

SPATIALLY-ECONOMIC CONCEPTS OF GLOBALISTICS: ESSENCE, MODELS AND APPROACHES

Yuryeva P.B.

PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Department of International Economics
of Educational and Research Institute of Economics,
Taxation and Customs

Bogdan S.V.

Master of Economics
of Educational and Research Institute of Economics,
Taxation and Customs

Valdovskiy V.I.

Master of Economics
of Educational and Research Institute of Economics,
Taxation and Customs

Modern scientific interpretation of globalistics and its categories usually contains two areas that interact organically in international scientific practice – studying global problems and studying the processes of globalization. The emergence of these areas in the 60's and 80's of the last century is characterized by further rapid development and forms of formation of the structures of global political, economic and cultural order in the modern world. Accordingly, the study of the processes of globalization is one of the most important directions of contemporary scientific thought, in particular the study of the symbiotic nature of the spatial and economic factors.

Observations on the connection of economics, history and geographic space can be found in studies of various scholars of the XIX-XX centuries. In a wide range from A. Smith, K. Jean and P. Savon, F. Moro-Defard, F. Liszt, I. Wallerstein, F. Brudel E. Luttwak to E. Kechetov and O. Neclessi. However, the main disadvantage of the study of globalization and its categories is that, along with the empirical study of processes that are typical of the present, normative models are often constructed that imply the inevitability of the integration of certain factors or

elements that make up the dimension of contemporary globalization. In particular, spatial and economic ones are some of these factors, which, in turn, form a qualitatively new direction in the research of globalization processes – geoeconomics.

Geo-economics, as a direction of socio-economic sciences, was formed in the middle of the twentieth century at the junction of economics and political science. In the modern doctrine of geoeconomic concepts, it is common ground to distinguish between three basic models: liberal, conservative-radical and mixed.

The liberal and conservative-radical model describing the geo-economic structuring of the world is opposed to each other in the basic understanding of the nature of world economic processes. Liberals point out that economic activity is associated with the desire for a qualitative homogeneity in the spatial structure of the world. Instead, the conservative-radical model assumes that the functioning of the world economy is impossible without qualitative heterogeneity of socio-economic spaces, that is, without dominating one over the other. At the same time, both models carry a powerful regulatory and ideological charge. The “mixed”

model is empirical. It synthesizes the idea of economic homogeneity and heterogeneity. In this case, structuring activity involves the ratio of incompatible trends to homogenization or hierarchy. In this case, it is no longer a matter of equal benefit or exploitation, which are metaphysically “embedded” in the very nature of the international division of labor. History itself creates those or other structures that are characterized by a greater or less uniform distribution of economic opportunities. Consider the scientific ideas of each of these models in more detail.

The world community has begun an unprecedented geo-economic redistribution of the world in the form of redistribution of

zones of economic influence, to overlapping the political map of the world, economic frontiers and the formation of a new world order in the new phase of world development. The main players in the global market – the superpowers and developed countries – realize their own strategic goals and interests, which do not correspond to the geographic boundaries of other less developed countries. In such circumstances, less developed countries are obliged to implement geo-economic interests only through the reorientation of their foreign trade sector from trade and intermediary to the industrial-investment (geo-economic) model of foreign economic relations.