Strategies for higher education in the global green economy

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Abstract. Education for Sustainable Development (SRF), given the global lack of resources and The Associated distribution challenges, should promote peaceful, coexistence in freedom and prosperity, and a supportive environment for present and future generations. Critical reflection of one's own reality of life, social conditions, current models of thoughts and value judgments, is aimed at the responsibility and maturity of the individual. People of all ages, genders, and cultures should be supported in developing alternative ideas about a sustainable future and working creatively with others to realize these visions. SRF not only raises awareness of the complexity of problems, but also promotes the communication of sustainable development and its concrete implementation. The goal is to develop the ability for critical reflection and systematic and future-oriented thinking, as well as practices that promote sustainability. Education is a necessary condition and an integral part of sustainable development. Education for sustainable development should be perceived as a common problem and regulatory idea throughout the education system. Inter-school educational references are essential for the overall thinking of the environmental, economic, and social dimensions required as a standard. Education can be based on important foundations, experiences, and initiatives. Education is one of the key prerequisites for the implementation of the entire "program 2030", so education plays a key role in the vision of a just, peaceful and sustainable global society. The international community has set its own goal: "to ensure inclusive, fair and high-quality learning and promote all lifelong learning opportunities."

1 Introduction

This applies to the following areas:
- Political and Human Rights Education (Teaching principle, UN ten-year Human Rights Education),
- Environmental education and health (learning principles),
- Global Learning (Development Policy principle),
- Social learning (cross-cultural learning, agreement culture, reflection, self-responsibility, etc.),
- Gender equality.

The main focus is on Sustainable Development, and people should focus more on its problems in the education and training system.

The new goals set guidelines for Sustainable Development at the economic,
environmental, and social levels. Education should contribute to the achievement of all 17 goals, but Goal is specifically about education: providing comprehensive, fair and high-quality education and promoting lifelong learning.

To achieve this goal, all education partners around the world must participate. In particular, goal "high quality of education" is to achieve the following goals:

- By 2030, create tools and models that will allow everyone to receive and complete free, fair and high-quality primary, secondary and higher education, which will lead to appropriate and effective learning outcomes and social development.
- Ensure that everyone has access to quality education at all levels, creating appropriate conditions by 2030, which will allow them to successfully move to the next levels of education and carry out lifelong education.
- Ensure that all women and men have equal and affordable access to high-quality vocational and academic education by 2030.
- By 2030, ensure that significantly more young people and adults acquire knowledge, skills and abilities related to employment or self-employment.
- Eliminate gender differences at all levels of education by 2030 and ensure equal access to all levels of education for all, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children with disabilities.
- Ensure adequate literacy and skills by 2030 for all adolescents and most adults.
- Ensure by 2030 that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for sustainable development, including through education for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Lifestyles, human rights, promoting a culture of peace and nonviolence through global civic education and recognizing cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

2 Materials and Methods

A methodological framework that takes into account the integrativeness of the global educational paradigm in the analysis of world systems, a macrosocial approach, - the concepts of dependence (dependent development) and post-imperialism, the theory of subsidiarity, communitarianism, the concept of social counseling and libertarianism in the context of the formation of an understanding of social development at the global level (including global and national systems of education and science) [5]. In modern globalization, which includes all kinds of internationalization (and the globalization of education and science as an integral part), which imitates the homeostatic avalanche-like model of the crisis-reducing society (and its institutions such as business, politics, education, science, etc.), which lives according to the principles of passive consumption, which threatens a situation where the level of development of intelligence, creativity and knowledge production falls below the critical mark [7].

The construction of theory, analysis and consideration of positions and concepts should be based on a method of comparative analysis, concretizing the reasons for this analysis for each individual case – a certain comparison of works and ideas of authors who do not belong to the same direction within the school of worldview. They are considered as methodological and theoretical prerequisites for a versatile, object-oriented process for understanding the transformation of socio-economic structures and the institutionalization of civil society in the context of globalization as a holistic, interrelated phenomenon [10].

Based on this, the opportunity is opened to conceptually understand and understand the originality of ideas, their role in the global socio-economic processes and in people's lives.

This approach directs the attention of research to points that do not always serve as determinants or cornerstones for a particular thinker, while other provisions are considered only to the extent that they relate to the problems of general and special globalization [8].
The promising "model" of research is a model that isolates and integrates transformative and structural aspects of areas of knowledge about institutionalization trends in the context of globalization processes [9]. These ideas serve as a methodological basis for the definition of principles and attitudes of socio-economic measures in the context of global development and transformation processes [11].

3 Results

Dynamic technological changes, primarily in energy and biotechnology, the rapid growth of the role of information technologies and nanotechnologies, the creation of new materials and robotics, the development of artificial intelligence radically transform the economy and society around the world.

