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„ Historical Sociology”

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„ Historical, Political and cultural Globalization from the perspective of Georgia”

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I hereby declare that I have written this diploma thesis solely by myself and I agree with its eventually cited. The work was not used to obtain different or the same title . This declaration and the agreement will be signed with a handwritten signature..

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Key words; Globalization, historical transformations, Social transformations, Cultural globalizatin, Political Globalization .

Hypothesis_The process of globalization helps Georgia to present its own history and establish a place in the modern world.

Research method - I used historical materials. I used the case study as a research method for the major part of work , also I used the quantitative research method for the two parts of work for measuring public opinion about two research questions and discourse analysis for evaluating the political environment in Georgia and Western-Russian dilemma.

Subject of research_ The subject of research is the history of Georgia and the ongoing public transformations throughout history.as well as cultural and political changes that created modern Georgian values. The connecton between historical beckround and process of Globalization.

Theoretical and practical signficiance of the work_The concept of globalization is an important issue for the modern world. Cultural and political globalization is an integral part of this process. In order to create the values of modern countries, social transformations have an important place throughout history.

Abstract

Globalization is a term of modernity. We live in the Globe as one whole body. Because of new technologies and the level of development of mankind the world became absolutely globalized. Nowadays there aren't useless roles, or actors. Each country and each person have their own meanings and function throughout the working of the Global mechanism. For sure, strong western countries have more important roles and they are dominant through these processes, but each part is important for creating a global development society.

Globalization refers to special connections and relationships between countries. There are no national and practical boundaries. Contemporary world became open for getting and sharing any information. Practically each person uses social networks and modern technology. All of them have some International connections, or friends. If travel and access to information about other parts of the earth was privilege for advanced families, or elite groups in the past, nowadays this process became just part of our everyday life. Now it's simple to share other cultural values, traditions and national consciousness. Everything foreign can be considered as national. For sure the role of new media technologies through this process is unchangeable. It is a great instrument for creating global communication and consciousness. Globalization destroys particular national goals and it tries to create new global trends and tendencies. We see these tendencies in each branch from economic to culture. The term of globalization became actual after the cold war when established notion of creation new world order. This order must support the integration of countries from different parts of the world. Since that time this term has been established in scientific society through the discussion of geo-political tasks. Despite fact that exists many different theories and works about this concept there is still unclear much things and still exist question marks. This concept needs to research deeply and make clarification if it is profitable for all the countries.

On the one hand for the small nations as Georgia this process can be dangerous, because of small size of population and weak economic, but on the other hand it can be

opportunity for showing own potential and taking own place in the world and sharing history to the world.

Globalization is associated with the free market , process of privatization and transnational corporations. During the last decade the influence of transnational corporations increased. Particular groups of scientists considered that multinational corporations can be the cause of degradation of local business and economics. They considered that the neoliberal forms of globalization are very subjective. This is not only opinion, there are many different points.

The media transnational corporations create global social opinion . According to modern society globalization without westernization is impossible. I believe that the human mind always wants to know everything about the world, that's why people try to share different cultures and traditions. The new modern technology just became catalyzators and made this process faster. The process of globalization is an unconditional process but for the nature of mankind . Creating the modern trends is simpler nowadays , we have global economics, global politics , global cultural and social tendencies, Global pandemics and even global fashion . For sure one century ago this process was more complicated than now . Fashionable tendencies were affordable only for elites in previous times , but in the modern democratic and liberal society it is open for everyone . The internalization of the major part of the earth became a guarantee to spread information and the virtual world became part of reality and the process of globalization . Nowadays we even have a global food industry and dishes . Sushi comes from Japan , but it is organic almost for each country . We can say the same about Italian pizza , or french ice-cream . There exist global auto brands which are popular everywhere , Global designers , but from my perspective the most important is global physiology of modern humans. The space on the world reduced and time became faster as a consequence people have global emotions and social feelings . A great example is the current war between Ukraine and Russia. The aggression of Russia was sharpened in previous decades as well . They did the same violence in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, so called South Ossetia , but it stayed as a tragedy and pain of Georgia. I believe that if we used modern technology and social media those cases would be more important and painful for the global society . Because it was a real genocide of the

Georgian people and as a consequence the population decreased three times. I believe that modern people are more tolerant and educated and have more feelings of empathy. If the actions of global society were the same as now, we could avoid many dangerous things and save children's and old people's lives. Despite more defense mechanisms small countries are afraid of losing national identity through this process. Especially countries which have a long-term historical background and strong cultural traditions. I believe that global tensions, conflicts and disease are good reasons for having more common interests in the world. The global communities and unions are . entirely important for figuring out difficulties and making peace in each country.

Intruduction:

The paper describes the concept of globalization and its importance for Georgia. The work is divided into five main parts: In the first part I talk about the concept of globalization. About theories and famous opinions and views.. I will also consider theories related to globalization, such as world system theory and others. I will also consider theories related to globalization, such as world system theory and others.

In the second chapter, I decided to describe the public and political-cultural transformations of Georgia over the centuries. In my opinion, this chapter clearly shows the importance of the country for the western society and its role for defending western culture and ideology through the centuries. My goal was also to describe the close connection of Georgia's historical past and national consciousness with Western values. I singled out the Russian factor. Northern neighbor as a hindering factor in the country's globalization process. I considered it necessary to describe the situation in Georgia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. His drive towards the West and the Russia-Georgia conflict.

Nowaday when we have new conflicts in the region Georgia is in front of the new challenges . On the one hand government of the country openly supports to the Ukraine , but on the other hand have to maintaining well-balanced political connection to the Russia. Because of avoiding one more cruel conflict. This fact is declared from the part of European politicians as a pro Russian political course and Post soviet nostalgie. But I believe that our friends should take into account the small size of the population .I decided that was important research as part of my work_ I tried to determine whether or not there was nostalgia for post-Samchats in Georgia. I used quantitative research methods and relevant techniques. In my opinion, the research has given quite interesting results. I believe that for work was important evaluation opinions of official representatives of country. That's why I have done discourse analysis related to the topic and tried to determine to what extent post-Soviet nostalgia can interfere with the

process of globalization of Georgia. Here I have studied internet media and official articles . For me the evaluation of Eu politicians was important as well. Because of maintaining objectivity.

As far as I am concerned, my work was a crucial analitical part as well. In conclusion I tried to make analytical writing about my work . About difficulties through the writing process and my views related to the topic.

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Theories of Globalization

Interest about globalization arized in 1970, according to William I Robonson It had three major reasons : economical, transnational cultural patterns and global political processes. The Economy became globalized with new systems of production , consumption and finance. Worldwide economy became integrated.cultural patterns and practices became globalized. Arised global political transnational institutions , spreaded global governance and authority structures. There were multidirectional movements around the world, There were transnational migrations and communities. As a consequence we see new social hierarchies. It means inequality. There are dominant subjects and around them the global system . Globalization gave many different products from transnational sexualities to the global media. ,, Diverse actors have associated globalization with expanding worldwide inequalities, new modes of exploitation and domination, displacement , marginalization , ecological holocaust and anti-globalization , others have trumpeted the process as creating new property freedom , emancipation and democracy”(william I . Roberson, Theory of globalization page 126). Globalization was caused by social changes in society when there were deep connections between people and countries worldwide, Globalization is multidimensional. Amang theories of Globalization we have three broad approaches:

- 1) This process bigan 5000-10000 years ago
- 2) The reason for globalization was capitalism and modernity. It began about 500 years ago
- 3) It is a recent phenomenon , connected with postmodernization, post-industrialization and restructuring of capitalism 20-30 years ago.

I believe that talking about the theory of globalization should start with world-system theory by Immanuel Wallerstein . This theory was written 15 years before the concept of

globalization became popular. The world-system analysis comes from 1970 years , but the modern world system comes from the 16 th century. This system worked in parts of Europe and in America. These locations were important every time for the world economy. The world-economic is a large geographic zone . The labor and capital is divided. The world economic system is not found by political boundaries. It includes many cultures, religious and different everyday patterns, so called geoculture. People are working for wages in this system and they can accumulate capital. This process is endless.

According to the world system theory division of labor is a key concept. Before the economy was founded by the military into a world-empire. Only modern world-system economics has the potential to survive for a long-time. Capitalist system can exist under the framework of this system. Capitalists need a free market, but a state friendly attitude as well. Division of labor is the only solution in this system . Completely free market is ilusion , because there are many boundaries in the world markets. Capitalists need an absolutely free market , but it is still impossible. For sellers priority is monopoly , because they can produce prices and get more profit. Capitalists can't create perfect monopolies, but they can create quasi-monopoly.

One way for creating quasi-monopoly is creating patents because of regulation of prizes. Patent can be affordable and it means that competition in the market is possible. The second possibility for quasi-monopolies is protection measures by state. Firms are main actors in the market. They have high concurantion. This process needs anti-monopoly regulations for maintaining competition and a variety of different producers. The axial division of the capitalist world system means dividing production into core-like products and peripheral products. Core-periphery is the degree of profitability through the production process.

According to world system theory, it can be considered that the world economy is divided into three parts : Core, Semi-periphery and periphery. Core countries are dominant , they can exploit peripheral countries, peripheral countries do not have their own development industry. They absolutely depend on core countries. Semi-peripheral countries share features of core and peripheral countries . The role of each state is very different. The strong countries tend to protect quasi-monopolies. The weak countries

can't protect axial division labor. The most difficult situation is in the semi-peripheral state,, **Under pressure from the core state and putting pressure on the peripheral state, their major concern is keeping themselves toward the core"** (The world system theory Immanuel Wallerstein page 89 abstr 2) Globalization as a comprehensive process needs integration of all countries. It means economical, political and social aspects.

According to David Held, there are three categories of globalization: hyperglobalists, transformationalists, and skeptics. According to hyperglobalists, there is a new era in human history. Nation-states are becoming an outdated model in the new global world. According to hyperglobalists, globalization defines a new era. People here are increasingly influenced by the global market. Hyperglobalists assign an important function to "transnational corporations and the necessity of world markets". All this leads to the breaking of territorial boundaries. All this puts forward the global market and competition. This competition is a prerequisite for social progress. Hyperglobalists believe that economic globalization through the formation of a transnational network of finance has led to the denationalization of the economy. Globalization has turned the economy into an economy without borders. The economy has become limitless. And national states became intermediaries in the process of capital transfer. They have become intermediaries for global governing bodies.

Hyperglobalists believe that globalization is an economic phenomenon. According to their concept, the role of the national state is weakened. New values emerge and old hierarchies break down.

The hyperglobalist approach combines neoliberal and neo-Marxist approaches. They consider globalization as the highest stage of the development of capitalism. Here the nation and the state remain without function. Blocs and alliances replace them. Also, large groups of society appear socially vulnerable, because the government's capacity is no longer sufficient. Hyperglobalists believe that transnational corporations are expanding their geographical area.

Accordingly, he becomes the owner of the property on the territory of the state. Transnational corporations own industrial facilities, real estate, and natural resources. They hire local people as labor. Hence, wealth and resources are transferred into the

hands of foreigners. There is a serious difference in the evaluation of the globalization process between the neo-Marxist concepts of the hyperglobalists. Neo-globalists believe that the dominance of market principles over state power is progress. Neo-Marxists believe that globalization is the positive side of global capitalism. Despite ideological differences, globalization is an economic phenomenon. Politics in the conditions of globalization is "economic management".

The neo-globalist vision of the globalization process refers to the development of economic structures and values established in the market. The essence of globalization is the construction of the global economy. In this construction process, the power of the state is limited. According to globalization, the end of a historical era is possible. Or utility

„ Liberal economic theory” is based on the belief that individuals as nationally self-interested creatures, or utility maximizers, are key economic actors . In this light businesses are an important means of organizing production and thus generating wealth.,(Andrew Heywood „ Global Politics” p.p 75 abstr 2.)

Skeptics believe that globalization is a myth that hides the face of the international economy. namely its division into three main regions. National governments hide the face of the international economy. In particular, its division into three main regions, where the role of national governments is great. Economic activity is undergoing reorganization. World hope is integrated. The most prominent representative of the skeptic theory is Paul Hurst. In his opinion, globalization represents the continuous development of the international system of commercial liberalism. Where the system remains global, where the rules of the game are dictated by powerful developed countries.

Globalization is a myth and ideology that implies the hegemony of the United States and Western Europe. In my opinion, this concept is not correct, because in the conditions of modern technological development, in the reality of scientific progress. The world is incredibly global, but the role of industrialized states is still incredibly large in managing current processes and making decisions. In my opinion, the skeptics are forgetting the neoliberal plan developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which has allowed developing countries to make great progress. However, it is also

clear that the global imbalance has deepened under the conditions of competition. In 1940, the nation-states that created the Bretton-Woods institutional system could not imagine the scale of the economic, industrial and information-technological processes.

According to skeptics, globalization promotes integration, which expands regional structures in the form of multinational institutions. International business and capital demand the provision of legislative space, which is considered the duty of governments. Skeptics believe that national governments are subject to international trends. On the contrary, they believe that the role of national governments is increasing day by day. They view internationalization as a process of US-imposed order in which national governments act as agents of monopoly capital. A number of skeptical globalists, including Martin Khoré, equate globalization with colonization. Skeptics do not believe in transforming relationships. Because inequality and hierarchy are remarkably stable in the world. Skeptics believe that such inequality contributes to the emergence of aggressive nationalism. These processes cannot create a new world civilization.

In my opinion, in the modern world cultural and ethnic division is taking place, individual cultures are popularized, although complete cultural unity is incredibly difficult.

Skeptics see globalization as a convenient political thesis used to justify unpopular orthodox and neoliberal economic strategies.

Transnationalists believe that globalization is the central phenomenon of the millennium, which causes rapid social, political, economic changes. Transformationalists believe that globalization creates a new world order. The representatives of this current believe that globalization is unprecedented and governments are forced to join a world where there is not much difference between domestic and foreign affairs. Globalization leads to fundamental transformations in the economy. Transformationists do not consider globalization to be the modern global era, although they do not perceive globalization as a myth. In their understanding, global interdependence is real, the role of the state has decreased, although we cannot talk about the death of the role of these systems.

Transformationalists do not predict the future. They believe that the above-mentioned changes are chaotic and associated with many uncertainties. They do not consider the present as ideal. They equate globalization with startupification. Here, some nations and communities are more intensively involved in global processes. Some nations are more

excluded from the processes. In addition, there is still a traditional division of labor. According to them, globalization is reorganizing the power and functions of national governments.

New types of souvenir regimes were formed. Souvenirs become less of a barrier to trade and relations between countries. According to transformationalists, it is not clear where the developments in the modern global world can lead us. Globalization has the main characteristics. Its theoretical foundations were given in the new European liberal democratic project. After the process of globalization, the world should be transformed in such a way that it is a comfortable living place for any individual. The main characteristic features of globalization are: Internationalization - refers to the interaction between two or more national states and the results of the relationship. Internationalization refers to the movement of increasing flows of investments, goods, people, money and ideas. In social theory, internationalization refers to the identification of relations at the national level, which is expressed by the relations of peoples, regardless of the boundaries by which they are separated. Trade contributes to the deepening of people-to-people relations. In social theory, internationalization refers to the identification of relations at the national level, which is expressed by the relations of peoples, regardless of the boundaries by which they are separated. Trade, investments, tourism, electronic connections, Internet and others contribute to the deepening of people-to-people relations. In my opinion, the most important factor is personal relationships. Moving people is no longer a problem. Accordingly, people make foreign friends, create families, and the world becomes global. Globalization is not a space-bound concept like localization. Modern globalization drives money flows between major regions. Localization is the aggregation of flows and networks into one specific location. During nationalization, social relations develop within the territory. Regionalization can be defined as the interaction between functional and geographical groupings between states. Liberalization is one of the characteristics of globalization. Liberalization trends have been evident since the 1970s, when mass production in developed countries has exhausted itself. Investments instead of production turned into trade. Unemployment and inflation increased. And the

competition between the countries intensified. Investors tried to invest capital in one profitable area. Technological progress and development accelerated.

„ **Liberals have a broadly optimistic view of human nature. Humans are self-seeking and largely self-reliant creatures, but they are also governed by reason and are capable of personal self-development. This implies on the one hand that there is an underlying and unavoidable tendency towards rivalry and competition among individuals groups and in the international arena states**”((E.Heywood Global Politics, p.p 56 abstract 2)The theory of liberalism is based on the concept of modernization. which is a progressive transition from pre-industrial society to industrial society. According to liberalism, it is necessary to overcome, reveal and eliminate the institutions of the past.Theories of international relations and globalization National sovereignty is secondary. As well as in the process of globalization. National identity loses meaning. Classical Marxism views international relations as a class struggle, while neo-Marxists view international relations as a struggle between the North and the South. Or to fight the nucleus and peripheries. Again we come across terms that are familiar to us. According to neo-Marxism, economically less developed countries are dependent on industrialized states. Strong states rob and exploit them, all of which lead to economic inequality.One part of the earth is very developing and the other is getting poorer and poorer.In my opinion, the theory of political idealism played a particularly important role in the successful development of globalization. Fear arose in a society shocked by the First World War. The motivation to avoid global conflicts was on the agenda. According to the idealistic concept, people think of the well-being of others because they are kind.War and conflict are the cause of the downsizing and malfunctioning of the functions of international and regional institutions. War may not be necessary for the development of humanity, it is a manifestation of misunderstandings.However, in my opinion, due to the nature of a person who constantly wants to lead and is also prone to oppression of others, he is constantly interested in war.British scientist Arnold Toybi calls war a deadly sin for humanity.

There are several types of globalization . **(Held et al 1999)** . Some of them were established centuries ago and some of them in the 19th-20th centuries. For example, some products such as tea, corn, and potato became global earlier than Sushi and

Pizza. Globalization has different tendencies and intensities through the time. Nowadays everyone agrees that smoking kills and a healthy lifestyle is acceptable. This is a tendency for global society. That's why we have intensive propaganda against smoking and support for sports and healthy foods through the social , or traditional media. We can conclude that this is established as a global trend in our reality. I believe that global psycho-emotional mood has influence for creating particular trends which have enough life long expectancy .For sure advanced countries have dominant roles and they can refer to the others' own inspirations, values and views.

