

GLOBAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND THE FORECAST OF THE FUTURE

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***Abstract:** Starting from the creation of our humanity till the present day the world order has changed dramatically. The world transformation starting from individual groups, tribes, kingdoms, countries, empires, colonies, federations, republics, and in order to become the state (the biggest unification which the people found) lasted many centuries. Each and every century put irremovable mark to our soil which was a trigger for further movement and generates our future. All of this systematic and coherence movements converted the earth to one asymmetric global system in which we are living now. This existing system has boundaries, member groups, rules of legitimation and this system is very large, complex and interdependent. Nowadays the security is also globalized. The security question of risk and threat change his way from symmetric to asymmetric. This uncertain environment together with current problems make the nations produce their National Security Strategy documents where the political, economic, military, social, and cultural decisions and ways which should be referred against all unexpected dangers. Basically, in this regards the developed countries in the world, first of all eliminated the borders between the states, thinking that this would help them to travel easily from one country to another, but doing that they could not endure the outside aggressions. As a result threat and risk start to escalate and to stop this escalation they decide to cooperate in a groups and organizations like (NATO, EU, UN and African Union) in a dissimilar coalitions and allied groups (with global powers such as USA, China and Russia or as a regional powers such as Japan, India, Brazil and Turkey) and modify them to make a power balance towards to multipolar world. Taking all these features into account the globalization was defined in the paper, the current global trend was delineated, global economic and energy politics have been constructed, ethnical rivalries and religious threats, as well as terrorism and environmental threats have been specified and the future has been endeavored to forecast.*

Key words: globalization, global trend, global hegemony, global powers, global politics.

1. INTRODUCTION

After the Cold War the world gradually started to convert from unipolar world to multipolar world. During the adaption to this multipolar world political changes, social and economic crises, military interventions, ethnic and religious conflicts, terrorism and organized crimes, human trafficking and environmental catastrophes, necessity to collect information and defend from modern technology, and daily health problems began to affect not only one nation, but all states in the glob individually. The area of policy, economy, culture and religion bring the new issues forward to consider about the security.

The structure of the present global system today is totally different from the past century. Thanks to current globalization we may see these differences in all aspects of our life. It affected the communication and transport technology such as loosing borders between states; it affected the economic aspects by creating free trade zones as well as to political, social and cultural aspects too. At the same time we may see the negative impact of the globalization such as threat to

global security (national-ethnic and religious; regional-separatist and illegal immigration; international-terrorism and organized crimes) [1]. All this advantages and disadvantages makes our century ambiguous and inspiring, besides that gives us the idea how to shape and protect the world for the future generations or help them to be ready for the expecting challenges now [2]. In this aspect protect the independent and sovereignty without any clashes inside and outside of the country's borders, the government should transport the nations to an idea to act globally against all remaining security challenges. The prosperity of their population and ensuring ever lasting peace in the region and in globe, have to be the main priority for every nation [3].

2. GLOBALIZATION

According to definition globalization is the spread of material and moral values on a global scale exceeding the limits of national borders [4]. If we compare the globalization with the billiard game we may understand this subject easily. Imagine that we have green billiard table with six holes, and this is our world and on this table we have balls inside

triangular border (which are supposed to grouping the balls in the center of the table) and we have the cue stick which we are using to hit the main cue ball (are in the position outside of triangular border). If you hit this cue ball toward to main central balls (after taking out the triangular border) this single hit will affect the other balls to be moved from existing territory to a different directions and some of them will go in the direction of holes. It doesn't matter if this balls are white or black, red or yellow the point here is that, the effect of one small touch will hit some balls directly and others indirectly but this single touch will be enough noticeable by the rest of the balls. And if we imagine that the balls are an individual states so like in Wallerstein's example of "The Butterfly Effect" any event which occurs at one end of the world may influence deeply the societies at the other end of the world. In nowadays attack by the one of resent terrorist group of ISIS to Kobane in Syria the real example which proves that this is not the regional problem anymore it is the global problems which cause affects all states. This shows that even one small village can become an effective in a global scale. In another meaning the

Globalization is the global and regional players fight in their area of interest.

3. CURRENT GLOBAL TRENDS

3.1. Global Politics

The global politics of today are defined by establishing the strong power over the weaker states. This power balance following the expecting hierarchical structure, starting from up to down Super power (USA), Great power (China and RF), Regional power (India, Japan and Brazil) and Sub-Regional power like Turkey.