The current global economic system is characterized by a complex structure, globalization of economic life, the emergence of a significant number of supranational institutional organizations with a unified mechanism of management and regulation, acceleration of scientific and technological changes, intellectualization and informatization of the world economy, standardization of the quality of goods and services, trade liberalization, an increase in the number of subjects of international economic relations and political, social and economic transnational networks, globalization of supply and demand, polarization of the development of states and societies [2, 6-9].

At the same time, the modern model of globalization has made possible the spread of international terrorism and international crime, in cyberspace, drug trafficking, human trafficking, religious and ideological extremism fueled from abroad by separatism, illegal migration, legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, proliferation of weapons, etc.

According to the well − globalization, which until recently looked irreversible, in our time has really changed (more precisely, it is changing) to the opposite trend—the actual retreat in all system-forming positions: in the ratio of GDP growth and Foreign Trade, Capital Movement, labor migration. Globalization does not solve as expected, but increases property differentiation—the 1% of the richest people in the world account for more than 50% of the total wealth of all the inhabitants of the Earth [6-11]. Therefore, the target orientation of globalization is changing. It ceases to be just a tool for the profitable use of capital. In the context of post-industrialism, globalization acquires a sociocentric orientation under the influence of accelerated globalization of information flows, spatial communications, and intellectual exchange. The scientist reasonably emphasizes that globalization is not denied at all, as it is proclaimed in our time at various levels. The current paradigm of economic globalization serving the movement of capital is challenged. The corresponding model of globalization loses its primacy function. Its alternative is egocentric (sociocentric) globalization, globalization of the development (planetarization) of the human personality [7; 8].

Methodological confirmation of the significance of this change in the target orientation of globalization is the UNDP Human Development Report for 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the report) [9]. This document focuses on finding ways of development for each country against the backdrop of alarming planetary changes—in just over a decade, the world has faced a financial crisis, climate crisis, inequality crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, the mutual strengthening of planetary imbalance (dangerous planetary change for people and all life forms) and social imbalance (inequality of opportunities, well-being, and power between groups of people), in particular:

- planetary imbalance creates risks that can lead to shock situations for Human Development, which is the basis for increasing social imbalance (for example, the COVID-19 pandemic);
- social imbalance leads to increased inequality in human development, which
ultimately forms a gap in empowerment.

So, the ability of people to determine their own path of development is at the epicenter of the process of change and necessary to achieve equality in human development and at the same time reduce the burden on the planet of transformation. Instead, those in whose hands more power is concentrated, and those who preferentially benefit from their status quo, form the boundaries of available information (including scientific data) and use their resources and influence to maintain their power, often using ways that resist transformation. All this fixes the load on the planet, which further increases the planetary imbalance, which leads to risks, and the cycle begins anew from the beginning [13].

The authors of the report call for a fair transformation that will expand human freedoms while reducing the planetary burden based on these three impacts that are important for a Shared Future on the planet: to strengthen equality, encourage innovation and instill a culture of rational management of our planet's natural resources. It is noted that "the luxury of solving problems in isolation, as quasi-independent circumstances in certain social and environmental spheres, we no longer have, if in fact such a luxury has ever existed. On the contrary, problems are increasingly becoming nodes of an interdependent socio-ecological network" [9].

Therefore, at the present stage, global interdependence is the main factor of global interaction for the effective solution of common problems, as well as their prevention and implementation of common interests, which include political, economic, social, environmental, etc. And global interaction is a prerequisite for the social development of the modern world, since none of the states of the world today can remain aloof from the global processes that are being transformed.

4 Discussion

In our opinion, the essence and main feature of modern processes of globalization is the formation of a world economic system with a high level of interconnectedness of regional integration entities and interaction of economies of individual states in global conditions of uncertainty, instability and unpredictability.

We can single out the following factors of modern global transformations:
- economic instability, global economic recession, pandemics that cause restrictions on access to international markets, narrowing investment flows, currency risks, reduced demand;
- changing the structure of the world economy, shifting the center of economic development from West to East in developing countries;
- lack of resources (energy, food, drinking water), which leads to an increase in the cost of production and demand for energy-saving technologies and equipment, encourages faster growth of markets, especially in Southeast Asian countries;
- the emergence of new and shrinking old markets due to high rates of technological changes and the transition to a new technological order (artificial intelligence, development of new communication technologies, Biotechnologies, electronics, etc.);
- manifestations of the transition in the economic policy of states from globalization to strengthening trends of protectionism and regionalism.

At the same time, the versatility of the development of globalization is determined by the complex influence of various globalization factors. A potential methodological basis for identifying globalization factors by types of globalization can serve as the Generally Recognized System of quantitative measurement of the degree of development of globalization processes KOF (hereinafter referred to as the KOF system), which provides ranking of countries of the world according to the index of the level of their globalization (KOF Globalization Index) [10]. This index is a combined indicator of the Swiss Economic
Institute (KOF Swiss Economic Institute), which assesses the scale and components of globalization at the national level.