According to geologists The Earth is half a billion years old. Then humans appear on it. Then we have regular settlements . „**much more recent 12 000 years**”(Gidden, Sociology”p 109). Humans spreaded on the full planet and then started communication with each other. We see many conflicts between different groups throughout history. The development of global society became a precondition of transformations in societies. From primitive societies up to modern democratic ones. Permanent competition for domination through groups gave new experiences and lifestyles. As far as I am concerned each step has its own crucial function. Mankind through his history have several different levels of development and shape of social structures: First level can be considered as a time of „ Hunting and gathering societies” It existed 50 000 B.C . It was a primitive type and people lived in small groups and their lifestyle was absolutely simple. There weren't any state formations . The band consisted of twenty to thirty members. They lived with gathering plants, fishing and hunting. More dominant actors were men. We meet settlements of primitive societies in Northern America, South America, East Asia and so on. Most of these societies were destroyed by western culture. Hunter and gatherers hadn't had wealth. They lived just in their everyday lives. Their work tools were entirely primitive , they had more cooperation than competitions. About 20 000 years ago B.C we met Pastoral societies. There already were primitive agrarian activities. Some domesticated animals such as sheep and horses and plants such as corn. Pastoral societies migrated permanently according to seasons . They already had more developed tools for everyday life.

The next step throughout the development of society can be considered „ Non industrial or traditional civilizations” the most famous artifacts from this type of societies was

founded about 6000 B.C . There already existed inequalities between citizens . Some parts of the social group were rich and some poor . China can be considered as the earliest organized society. It is located in the Middle East . There were powerful bands : Aztecs in Mexico, Incas of Peru, Mayas in Peninsula. There were settlements on the territory of Georgia at that time in Trialeti . Here with stone tools copper was already used. Matriarchat changed to Patriarchat. There are plenty of artifacts found during archeological excavations. 2000 years ago on the territory of eastern Asia located in the Chinese empire. There was a lot of violence and invasion in China .

Industrial society” is a type of modern society .It means that modern people use developed technology in everyday life and produce goods. There is necessary electricity , or alternative sources for well functioning. We see many types of android techniques, or artificial intellect for successful working processes. The type of labor market is practically different from the past. Modern technology creates opportunity . produce more goods and services in a shorter time in any condition . For example, working on the land with traditional techniques needs more effort and human anargie. Modern farmers are using machines which can replace human power. For shure man is still necessary for managing this technology. Some critics consider that these processes of permanent changes can be dangerous for humans , because they can stay out of the labor market. I believe that this is not the correct approach , because the human brain has endless resources and It can be used differently, for higher materias . Industrial society refers to working places in a different way . People work in factories , shops, offices, hospitals, educational systems and so on. Agriculture became a working place for a minor part of the population. Modern people have hectic lifestyles , and that's why society became more anonymous. We have different types of government . Traditional society had emperors , or monarchs . Modern governments who rule countries for particular times . Democratic votes are the main requirement for modern, western societies. National states are a type of government in Industrial society. National government has power, they have legislative and executive powers. Industrial society was interested in cheating not only producing development technology, but also new modern weapons .There were military and political goals as well.The process of new form of globalization includes violence . It can be considered as a permanent fight for

power and a new geo-political map in the world. The types of wars are different and can have worse consequences than in the past . New development weapons have huge scales. There is evidence that modern conflicts have a huge area. War which starts in a particular place has influenced not only the neighborhood , but also on the other continent. It can change social lifestyle and damage the economy. Throughout the history of mankind. From the Stone Age to Capitalism Governance systems are constantly changing in different parts of the world.The transformations were basically painful for everyone and radically different from each other.Ancient kingdoms and principalities, empires and unions no longer exist today.They were replaced by new forms of government.The old order was largely based on nation states.Today this form is no longer strong. Keith Suter Defines globalization as the collapse of the nation-state as a concept of the power of national governments and the reduction of national borders.In her view, globalization is based on:

1) The new era is global and not international. 2) Everything that happens on the planet is a common affair.The scene is global, and the actors are transnational companies 3)Global change is ahead of opportunities. It includes the post-Westphalian system.I think we need to say a few words about the Westphalian system. This system was created in 1648. It is called the Old World. Characterized by the following signs: Nation state sovereignty and self-determination.This system has worked well in Europe and despite the challenges it has reached in Europe to date. Globalization is a subsequent transformation of this system. However, this is a long process that requires well-calculated steps and complex work. Westphalian Is a system of peace. He ended the domination of the Catholic Church in much of Western Europe. The Catholic Church has long been a dominant force in European politics. It had strict rules, Latin language, bureaucracy.The centers of education were located in the churches.The church had a fairly strong regional government.In Rome in the 16th century began to criticize the corruption schemes in the church. Martin Luther criticized the trade in Catholic indulgences. All of this laid the groundwork for the end of the medieval Western Church. The weakness of the church was also desired by the laity because the church did not leave personal space. The great example of this fact is the king of England Henry 8. He wanted to break away from the first marriage , but the church did not allow this decision.

That's why he rejected catholicism and created a new church .He just broke connection with the pope. He

completely changed the doctrine of the country. His daughter Elizabeth first (1533-1603)went through his way too.She decided that the church must be under the king's government. So , against the church of Rome we see new unification . This time they unite under the umbrella of Protestantism. However, each state had its own opinion and value.An example of this is the dispute between Luther and Calvin in Geneva in 1618. Because of this fact we see Certain religious wars in eu.This was followed by great hardship, the Black Death, and a sharp decline in population, especially in Germany.In my opinion, the process of globalization took place even during the boundless influence of the Catholic Church.It was not, however, a modern, sophisticated and desirable face of transformation.Clearly, not as large-scale as we have today.Moreover, it could be assumed that it was an ugly form of globalization that bore the marks of autocracy. I believe that globalization should not mean the boundless power of one particular institution.This will distort the meaning of the whole concept.Probably this is why after the legalization of the Souvenir States in 1791 in usa The church was separated from the state A sense of solidarity with national identity was needed to perfect this process.Europe is beginning to raise national awareness, standardize the state language, teach history in particular, and popularize national heroes.The dialect of the advanced region has become the state language in each country. As we can see, the medieval global Christian-European world has entered a new phase and states have created their own rules. Wallence_ ,, the state building became an accelerating process national governments required more and more from their citizens ,they had wip up even more sense of national unity” As a result of this transformation, the rulers showed that they were not accountable to God. Their sovereignty became the people's sovereignty and then absolute. In 1991, Javier Perez de Guallar, in his speech, identified elements of souvenir equality:

- States are juridical equals
- Each state enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty
- Each state has the duty to respect the personality of other states . The national-state systems

- The territorial integrity and political independence of the state are inviolable
- Each State has right freely to choose economic and cultural systems
- Each state has to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and live in peace with other states.

The biggest misunderstanding of Westphalian's concept was the question of boundaries. Legal and political control was also vague. This system is very outdated for the modern world. It can no longer meet the demands of global people who prefer to live without borders. The standard of nation-states in itself violates the law of the world. An empire emerges from powerful states. His ambitions are constantly growing. The strong destroy the weak and seize the resources of their country. From 1490 the Europeans began to explore the earth and seek wealth. The colonization of Africa began. More than 11 million people were enslaved. They cultivated the plantations in the harshest conditions and had all the resources. Destroyed the original civilizations. In addition there have been two world wars in the history of mankind. In my opinion these wars made it clear that systems needed to be transformed. Political globalization should be a guarantee to avoid such events.,, **World War II made it clear to the public that the time for transformation had come. Transformations began in 1945 and the UN was created with 51 members. As of 2002, it had 191 members. This transformation was caused by the uprising of the colonial peoples. Japan also took Singapore in World War II. The United States has helped establish a new world order based on its own military and economic strength. The need arose for new empires. He had to be technologically and intellectually educated. The education centers, hospitals, and all the necessary technical parts of the modern global world had to be in place. It took funds to do that. In the last two centuries, countries have freed themselves from slavery, although they did not have the resources and proper institutions."**

(Keith Suter ,,Global Order and Global disorder ,Globalization and nation-state) p.p 23)Under conditions of transformation there is always a high risk of corruption and nepotism. This is well seen in the examples of former colonial and post-Soviet countries. The process of globalization is the only prevention here. Only by sharing political experience can a unified strong political world be created. Where countries run their internal affairs in harmony with others. Modern diplomacy faces more challenges, it

requires more than the diplomats of the 14 countries gathered at the 1885 Berlin Conference. Who simply divided Africa. By doing so they showed an updated form of colonization. For modern diplomacy, economics has become by far the most important factor in foreign policy. In the modern world, peace is especially valuable. Because technological progress is also a great danger. One of the dangers is nuclear weapons, which can strike a deadly blow to Earth. That is why there is a need in the world for weapons control and a unified missile defense system. As already mentioned, an open economy and a free market are a characteristic form of globalization. All this has a positive impact not only on the economic situation of the country but also on the social progress. Examples of the positive effects of globalization are the Caribbean and Latin America. These countries are in the middle of processes. Their markets have become open. Therefore, economic integration and adaptation have become easier. The processes have kept the country in macroeconomic balance. Privatization and market regulation also began. Economic integration has taken place in four ways:

- 1) It obeys the GATT. They united in the World Trade Organization and thus promoted free trade.

- 2) Equal import. Economic openness and average tariff. Trade liberalization Reducing the tariff range is playing a major role in reviving the economies of developing countries.

- 3) A growing number of bilateral integration agreements. In 1994, the maximum number of free trade agreements was signed in the regions. Reduced tariffs have had an impact on a high percentage of goods. Trade liberalization was established and an overall low tariff of 0% -20% was created. Shikn internal and external tariff separately. A common product concept emerged. The American Free Trade Zone emerged. This zone was officially legalized at the 1998 Santiago Summit. To the globalization of Latin America we can add the following factors:

- 1) Homogeneity Economic policy requires market expansion. As well as price adjustment, i.e. structural regulation of the market. This will lead to an increase in domestic demand and wages. In my opinion, the regulation of capital and labor markets is important in the process of globalization. That is, state structures actually need to be reorganized. Structural reorganization means the privatization of state-owned property. However, there is no magic formula that will work the same for all countries. Depending

on the specifics, it is necessary to study individual cases. The processes in the new democracies are especially noteworthy. Where there is no experience and besides the elite society is prone to various vices. Corruption and nepotism are commonplace here. They substantially hinder the process of globalization. Adapting the local market to the international is difficult. This is felt especially in large countries. For example in Brazil. Here internationally Imports put a price on local products. This creates difficulties for local producers, as Zalian often have to import raw materials and therefore the production of the product is expensive. In the end, they are simply no longer competitive. Therefore, the relief of local country production should be considered here. However price competition must be healthy for consumers to be able to buy. Market liberalization in developing countries means:., **Liberalization is that it should generate an increase in the demand for relatively cheaper goods produced by unskilled and intensive labor in developing countries'**(Victor E Tokman , Daniel martinez the labor agenda in globalization ,, economic efficiency with social progress 1999 'p 3 abs 2) Bringing the market of developing countries to the standards of globalization takes time. Qualified workforce and healthy competition. As a rule, there is a shortage of jobs in developing countries, but nepotism and corruption prevail. An example of this is post-Soviet Georgia. Which has been rotating in one circle since 1991. Governments are changing plans. However, political and financial elites are getting richer and the population is getting poorer. According to the National Statistics Office, the salary of a person employed in the field of education is \$ 200 According to 2019 data, 75% of employees come from the capital. The job market is small and there is a lot of competition. More than 75 percent of the Georgian population has a bachelor's degree or more. And 13% of them manage to work in the profession. I studied two employment sites, Jobs.ge and Hr. Jobs posted on. I was interested in the positions of salesman, cleaner and worker. 84% of employers demanded higher education in this position and knowledge of English and Russian. This fact reflects the inadequate and unhealthy environment in the Georgian labor market. The most worrying thing for me was the nurse vacancy. Where wages ranged from \$ 100 to \$ 200 despite a pandemic. .Very often vacancies were published formally, i.e. the position was already occupied under

the influence of nepotism. Georgia is a good example of the fact that getting closer to a common global market has major obstacles. However, there are some positive shifts

Theories of international relations and globalization National sovereignty is secondary. As well as in the process of globalization. National identity loses meaning. Classical Marxism views international relations as a class struggle, while neo-Marxists view international relations as a struggle between the North and the South. Or to fight the nucleus and peripheries. Again we come across terms that are familiar to us. According to neo-Marxism, economically less developed countries are dependent on industrialized states. Strong states rob and exploit them, all of which lead to economic inequality. One part of the earth is very developing and the other is getting poorer and poorer. In my opinion, the theory of political idealism played a particularly important role in the successful development of globalization. Fear arose in a society shocked by the First World War. The motivation to avoid global conflicts was on the agenda. According to the idealistic concept, people think of the well-being of others because they are kind. War and conflict are the cause of the downsizing and malfunctioning of the functions of international and regional institutions. War may not be necessary for the development of humanity, it is a manifestation of misunderstandings. However, in my opinion, due to the nature of a person who constantly wants to lead and is also prone to oppression of others, he is constantly interested in war. British scientist Arnold Toynbee calls war a deadly sin for humanity.

Theories of international relations and globalization National sovereignty is secondary. As well as in the process of globalization. National identity loses meaning. Classical Marxism views international relations as a class struggle, while neo-Marxists view international relations as a struggle between the North and the South. Or to fight the nucleus and peripheries. Again we come across terms that are familiar to us. According to neo-Marxism, economically less developed countries are dependent on industrialized states. Strong states rob and exploit them, all of which lead to economic inequality. One part of the earth is very developing and the other is getting poorer and poorer. In my opinion, the theory of political idealism played a particularly important role in the successful development of globalization. Fear arose in a society shocked by the First

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The importance of the process of Globalization for Georgia. The obstacles for the development of the country.. The DCFTA agreement. (On the EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area) According to this agreement, the European Union opens the domestic trade market for Georgia and imposes a zero tariff on certain products. In other words, the market of 28 countries is opened in Georgia, which includes more than 500 million customers. However, the internal Soviet-mental problems of the country are still acute. Only isolated families get rich and the population becomes extremely poor. In 2021, Transparency International Georgia, a non-governmental organization, published a study. "Offshore companies in the Georgian market interests and corruption risks" According to the research, 3200 companies are registered in the Georgian Register, the owners of all or part of which are registered offshore. As it is known, due to the conflict of interests, well-to-do politicians do not officially own a business, but in this way they manage the largest companies in the Georgian market. Such companies cover all fields from natural resources to simple production. (Tbilisi Energy, Chiatara-Manganese, Rustavi Steel, Batumi International Airport Terminal and many more). In 2012-2020, 6 offshore companies were transferred state property for 1 GEL through direct privatization. The NGO believes that we are dealing with elite corruption. In my opinion, it was elite corruption that always prevented Georgia from approaching global values. Subjective attitude is also felt when announcing tenders. Where the tender is made by adjusting the conditions to specific companies. All this hinders the development of a free market. On June 10, 2021, a tender of 52.8 million was announced for the purchase of trunk rails. He asks the company for a Eurasian Customs Union certificate. Only one company, Uni 2, had this

certificate, and this company offered exactly the amount they were asking for. The tender announcement on the state procurement page was in Russian and Georgian. The tender had a deadline of 14 days. Which is incredibly little. According to the Austrian company, this was an example of ordinary unhealthy competition. The free market is an essential component of the global world. It is the only way to develop the economies of countries. Trade in the global market is not only economic growth but also social progress and trade liberalization. It is a challenge of the 21st century.