This is not solid hierarchical structure and it may easily change the existing order from down to up as well and this one depends on to the capability and determination of the states. Follow the comparison of above mentioned billiard game it becomes another idea that, in order to play the game, first of all you should have to have an initiative to know all the rules about this game. If you knew the rules and got the proper cue stick you are becoming a main player (global power). If you knew how to play and how to hit the balls to the right directions you are becoming a challenger of this game. If you smart enough, if you have enough time and money to spent in

order to learn all the movements and USA to be a hegemon over a period in advance to do all the calculations of time [5].

of the game and last but not least by According to the definition of playing each game you achieving hegemony, there are four factors (superiority, dominance, penetration, defined in the analysis of leadership, authority) and controlling hegemony concept. These are all other players you are the influencer, influenced, tools of Hegemon of this game. influence and influencing factors [6]. For example if the influencer are the USA and his influenced

3.2. Global Hegemony

During Cold War period, USA country or organization could be and Russia were identified being the the EU countries or organization two super powers. These two nations itself and the tools of influence for are expanding their influence as well USA could be the soft power as enlarge military competency (culture, politics, media) and hard including nuclear strike capability. power (military and economic The world almost entered into capabilities). The influencing nuclear warfare once the Russian factor of USA hegemony here is placed its missile in Cuba with the situation which was created by intention to strike the USA. While its own favor by taking the the USA place its strategic nuclear advantage of this inequality. missile close to the Russian site for counter strike ability. The Cuban missile crisis was the peak of Cold War era between these two super powers. However, this raced ended in 1989 due to Russia unable to cope with the speed as well as the USA's mind game. Post to that, Russian influenced as one of the super power slight declining over the years. Subsequently, its ability to stay united was diminished and as a result, number of states detached from being associated with Russian. This provides a foundation for the

3.3. Global Powers

Until 9/11 attack USA has showed to the world its peaceful hegemonic manners, mostly by expending his soft and smart powers. After the direct attack by Al-Qaida terrorist groups to the New -York City and tragic result to American population the US start to transfer his peaceful manners to be more aggressive way. Afterward this situation forces it to bring its military power to the forward plan. Being as hegemonic power it is keeping the

China under his dominance by applying economical pressure and puts economic and political embargo against Russia. Examining all this facts we may say that without any doubts, with its internal stability, economic and military, political and cultural, educational and technological strength USA is recognized as a hegemonic power. It can affect and control all decision making organizations in the world and can change their perspective on its own interest.

Another global power China still couldn't compare with USA due to state political structure, internal instability, social and economic problems, educational and health problems, ethnic and religious conflicts. China's internal problems, demonstrations against government in Hong Kong and still unsolved problems in Beijing and disputes with Japan making this country to fall in to back after the USA. Because China doesn't have soft and cultural power it relays on the military and economic power which is not sufficient to cover all other competing areas. Even if in the governmental level it made a high transformation close to democratic structure, this wasn't enough to continue raise its voice from

international tribune and to direct their viewpoint.

Territorial problems with Ukraine (annexation of Crimea by Russia) and continuing instability in the Caucasus Region and Caspian See region abolished the RF image of being a global power. In Georgia (Ossetia and Abkhazia), in Azerbaijan (Nagorno Karabakh conflict with Armenia) and in Moldova (Prednistrovie), and ongoing tensions in Chechnya showed the Russian approaches against new independent countries and to the region in general.

By creating these problems it is trying to keep under control all these nations and trying to influence their governments' decision making. Beside that being one of the biggest producer of oil and natural gas in the world in order to be more effective against EU and their ally countries, it is continuing to provoke them by increasing the energy price trying to impose their interest in EU member countries.

3.4. Regional Powers

The regional powers Japan, India and Brazil with support of hegemon and global powers trying to be effective in their regions and to be recognized by the neighboring countries, trying to

influence international organization in order to become permanent members of the UN Security Council (Japan, Brazil).

Japan is a member of G-20 which was created by USA. Japan has the problem with Russia in Kurile Island and with China in Senkaku Island. It supports the UN peacekeeping operations and have increasing relation with NATO. From economical and security point of view this country is strong and stable. After the natural disaster hit the Fukushima nuclear power plant Japan start to decrease its nuclear dependence [6].

India on the other hand with its massive population, different religious and ethnic groups and most crowded demography in the world is still negotiating with Pakistan about Kashmir problem. Doing civil nuclear works with USA it is trying to establish nuclear lunch systems and nuclear warheads.

India is always faithful to UN and also attending the peacekeeping operations under UN flag. It made an agreement with China regarding not to intervene in each other's territory. With its peaceful and secure status in Latin American region **Brazil** is trying to be a leader. It is showing importance for humanitarian rights

and showing respect to the mainland of other countries, contributing to UN missions. Even if it still has internal tensions it is trying to build good relationship with all Latin American countries and propose to establish South American Security Councils. And it is improving the relations with France regarding purchasing a nuclear ship for peaceful usage.

4. GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND ENERGY POLITICS

4.1. Global Economy

The benefits of global economy can't be ignored today, but neither can the flows of globalization. Global economy is ruled by the hegemonic, global and regional powers. Huge production and exchange of goods and services and as well as allocation of resources are the main feature of economic system.

Improvements in modern technology and creation of electronic banking system make this economic system to work easy and advance. After global system crises happened in 2008, the world start to analyze the problems of current economy and look for the solution for economical threats and still the process is ongoing. In Europe, Greece, Portugal, Italy,

Island and few others are dependent to the outside resource; rich countries were the most affected countries by this economic crises.