The developers of this system define globalization as a process that removes national borders, integrates national economies, cultures, technologies, and governance, and forms complex relationships and relationships mediated through various flows (people, capital, ideas, etc.). It is noted that globalization is a multidimensional concept that covers much more than openness to trade and capital flows. We are talking about citizens of different countries who communicate with each other, exchange ideas and information, or governments that, solving political problems on a global scale, work together [11].

It should be noted that the modern version of the KOF system highlights economic globalization, which characterizes the interstate flows of goods, capital and services, as well as information and perceptions that accompany market exchange; social globalization, which expresses the spread of ideas, information, images and people; political globalization, which characterizes the spread of Public Policy. The general index of globalization KOF combines the dimensions of two types of globalization – de facto and de jure globalization, since de facto globalization is influenced by real international flows, and de jure globalization is determined by policies and conditions that facilitate or complicate the promotion of all types of flows, which generally reflects the influence of exogenous and country-specific factors.

Since de facto and de jure globalization has different effects on economic growth, the current methodology for determining the overall Globalization Index KOF is based on the calculation of this single integrated indicator as the average de facto and de jure indices, defined in the context of the above types of globalization: economic, social and political. Separate components of the measurement algorithm are the determination of de facto and de jure subindexes by the corresponding indicators (variables) relative to:

- subspecies of economic and social globalization and their main factors; – structural factors of political globalization.

It is obvious that the current trends in globalization processes are a priori the consequences of de facto globalization, and their prerequisite is mainly the factors of de jure globalization, which should be discussed in more detail.

The structural subspecies of economic globalization are trade globalization and financial globalization. The de jure globalization of trade is influenced by the following factors: the policy of facilitating trade flows between countries through the regulation of trade rules (the prevalence of non-tariff trade barriers and the cost of compliance with export requirements), trade taxes, tariff rates and free trade agreements (multilateral and bilateral). De jure financial globalization is determined by the impact of the country's policy of openness to international financial flows and investments (openness of the country's capital account), investment restrictions (according to the World Economic Forum report on global competitiveness), potentially favorable international investment agreements for capital flows (bilateral investment agreements and agreements with investment regulations).

It is natural that the goals of sustainable development of Russia for the period up to 2030 [13], including strengthening the means of implementation and intensifying work within the framework of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, are defined by the president of Russia as guidelines for the development of draft forecast and program documents, draft regulatory legal acts to ensure the balance of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development of Russia. And the National Economic Strategy for the period up to 2030 is defined as the basis for the development by ministries and other central executive authorities of action plans, draft program and strategic documents, draft laws and other legislative acts in the context of taking into account the mentioned Sustainable Development Goals and the requirement to achieve climate neutrality in Russia [14].
According to the methodology of the KOF system, de jure social globalization is determined by a complex impact:

- factors of de jure interpersonal globalization to ensure direct interaction between people living in different countries (in particular, the number of mobile and telephone subscribers per person of the population), freedom to visit countries (visa-free regime for foreigners), as well as the availability and number of airports that operate international flights;
- factors of de jure information globalization that determine the ability to exchange information between countries, which are expressed by the number of TV sets per capita; the number of people who have access to the internet; the degree of freedom of print, broadcast and digital media;
- factors of de jure cultural globalization that form openness and ability to understand and accept foreign cultural values. These factors are represented by gender parity policies, country spending on human capital, and ensuring civil liberties as an expression of the rule of law, personal autonomy, and individual rights.

The ability to participate in international political cooperation is determined by the factors of de jure political globalization: the number of international organizations in which a country is a member, the number of international treaties ratified at the highest level, as well as the number and concentration of partner countries with which bilateral investment agreements are concluded.

It should be noted that the impact of globalization factors is multilateral and interrelated. For example, the activity of multinational corporations (McDonald's, IKEA) in the modern version of KOF is defined as a factor of de facto cultural globalization and, accordingly, social globalization, although their influence is realized to a large extent in the service economy.

We emphasize that the KOF Globalization Index is focused on measuring the national level of globalization, it allows us to identify the connection of national economies with modern global processes.

5 Conclusion

Taking into account the modern sociocentric orientation of globalization processes in the world, the formation of a new social quality of the individual, business and the state, which is a factor in the implementation of the policy of new pragmatism, it is advisable to legally implement from the standpoint of human-centrism as a component of the system of institutional and legal support for rapid economic growth of the state.

Joining Russia as a real subject of globalization processes to ensure civilizational sustainable development a priori is the main factor of deep socio-economic transformations in Russia and a new Global Partnership, which determines the priority of endogenization of socio-economic progress based on the implementation of the policy of new pragmatism. An important prerequisite for the implementation of this policy is the systemic restriction or transformation of the influence of precisely those factors that contradict the fundamental national interests of Russia.

References