..An important issue in the issue of globalization is the rights of migrants. It implies that migrants should not be discriminated against and denied qualifications on national grounds. Due to the current political events in the modern world, illegal migration is on the rise. Global wars are accelerating these processes. Irregular migration hinders the regulation of the labor market. They are the cheapest working hand. There are also no taxpayers. Adherence to international norms in the field of employment is important. Labor codes and trade unions are irreplaceable in this regard. „**The new condition and challenges brought on by globalization and economic integration compels a revision and adaptation of the contents of labor administration of labor administration in the region** “(Victor E Tokman , Daniel Martinez the labor agenda in globalization ,, economic efficiency with social progress 1999 pp 14) An open economy characterized by globalization. It has a strong democracy. It implies regional integration of labor aspects and respect for the fundamental rights of employees. However, justifying the growth of rights alone is not enough for progress. Adequate involvement in wealth ownership is needed. The main obstacle is the modernization of labor assets. ILO(international labor convention) is trying to regulate These relations at the international level . This Convention was adopted in 1999. Its basic principle is that labor discrimination against people in any form is inadmissible. These standards set in Copenhagen, as we have seen, are often violated during the transformation process. Georgian trade unions in 2020 published the study "Wage Difference on the Gender Ground in Georgia". Where we read that it is common for an employee in the same position to have the same experience .He often gets a different salary just because of gender. Probably this is direct discrimination. Moreover, Georgia is an associate country of the European Union It should also be noted that Georgia ranks

fourth in the world in terms of the ratio of minimum wage and purchasing power. According to Peter Singer Globalization was the explosion of planes in the mall and the emission of carbon dioxide from sports cars. Common threat in terms of terrorism and environmental protection. Scientists today are well aware that nothing is private. An ecology destroyed by one country will inevitably have an impact on others. The increase in technical consumption by developed countries is directly proportional to the damage to Bangladeshi nature. Greenhouse gasses and emissions contribute to the spread of cataclysms, as evidenced by global warming on Earth. Which is accompanied by frequent natural disasters. Which is accompanied by frequent natural disasters. The deadly consequences of the reactor explosion are still being felt by neighboring countries. Powerful countries are more likely to be harmed when it comes to environmental damage. At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, George W. Bush was asked by the President of the developing world to introduce a law on excessive resources. Here was President Bush's answer - the American way of life is not a negotiation. And these negotiations were not on the agenda even though environmental pollution would harm people. The example of Kosovo is also noteworthy as an absolute priority. The lives of Americans here have not prevented intervention to protect Kosovars. Which led to the restriction of air bombardment. The environment demands protection from world leaders. This is a challenge. It is a difficult path to be careful. Technological progress without environmental regression. No country can give absolute priority to its own interests. Because the space where we live is one and the same. I believe that the constant pumping of minerals, the constant flight into space, and the damage of the ozone layer will inevitably affect our near future. Particularly noteworthy are the recent fires. Which are often associated with diversion. And in my opinion it is the latest form of terrorism. Destroying ecology means die a slow death. The second great threat facing the world is terrorism. Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, world leaders passed a resolution on September 28. The citizens of the earth must support each other against terrorism regardless of attitudes: „IN the global village someone else's poverty very soon becomes one's own problem: of lack of markets for one's products, illegal immigration , pollution , contagious disease, insecurity , fanaticism, terrorism”p7 The idea of souvenir states have become part of the background of

diplomacy today. Globalization in my opinion is also a matter of ethics. He constantly reminds people that they are not alone and wandering in a circle with others. This term can not be distorted and turned into a tool. The strong cannot be used as a weapon to enslave the weak. It has been more than three decades since the neoliberal ideal was created. He began to replace orthodoxy. Originally in the West. Financial organizations then became the main recipe for international politics and later developed policies for developed countries. Since the 1980s, this transformation has shaken the Western industrial economy. The West has slowly rejected static concerns about the free market. He promoted liberal trade. The neoliberal project is known as the Washington Congress and is characterized by it. As we see in the sense of neoliberalism, maintaining a free economy is essential for globalization. International Monetary 78 Governance Globalization and Public Policy The Foundation and the World Bank seek to regulate ongoing processes. They use the term *Washington Consensus* to describe a package of economic and institutional measures. According to this, since 1990 countries have been receiving loans from donors. This package includes two main stages of stabilization and adjustment. These rules are developed by the International *Page 7 Peter Singer „, the ethic of globalization one world” yale university press 2002 *P78 Governance Globalization and public policy Patricia Kennett Fund and the World Bank. These rules reduce bureaucratic costs and innovate market development. As we see in the modern global world the role of economics is especially increased in all directions. When we talk about globalization we must definitely touch on culture. It is an integral part of the process. It is characterized by the probability of cultural hybridization. It is a kind of resemblance of one culture to another. It is a kind of fusion of ideas with a cultural vision. The sharing of cultural values gives rise to common concepts. In my opinion globalization does not require the absorption of any culture. On the contrary it needs diversity. Every culture in the world is unique in its identity. The unity of this uniqueness creates harmony on earth. The hybridity of culture should be understood as the development of vocabulary, historical content. It should be understood as diversity. It should be understood as a theoretical concept that studies cultural artifacts and other data taken together. He studies numerous cases and forms the final unified vision. In my opinion, in order for the globalization process to take place, it is necessary to maintain a

balance. Assigning a dominant function to any culture. Greek and Roman culture are as important to the world as those of the ancient Ethiopians and Georgians. Priorities in globalization are not laid down otherwise. Hybridity has become a by-product of our time it is seen everywhere: in electronic gadgets, eco-friendly cars and even in multinational companies. A good example of hybrid is international training programs. Where different cultural visions are constantly shared. I think cultures have been intersected since ancient times. More in countries like Georgia. I think cultures have been intersected since ancient times. More in countries like Georgia. But the process of modern global hybridization is sophisticated. It does not require the absorption of one culture by another. While the ancient empires destroyed the cultures of the colonies. Examples of this are the American Indians, the Australian Genocide, and more. UNESCO is a good example of respect for Scythian culture. The number of World Heritage sites is growing every year. Globalization pays upon an infinite variety of global and local. Intellectual development in the field of International communication appears not to proceed on the basis of exhaustive testing, but lurches from one theory, preoccupation dimension to another inadequate attention to accumulative construction. Media and fashion especially contribute to the pervasiveness of culture. Famous brands like Mercedes, Coca-Cola, Chanel and others are ubiquitous. Georgian is as proud of Mercedes as German. The Chanel dress is as flattering to the French as the Ethiopian. This means that someone else's culture has been hybridized. Social networks have raised our awareness and accelerated the process of globalization. We have seen the personal scarcity of people living on the other side of the earth. He is no longer a stranger and we got it. The concept of global culture is a term characteristic of modernity. He is the beacon of monastic culture. It is not a transformation of any culture, or an updated form of old cultures. He just is all taken together. The combination creates the overall cultural look of the earth. In the UNESCO report on cultural identity conference we read: Culture belongs to man to all man. The conference was unanimous recognizing reaffirming with convocation and forcing the equal dignity of all cultures, rejecting any hierarchy in that area. It therefore reaffirmed the duty of each to respect all cultures. It could be clearly seen that the affirmation of cultural identity has become a permanent requirement both for individuals and for groups and nations.. Cultural identity

is the defense of traditions, of history and the moral , spiritual and ethical values handed down by the past generation (**unesco 1982 p 8**) To sum up, every coin can have two sides. The process of globalization can be seen from the positive and negative perspective. I believe that It has mostly positive aspects and the power to create a stronger and modern world . The only obstacle in this way can be false understanding of this conception. I do believe that globalization is not a modern form of colonization, on the contrary it is against any kind of violence and destruction According to United Nations official sources (9 March 2022 ,, Human rights council report) half part of the population displaced during the contemporary conflict in Syria .This is more than 22 million people . Many people died and 90 percent lived in poverty. They are absolutely dependent on humanitarian aid. More than 6.6 million people migrated to Europe 59% in Germany and 11 % in Sweden. (United Nations high commissions on refugees data). But for this reason European countries have ,, Syrian refugee crisis” for sure there were refugees for different reasons as well. We can conclude that the war in Syria had an influence to Eu from an economical and social perspective . The second example is the contemporary war between Russia and Ukraine. According to the United Nations refugee agency 4869019 millions people had left their own country in one month. They moved to Eu. If we assume that this war can be long-term and the population of Ukraine is more than 40 million. There is a risk that this conflict will have larger scales . It can entirely change geo-political and economical reality in the Eu. Georgia went into three wars against Russia in the last 30 years. I will focus on the last one on 8 august in 2008. Russian forces started occupation of the territory of Georgia .According to the Atlantic Council It was declared as the first 21 th centuries in the Eu. World leaders engaged in diplomatic negotiations in this war Including Eu leaders and the Obama administration led by Obama . The war stopped soon , but 20 % of the territory of Georgia became occupied by Russia. ,, Thirteen years ago Europe experienced major power aggression for the first time since Hitlers defeated Georgian forces in a short war that Mascow and Its proxies in South Ossetia provoked. The reaction of the west was slow and weak . French president Nicolas Sarkozy negotiated ceasefire terms that Moscow largely violated without consequence. The Kremlin learned that the West preferred to ignore or at least minimize Russian bad behavior in the so-called Near Abroad”_John Herbst ,

Director Eurasian center , Atlantic Council . Russia still continues occupation of the territory of Georgia.

According to Forbes datas (7/07/2015) Georgia has 88704 emigrants , the majority of them have high education and their age is less than 35 years. International research center ISET in Georgia calls this process, Brain drain”. Actually the potential intelicantion leaves the country. Young people prefer to settle abroad , they are searching for a better life. There are small numbers of students who came back after graduation from universities abroad . We can conclude that endless conflicts, political tension and transformation through society interfer to the process of development .Because of economical conditions young people have not changed their thinking of the high masteries . On the other hand Georgia wants to become part of a strong western society . It works hard to be a member of NATO and the EU . It is a member of UN and OSCE, SEDM, ICRC. but there are still many challenges. Georgia signed agreements with the EU about being an associated country on 27 july in 2014 . accordingly It was recognized as a safe country. It means that 98% of asylum seekers in the EU were rejected. I strongly believe that this is not a solution because people leave the country because of unstable political and economical conditions. When they were back, they were still discovered in poverty. Actually, the nice conditions in Georgia are artificial. People are fighting for survival in everyday life. There is a high number of unemployment and there is elite corruption. Russia is again an aggressive neighbor and Georgian people are against them alone. According to foreign affairs ministry in Georgia they asked membership of The EU on 3 march in 2022 and this process will be discussed. This will be a long and complicated process. As far as I am concerned it is impossible. The EU doesn't need new members who need support and still has conflict regions. It looks like double standards and geo-political games where real people live and they pray not only for their own government , but also International elites games. Russia still has nostalgie of the Soviet Union and never let Georgia be out of their political influence. Each step can be considered as a progress on the way of westernization, but on the other hand the risk of aggression from Russia increases. These three wars practically destroyed three Georgian generations and if this tendency is maintained Georgian can disappear from the earth . Because of its tragic geographical location

Georgia had many different invasions through the centuries. It was the gatekeeper for western christian countries

and now when we have modern weapons Georgians will not manage to survive. I reckon that It is still necessary in the global mechanism as an old civilization in the modern democratic world. Its unique culture and identity can make the globe moreinteresting. I believe that the process of globalization can be less painful for Georgia if It will be wish of strong countries. Georgia is not only a geographical destination , but also a really valuable part of the world.

Social transformation on the territory of Georgia through history.

Public and state transformations of Georgia in antiquity. Early Georgian city-states. Unified feudal Georgia.

People settled in Georgia about 2 million years ago. Archaeologists found the ruins of the old city 90 kilometers away from Tbilisi. The village of Dmanisi is considered to be the place where the first Europeans settled. The skulls found at this site do not belong to the modern type of man. These people used the simplest primitive tools. They lived in caves and natural huts. Ancient human footprints have been found in other and other places in Georgia. These places are: Faravni Lake, Chikiani Mountain, Yakhshuva Mountain, Rukh village, Katskhi village and others.

In the territory of Georgia, we found a clan community. People gained experience and learned to work with flint stone. People learned to make knives and scrapers. People started using horn. They finally invented the bow and arrow.

These events took place in Georgia during the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age about 35,000 years ago. At the same time people started catching fish.

Collecting farming was developed. People started using fire. Settlements became larger. People lived together longer. Clearly, the people of this time were of the wild type. However, they also learned to use clothes. Originally, people lived in the highlands. Then they came down to the plains and rushed to the caves. Chkhreimela cave was discovered in the city of Kharagauli in the Imereti region of Georgia. Many Paleolithic weapons were found in this cave. Apparently, people lived here for a very long time. Similar settlements were found in Sakajia, Sagvarjile, Djrchula and other

valleys. Formation of modern flora and fauna began in the Mesolithic, i.e. Middle Stone Age. Agriculture and cattle breeding started in Georgia from that time. During the Neolithic or New Stone Age, Georgia entered the Mediterranean Neolithic culture. During the Neolithic or New Stone Age, Georgia entered the Mediterranean Neolithic culture. At that time, people lived in small villages. Such villages were found: Khutsubani, Anaseuli, Kistrik, Tetramana, Zemo Alvan and others.

The Eneolithic or Copper-Stone Age began six to seven thousand years ago. People started using metal tools. Weapons were found: Shulaveri Hill, Imir Hill. Agriculture plays a leading role in people's lives. Early works of art can be seen already from this period. We find cases of stone painting and sculpting. The production of toys and necessary items for rituals begins. Property is everyone's property. There is no official division. The formation of Mtkvar-Araksi culture began in the fourth millennium BC. At this time, a great migration explosion began in the Caucasus region. We are already seeing bronze products. Bronze artifacts such as axes, sickles, spears, daggers and others have been found. These tools were found on Amiran Hill. These tools were found on Amiran Hill. Especially interesting are the rules of extortion. The dead were buried individually. Dead children were kept under the floor of the house. Worship of moon and sun cultures appeared. Large patriarchal families begin to form.

Several small families unite into one big family. Two or three generations lived together. There is a central family. However, small families also have their own houses. In the third millennium AD, the Mtkvar-Araksi culture begins to weaken. Trialet culture is emerging. From this period we already meet silver, bronze and ceramic products. Trialet culture begins in the second millennium AD. Great social transformations begin here. A leader's culture emerges. Cremation of the deceased also begins. Valuable things are buried with the ashes of the deceased. These things seem to have a special professionalism. The silver and gold cup found in this period is a special example of jewelry. It is kept in the Historical Museum of Georgia. From the second millennium BC, the Kolkhi culture began to revive in the territory of Western Georgia. It emerged in Chorokhi Basin. There was a strong tribal union here. It was a pre-class state. During this period, the relationship between the West and the East began. In the culture of this period, we find chapels, mythological images. In this period, we are already experiencing

property differentiation. The ethnic formation of the population also begins. There are no wars. The first states appeared on the territory of Georgia in the Late Bronze Age, that is, the Early Iron Age. At this time, there is already a class division of the population. However, it was a pre-class state. Such state unions were Diaokha and Kolkha. These state associations had to be economically highly developed. The present-day territory of Diaokh is located in the territory of modern Turkey. We find information about these states in Assyrian inscriptions. At the end of the twelfth century AD, Diaokh, or Dayaen, appears to be the most powerful among the Nair states. King Sien of Diaokh was the head of a coalition of 23 kings fighting against Assyria. Diaokh's leadership also extended to the tribes living near the Black Sea. Kolkheti was the second big state union on the territory of Georgia. At that time, the population still lived in the conditions of the primitive thematic structure. However, a strong union appears only at this time. Diaokh was greatly weakened by constant battles with Urartu. However, Diaokh was finally destroyed by Kolkheti. Kolkheti and Urartu became neighbors. The years 750-741 saw great battles between the Urartians and the Colchis. There is an opinion that at that time Kolkhs had their own script. The myth about the Argonauts well reflects the situation of Colchis at that time. The myth about the Argonauts well reflects the situation of Colchis at that time. Argonauts were received in his palace by King Ayet. The Argonauts asked the king for the golden fleece, in exchange for which they offered help in the fight against the neighboring countries. There are different opinions about the golden fleece. According to one opinion, it was an inscription on a sheepskin. According to the record, we learned the method of receiving gold. Obviously, chemical studies did not exist at that time, although there may have been some ideas that the Greeks considered important. According to the second opinion, it was a skin washed up in the river, on which there were plenty of gold flakes. The Golden Fleece was important to King Ayet. He gave Ayet a difficult task in exchange for the Golden Fleece. According to the myth, Jason had to plow the ground with fire-breathing oxen, kill the monsters that came out of it, and then cut off their teeth. New monsters would emerge from the crops, which also had to be killed. This task was incredibly difficult. Jason was helped by Medea, the daughter of Aetius. Medea was a witch, she fell in love with Jason. He helped to fulfill the task and went to Greece himself. Medea is considered the first known

woman of Georgian origin in history. According to Greek mythology, his life developed quite tragically. Arriving in Greece, Jason abandoned him. Medea killed her children and ended her life by suicide. The Greek historian Herodotus names Colchis as a strong and economically rich city-state. According to his information, the culture of wine, milk and oil was especially developed here. Kolkhs had their own money. It was a coin of different metals. Silver coins were especially valued. It was called Colchi white. Samples of Kolkhuri Tetri are preserved in the Historical Museum of Georgia in Tbilisi. The Kolkha kingdom was destroyed in the last quarter of the eighth century AD. It was destroyed by the Cimmerians from the north. The Cimmerians came from the Russian steppes. In addition, relations with Media and Persia are formed during this period. Constant wars weakened Colchis and eventually lost its strength and glory. During this period, new Greek buildings were built on the territory of modern Georgia. These new buildings are: Phasis, Gyenis and Dioscuria. Greek new buildings accelerated the economic development of the region. Money exchange, trade in timber and local products began. Also started promoting local handicrafts and local produce. Trade was mainly done with Kolkhi Tetri. It is a silver coin with a human face on one side and a bull on the other. Intensive use of the coin can be seen throughout the city-states along the Black Sea. After the destruction of Kolkheti, a new Georgian city-state Egris appeared on its territory. The Kingdom of Iberia appeared on the territory of Eastern Georgia. In the Georgian historical work, "Mokchimai Kartlisai", we read information about the Kingdom of Kartli. Its main city was Mtskheta. Mtskheta is still a famous historical city for the state of Georgia. The kingdom of Kartli, i.e. Iberia is directly connected with modern Georgia. Mtskheta played an important role in the social transformation of modern Georgians. Especially in terms of religious formation. Especially in terms of religious formation. It was King Pharnavaz. It is connected with the creation of the Georgian alphabet in the first century. Since the time of Farnavaz, the kingdom of Kartli has occupied an important place in the region. The first attempt to unify East Georgia and West Georgia appears. Also, during the reign of Farnavaz, the administrative division of the country begins. This division is quite interesting in terms of social and political transformations. The country was divided into ethnic groups by regions. Every region had its head. The position of Spaspet appeared, Spaspet was the head of the military

force. He had his own territory. The Greek historian Strabo offers the following scheme for the political division of Kartli. The country is divided into four clans: the royal clan, the priestly clan, farmers and warriors, and royal slaves. A third of the population were warriors and farmers. At the beginning of the first century BC, the Kingdom of Pontus was strengthened in the south of Georgia. who had battles with the Roman Empire. At the end of the second millennium, the Kingdom of Colchis came under the influence of Pontus. The king of Pontus was Mithridates, who had a coalition with Tigranes, the king of Armenia. The Roman general Pompey marched against these two powerful coalitions. Mithridates was defeated in Armenia Minor against Pompey. He took refuge in Colchis. After that, Pompey started a campaign against Iberia, Albania and Armenia. In 65 AD, Pompey marched on the kingdom of Iberia. He marched on the fortress of Armazi. He actually destroyed this fortress. The king of Iberia submitted to the Roman Empire. Pompey received a golden bed as a gift from the king of Kartli. From Iberia, Pompey marched on the kingdom of Colchis. Armenia weakened in the first and second centuries AD. Constant battles also began between the Roman and Parthian states. Current political events strengthened the Kingdom of Iberia. King Mithridates of Iberia reigned in Armenia as well. In the second first century, the kingdom of Kartli became even stronger. Throughout its history, the Kingdom of Kartli was the most powerful at this time. The king of Kartli was Farsman Qveli or the benevolent king. During his reign, the country became so strong that it boldly confronted even the Roman Empire. At the same time, he could simultaneously resist even the Parthian kingdom. In 128 AD, Farsman II marched on Hadrian's Roman provinces. The Roman Emperor Hadrian invited Farsman to Paris, Farsman was unable to arrive, but he sent a golden cloak to the emperor as a gift. Enraged, the emperor put the cloak on the gladiators. The king of Iberia felt completely insulted and invaded the provinces of Eastern Rome. The relationship became quite tense, although the king of Kartli was a force to be reckoned with and the Roman emperor did not take radical steps. The relationship between the Kingdom of Kartli and the Roman state was settled during the reign of Emperor Antonio Pius. In 138-161, Farsman traveled with Amal to the Roman Empire. where a ceremonial welcome was arranged. The king was allowed to enter the city on horseback. His equestrian statue was erected in the Roman temple. As for the Kingdom of Colchis, it

remained a Roman colony for a very long time. Also, West-Georgian Mtials began to settle here intensively.. These were Lazes, Apshils and others.