4.2. Energy Politics

Regarding energy politics the world is divided in three categories. The first category are the producers of natural resources (oil and gas), countries like Russia, Gulf countries and USA in second category are consumers like China, USA and EU countries and to the third category belongs the transit countries where this energy pipelines are going through like Turkey, Georgia, Italy etc. Each of these categories has its benefits in the case of making a strong economy and disadvantages in the case of security of energy flow and protection. The struggle for the limited energy between hegemonic powers, and the world dependents of traditional energy resources still putting aside the idea of discovering alternative energy resources. Even we may see today some alternative energy sources like solar and wind power or bio and fossil fuels, but that ones are still not effective in order to replace the traditional resources.

5. ETHNICAL RIVALRIES AND RELIGIOUS THREATS

Beginning of 21st century is also witness to all unsolved ethnic and religious fights which takes his origin from the past centuries. Especially in the newly independent countries this type of conflicts infiltrated spontaneously, due to the lack of governmental control and corruption, huge unemployment's and weak economy and in other hand the uncontrollable armies couldn't resist in front of such threats [7]. The result of such conflicts sometimes cross the national borders and start to involve the international organizations such as UN, EU, NATO in order to settle peace and security in the tension areas. Some of these conflicts ended with success story (like in Afghanistan, Serbian ethnic cleansing operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya etc.) but some still haven't come to settlement due to implementation of resolutions by International organizations and global powers. Not having the proper tools for implementing each provided resolutions, there are still ongoing problems between India and Pakistan (Kashmir province) and Azerbaijan Armenian conflict

(Armenians ethnic cleansing operations in occupied territory of Nagorno Kharabakh) haven't got the clear result.

6. TERRORISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS

But the effect of this ethnic and religious fight mostly affects the image of Islamic countries. The terrorist doesn't belong to any religious and to any nation, he is the criminal who is against all humanity and terrorism is a global threat for the entire civilization. Al Qaida, Talibans, ISIS are one of the most active and dangerous terrorist groups which are still present. The situation in Kobane Syria today shows how strongly such groups are prepared and supported. From the beginning some of these groups were supported by outsiders in order to challenge the nation's security and the way for improvements. But later on they become uncontrollable and start to act more independently and in the way of small cells by taking the advantages of latest technology, against big powers and start to demand for political aims.

This situation also brings the environmental problems to the high level. By bombing the oil

producing factories and pipelines environment start to pollute and viruses spread all around the region. The refugee flow to neighboring countries like Turkey and Jordan start to increase and the same time increase the health problems. The viruses like HIV, AIDS and Ebola start to be recognized not just as health crises, but as social, economic and environmental crises. Today unpredicted natural disasters (earthquakes, flooding's, global warming and shortage of water supplies) are determined by human intervention against the ecosphere (creation of WMD, nuclear energy storages and need for more energy).

7. FORECAST OF THE FUTURE

On the next 20-30 years the competition between the global powers China, Russia and USA will continue each having the goal to become the hegemonic power. We have the saying that each shining star has the culmination point. After reaching this culmination point the star is going to fall down. It is anticipated a shift of power from West to East towards Asia Pacific region. China will probably become the greatest

economy of the world, leaving the USA behind based upon GDP, population size, military spending and technology. On other hand, if the Russia will not stop its aggressive diplomacy it could be challenged by other EU and neighboring countries and as a result of that will face a big economical crisis in the future.

In terms of population, environment, climate it is possible to say that in the future health and living conditions will be better, the poverty will decrease, however the increasing population, urbanization, climate change and environmental issues will create scarcity in natural resources like water and food; this will increase the risk of conflict in the South and East Asia countries, particularly in Africa, China and India. In the scope of technological developments, new technologies will bring many advantages, but also disadvantages like potential conflicts in the information environment (cyber terrorism and hybrid warfare). New technologies will leave many people unemployed in the developing countries. Due to existing ethnic and religious fight it is possible to see new countries in the world map with their own boundaries and flags.

8. CONCLUSION

Today's global and regional interaction is hard to separate one from each other. Due to globalization any small issue in neighboring country, may affect the rest of the world in a direct or indirect way. With economic growth world is also progressing in the internet and social networking sector. This rapid progress makes the future environment tremendously challenging. The future will be even more complex than today, cyber and hybrid based wars will change all existing military structures of nations.

Before analyzing the global system in present days we shouldn't forget to look back to history for the similar problems and should carefully analyze all effecting and related factors. If the states have accumulation from the past they will have some in the future. Understanding the current situation accurately is influencing to have right perspective regarding future. Making the right determinations and assessment by selecting the right information is of great importance in terms of making accurate decisions. And this directly affects the correct analysis of the information and

accomplishment of the developed as a result. Three important things should be analyzed in the new world (new era): history, people and geographical location.

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