions of economic development and foreign policy strategies of Kazakhstan. In his opinion, in the context of increasing globalization and the deterioration of the economic situation in the world, Kazakhstan and the Central Asian countries are given a chance to develop and strengthen their position in the world, which must be taken advantage of. "Central Asia has a huge potential to become one of the global centers of the world" [6]. It can be argued that the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev is right that the study of opportunities for economic and social improvement in Kazakhstan should not be separated from the situation in neighboring countries. Economic development of Kazakhstan is impossible without parallel improvement of the situation in neighboring Central Asian States. The following tasks of Kazakhstan's foreign and domestic policy were proposed as the most important steps to implement this goal:

• it is necessary to continue unification and rapprochement of the countries of the region, the development of economic and social ties between citizens of neighboring countries. Central Asian railway and road networks should be particularly important in achieving this goal.

\* gaining a position and place in the global world for the countries of Central Asia was marked as a mandatory task of the common efforts of the countries of the region. According to the President of Kazakhstan, the States of this region could provide food to many other countries and regions of the world. Since Central Asia has both labor and natural resources and opportunities to create a common food base and compete with other countries.

Features of the impact of globalization on Kazakhstan are discussed not only by domestic scientists, but also by public figures. A well-known statesman of Kazakhstan, M. Tazhin, described the most significant dangers of globalization: "paradoxically, globalization has made the world more vulnerable and actually less secure... increased global competition, instead of the promised depoliticization and "end of history", has led to a new polarization, with all the consequences that follow... The system of international relations is in motion. The formation of new geopolitical poles and the updating of the global teams of players has started" [6]. It is obvious that Kazakhstan, in the conditions of competition between the world's major powers for regions of influence and geopolitical management, needs to choose a strategic partner and ally. Joining and working in military structures, as the CSTO and SCO defined Kazakhstan's strategic partnership in the military and political sphere with Russia.

An important task for Kazakhstan in the context of globalization is to maneuver between the interests and pressure of the world's major powers: the United States, Russia and China. Kazakhstan, as well as the whole of Central Asia, attracts the attention of most world and regional powers for many reasons. Natural, human resources, favorable geopolitical position, control of water resources and other factors make the region not only interesting, but also dangerous from the point of view of the cause of future world conflicts.

Thus, political scientists Z. Brzezinski, G. Kissinger, S. Huntington, studying the role and place of America in the future and in the context of globalization, especially noted its relations with the region of Eurasia. According to them: "about 75% of the world's population lives in Eurasia, and most of the world's physical wealth is also located there, both in its enterprises and underground. Eurasia accounts for about 60% of the world's GNP and about three-quarters of the world's known energy reserves" [7]. However, the most important, for reasons of easy control and management, is the region of Central Asia and the Caucasus, which Z. Brzezinski calls the "Eurasian Balkans". According to his position, "the Eurasian Balkans" are much more important as a potential economic gain: in addition to important minerals, including gold, there are huge reserves of natural gas and oil in the region" [7].

In addition, the American political scientist S. Huntington believes that America is responsible for spreading and protecting the democratic, liberal values of the world [8]. This also includes spreading and instilling American and Western values in regions of the world, including Central Asia. It is based on the fact that the United States is the first democratic country and must maintain this position by all possible methods and means. This necessitates an extremely attentive attitude of Kazakhstan to the policy of the United States, as well as any other power, since the Central Asian region is an opportunity for them to implement exclusively their national interests and priorities.

One of the most important challenges facing Kazakhstan is the cultural and linguistic impact of globalization. It is known that one of the elements of globalization is the mandatory interpenetration of cultures, traditions and languages. The limited cultural and linguistic sphere of the Kazakh society in the territory of the country determines the real dangers facing it of absorption by other influential Western cultures and languages of the world. This situation is obvious not only for Kazakh scientists, but even for Russian ones. So one of the famous Russian scientists A. I. Utkin confirms that the Kazakh people face a serious danger of preserving their cultural, linguistic, mental identity and identity in the context of globalization [9]. In this issue, you can easily refer to and assign all the responsibility to the state bodies, or the youth themselves in learning and preserving the Kazakh language. However, the task is more complex and ambiguous.

The mandatory law of progress and success of the state, the people, and the individual is competitiveness in comparison with its partners and opponents. Today, young people themselves decide what they need to be competitive in the market, to achieve success and development. It is obvious that competitiveness in the context of globalization is more related to obtaining a decent, if possible, foreign education, computer knowledge, work experience, as well as knowledge of foreign languages - English, German, Chinese and others. The cultural and linguistic pressure of globalization is one of the most negative elements,

which challenges the entire society and the state to preserve the identity and uniqueness of the Kazakh society and language.

thus, globalization is an objective process that has its own laws and mechanisms, which must be taken into account by any state and society if it wants to develop and be competitive. It can be argued that in the context of globalization, Kazakhstan faces objective and complex tasks that require the attention of not only the state, but also the entire society. They affect various spheres of politics, military, economic, cultural and linguistic, and others. Each of them carries the chances and opportunities for Kazakhstan to strengthen its geopolitical and geo-economic position in the world, as well as the danger of becoming dependent and losing its sovereignty. Obviously, the only true development option for Kazakhstan is its formation and positioning as a civilized and competitive state that can adequately meet the modern challenges of globalization. The option is not to choose which model of modernization to choose, Western or Eastern, but to make modernization contribute to solving the problems that the processes of globalization pose to our country and society.

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