The Kingdom of Colchis under the leadership of Aniket organized a great rebellion against the Roman Empire. Aniket was a former slave. All this and the disobedient character of the Colchis showed Rome that it was necessary to establish a friendly relationship with Colchis.

Standard pagan religions existed in ancient Georgian states. They worshiped the luminaries of the sky. There were three main gods: the supreme god, the second goddess was the sun and Kwiria.of the hierarchy stood the cross, the icon and the children of God. Armaz was considered the supreme god. Armazi is the moon. In addition, the deity Zaden is found. The pagan pantheon was quite diverse. There are idols: Geli, Ga, Ainina and Dainina. In Western Georgia, there was a cult of Quibile, that is, Rhea.A great cult of the dead can be seen in the Georgian states of this period. Special tombs are common: mausoleums, double tombs, sarcophagi and others.The dead were mostly fasted, although there are cases when the dead are burned. The Greek historian Strabo wrote that architecture was very developed in Iberia.Tiled houses were widespread. It has been determined that all the buildings spread in Georgia later on originated from the Colchian and Iberian forms.In ancient Georgia, we find towers and moats as protective structures.From the third century AD, a turning point appears in Georgian architecture and whitewashed buildings appear.It is worth noting that during the construction of cities special importance was attached to the observance of sanitary norms.Metallurgy was especially popular in ancient Georgia.Goldsmithing, stonework and other crafts were developed.

We find interesting information in the works of the Greek historian Palephates. He writes about the Golden Fleece. According to his information, the golden fleece should have been the method of chemically obtaining gold written on sheepskin.In my opinion, the development of chemistry is unlikely, although this fact confirms that writing was developed in the Georgian states.Information about the writing is preserved in the Argonautics of Apollo of Rhodes. He writes that the Georgian Kolkhs had preserved the writings of their fathers, which is a type of map.This is also a kind of information about the writing, although unfortunately not a single sample has reached the present day.

Therefore, we can leave these opinions only at the level of theory. Greek, Aramaic, Hebrew inscriptions can be found on the territory of Georgia. We can consider the bilingual bilinguism that emerged in the Armazi valley as a sample of ancient Georgian writing. This is the inscription found on the grave of Serafita, the daughter of Javakh Mikri, a farewell word. The writing is refined and developed with a sentence structure. It is quite complex and content-wise. In my opinion, all this indicates that writing should have been developed in Georgia. In the third and fourth centuries, the pre-class relations in Kartli underwent a transformation. The level of trade reached the highest level of development. Viticulture and winemaking improved. The remains of an ancient cellar were found in the Armazi valley. This technology of wine production is still preserved in Georgia. Grape juice was poured into large pitchers, these vessels were buried in the ground and it took some time to prepare the wine. Animal husbandry was also developed, this is confirmed by the osteological material. Horse riding was popular. Many horse burials have been found. Sheep farming was developed.

From the point of view of public structural division, it is interesting to distinguish two main layers in the landowning layer:

Eri - these were free farmers, rural communities.

Lao- peasant royal slaves. The royal government had slaves who worked exactly for the king. There was also temple land ownership. We also met the nobles, the nobles were representatives of the privileged class. The nobles later created an advanced layer of the nobility. The power of the gentry is also growing. That is, the process of feudalization begins. The central government of the king did not play the main role in the formation of the feudal stratum of old Georgia. Early individualization of farming took place in Georgia, which led to the rise of individual surnames. The history of Georgia is full of stories of the struggle for freedom. The fifth century is one of the most difficult periods in history. He has to fight against Mazdeanism and Persians. (, History of Georgia "Nodar Natadze p.p 235 abst.3)

At that time, Iran conquered a large part of the Caucasus. Vakhtang Gorgasali ascended the royal throne of Kartli. He fought a great battle to strengthen the king's power and subdued the disobedient nobles. Vakhtang also subdued the church, which

wanted administrative independence. Vakhtang fought battles against the Iranians. He held a pro-Byzantine course. All this had an impact on the entire future of Georgia. Vakhtang carried out construction works. He built the capital Tbilisi. He also created the Gorgasli flag. After the death of Vakhtang, the situation of Georgia worsened. Iran became stronger and Byzantium recognized its rights over Kartli. The era of kinglessness began in Georgia. Iran has turned Georgia into a bastion of the Caucasus. After dominating Kartli, the Iranian authorities wanted to dominate Egris. He wanted to go to the Black Sea. Byzantium warned that Egris might be lost and sent in an army. The Byzantines succeeded and captured the fortresses of Egris. Thus, Western Georgia came under the rule of the Byzantines. The king appointed by Iran existed in Kartli only formally. Actually, no one asked the kings anything. The Iranian government decided to relocate the local population. It wanted only Iranians to settle in the given territory. The people of Kartli, with the help of the Byzantines, took the brother of the murdered king Gubazi to the throne and continued to live in the western direction. The struggle for the territory of Georgia continued for almost a whole century between Byzantium and Iran. However, in spite of this, the Kartevian states still managed to maintain an independent character. Stephanos the first, who became the king of Kartli, built the cross monastery as a symbol of the strength of Kartli. This temple is still considered a symbol of Georgia. In the seventh century, the situation of Byzantium became quite complicated. Iran became stronger and therefore Kartli passed into the hands of the Iranians. At that time, the relationship between Kartli and Armenia also became strained. The reason was Monophysitism and Diophysitism. Georgians followed the Greco-Roman course, while Armenians followed Monophysitism acceptable to Iran. In 627, the Byzantine emperor Heraclius attacked Tbilisi together with the Khazars. They destroyed Tbilisi and carried out a cruel massacre. The castle-city was completely looted. The influence of Byzantium strengthened especially in Egris. They kept themselves away in Kartli, because the influence of Iran was still great there. The next tragic stage for Georgia is the seventh century and the appearance of the Arabs. They were a growing and powerful military force with a new religion. In 654, an Arab army came to Kartli. Here a truce took place and the Georgians became voluntary tributaries of the Arabs. In the sixties, three forces collided in Kartli: Arabs, Byzantium and Khazars.

Georgians had to bear the influence of Arabs. As we can see, the territory of Georgia was always considered one of the important and strategic points in the region. The domination of the Arabs in Kartli became worse in the eighth century, because they increased the tribute and taxes to the local population. In addition, Islam became a more and more brutal religion. The invasions of Murvan Kru in 735 are a tragic page in the history of Georgia. His name is full of cruel torture of the Kartlians, including the nobles. "Kartli was destroyed in such a way that neither food nor drink could be found anymore" **Ioane Sabanidze, "Torture of Abo Tbileli" p. 3 Abst. 2.**

The Arabs strengthened themselves in Kartli, but they could not gain a foothold in Egris. At the end of the 8th century, the Arabs abolished the kingdom in Kartli. A large part of the country's population was killed. The last ruler Ashot Bagration took refuge in Byzantium. At the end of the eighth century, the formation of new Georgian kingdoms-principalities began. The Arab caliphate weakened and this allowed Georgians to feel a little calm. In the 80s of the 8th century, the principality of Kakheti was formed in the Aragvi and Ivri river valleys, which was headed by a choir bishop. At the end of the eighth century, Western Georgia was united by Erismtavari Leon, he restored the Kingdom of Egris and moved the capital to Kutaisi. Western Georgia was still called Egris, and the kings were called Megreli. An administrative unit was formed in the territory of Kartli, which was headed by the Kurapat. Social transformations in the fourth and eighth centuries are important. Here the small nation and the nobility were divided. In this period, the process of agrarianization of the small nation begins, which took its final form in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Feudal relations begin to form in the fourth and sixth centuries. Ecclesiastical land ownership appears and, accordingly, church slaves. We have the power of the king, influential nobles. The favor of the nobles was of special importance for the king's government. As a rule, it was the nobles who were the allies of the conquerors. Georgian culture in this period was Christian culture. Christian culture destroyed the written monuments of pre-Christian culture. Although he was developing his ideology, he was actually getting rid of all different opinions. In Georgia of this period, there are already Bibles, psalms and a complete work, "The Torture of Shushanik".

The struggle for the unification of the Georgian kingdoms-principalities began in the ninth century. In the years 816-837 there was a great revolt against the Arabs in Albania. Georgians were promoting this rebellion, the joint forces of Georgians and Albanians defeated the Arabs in Kvareli region of Kakheti. Georgian states no longer obeyed the Arab emirs. Only the Tbilisi emir was the most powerful and unyielding force. There were constant rebellions in Tbilisi. A tragic moment in the history of Georgia is connected with this period, when Bugha Turk marched on Tbilisi and killed 50,000 inhabitants of the city. Among them, he killed the main nobles by torture. Christianity was the main reason for killing Georgians. Georgians did not convert to Islam and therefore kept western values. Despite the constant marches of the Arabs, they could not reach the end of Georgia.

At the beginning of the ninth century, the domination of the Arabs ended, revival began, and city life became active. Trade became active. Tbilisi has become a popular city in the region. The traveler Ibn-Hawkali describes in his diary that the population of Tbilisi was particularly tolerant towards foreigners. The ninth century is an important period in the history of Georgia. The external political situation and calm caused the unification process of Georgia. Despite the internal political tension, Georgia became stronger. An important change took place from the social and cultural point of view. The Byzantine Church was abolished and the Georgian Orthodox Church became independent. I consider the transition to the feudal level to be an important social transformation in Georgia. The end of Arab rule and peace helped to move society to the next level. Agriculture was developed, vineyards were planted, fruit tree culture was created. Handicrafts were separated as a separate branch of farming. Handicrafts became available to everyone. Especially promoted: Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi and Samshvilde. Great social transformations began. The nobility increased their influence and brought a large part of the poor population under their rule. Small and middle nobility supported the king's authority. The rich nobles stood in opposition to the king's authority. The king's authority became particularly strong and began to pursue its interests. Wealthy nobles had their property confiscated and it was declared the property of the king. The unification of the country became necessary because of the foreign threat. The invaders fought the country not only directly but also through agents. The agents were mostly rich nobles who wanted to be king. All the progressive forces in Georgia united around the king's authority. Actually, Georgia was divided into two main camps, between which big battles were going on. Current processes gave rise to the necessity for the country to have one king. Bagrat the third was the king of Abkhazia, who laid a great foundation for the unification of Georgia. However, George the First is

considered the first king of united Georgia. 1041-1027 years. George the First made a political mistake, he started a fight against the Byzantines. In 1021 he was defeated in a battle with them. The king returned the possessions of Davit Kurapatat to Byzantium. And he gave his young son Bagrat as a hostage to the Greeks. George died suddenly in 1027. His young son Bagrat IV became the king of Georgia. The nobles took advantage of this situation and became stronger. Byzantine bey entered Georgia, the nobles handed over the castles without a fight. In the end, Bagrat's mother Mary and Catholicos Melchizedek succeeded and retained the reign of Bagrat IV. Bagrat IV gave his daughter Elena in marriage to Caesar and peace was established. Elena died soon. The disagreement was renewed. The nobles began to overthrow the king's authority .. they made decisions independently. For example, the great Liparit marched on Tbilisi, captured Amira Jafara and demanded the king to kill him. The king had mercy and thus all the nobles were killed. Bagrat IV grew stronger as he aged. He occupied Tbilisi and marched to Kakheti-Hereti. However, he did not manage to join it because new conquerors, the Seljuk Turks, entered Georgia. Turks conquered: Iran, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, entered Jerusalem. They also defeated Byzantium, in 1071 they actually destroyed southern Georgia. Sultan Alf Arslan was joined by the Armenian king Kvirike, the Amir of Tbilisi and raided Kartli and Argveti at once. The successor of Bagrat Meotkhi was George II 1072-1089, who was quite weak and sensitive. During his reign, a large number of Turks settled on the lands of Georgia. In 1088, a great earthquake occurred in Georgia. Many fortresses were destroyed. A great winter and floods began. Giorgi II obviously could not cope. The reign of David the Fourth Agmashenebeli was of special importance in the history of Georgia. in 1089. George II resigned and handed over the reign to his son. David completely changed the course in domestic and foreign politics. David carried out important reforms: he appointed people to positions based on talent, not surname. He subjugated the church, established ministries, formed a regular army, and carried out police reform. Special attention was paid to education and it was no longer the privilege of noble people. David defeated the Turkish army in an unequal battle on August 21, 1121. During his reign, Georgia became stronger.

David supported the crusaders fighting in Jerusalem. He stopped paying tribute to the sultans and finally united Georgia. David subdued the Ossetians and also became the king of Armenia. We find information about David in the writings of the Chancellor of the French Principality of Antioch, Gotsi... He writes that the Georgians were supported by the Europeans in the fight against the Muslims. In my opinion, this fact is of great importance as it confirms the ideological inseparability of Georgia and Europe. The institutions created by David absolutely share Western values.

Globalization and modern Georgia

The trial of Georgia , becoming part of the global world The agreement of association covers cancellation of barriers for exporting Georgian production. All of this support to the Georgian legislative framework became close to the European standards. But I believe that the main challenge here is the fact that production practically doesn't exist .The main question is what can be imported? The local production is very few. I think that I should research reasons for trouble. Only lows and changing of direction for the country will not be a solution . Georgians love their own country , but the number of migrations is faster because of economical conditions. This means that we have only new laws and this procedure is very long term . The governments considered that they implement new laws to make Georgia an attractive place for investors , because without investitions the poor country can't survive. Here we meet the red line between the global world and georgia. As we see, the agreement of association makes Georgia an attractive country for foreigners, for creating industries and for increasing exports. According to ministry of economics of georgia and International partners in 2014 years ,, **The association agreement gives opportunities increase export in short term 9%, in long term 12%, accordingly import in short term 4,4 % ,long-term 7,5 %**” According to the same research **Georgia imported 624,2 million us dollar in 2014. This is not a huge number for the global economy , but for poor countries it is very important.** According to Eteria

2019(Europe trade policy development) The increase of export in 2014 was 26%, but it decreased in 2018 and the indicator was 25,9%. This fact shows that this growth isn't stable and the agreement of association hasn't impacted yet meaningfully. The tempo to integrate Georgian production to EU is very low 4,1%. It means that Georgia still doesn't have an attractive investment environment. As part of my research I did a survey for researching reasons which are obstacles for foreign investors. I had deep personal interviews with representatives of foreign firms in Georgia. They are Natakhtari. This company has existed for 18 years in the Kvemo kartli region. The products of the company are drinks, beer and limonades. They considered that Georgia has a good investment environment and it is a good place for producing production, which needs a local market. Beer which is produced by them is cheaper than imported ones. Most workers are local Georgians. According to director of firm Zviad Mamuchashvili, the main trouble for foreign investment is the less qualified staff and unstable political environment in the country. There are not enough specialists for beer making here and investors need more effort and expenses for having local workers. As a solution Mr. Zviad considered that there are necessary educational centers in Georgia. Where will I study technical professions? This standard is very common for strong western countries. For sure this is a long term process and Georgia has not had so much time. I believe that if the Georgian government lets young people go for education abroad for sharing experiences and then they can be back integration of the Georgian economic condition to the global world will be faster. The second company which I came across was Turkish company „Eko _textile” during the interview with executive director Nina Araxamia shaped several interesting questions: 1) The company considered that the country has a nice investment environment and support from the government, but the cost of the prize here is more expensive than in China or India. 2) There are no professionals for working, and companies need more expenses for training staff. 3) The salaries in Georgia are bigger than in China, or Turkey and it is not profitable for companies. This company does different textiles and mostly for export. I believe that there is quite a low salary in Georgia, even far from the European standards, but investors still consider that it is high. The third company in my research was „Enka” This was a scandalous project. Which was unsuccessful. This company would like to

build the hidro electro stations in the two regions . This must be the largest project in the history of independent Georgia. Possible investition could be 800 million us dollars. It must be a direct investition. According to plan, two main hidro electro stations ,, Kvemo Namaxvani" 333 km and ,, Zemo Namakhvani" 100km. This Station had the opportunity to provide electro energie for the country and covered 20 percent of the full requirement. It can create a better electro network and create wind electro stations in the future. Enka can be a large taxpayer, and will have a duty to create working places for local people. There would be working places for people with special needs . They planned to construct new roads . Very soon after starting working processes in the location started demonstrations of local people. The main requirement for demonstrators was the canceled project . Demonstration continues for more than 340 days. It was an attack between the company and local citizens.It became necessary to understand the reasons . why had georgians so strong protest if they would like working places and foreigh investitions. The agreement between the Georgian government and company Enka. Enka is a Turkish Norwegian company. The Center of social Justice examined each article in detail and concluded that the project can't create electro security for the country. On the contrary It was dangerous for the budget of the georgia. Provides for indefinite fiscal burdens.Also the guarantees given by the country government to investors were illegal.It was taken in a force majeure situation.Including obtaining a permit and the start-up process. Examination of the contract revealed that the company had appropriated the country's natural resources free of charge.This invalidates the argument for the country's energy independence and security. The company had the right to require the state to reinsure the risks. This amount was an indefinite amount.The company is asking the state to reinsure existing risks with budget funds.This contract was secret. It was not made public by the Ministry of Economy until February 7, 2021.The Association of Investigative Journals ``Ai Fakti" published a document whose content was scandalous.According to the document, the state was obliged to purchase electricity from the company for 15 years for 6.2 cents.Actually imported electricity is cheaper in Georgia. In addition, the fee would increase by 3% annually. The state could buy electricity for only 8 months, the remaining 4 months were managed by Enka at will. In addition, after 15 years, the company no longer had an obligation to sell electricity in

Georgia. The issue of land alienation was the most painful for the locals. The construction required 600 hectares of land. However, the company was given additional lands at a symbolic price of 1 GEL. There was a large amount of natural resources and water resources. The term "necessary land" is used in the contract to mean mineral-rich land. The company demanded it. Also water resources. The company did not need licenses to obtain resources. The company could also cut down the forest. The representatives of the company believed that the Georgian government was doing the right thing to attract investments. The population thought that the country would only suffer from this project. This project would only drain resources. As well as the use of the territories of the country by a foreign company, without any benefit. In the framework of the master thesis research, I conducted research on the construction of Namakhvani hydroelectric power station. This was a job done with a quantitative research method. The aim of the study was to determine whether the population believed that the failure of such projects would hinder the process of rapprochement with the global economy. I had two research questions: 1) how much did the population think the image of the country was damaged in the international community and 2) Was the rapprochement with the global economy justifying the concession of national interests? I interviewed 500 applicants. By random sampling. Modern media technologies helped me to conduct the research. Asked whether this project was closer to the Georgian economy than the global one, 93% answered in the negative. Also interesting is the result of one of the questions. Asked whether Georgia had lost the prospect of attracting new investment by disrupting the project, 82 percent said yes. The study concluded that the population was aware of the risks but was still opposed to the project. The population believed that national interests were paramount. The alienation of territories, the destruction of the environment and the extraction of minerals violate national interests. With this project, the Georgian government created the best investment conditions by compromising national interests. If we recall the theory of the world system, here we meet a typical attitude. When the resources of a semi-peripheral country are exploited, in favor of powerful countries. In addition, the Georgian government has tried to create a favorable investment environment. There may be signs of corruption here, but I will not touch on that. In my opinion, globalization is not a painless process. Especially for smaller

countries that may have some natural resources, although it is scarce. I think there is no need to destroy the country to meet Western standards. A small country like Georgia needs to make decisions carefully and quickly.

Russia against to the globalization in Georgia

After the Warsaw Block and the collapse of the Soviet Union, new states emerged in the world, including Georgia. These countries had different historical pasts, although they shared a common Soviet memory. Part of the new countries aimed at Westernization. Their priority has been Western values

such as the free market and democratic values. The geopolitical situation affected the countries individually. The Baltic states and Eastern Europe have made it relatively easy for them to become members of the European Union. Due to the geographical situation of Georgia, a more difficult path was taken. It goes through separate stages over the years, although the European future is only at the level of an idea. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, people with a communist past came to power in Georgia again. They constantly tried not to erase the Soviet ideology from generations. In fact, the model of governing the country was dictated by the Soviet experience. Moreover, they tried to show the population that their decision to renounce the Soviet Union was wrong. The Western world never perceived him as a real partner and just laughed. They were still secretly trying to idealize the communist party. Communist memory and geographical location were a factor for successful Westernization. Countries close to Russia remained under its influence. The formation of civil society was hindered. The West helped the post-Soviet countries financially. These funds were used to strengthen the civil sector. Liberal forces, on the other hand, came to the forefront of countries geographically close to Europe. In my opinion this was the main reason for the different rhythms of Westernization. For such countries, the most important lever for the development of the country was the media and civil society. Eduard Shevardnadze came to power in Georgia in 1992. The first president of the country, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, has died in unknown circumstances. Initially, Shevardnadze said he wanted Georgia to become a democracy, and people believed him because he was involved in international processes, including the demolition of the Berlin Wall. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the country was economically and morally devastated. After the civil war and two strong wars with Russia, Georgia lost important regions of Abkhazia and Samachablo. Assistance from donor organizations became necessary to save the country. They helped in exchange for the pursuit of Western values. The new

Georgian democracy has made three core values a priority. Free market, free media, strengthening the non-governmental sector. At the same time, however, Soviet nostalgia manifested itself. Which manifested itself in the actual neglect of Western values. Documentation was actually created just to show. In fact, corruption, nepotism, and constant Russian propaganda reigned in the country. Elections were constantly rigged. One-man rule has become the new style of governing independent Georgia. Soviet-era totalitarianism, which prevailed even in the Baltics, became a precondition for the formation of ideological values of governance. During the Soviet era, Georgia maintained an intermediate balance as it went through the bloodshed of 1956 and the demonstrations of 1978. After the speeches of 1978, the students managed to preserve and preserve the state language. Despite the clear call of the then Minister of Internal Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze that bloodshed was expected. The students did not back down and the rallies became permanent. The students were also supported by the intelligentsia. Moscow chose to avoid problems and gave in to Georgia. Georgian youth wanted to get closer to Western values. An example of this is the transfer of a plane on November 18-19, 1983. When seven young Georgians hijacked a passenger plane to fly to a country with the closest Western values. in Turkey. It is noteworthy that these people were representatives of the intelligentsia. The plane was fraudulently landed in Tbilisi. Soviet special services shot dead 7 people on the plane. The youths were tried and sentenced to be shot. Only one woman was pardoned. Young Tina, who was pregnant but had an artificially removed baby. Tina lives in America today. This particular fact shows well the wishes of the Georgian Soviet youth. Perhaps it is not surprising that the collapse of the Soviet Union began in Georgia. The tragedy of April 9, 1989 became one of the preconditions for the formation of a new world. This day was tragic for Georgians. Georgians held permanent demonstrations in front of the Government House. Anti-Soviet sentiments were seen at the rallies. A peaceful demonstration was dispersed by the Russian Soviet Army. Russian soldiers attacked people with poison gas, shovels and tanks, injuring 427 and killing 21 people. Among the dead were 18 women including a 15-year-old junior. Mathematical school student. These events took place in Georgia in November 1988, where the main participants of the Protestants were students. The Soviet government punished the people by example. These young

people liked Western values. For young people, even denim clothing, which was considered a symbol of the West, has become obsolete. These young people liked Western values. For young people, even denim clothing, which was considered a symbol of the West, has become obsolete. It was a generation that played a pivotal role in the future life of the country. During the years of the rule of the second President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian society stood close to the Western society with its ideology. Eduard Shevardnadze was the Minister of Internal Affairs and also took part in the demolition of the Berlin Wall. On June 12, 1987, Reagan a. The US President called on the Secretary General of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, to demolish the wall on December 22, 1989. The Brandenburg Gate was opened. Eduard Shevardnadze was actively involved in these events. Perhaps it is not surprising that people believed in its Western value. I believe that Shevardnadze's new visions and the Soviet experience together established a "hybrid democracy" in the country. Shevardnadze knew that in order to gain the favor of the West, it was necessary to introduce Western institutions. However, Russia's influence on his political persona was great. He was well versed in the state governing mechanism of the Soviet Union. His governing style became a mixture of authoritarianism and democracy. Authoritarianism was manifested in the creation of a small Soviet analogue on the territory of Georgia. All businesses and production were under his subordination. A time similar to the Brezhnev era has come to Georgia. Completely out of control. Among them rose the criminal world and gangsterism. The leaders of the group "Mkhedrioni" have taken positions. Mkhedrioni military organization was founded in Georgia in 1989-1995. Its head was Jaba Ioseliani. The organization was originally created with a patriotic motive. In 1990, his legal title was revoked. The Soviet government restored Jaba Ioseliani in 1991. He organized a military coup against the first president of Georgia Zviad Gamsakhurdia. Zviad Gamsakhurdia was the first democratically elected president. Mkhedrioni's group was against him. This gang was involved in smuggling gasoline and doing a lot of black business. It was these people who held various positions. They began to accumulate personal capital. All this led to the frustration of the Georgians, the people became poorer. Even food has become a problem for the population of Georgia. Unemployment, economic dysfunction, collapsed education

system. Became the daily routine of Georgia. "Generation of Jeans" did not dream about it. They were slowly being destroyed. People became refugees in their own country. A big problem was created for urbanization and demographics. Georgians were afraid of having children because the future was uncertain. The time of national, universal depression had come to Georgia and at that time there was a weak nostalgia for the Soviet Union. The living environment and material development opportunities in Georgia were much higher in the Soviet Union. Although ideologically Georgians did not like the Soviet Union, they did not stand close to the brink of starvation. They had the opportunity to get an education and, most importantly, to use their professions, which was completely useless in the conditions of the new Georgia. During these years, Georgian scientists-workers, intelligentsia and educated youth resorted to small trade to save themselves. More and more lucky ones left the country and went into immigration. Many people lost their lives and health in the current events. The number of mentally ill people has increased. Suicide has reached alarming levels. Added to all this is the lack of product and local money inflation. As a result of inflation, the wages of the employed population have practically depreciated. For example, a teacher's salary ranged from \$ 11 to \$ 30 a month. The same was the case with medical staff. Retirees found themselves in the most difficult situation, earning \$ 10 a month. These were the people who lost their children in the struggle against the idea of bringing Georgia closer to the West. They were left alone and vulnerable. The hybrid model created by Shevardnadze, which was in fact a mini-model of the Soviet Union, was not a Georgian dream. It is also noteworthy that members of Shevardnadze's government misappropriated the bank savings of the population during the Soviet era. The bank was declared bankrupt and actually a few specific individuals became millionaires. Georgians on the verge of complete anarchy, economic collapse, and death were left with two options: 1) to live in a difficult reality with nostalgia for the Soviet Union, and 2) to continue fighting. The Georgians started a new battle. All this was facilitated by the emergence of independent media and new media. The new media has become a means of disseminating information and exposing hidden crimes. The Public Institute was established with the support of American and Western partners. It was they who responded to the demands of the society and started talking loudly about the

problems. Tired and frightened people no longer talked about anything. They seemed to be accustomed to the reality in which they lived. "Society Institute" and "Rustavi 2 TV" played an important role in the process of awakening the people. It was also important that information was made available through new media. This was especially important for Georgians living abroad. All this matured the Rose Revolution. Which was the result of the events of November 2003. A new generation of students began to protest. It was a long process and it would probably be wrong to say that it was just the November 23, 2003 Rose Revolution. It was a big fight. A social example and a good example of overcoming Soviet nostalgia. The demand of the people was for fundamental reforms and systemic changes. The Rose Revolution was not an unconstitutional state coup. In contrast to the military coup carried out by Mkhedrioni. Had it not been for the great desire of the people, the opposition forces would not have won. People realized that Shevardnadze's promised reforms did not really exist. Clearly, the support of Western partners was important in this process. The 2003 Rose Revolution was peaceful, it was an important stage, though it is only one stage. This event proves that Georgians are an integral part of Western society and civilization. Soviet nostalgia is temporary and wavy. The population demanded that the Rose Revolution should be the last revolution in the history of Georgia. In 2003, Mikheil Saakashvili became the third President of Georgia. He was the leader of the revolution. He had the great support of the Western partners. This is confirmed by the visit of President Bush to Georgia. Saakashvili started radical reforms and initially everything started well. His reign ended in scandal. A few years later, corruption erupted. Scandalous facts of the prison were spread. The footage showed footage of the brutal torture of prisoners, which infuriated the population. All this cost Mikheil Saakashvili the loss of his position. He fled to Ukraine. One of the most tragic events and mistakes during Mikheil Saakashvili's rule was the August 2008 Russia-Georgia war. Which claimed the lives of many Georgians and lost 120 villages in Georgia. 20 percent of Georgia's territory has been completely occupied. During the rule of Mikheil Saakashvili, Imedi TV, which was considered to be the carrier of the opposition, was ransacked. The population was still disappointed. The process of draining the so-called brains became especially painful. Increased migration. Fear mounted again after the new frustration. Signs of Soviet nostalgia also appeared. The

population was fatally reduced. Probably one of the signs of nostalgia was the victory of the neutral Georgian government "Georgian Dream". The party was led by Georgian billionaire Bidzina Ivanishvili, who soon withdrew from politics. The people wanted peace and good neighborly relations with Russia. They were well aware that the country could not endure another war. The 2017 visa-free regime is considered a successful step on the road to Europeanization. The new Georgian government decided to take a Western course, but maintaining peace in the country was a top priority. Peace is one of the core values of a democratic society. Which should lead to its further economic and socio-political development. After the visa-free regime, many people traveled to Europe. Georgians have shown European friendship. All this made the Soviet nostalgia almost disappear. Part of the Western society considers the new government of Georgia pro-Russian. They base their opinion on Georgia's position during the Ukraine-Russia war. During this war, Georgia refrained from making harsh statements. He openly supported Ukraine, but tried to maintain neutrality. After the start of this war, Georgia, along with Moldova and Ukraine, applied for EU membership. Ukraine and Moldova agreed, while Georgia refused. And a number of recommendations were sent. I would like to note that Georgia has better indicators than both countries in the required membership criteria. Thousands of demonstrations were held in Georgia to show the will of the people. However, the opinion in the society was divided. In the course of my research, I concluded that Georgia was punished for its neutral position. I am afraid that all this may become a new cause of frustration for Georgians and, consequently, increase Russia's influence in Georgia. My research confirms that nostalgia is mostly exacerbated in people of retirement age who have experience of living in the Soviet Union. They speak Russian and do not laugh at English. They appreciate Russian culture and literature, but are well acquainted with the West. Moreover, Russians are not considered foreigners. The situation is radically different in people under 35 years of age. Only 29% of them know Russian, although the majority can speak English. They are familiar with Western culture and literature but do not laugh at Russian. Moreover, Russians are assimilated to Soviet culture and have a negative attitude. The education reform of 2003 completely changed the mindset of the younger generation. Learning English in Georgian schools started from the very first academic year. In my opinion, the

physical side of the body is also an expression of public opinion. I would like to say a few words about the swearing that was associated with crime during the Soviet era and it was not appropriate to do so. It is quite popular in Western society. The youth of modern Georgia imitates the European youth even here. Prior to the 2003 events, Russian programs were aired on Georgian television channels. However, it no longer exists today. Even listening to Russian songs is considered negative. However, I would like to mention the circumstance that during the recent events the activation of the Russians in all spheres is celebrated in Georgia. In conclusion, I can say that Soviet nostalgia for Georgians can be caused only by severe frustration. Inadequate attitudes and economic hardship on the part of European society. All this can hinder Georgia's integration into the process of globalization.

Western -Russian political dilemma , obstacle on the way to globalization Political discourse analyze:

„ Georgia’s Russian-Western dilemma ‘

Discourse analysis of post soviet nostalgie in Georgia

The term discourse has broad meaning .We can be considered as a discourse of any kind of form of speaking , or quotation .Discourse is the assimilated vocabulary of the subject.It is also interested in determining the impact of content on the audience.There are two main sides to the process..the subject who speaks and the object who receives the information.There are different types of discourse.The subject of my research is the methodology of political discourse and its essential depths.More specifically, I want to study the discourse of Georgian political parties and their Western-Russian dilemma.I will divide the paper into the following parts: the first theoretical part and a general overview, the study of discourse techniques used by individual political entities,the study of two web. Pages from January 2021 up today. They are the most rated TV channel's internet pages . They have completely different views. According to the following information I will try to analyze the views , actions and perspectives of two main political parties in Georgia. First is „, Georgian Dream”-it has a majority in the parliament and second is national movement _saakashvili ,It is in opposition nowadays, but It was in the government nine years ago . I decided to take these sources because they are completely popular channels in Georgia and are doing mostly political content. There are many kinds of definitions of political discourse.I will use the methodology of linguist Gunther Kress and scientist Van Dijk.,**Institutions and social groups have their own specific meanings and values.They use them systematically.These systematically organized forms of language and speech are called discourse.Discourse expresses the values**

and values

inherent in institutions.”(Linguistic processes in sociocultural Practice _ Australia DEakin UNiversity press 1985) Political parties are an important part of the political

process. It is a group of people united under a certain ideology. A political party tries to become dominant, come to power and create political content. The group carries out a number of actions to succeed. According to Van Dijk „, Politicians are people who are paid for their political activities. They are elected, or appointed as political entities”. However, important decision-makers have a long way to go before they can be appointed to the position. After resolving internal party issues, they establish relationships with potential voters. Conduct election campaigns, debates and many other events. Political campaigns include meetings and discussion of election programs. A well-designed pre-election campaign accurately responds to the demands of potential voters. However, a strong electoral program and strong political thinking are not enough to achieve success. Success requires two more components: action and speech. Language is needed to shape any political action. In my view the linguistic-semiotic structure is particularly important in political discourse. Linguistic and extralinguistic features form a certain genre. Pierce Morris's methodology works well here. Three-dimensional semiotic. Political discourse has a broad and narrow understanding. Broad-minded political discourse is the language of the publicist sphere. All public speeches that have a political connotation can be perceived as a publicist language. It is used in the socio-political sphere. Van Dijk considered that the political process mustn't be broad. It should not be turned into a public discourse. We must separate political discourse from public discourse. Whether or not it influences public opinion. This is a narrow understanding of political discourse. According to this approach, political discourse is bounded by the political sphere. It has a special thesis, functional purpose and communicative impact. The scholar believes that political discourse should be framed within the professional framework of politics. This is a discourse that is realized in an institutional environment. For example, government sessions, parliamentary sessions, political party congresses. Pre-election campaigns, debates and more. Political discourse has its purpose. This goal is a struggle for power. Every word a politician uses in front of a potential voter or opponent is a weapon. The structure of these words is a prerequisite for the strength of the content. Strong content contains psycho-emotional values. The art of performance is also important. In my opinion, in modern reality mere oratory alone is not enough. Today social networks and online

media play a big role in creating political domains. Therefore additional functions need to be activated here. Maybe politicians will create a multimedia product that will have a strong impact on their discourse. In any case, pragmatics is important when communicating political discourse. There is some intent in pragmatics. Words, syntax links Their purpose is to exert certain psycho-emotional influences. The Austrian linguist Wodak considered that „**Political language on the one hand is a functional language and on the other hand the slang of a certain political group.**”(Wodak, Language , Power and Ideology :study political discourse 1989page 139 abst. 4). It is the simultaneous realization of the general communication subsystems of a language, i.e. diglossia. Political discourse is characterized by informational specificity. For example, a new party agenda for a political party, or a pre-election program. Emotional-expressiveness Its main purpose is to actively influence the masses. Such a process can be seen in the political debate. The technique of language acquisition creates the image of a politician. Discourse theory emerged in 1970 It offered new rules for analysis . This analysis structure was based on the rules and construction of political, cultural and social identity. These theories are more and more popular in the world. There is ECPR as well in eu nowadays. Scholars today believe that politics is unthinkable without discourse. Now I would like to draw your attention to the post-structuralist version of the theory of discourse. This version was dominant within political science. He had especially many followers in Britain and Denmark. It is an intellectual form of discourse that has received considerable support in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and other European countries. It is also of great interest in the United States. However, this theory is still not perfect. He created sophisticated concepts. It broadly shows how important discourse is in shaping society and politics. However, this does not meet universally modernist aspirations. Because It is not an axiom. Political discourse analysis helps us to critically update a variety of issues. These include IR theory, EU research, media analysis and more. Here we can study the actions of individuals and the structural changes of society. Explain the established socio-political phenomena. Use qualitative research methods such as interpreting the content of politicians. Discourse theory is a means of analytical reorganization. Discourse theory is interested in: knowledge paradigms, the meaning of symbols, the formation of

identity. Using all of this it is possible to determine specific actions towards given political entities. What is happening in the politics of the modern world today is a divide: between positive behaviorists and radical constructivists. Post-structuralist discourse has made the study of political discourse more open. As already mentioned, linguistics, social ideas and political science are of special importance for discourse analysis. In my opinion, one of the important factors is social transformations. Through my methodology, by political and social discourse analysis we can explore the causes of ideological transformations in society. Identify the root causes of these changes. To determine was it deeply substantive and fundamental, if simply mechanical. All this will allow us to establish how solid a certain ideology is in a certain space. Also determine what time period can be considered optimal to consider the phenomenon as a fundamental change. I think that many simultaneous changes in a short period of time indicate the ideological weakness of the country. In addition these permanent changes influence the vocabulary of politicians. During the chaotic period politicians use more offensive words and they are aggressive. They are out of the political-cultural frame. The psychology of discourse is especially useful when working on these issues. This issue was analyzed in 1977 by Labrov and Franchel. According to their methodology it is necessary to analyze formal and informal dialogues. Analytical philosophy should be used as an auxiliary tool. The psychology of discourse seeks to elucidate the reasons for the inspiration of politicians. This can be explained by language, expression and style compositions. The psychology of discourse seeks to clarify the strategy of the speaker. Critical linguistics even seeks to find ideological distortions. All this together creates repressive effects. The discourse has a wide range of spoken language and public practice,, **Discursive practices are said to be ideological in so far as they contribute to the naturalization of contingently constructed meanings. Social classes and ethnic groups produce ideological discourses in order or establish counter-hegemony**” (David Howarth and Jacob Torfin, Discourse theory in EU page 7 abst 2).

Now let me say few words about Foucault. Michel Foucault was interested in the quasi-structuralist transmission of discourse. In his view, the forms of struggle for political power were noteworthy. They were forming a specific discourse. He believed that sovereign power could not have been just repression. It is neither a relation of

dominance nor an ability to act. It is simply "behavior behavior". Discourse in European politics is the ways in which actions are regulated, Foucault believes that the struggle of different discourses creates communication and rationality. Ernesto Laclau, a British scholar, believed that discourse theory was a mixture of post-Marxist, postmodernist, and poststructural political theories. All this leads us to

Kant's classical transcendental philosophy. According to Kant, empirical perception occurs in the human mind according to certain categories. In the 1970s, there was a "linguistic turn" in the social sciences. It is widely acknowledged that social and systemic integration is problematic. In the context of globalization, values are being reassessed. Including the variability of the linguistic vocabulary and style of politicians. The speech of the political leader of the Communist Party is absolutely different from the speech of the Western leaders. Accordingly in this regard post. We face a problem in Soviet countries. Politicians who have a Western education come to power and therefore try to be guided by the given standards. However, local voters do not understand them well. Politicians use Western terms such as cohabitation, speech etc. It actually appeals to young people, though it causes some sort of negative attitude in adults. very popular political term has a Georgian equivalent and therefore the conservative part of the electorate is angry. Independent Democratic Republic of Georgia before 1990. As we know from history, in 1883 Tsarist Russia declared the annexation of Georgia. The Georgian political spectrum is very diverse. According to the official data of the Central Election Commission, more than 40 political entities are registered. The first elections were held on October 28, 1990. 14 parties participated and 6 subjects crossed the 4 percent threshold. Free Georgia came with a majority of 155 deputies, although the Communist Party still had 73 deputies. It is noteworthy that in the next elections the Communist Party is no longer seen as a subject although the constituent MPs still continue their political life. We meet MPs who are also in the parliament of 6 convocations, for example Giorgi Baramidze, Akaki Bobokhidze and others. They are constantly changing their political vision and therefore retaining their seats. The recent political parties of the Republic of Georgia are well aware that the Western course is profitable. This is why most say they are in favor of Western values. Seeks to engage in NATO exercises and move closer to the EU. At the same

time he calls his opponents pro-Russian. All political parties are characterized by hate speech and a tendency towards totalitarianism.

All political parties are characterized by hate speech and a tendency towards totalitarianism. Voters regarded him as a charismatic leader who was educated in the United States. He was believed to have enjoyed particular support from Democrats. Saakashvili began to modernize the country and move closer to the West. However, he left the government with a big scandal. With so-called "prison footage" The videos showed scenes of torture and rape of prisoners. Including death. Saakashvili lost the election and fled the country because he was found guilty. He went to a high political position in Ukraine. Saakashvili's government sells strategic facilities such as railway, hydroelectric power to Russian authorities. Also, after the 2008 war, Georgia lost 125 villages. Russia continues to border the country. After that, Bidzina Ivanishvili's Georgian dream comes to power. He is an oligarch who has established a financial position in Russia. He was one of the major funders of Saakashvili's party. He was also known for his philanthropy. Georgian historical monuments, the university and the intelligentsia were restored with his funds. Although according to official statements his party is announcing a Western course. Saakashvili's party, which is now in opposition, is constantly referred to as pro-Russian. However, it should be noted that during the rule of the Georgian Dream, Georgia received an association agreement and a visa-free regime with Europe. However, he does not openly oppose Russia, trying to sort out relations, and this becomes a reason for criticism of the opposition. All these political processes are very interesting and confusing and so I decided to do a political discourse analysis. I was eager to analyze the debate, although these parties do not sit in the debate with each other. So I decided to look into the two television websites. The time period will be from January 2021 up to today. These are the Post TV, Formula and foreign sources. First is the government supporter page and the second is the opposition team. Actually I have found that there is no independent TV in Georgia. I mean TV which is doing political content. It should also be noted that the political temperature in Georgia is very high now. As the local elections come and in addition the permanent rallies of the opposition, the MEPS and its President Charles Michel officially took part in the reconciliation process.

However, there is constant tension, economic, political and social crisis in the country. People are tired, impoverished and the level of migration has increased. With all this in mind, I think it will be interesting to understand the vocabulary used by the Georgian Dream, the leaders of the National Movement. I chose content analysis as my research methodology because I think it is the best way in this case. So, on Post. TV's web page I have discussed 166 pages of political articles. Each page includes about 12 articles. The narrative was the same in each time period. First of all I didn't find interviews or comments of oppositional politicians. Here were presented only governments members, or foreigner politicians, who were supported to them. The main content here was attempting to show that western society was supporting the contemporary government and they every time declared that they were pro-western powers. Let me provide some citations:

- Anri Oxanashvili _There is another support from Michael Pompeo towards us 7 January 2021
- Chairman of Parliament Talakvadze - Our team is committed to the Euro-Atlantic agenda
- Foreign Minister Zankaliani - 13 EU Foreign Ministers support our team Robert Obrayan congratulates Gakharia on his appointment as Prime Minister
- US Secretary of State - Georgia is our extraordinary partner.
 - Benjamin Netanyahu - I look forward to working with the new Prime Minister and Government.
- Giorgi Gakharia Joe Biden's - The American-Georgian relationship is as strong as ever. Only a few times is the National Movement and Saakashvili mentioned in pro-Russian. Bidzina Ivanishvili - The National Movement has been and continues to be violent against the Georgian people. And thus does the Russian thing. 13/01 Gia Volski - The corrupt so-called Burjanadze, who ran to Putin's door in Russia and is an accomplice of Saakashvili, does not know that he is not ashamed to stand by his own people. In fact, the representatives of the Georgian Dream avoid mentioning Russia and try to distance themselves.

However, by analyzing this website, which belongs to one of the rated government televisions, we can conclude that The Georgian Dream knows very well that Western values

are trendy in Georgian society today and therefore constantly appeals to be a supporter of Western values. In addition, more than 60% of the articles are comments from well-known and influential foreign politicians that confirm support. For example, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Boris Johnson Giorgi Gakharia - I bow to the persistence of your government against the Russian government. Overall this page does not feature hate speech, and its main focus is on praising the government. However the way he curses the opposition less is simply ignored. The next page is the formula . I have discussed the last 166 articles Here about Russia 48 times . 18 articles were about the relationship between Georgian government and Russia. The members of opposition national movement called the Government of Georgia as a pro-Russian and emphasizes that they are pro-western . Let me present you some important points:

- Tina Bokuchava_ The government acts as It was in soviet time. When KKB wrote some scenarios for the political elites.
- The member of E.N. M switched on Russian national folk song when member of government was in front of the audience
- Tabagari_ today the government of Georgia is far from the western values . I do think that Saakashvili was only leader who want to take Georgia in Eu
 - Bakradze_ I believe that Ivanishvili plays the Russian games . and If the opposition won't come into the government the Georgian people have no chance of living in the EU .
 - Udumashvili _ I see that Levan Vasadze is not a real alternative. He is close to the government and very close to the Russian government as well.
 - Jafaridze _ I think that if the government carries on the Russian game, very soon Georgian society will theory them and a new time will start.
 - Irakli garibashvili-primer ministra_ I think that the Georgian government does everything correctly , Georgia is ortodox country and we should save our tradition . There is no place of demonstration on sexual minorities in Tbilisi. I believe that this is not western value .

As we see in this web page we see more critical points and comments . but web pages try to keep balance . We see here articles by both sides. But I can say that it seems like a subjective attitude and less professionalism as well. We see plenty of offensive words toward the government. There are comments from readers under the article and as a rule they are followers , or not real persons . Finally, let me provide articles from CNN and BBC. I have found only 3 articles about Georgia-Russian relationship on CNN. But here was just a broad analysis of the war of 2008 in Georgia, There was nothing told about orientation of Georgian political parties. Here was described . According to the article the war was started by Georgia (EU fact finding mission report) . but despite these facts Russia was shown as an aggressor who occupied neighbors territory. There are not many articles on the BBC . I have found only one written in February 2021. It was about the Georgian political crisis. It was a description of real political conditions and actions . Here the position and opposition say that they have pro-western course , but they are fighting each other and aren't doing Georgian jobs. Their action is against their own citizens and the only winner can be the northern neighbor. To sum up, the Russian western dilemma is really current in Georgian politics . The majority of people considered that they are part of EU society. But here still live citizens who have nostalgia for the Soviet union. Some people are just disappointed . There is a real chaotic environment in Georgian mass-media as well. The opposition never sits against the position in debate. Both parties have their own media area and try to use them .The opposition is more aggressive and uses plenty of negative words and offensive content .Sentences which consist of aggressive words include from 5 to ten words.The space of articles is not broad. It's about $\frac{1}{3}$ on page and the most important part is lead . It is written in bold shrift . The government's members used word's European Union 74 % more than the opposition. They use the word Russia 90% less than opposition. There are no articles without political influence . Both sides are subjective and just are working for promotion. The foreing media have really little interest in Georgia's political course and actions. As I mentioned, for getting success there is necessary language and correct communication as well . According to my study I can conclude that the current crisis in Georgian politics can be a consequence of folsse communication . The politicians don't show high levels in the political culture. They are just fighting each other

without any professional frames and the media is just a weapon of political parties. In addition the local media exaggerates the interest of the EU about Georgia. The changes which we have had in Georgia in the last 20 years are mechanical and have no ideological value. The transformation of socio- ideological point of view of the population and political elites are still on the way. The western political culture and political behavior is still an unrealistic perspective. Institutions , media and society need real transformation.

The role of education through the process of globalization in Georgia The development stages of the Bologna Process began in 1988, when the Grand Charter of Universities was signed, marking the nineteenth anniversary of the University of Bologna, which meant that Europe wanted to create an ideal space for European education. All this happened four years before the abolition of the borders between the EU countries. The main purpose of this document was for states and the international community to analyze how important the role of the university was for the people and the country. The European universities that have signed this document should take into account the following fundamental principles in the work of universities:

1. Important was the fact that the teaching process must necessarily be independent of political and economic powers.
2. It was also important to use teaching and research methods together because they did not lag behind the news.
3. There should also be lecturers at the university who would be focused on innovation and research and share this knowledge with students. European universities had to be those that transcended political and geographical boundaries and took the path to universal knowledge.

On May 25, 1998, the Ministers of Education of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom signed a joint document known as the Sorbonne Declaration. Their main goal was that Europe was not just an economy and it was necessary to create a "Europe of knowledge" that would help the continent to strengthen itself socially, intellectually and culturally. The role of universities was important for such development. They talked about the fact that universities have existed in Europe for a long time, but it was necessary to further develop and give students the opportunities of what it meant to

study abroad for a certain period of time. It was also an important issue to create a variety of professions so that students could choose the field of education they preferred. The main essence of the Sorbon Declaration was to create a system of education that would be recognized internationally and not only among European countries. The Lisbon Convention was adopted in 1997, stating that higher education was vital and therefore necessary to establish relations between countries and to give students the opportunity to pursue education in another country and to promote academic mobility. The above-mentioned agreements laid the groundwork for a new initiative on 19 June 1999, known as the Bologna Process, which was signed by education ministers from 29 countries in Italy's oldest university city. 24 where states expressed a willingness to follow the processes outlined in all documents. The main goal of the Bologna Process was to establish a common European higher education space that would help strengthen the mobility and employment of European citizens, as well as develop a level of education that would be quite competitive in the world. "Two years after the signing of the Bologna Declaration and three years after the adoption of the Sorbonne Declaration, the Ministers for Higher Education of 32 European countries met in Prague to discuss the results and outline the future directions and priorities of the process. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the establishment of a European Higher Education Area by 2010. The selection of Prague for this meeting symbolically expresses the desire to involve the whole of Europe in the process in the context of EU enlargement. The Ministers welcomed and reviewed the report prepared by the Working Group on "Promoting the Bologna Process" - and concluded that the objectives set out in the Bologna Declaration were widely recognized and used by the signatory universities and other institutions of higher learning as the basis for higher education development. Ministers reaffirmed the need to continue promoting mobility, allowing students, teachers, scholars and administrative staff to benefit from the richness of the European Higher Education Area, including its democratic values, cultural and linguistic diversity, and different systems of higher education. "25 At a meeting in Prague on 19 May 2001, Ministers commended the European University Association for its active involvement in the Bologna process. It was also discussed that in many countries the quality assurance efforts have been quite successful. "Further

work towards the six goals of the Bologna Process Following the Bologna Declaration, the Ministers reaffirmed that the creation of a European Higher Education Area is a precondition for improving the attractiveness and competitiveness of higher education institutions in Europe. They supported the idea that higher education should be seen as a public asset that is and remains a public responsibility, and that students are full members of the higher education complex. In this regard, the Ministers commented on the forthcoming processes: Introducing a system of easily understood and comparable academic degrees. Ministers urge universities and other higher education institutions to take full advantage of existing national legislation and European mechanisms And promote professional recognition in order to Citizens will be able to make effective use of their qualifications, competencies and skills throughout the European Higher Education Area. "26 It was common in countries with both undergraduate and graduate degrees. An important consideration was also the establishment of a credit system, which would of course facilitate the qualification process, which would facilitate the competitiveness of European education. Ministers also spoke that improving mobility still remained the most important issue among pupils, students, administrative staff and academics. So you have to look at all the obstacles that could hinder mobility. We should mention the fact that in 2000 the Council of Europe approved the city. Nice mobility action plan to get started. The ministers also stressed that the issue of quality assurance was vital to the introduction of standards in the higher education system. As well as their universities and various Educational institutions were called upon to establish evaluation and accreditation mechanisms. The ministers also spoke that the main goal of European education is lifelong learning. Because the future of Europe is based on knowledge and its application in the process of challenges and modern technologies in the world. That is why an educated person will always find a solution to any challenge. A meeting was also held in Berlin on 19 September 2003, where the Minister for Higher Education of 33 European countries was represented. They discussed the successes achieved during this period and also named new priorities. The Ministers first thanked all the partner countries for their support of the initiatives taken at the Prague Summit and for promoting the development of European education. They also talked about strengthening quality assurance issues by 2005 and also

developing a two-tier learning system. It should be noted that quality assurance was a priority for them in 2003 as well, for which they considered that they should jointly develop methodology and criteria. And the responsibility for the quality of education, even primarily fell on the educational institution. According to the decision of the Ministers, the following criteria would be included in the quality assurance issues for 2005: 1. "Involved in the process of Defining the responsibilities of organizations and institutions; 2. Internal and external evaluation of programs or institutions, with the participation of students and the publication of results; 3. System of accreditation, certification or other relevant procedures; 4. International participation, cooperation and the creation of a common network. " Collaborate to develop agreed quality assurance standards, procedures and guidelines, explore ways to ensure adequate quality assurance and / or accreditation agencies or bodies, and report to ministers through a working group by 2005. 28 Should have committed that by 2005 the work on getting a two-level education would have been completed by now. The Ministers also called on the representatives of all countries to develop qualification requirements that would help them to properly assess the learning in their country and determine the quality of learning. Which meant the transition from the first step to the second. You need to get the necessary and correct education, because you have to pass the master's degree and also have the quality of education at the second level, so that you can continue your studies in the doctoral program. At the same conference, one of the main goals of the ministers was that by 2005 the graduates would be able to get a diploma supplement free of charge, which was widely discussed at the 2001 conference and the need for it was identified. The need for an attachment was explained by the fact that it would all help young people to increase their employment prospects. The Berlin Conference also focused on education transparency and education for third countries in Europe. To do this, they aimed to create scholarships to give everyone a chance to get a European education. Therefore, it was necessary to look for economic partners. Over the next two years, countries participating in European education must work to finally address quality assurance issues; The two-tier system and the academic degree, i.e. the duration of the training, were defined. The next meeting was scheduled for May 2005 in Norway. At the conference on 19-20 May 2005, the ministers positively

assessed the past two years and discussed the three priorities that the ministers responsible for higher education should work on. 1. Ministers were pleased that the undergraduate education system was quite widespread and that students Most of these countries are involved in such a system of teaching. But they wanted to start working on a three-tier system in 2007 and further improve their qualifications in European educational universities. The first level qualification would be awarded to students who, after graduating from school, had the skills and education necessary to study at that level. The right to study at the second level of education was granted to those students who acquired the knowledge at the first level and want to study this knowledge in more depth. They can also, despite the difficulties, be able to formulate their opinion in an argumentative way and approve it with specialists. Those wishing to continue their education at the third level should be able to engage in research, plan and create scientific innovations. You should also be able to critically analyze and contribute to social, cultural and technological advancement. 2. Although quite a lot has been done in quality assurance during these two years, they have even called for further improvement of the quality of internal teaching systems. 3. As for the third issue concerning the recognition of the period of study and the academic degree, they said that they would continue to work to facilitate the recognition of education received abroad and also Ministers will be urged to develop and define a training period at each level in a timely manner. Until 2007, they had to work on the following issues, which were discussed in the London Communiqué in two years. These were: • The introduction of quality assurance standards and guidelines, as set out in the report of the European Quality Assurance Association; • Introduction of national qualifications structures; • Awarding and recognition of joint academic degrees, including doctoral level; • Develop flexible learning pathways in higher education, including recognition of previous learning. "29 Of course, the next two years were successfully completed in the European education system, and by 2009 the main goal was the full establishment of a three-tier system. In 2009, 46 countries were already involved in the Bologna Process. At the 2010 Budapest-Vienna Conference, there was talk that the European Higher Education System was already quite successful and that ministers were calling on the world to continue together. Collaborate to further refine the education system. A

conference was also held in 2012, which summed up two years of work, as well as a commemorative communiqué from Yerevan in 2015, where it was proudly stated that the European Higher Education System, which originated in Bologna, already unites 47 countries and serves common commitments and goals in education. And to implement by 2020. These goals even lay in the following. "Improving the quality and relevance of teaching and learning is the main mission of the European Higher Education Area. Promoting the employment of graduates in a rapidly changing labor market during their working life, characterized by technological developments, the emergence of new job profiles, increasing employment and self-employment opportunities, is a key goal of the European Higher Education Area. Ensuring systems, inclusiveness is an important goal for the European Higher Education Area as our population becomes more and more diversified due to emigration and demographic change. The implementation of the agreed structural reforms is a prerequisite for the consolidation of the European Higher Education Area for its long-term success. Overall quality structure and credits The system, common quality assurance standards and guidelines, cooperation on mobility, joint programs and quality are the foundation of the European Higher Education Area. We will develop a policy of more effective recognition of loans taken abroad, qualifications and advanced education for academic and professional purposes."³⁰ The most important topic of discussion at the 2018 Paris Communiqué was to make the use of Erasmus + more accessible. And also to prepare for the 2020 meeting to summarize how well the mobility goal and process have been achieved by the start of the Bologna Process by 2020. Finally, we can say that over the last 20 years, the higher education system has been developing quite rapidly, which is of course due to the fact that the planning of innovative education methods is quite active all over the world. Since the 90s, education policy has taken on an international face and not only at the national level but also student mobility has begun, which has become a prerequisite for quality education in the future. And it is these stages of development that are implied and facilitated by the Bologna Processes. "The Bologna Process is an intergovernmental agreement, which means that the EU process will be excluded from the process. Includes non-member states. The will of European countries to carry out the process at the intergovernmental level, independent of the EU, indicates that countries in the

context of globalization are still trying to include higher education in the list of domestic affairs, despite the creation of a European Higher Education Area. This is logical, as education is closely linked to cultural identity and is considered to be one of the traditional functions of the state. The fact that the co-operation takes place bypassing the EU legislative framework suggests that the ongoing processes may have been non-transparent and undemocratic. ”31 2009 The Leuven communiqué, 10 years after the Bologna trial, took place amid a mass student protest. The reason for this was the credit system, which is written according to the Bologna process. The students also protested against the recognition of the Credits. Because projects funded by the European Commission (Erasmus) and students have to go to other countries through an exchange program, their country will not recognize the credits they have received while returning. There are many cases when foreign universities do not recognize the credits they have taken in their countries. Another very problematic issue is the standard of teaching in the three-step model in the Bologna process. Students and critics believe that this is done more economically than because students will gain full knowledge. It is therefore believed that education has become a subject of trade. The downside of the three-tier teaching model is that employers no longer hire students with an education who only have a bachelor's degree or are offered very low pay. Therefore, students are forced to go through master's programs as well. Although these problems have affected almost every country involved in the Bologna Process, there are speculations that these problems are caused by themselves at the national level because they are incorrectly implementing various reforms. Finally, we must say that the Bologna process has both positive and negative consequences. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Georgia itself had to decide what form of development to choose and what to do in order to move to democratic governance. During this period, it was quite difficult for Georgia to switch to democratic motives, as there were protests, civil unrest and wars in the country. Due to the unstable political situation in the country, taking care of the education sector played a secondary role, but it was quite important to change the education system, because the key to all success for the country is the success of the education system with the right approaches. Education is the most necessary area of

society, so the state must first take care of the education system in order to find rapid socio-economic development. At a time when the process of globalization is taking place in the world, it is necessary for the education system to follow these processes, and it is the Bologna Process that is an example of the establishment of a modern education system in the context of globalization. Educational changes started in Georgia in 1999, although it was developing at a rather slow pace, but still the first steps were taken. Since the 2001 Rose Revolution, the Georgian government has had pro-European visions, and the president and most ministers have had higher education abroad.³² For Georgia to move forward and succeed, it needed more European-minded people, but unfortunately needed a lot of cards. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, Georgia decided to join the Bologna Process, which was already managed at the Berger Summit in 2005. Of course, Georgia's cooperation with the Bologna Declaration meant the creation of an education system in our country that would be in line with the European higher education system. All this would be a precondition for increasing employment opportunities, both in Georgia and in Europe. Georgia had to implement the principles that were a key part of the Bologna Process. This was as follows: a European education system had to be established that would compete with everyone in the international arena. You should introduce a three-tier higher education system, i.e. bachelor, master and doctorate. As well as credits, a system that would assist students in promoting international mobility of academic staff and students, promoting and assisting the European education system in quality assurance, the introduction of European education in the education system and the development of curricula, as well as involvement in training and research. And what was quite a top priority was that students should be able to have the right to see and participate in the activities of the university. As students, it is an important force for the development of the field of education. It should be noted that there is an ESIB (European Union of National Students) which brings together up to 50 student associations from 37 countries. Also higher education should be based not only on the teaching of theory but also on practical elements. The internationalization of education in Georgia since 2005 has made the education system quite competitive and the quality has improved. The old education system has been completely replaced by the new one, as well as the number

of mobility and education seekers in Europe has increased. Partnerships between foreign and Georgian universities have also increased, which is a very important factor in the process of globalization and internationalization. "As a result of the research conducted by the PMC Center, the main factors affecting the internationalization of education in Georgia were identified, the promotion of which is important to achieve the set goals, namely: optimization of accreditation and authorization system, membership in international accreditation systems; Decentralize management and increase the autonomy of universities; Internationalization of academic staff; Develop a student accommodation program; Develop an individual scholarship system for students and researchers; Issuance of a joint diploma with foreign educational partners. "33 As for today, there is a three-level higher education system in Georgia. (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral) which is regulated by the Georgian Law on Higher Education.³⁴ There are three types of higher education in Georgia: B) Teaching University - a higher education institution that implements a higher education program / programs (except doctoral). Teaching University necessarily implements the second level - master's degree - educational program / programs c) University - a higher education institution that implements higher education programs and scientific research of all three levels. ³⁷ Higher education programs in Georgia Credits comply with European standards. Also educational institutions are both private and public. In case of studying for a bachelor's degree, a person must pass the national exams. This educational program consists of 240 credits. And the credits in the medical field are 360, the credits in dentistry are 300 credits and also in the veterinary credits. Persons who have a bachelor's degree and pass the unified master's exams have the right to continue their education at the second level (master's degree). The master program consists of 120 credits. The right to study at the third level will be found by a person who definitely has a master's degree. 180 credits are included in the doctoral program. According to 2018 data, there are 37 private and 34 public higher education institutions in Georgia. In the end, we can say that the Georgian education system has created a very competitive and capable market in the international arena, which has a positive impact on both the country's economy and intellectual growth. , So as not to reject its own traditions and culture, nor so as to lose its individualism. As for the education system of Armenia, it is functioning quite

poorly today, the reason for this is that the education system is not based on democratic principles and also that it can not meet the demands of the modern market. During the communist rule, their education system was quite strong, as the literacy prevalence in 1960 was 100%. During the Soviet era, primary and secondary education in Armenia was free, and secondary schooling was compulsory. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Armenian education, along with other social systems, deteriorated. The low quality of education and open use, as well as the failure of groups to run schools with their infrequent plans, led to the dismantling of school offices and the result affected the nature of the nation's formal teaching. There is a lack of study and availability of materials in schools, especially those located in rural / border areas and in disadvantaged groups. The most critical state and national goal today is to accelerate the improvement of the educational framework and to guarantee its courage within universal borders. Familiarity with the learning framework requirements of the "information economy" is the basis for these changes. Effective learning changes are a key part of this phase. The main focus of the Center for Transformation of Expert Training is to integrate Armenia into a normal European education region and to guarantee the necessity of the Bologna Process: to provide value confirmation, to improve the national capacity structure and the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), etc. Over the course of ten years, the state has improved and approved a whole set of laws and regulatory reports that have formed the basis for the development of the teaching framework. Article 35 of the First Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, published in 1995, characterizes that each subject has a corresponding adjustment for teaching; Training is provided in state-sponsored training funds; Every resident has the right to receive appropriate education free of charge, on a valid basis, in appropriate state educational organizations. According to today's data, there are 1418 secondary schools, 25 state colleges, 11 private secondary schools, 4 academic schools, 15 private schools in Armenia. For proper education, there are 197 secondary schools in the Republic of Armenia (74 - humanities, 68 - physics and mathematics, 53 - natural sciences, 22 economics). General secondary education in Armenia is completed within two years, 2 years after reaching the initial two levels, which is a 3-year primary school, as well as a 5-year intermediate education. The

admission process is achieved with a basic education certificate. The same certificate that is issued upon completion of the General Intermediate Level Then, it is as follows:

1. Certificate of completion of secondary education.
2. Diploma for completion of secondary vocational education.

Regional security conditions have a significant impact on education policy of what we teach or teach the states of our region to their citizens. The main factor is what information they provide to the people, if we introduce incorrect information and aggression towards our own citizens towards our neighboring countries it will inevitably become the cause of the conflict after some time. Often the cause of the conflict is incorrect or distorted information. Involvement of important international organizations in the conflict settlement process that are neutral and their main interest is the peaceful settlement of the conflict. Before moving on to the impact of education policy in the context of regional security conditions and discussing the model of conflict resolution, let us consider directly what regional security entails. Regional security - the state of relations between the socio-territorial associations of a certain region, during which the peoples, citizens, public institutions and groups of the states belonging to it are ensured for the protection of their subsistence interests, reliable existence and sustainable development. It is implemented at different levels³⁸. Within separate administrative-territorial units of the country; In several neighboring districts of the state; Across a group of countries within a certain geographical area. At any level is based on the interplay of national and international security. Key elements include economic, political, environmental, military and other security factors. According to the UN Charter and other documents, the field of regional security includes: the peaceful settlement of disputes, the avoidance of conflicts between members of the regional system; Organizing collective measures to prevent acts of aggression and prevent threats to peace, preventive diplomacy, maintaining, establishing and establishing peace. Regional security is usually established through agreement. A combination of such agreements, organizations and structures creates a regional security system³⁹. Education plays a huge role in the development of each country. Often foreign intelligence services try to disrupt the education system of that country, the education system does not only include kindergarten, school and university, there are various training centers that conduct courses, symposia, conferences where the greatest

information is spread and other training courses in many directions. Even if the education system collapses, it will become a precondition for the disintegration, destabilization and even complete disappearance of the country. We often distort historical events, trying to weaken the Georgian language. Specific subjects should be added to the educational process in schools, which will give the student a good knowledge, even in order to protect the dispute and those around him, i.e. it is necessary to teach a specific subject in the direction of safety. How to behave and save oneself in case of fire, earthquake, landslide or other catastrophe. We can cite simple examples from our recent past when, during the August 2008 war, citizens in Tbilisi did not know that they could take refuge in the subway during the bombing. A separate issue is whether this event has been interpreted in any way and the citizens are trying to confuse who started the war when everything is clear and Russia started an open war and carried out aggression and occupation of our territories. Education system is disrupted. The education system does not only protect kindergarten, school and university, there are various training centers that conduct courses, symposia, conferences where the greatest information is spread and other training courses in many directions. Even if the education system collapses, it will become a precondition for the disintegration, destabilization and even complete disappearance of the country. We often distort historical events, trying to weaken the Georgian language. Specific subjects should be added to the educational process in schools, which will give the student a good knowledge, even in order to protect the dispute and those around him, i.e. it is necessary to teach a specific subject in the direction of safety. How to behave and save oneself in case of fire, earthquake, landslide or other catastrophe. We can cite simple examples from our recent past when, during the August 2008 war, citizens in Tbilisi did not know that they could take refuge in the subway during the bombing. A separate issue is whether this event has been interpreted in any way and the citizens are trying to confuse who started the war when everything is clear and Russia started an open war and carried out aggression and occupation of our territories. As one of the models of conflict resolution we can name the goal of national reconciliation, which takes place between the ethnic, religious and at the same time political communities that are in conflict with each other, at the same time when there is a state of conflict

within these communities. The main participants in reconciliation are individuals, because the individuals themselves are in a conflict situation, while when it comes to reconciliation, here already the individuals themselves decide whether to reconcile or not, as well as to get rid of the conflict situation. We therefore know that reconciliation is the basic mechanism for normalizing relations between the former adversaries. John Powell Rederach proposes a model of conflict transformation according to which the important purpose of reconciliation is to transform a relationship from negative to positive. According to him, this process is a kind of construction of broken bridges. The transformational model takes place during the end of the undesirable and the construction of the desirable between the opposing parties, through the transformation of relations and the provision of peace where all participants play an important role. This process cannot be carried out unless the opposing parties change their own behavior. Negative relationships must turn into positive ones, and this is impossible without telling the truth, paying compensation and doing justice. In the modern context of interdependence, globalization is a pervasive, complex phenomenon that affects almost every aspect of human life. It is therefore very important to study the impact of globalization on political relations and processes in the modern world, including in the field of states and regional security. The end of the twentieth century, the beginning of the twenty-first century, is marked by global changes in the world. During the integration process, it was discovered in the EU countries that education, which remained the most fragmented and least integrated sector in the United Europe, had to play a key role here. This is explained by the desire to maintain national educational structures. At the same time, the entry of Europe into the era of global change required the integration of education with the modification of national systems, the development of academic mobility. Thus, the formation of the European Higher Education Area becomes part of the pan-European integration process. The research confirms the paper hypothesis that the process of globalization has actually facilitated the internationalization of international politics and has become one of the main factors in this process. At the level of regional security, different states use the field of education quite well, and in this process, the "soft power" factor is the most important. What is the phenomenon of globalization and its political constituents in the case of achieving its influence and

stability in the case of regional security? In modern international relations, the issue of globalization is one of the topical issues to be discussed, as its area and scope are not limited. As mentioned above, it covers all areas and affects almost all aspects of human life, and the education sector plays the most important role. Globalization has its pros and cons, however some states retain their own identity and presence well despite their involvement in global processes. What impact does globalization have on the education process and what are the aspects of its internationalization? In answer to the second question, we can say that the process of globalization has a great impact on the process of education and in terms of aspects of internationalization it covers all areas. Education and especially higher education are of great importance in mitigating the negative impact of globalization. On the one hand, globalization is helping countries overcome economic backwardness and modernize products (a clear example of this is: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia and South Korea); On the other hand, those economic systems that have not adapted are becoming even more backward. The ability of a society to move into the "information age" depends on the level of education of its members. This applies to the education system - from primary school to university. Even the education system of most modern countries does not fully reflect the dynamism of the system, therefore, in the era of globalization it is very important and necessary to invest in education. The challenges of the new nation are related to the establishment of corporate universities. The E-learning system is becoming more popular day by day. One of the main driving factors of higher education. It determines who will win in the process of globalization. 40 To what extent can the field of education be considered as a factor of "soft power" of regional security, which is used by the European Union even on the example of the Caucasus region, the same so-called In the form of the "Bologna Process"? The answer to the third question is that regional security has a really significant impact on the field of education through the "soft power" effect. In some places, even the so-called "Bologna Process", while in other countries it is quite slow and sometimes only at the legislative level, and the process is partially implemented. We see how important the education factor and readiness for peaceful coexistence play in conflict resolution and prevention. One of the main purposes and goals of the education component is to prevent conflict from escalating.

The trial of Georgia , becoming part of the global world The agreement of association covers cancellation of barriers for exporting Georgian production. All of this support to the Georgian legislative framework became close to the European standards. But I believe that the main challenge here is the fact that production practically doesn't exist .The main question is what can be imported? The local production is very few. I think that I should research reasons for trouble. Only lows and changing of direction for the country will not be a solution . Georgians love their own country , but the number of migrations is faster because of economical conditions. This means that we have only new laws and this procedure is very long term . The governments considered that they implement new laws to make Georgia an attractive place for investors , because without investitions the poor country can't survive. Here we meet the red line between the global world and georgia. As we see, the agreement of association makes Georgia an attractive country for foreigners, for creating industries and for increasing exports. According to ministry of economics of georgia and International partners in 2014 years ,, The association agreement gives opportunities increase export in short term 9%, in long term 12%, accordingly import in short term 4,4 % ,long-term 7,5 %” According to the same research Georgia imported 624,2 million us dollar in 2014. This is not a huge number for the global economy , but for poor countries it is very important. According to Eteria 2019(Europe trade policy development) The increase of export in 2014 was 26%, but it decreased in 2018 and the indicator was 25,9%.This fact shows that this growth isn't stabil and the agreement of association hasn't impacted yet meaningfully. The temp to integrate Georgian production to eu is very low 4,1%. It means that Georgia still doesn't have an attractive investment environment. As part of my research I did a survey for researching reasons which are obstacles for foreign investors . I had deep personal interviews with representatives of foreign firms in Georgia. They are Natakhtari. This company has existed for 18 years in the Kvemo kartli region . The products of the company are drinks , beer and limonades. They considered that Georgia has a good investment environment and It is a good place for producing production , which needs a local market. Beer which is produced by them is cheaper than imported ones. Most workers are local Georgians . According to director of firm Zviad

Mamuchashvili, the main trouble for foreign investment is the less qualified staff and unstable political environment in the country. There are not enough specialists for beer making here and investors need more effort and expenses for having local workers. As a solution Mr. Zviad considered that there are necessary educational centers in Georgia. Where will I study technical professions? This standard is very common for strong western countries. For sure this is a long term process and Georgia has not had so much time. I believe that if the Georgian government lets young people go for education abroad for sharing experiences and then they can be back Integration of the Georgian economic condition to the global world will be faster. The second company which I came across was Turkish company „Eko _textile” during the interview with executive director Nina Araxamia shaped several interesting questions: 1) The company considered that the country has a nice investment environment and support from the government, but the cost of the prize here is more expensive than in China or India. 2) There are no professionals for working , and companies need more expenses for training staff. 3) The salaries in Georgia are bigger than in China , or Turkey and it is not profitable for companies. This company does different textiles and mostly for export. I believe that there is quite a low salary in Georgia , even far from the European standards , but investors still consider that it is high. The third company in my research was „Enka” This was a scandalous project. Which was unsuccessful . This company would like to build the hydro electro stations in the two regions . This must be the largest project in the history of independent Georgia. Possible investment could be 800 million US dollars. It must be a direct investment. According to plan, two main hydro electro stations „Kvemo Namakxvani” 333 km and „Zemo Namakxvani” 100km. This Station had the opportunity to provide electro energy for the country and covered 20 percent of the full requirement. It can create a better electro network and create wind electro stations in the future. Enka can be a large taxpayer, and will have a duty to create working places for local people. There would be working places for people with special needs . They planned to construct new roads . Very soon after starting working processes in the location started demonstrations of local people. The main requirement for demonstrators was the canceled project . Demonstration continues for more than 340 days. It was an attack between the company and local citizens. It became

necessary to understand the reasons . why had Georgians so strong protest if they would like working places and foreign investments. The agreement between the Georgian government and company Enka. Enka is a Turkish Norwegian company. The Center of social Justice examined each article in detail and concluded that the project can't create energy security for the country. On the contrary It was dangerous for the budget of the Georgia. Provides for indefinite fiscal burdens. Also the guarantees given by the country government to investors were illegal. It was taken in a force majeure situation. Including obtaining a permit and the start-up process. Examination of the contract revealed that the company had appropriated the country's natural resources free of charge. This invalidates the argument for the country's energy independence and security. The company had the right to require the state to reinsure the risks. This amount was an indefinite amount. The company is asking the state to reinsure existing risks with budget funds. This contract was secret. It was not made public by the Ministry of Economy until February 7, 2021. The Association of Investigative Journals "Ai Fakti" published a document whose content was scandalous. According to the document, the state was obliged to purchase electricity from the company for 15 years for 6.2 cents. Actually imported electricity is cheaper in Georgia. In addition, the fee would increase by 3% annually. The state could buy electricity for only 8 months, the remaining 4 months were managed by Enka at will. In addition, after 15 years, the company no longer had an obligation to sell electricity in Georgia. The issue of land alienation was the most painful for the locals. The construction required 600 hectares of land. However, the company was given additional lands at a symbolic price of 1 GEL. There was a large amount of natural resources and water resources. The term "necessary land" is used in the contract to mean mineral-rich land. The company demanded it . Also water resources. The company did not need licenses to obtain resources. The company could also cut down the forest. The representatives of the company believed that the Georgian government was doing the right thing to attract investments. The population thought that the country would only suffer from this project. This project would only drain resources. As well as the use of the territories of the country by a foreign company, without any benefit. In the framework of the master thesis research, I conducted research on the construction of Namakhvani hydroelectric

power station. This was a job done with a quantitative research method. The aim of the study was to determine whether the population believed that the failure of such projects would hinder the process of rapprochement with the global economy. I had two research questions: 1) how much did the population think the image of the country was damaged in the international community and 2) Was the rapprochement with the global economy justifying the concession of national interests? I interviewed 500 applicants. By random sampling. Modern media technologies helped me to conduct the research. Asked whether this project was closer to the Georgian economy than the global one, 93% answered in the negative. Also interesting is the result of one of the questions. Asked whether Georgia had lost the prospect of attracting new investment by disrupting the project, 82 percent said yes. The study concluded that the population was aware of the risks but was still opposed to the project. The population believed that national interests were paramount. The alienation of territories, the destruction of the environment and the extraction of minerals violate national interests. With this project, the Georgian government created the best investment conditions by compromising national interests. If we recall the theory of the world system, here we meet a typical attitude. When the resources of a semi-peripheral country are exploited, in favor of powerful countries. In addition, the Georgian government has tried to create a favorable investment environment. There may be signs of corruption here, but I will not touch on that. In my opinion, globalization is not a painless process. Especially for smaller countries that may have some natural resources, although it is scarce. I think there is no need to destroy the country to meet Western standards. A small country like Georgia needs to make decisions carefully and quickly.

The role of international organizations for the globalization in Georgia Globalization is generally characterized by: the breaking down of borders between countries, the positive impact of leading countries on the world, the involvement of developing countries in global production, the emergence of global problems. The process of globalization needs to maintain a balance. So as not to lose the values of souvenir countries. The country should reveal and seize the benefits as much as possible. Many innovations at the same time can cause chaos for the country. For a small country like Georgia, the risks are very high. According to Brazilian scientist Teotonio Dos Santos, a

developing country is constantly in debt to strong countries. This automatically means that he is constantly dependent on it. If we look at the situation in Georgia, he has a very large foreign debt. According to the financial monitoring of the Ministry of Economy for 2022, MFGE Georgia's foreign debt is 239303972 US dollars. Government debt is 225548138, domestic debt is 58956098 US dollars. Total debt 29826006.9. It is noteworthy that currency segregation plays a big role in terms of debt deflection. The country owes debt at a fairly high interest rate. The main borrower is the World Bank. This is a very large amount for the budget of Georgia, according to the data of 2022, the budget of Georgia is just four billion GEL. Debts incurred by the country are long-term. Which means that the country's debt will have to pay off in about four generations. Most of the debts incurred in Georgia were for reforms and infrastructure improvements. Obviously, this is good though wearable. The beginnings necessary for industrial production have not even been established. There was also misappropriation of borrowed money as specific officials used it for personal purposes. In my opinion, the proper management of the globalization process is a necessary condition for success. Proper poverty alleviation is possible if the strategy is properly planned and the steps are taken purposefully. It gives more freedom and a wider range of action. Globalization gives more freedom to the media and civil society. They can contribute to the development of the country. The process of globalization improves relations between independent countries. Developing countries are included in the daily agenda of developing countries. Their relationship is regulated more healthily. Anti-globalists have raised the issue that the problems of urbanization caused by globalization contribute to the destruction of the environment. It hinders the sustainable development of developing countries. In developing Georgia, villages are virtually empty. Forests have been cut down due to the construction of international roads. All this has damaged nature. However, globalization is helping Georgia break out of the vicious circle and become a member of the international community. This sacrifice is acceptable, in favor of future good deeds. The process of globalization may become a guarantor of Georgia's international peace. It will allow the aggressor to protect himself from the constant ambitions of the neighbor. I think that Georgia's path to the EU and NATO will be a guarantee of its peace and stability. I have already talked about the economic aspects of

the Association Agreement. However, now I want to touch on issues such as political relations, human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Association Agreement entered into force on July 1, 2016. This abolished the country's visa requirement for entry into Schengen countries. For tourism purposes, however, this permit is limited in time and is also very scarce by right. Georgian citizens can spend 90 days in the Schengen area, although there are a number of requirements. Visa-free travel is possible to the 22 non-member and candidate countries of the 22 Schengen area. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Greece, France, Slovakia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Iceland, Liege, Iceland, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania Croatia. The duration of visa-free travel is 90 days, or 180 days. A special calculation of the admission period is required. A citizen of Georgia is obliged to leave the Schengen area before the expiration of 90 days. And if he uses the bond for 90 days, he has no right to return for the next 90 days. Long-term visas require a visa-making procedure, which is very tedious and time consuming. Short-term visits include tourist travel, visiting relatives, business meetings, conferences, training, medical services and more. In the conditions of visa-free travel, the control of a Georgian citizen is quite strict. All necessary documents need to be in order. These documents must confirm the purpose of the travelers. A representative from the Border Department can easily return the passenger from the checkpoint. Particular attention is paid to the availability of sufficient funds and a refundable ticket. The existence of embassies is a very important factor for the political globalization of the country. Georgia has a pretty good situation in this regard. The diplomatic corps is an important factor for the country's international image and future global integration. Georgia has embassies in 102 countries. For a small country like Georgia, this is quite a large number. Georgia cooperates with both Western and other countries of the world. Georgia also has a representative office in the same number of countries. It is unthinkable to take successful steps without a properly trained diplomatic corps. Georgia has bilateral relations with more than 100 countries and also has multilateral relations. Multilateral relations include membership in other organizations. These organizations are the Council of Europe, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Organization, GUAM UNESCO and others. Georgia and the Council of Europe - The construction of the European House was started by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom - Winston Churchill, Konrad Adenauer (Chancellor of Germany), Robert Schuman (Minister of Foreign Affairs of France) Paul Henry Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium) Ernest Brevina of the United Kingdom. On May 5, 1945, these people drafted the Charter of the Council of Europe under the Treaty of London. This organization is based on the rule of law, human rights and democracy. This document was signed by ten countries. The purpose of the organization is to promote democratic principles. The European Council considers all matters necessary for Europe except defense. He is interested in areas such as media, human rights, legal cooperation, social integration, the fight against international crime and international terrorism. Education, regional development and, most importantly, the continuation and implementation of democratic principles. The Council of Europe has 47 member states and observer states. Observer countries are: Vatican, Canada, USA, Israel and Mexico. Its purpose is to protect human rights and strengthen the rule of law. To develop the diversity of European culture. The third Summit of Heads of State was held in May 2005. Here the political mandate of the Council of Europe was approved. The main committees of the Council of Europe are: the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, the Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights. Representatives of the Committee of Ministers work in Strasbourg as permanent diplomats. The Parliamentary Assembly and the Council of Ministers strongly uphold the fundamental values of the Council of Europe. The Chairman of the Committee of Ministers is elected for a term of six months. Since 1989, the Assembly has had the right to have a special guest. The Parliamentary Assembly has 324 members. The composition of the delegation is variable. The Assembly includes five political groups: These are: the Socialist Party, the European People's Party, the European Democratic Group, the Alliance of European Liberals and the United European Left. The Council of Europe holds local and regional congresses for development. It helps new countries adapt. The European Court of Human Rights is one of the most important links. Georgia has been a member of the Council of Europe since 1993 as a special guest of the Council of Europe. He applied

for membership on 28 May 1996, although he was initially granted observer status in 1996. On July 14, 1996, he applied for membership. In 1997, a special commission of lawyers studied the situation in Georgia. In September of the same year, Georgia opened a permanent representation in Strasbourg. On September 27, 1998, Georgia was invited to become a full member by a resolution of the Council of Europe. On March 24, the Council acknowledged that Georgia was implementing democratic reforms properly. April 27, 1999 is considered to be the date of official accession. Georgia became the 41st member of the Council of Europe. The second important organization of which Georgia is a member is the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization. This organization is also important for the global integration of Georgia. Black Sea economic cooperation was established by the Istanbul Declaration and the request of the Bosphorus. It is based on the principles of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, with the main aim of developing the economy in the region. As well as promoting democracy. The member countries of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation are: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Greece, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Serbia. As you can see, Transcaucasia is in fact represented in full. The main body of the BSEC is the Council of Foreign Ministers, with its headquarters in Istanbul. Leonidas Chrysalis (Greece). Priority topics for BSEC are: Communication threat, energy, small and medium production, transport issues, science and technology, education, environment, health and pharmacy issues, agriculture, emergencies, institutional upgrades, cultural issues, organizational issues. Observer countries are; Italy, Czech Republic, France, a. Sh. She et al. The fourth meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation was held in Tbilisi on 30 June 1994. Its basic structure was created. The Black Sea and Development Bank was established. Its headquarters are located in st. In Thessaloniki. This bank is based on the principles of the World Bank and the Development Bank. These principles are: relations with other financial institutions, the regional nature of the bank. Mizi is primarily intended to facilitate transient processes. The Black Sea has considerable authorized capital to promote economic development and trade. This authorized capital amounts to 1 billion special loan rights, however, the authorized capital of Georgia is only 1% share. The role of international relations is growing in the era of globalization.

BSEC can play a special role for the development of the region. Its interesting geopolitical location allows more than 330 million people to have high economic potential. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization can develop the transportation and energy sectors. Georgia is a member of such an important organization as GUAM. GUAM is an organization for the development of democracy and the economy. GUAM was founded on October 10, 1997. In Strasbourg. It was founded by four countries: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova. It was strengthened at a conference on May 23, 2006 in Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine. GUAM is the goal of democracy and economic organization; Establishment of democratic values, human rights, sustainable development, regional security, international security. Strengthening European integration, cooperation with humanitarian missions. Energy. He is also interested in scientific and technical fields, political cooperation and more. In 2007-2015, the Secretary General of GUAM was the representative of Georgia Valeri Chechelashvili. On November 25, 2020, the GUAM Summit discussed the conflicts in Georgia, Samachablo and Abkhazia. The need to involve the global world in human rights violations was emphasized. The organization wants to develop a transport corridor and free trade weight. It fights terrorism and drug trafficking. Japan actively cooperates with GUAM. Japan hosts thematic seminars every year. Canada has also been actively involved in GUAM thematic workshops. GUAM has signed an alliance with the UN. On November 26, 2018, the UN-GUAM Resolution on Cooperation was adopted. It is of great importance for GUAM activities. The global world is made up of separate regions. Each maintained region is a guarantee of correct and developed work.

International relations are of particular importance for the process of globalization. According to Stanley Hiffmin, international relations are both very old and very new. " However, it received its final form in the twentieth century. At the same time, theories of international relations were developed. British scientist P. Raydoll divides it into micro and macro levels. Micro will study the actions of individuals, states, and organizations in international global processes. The macro examines the relationships between individuals, states, and organizations. His area of interest is at the same time the dynamics of these relationships. Stable dynamics indicate the stability of relationships. Public relations and social ties are important in international relations. In

the context of modern globalization, public relations is very important. He sets the rules and its peculiarities, all this initiates and establishes the relationship. International relations are interested in issues of interest to globalization, such as politics, economics, geography, identity, and more. It seeks to explain global events. Analyze the nature of the interdependence of the subjects involved in the processes. It lays down certain principles. The formation of international relations and the process of modern globalization took place almost simultaneously. World War I showed the world how important peace was. Maintaining peace needed to develop a global scheme. A great place in the history of international relations is occupied by the Florentine Nicolai Machiavelli (1469-1527). He wrote about the need for alliances to strengthen the force as well as to maintain balance. It was still in the Middle Ages that they realized how important global balance was. However, I would like to focus on modern theories that I think are directly related to the processes of globalization. There are many theories. I want to touch on five of them though. These are: Classical Marxism and Neo-Marxism, Liberalism, Political Idealism, Liberal Democracy, and Peace Theory. As is well known Karl Marx focused his attention on the economic classes. In his view, world history begins with capitalism. Capitalism is directly related to the "theory of the world system". According to Marx, the history of the world begins with capitalism. Capitalism is a large industry. It creates a single world market. The bourgeoisie creates the cosmopolitan production of all countries. The dominant class in the world is subordinate to the dependent classes. That is, the relationship is formed on the principle of obedience.

Conclusion

To sum up my topic, Globalization is a concept that does not lose its relevance. It is the subject of extensive research. It is impossible to discuss all its aspects in a master's Thesis. In my opinion, the parts I have discussed are a priority for Georgia, which is in a state of transition. The future of the country depends entirely on this process. Only the involvement of the global world can protect Georgia from the Russian threat. Implementing global thinking in Georgia is not easy and it is a long process. He alone cannot survive on this path. In my opinion, the historical transformations mentioned in the paper clearly showed us that Georgia's place is in the Western world. In my opinion, the historical transformations mentioned in the work clearly showed us that Georgia's place is in the Western world. It needs support to get closer to the European family. Proximity to the West is necessary to accelerate the process of globalization. As my research has shown, there is no post-Soviet nostalgia in the population of Georgia. Moreover, the new generation does not even know about the social order. Western values are important for Georgians. In my opinion, the Georgian perspective of globalization can exist precisely through the relationship with the West. I consider Georgian globalization as integration with Europe. and destruction of socialist roots. Although today Georgia is considered a semi-periphery, I believe that it has great potential. It can contribute to the global economy. The process of globalization allows it to introduce its history to the wider Western society. The correct understanding of the globalization process is of great importance. Especially when traditional institutions inculcate the idea that globalization is a loss of identity. I think that a country like Georgia, which has a weak economy and an uncertain place on the political map of the world. He especially loves his history and culture. Such formation of national consciousness is logical. Because Georgians equate this with patriotism. However, I believe that if the term globalization is not demonized, the population of Georgia will accept it adequately. In my opinion, globalization does not mean one specific culture in the whole world, but a combination of these cultures. Correct understanding of the process is very important for saving the economy of Georgia.

Georgia is located in a geopolitically interesting place. The Western world needs it as much as the West needs Georgia. The political situation in Georgia this time is difficult. As we know, he was refused the title of EU candidate country in July 2022. Recommendations were given. Fulfilling the recommendations is important and I hope the world will not leave it alone in the face of Russia. I believe that Georgia will be successful in the process of globalization and will become a necessary part of the global mechanism.

