

IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT: Globalization is an inevitable trend affecting all countries, especially developing countries. It brings both opportunities and threats, both positive and negative for the sacred sovereignty of each country. Within the scope of this article, under the approach of philosophy and political science, along with personal point of view, the author has tried to analyze the main opportunities and challenges of the globalization to the national sovereignty of developing countries in the current new context.

Keywords: Globalization; international integration; country's sovereignty; national sovereignty.

Globalization has now become an inevitable trend affecting most countries in many fields, especially developing countries. It is both an inevitable result and an objective requirement of the development of the productive forces of human society and a product of capitalist production relations. As the productive force of human society developed to the present stage, it has historical progress and promotes economic growth, making the productive forces continue to develop. It creates opportunities for the rapid development of developing countries, gives us access to the industrial civilization of the world, and also poses many challenges for developing countries in the task of defending sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

I. Opportunities and advantages of globalization for national sovereignty of developing countries

First of all, in the trend of globalization, the role of small and medium-sized countries is increasing. In their statement, the countries all aim to build a world of peace, cooperation and development, without using force in resolving conflicts and disputes. This "at least" creates trust and a peaceful environment for nations and peoples to "peacefully" promote cooperation develop the country. In order to exert influence in the world, small and medium-sized countries will become the object of attraction and competition from big countries, not only politically but also economically. Thus, the role of small and medium-sized countries is increasing. If they know how to take advantage of this opportunity, strengthen solidarity, strengthen their voice in international political environment, and jointly make "rules of the game" in order to be less disadvantaged and more equitable, big countries will have to make concessions. Accordingly, the voice and position of small and medium-sized countries in international relations and solving global problems are respected. At the same time, they create opportunities to expand relations with major countries, not leaning towards either side, not being dependent on any major country. Thanks to that, globalization also brings new ways in the struggle to protect national sovereignty, creating opportunities for countries to protect their legitimate interests through negotiation and participation in formulating, supplementing and perfecting the system of international laws and practices to be reasonable and fair.

Second, under the positive impact of globalization, countries are closer together. Global problems require countries to work together to solve them. Globalization requires countries to behave according to international rules of the game and accept common rules of conduct recognized by the international community. All countries have to adjust their policies in line with their international commitments, and cannot act unilaterally without caring for the interests of other countries. However, that does not mean that national sovereignty is lost or reduced. On the contrary, international integration helps countries enhance and assert their sovereignty because countries actively decide policies to join or withdraw from the international integration process depending on their national interests. By accepting international "rules of the game", countries are in fact expanding their rights and space, making them better positioned to protect their independence, self-reliance and national interests.

Therefore, globalization helps countries have a peaceful and relatively stable environment to focus on integration and development. The world and regional political situation in the coming years shows that it is

unlikely to happen large-scale war or major conflict between great powers due to mutual ties between countries. As international and regional life continues to move towards democratization and multipolarization, the role of multilateral institutions will increase. Big countries will avoid direct confrontation even though they still compete with each other. World and regional powers are in relative balance. This not only helps countries maintain a relative peace, but also helps small and medium-sized countries, including Vietnam, gain greater advantages when dealing with major countries.

Third, globalization and international integration on security and defense make important contributions to the fight against peaceful evolution and subversive riots; protect the political stability of the country. By expanding the scale and improving the efficiency of cooperation, it enhances mutual understanding and trust between the militaries and peoples of countries, making countries better understand each other's lines and policies, avoiding significant risk of sovereignty conflicts. Through dialogue, countries will build trust and preventive diplomacy, come up with appropriate approaches, mechanisms, measures and steps to resolve disagreements. In many cases, international integration in defense and security is also a measure to protect the homeland, contributing to maintaining the country's stability as well as peace and stability in the region and the world, creating a favorable environment to promote cooperation and development relations, enhancing the country's position in the international arena.

For developing and underdeveloped countries, globalization also creates an opportunity to contribute to building a revolutionary, regular, elite army, gradually becoming more modern, gradually shortening the gap with the major military powers. Through international cooperation activities, countries can build a contingent of military cadres with strong political will and absorb modern military knowledge of the world. On the other hand, through mechanisms of industrial cooperation, science and technology, trade and defense, they can take advantage of resources in capital, science - technology, advanced management level, etc., to equip the army. The fleet of weapons and equipment is increasingly modern, suitable to the conditions and military art of the countries, making these countries more and more self-reliant in military science and technology, meeting the requirements of building construction and building a strong and comprehensive all-people national defense in the era of scientific and technological revolution.

Fourth, globalization also creates conditions for socio-economic development, serving as a material premise for strengthening national defense and security, firmly protecting the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Extensive globalization is a condition to raise people's knowledge, build high-quality human resources - the basis for the development of military science and technology, to meet the new needs of national defense and security. Moreover, international integration also creates conditions for governments and people of other countries to better understand the lines and policies of each country. That makes it difficult for any force that wants to damage the independence and sovereignty of a country because it is difficult to involve other countries in plots against, as well as damage the sovereignty of other countries without prejudice to the interests of other states. In this respect, international integration contributes to strengthening national defense - security, preventing the risk of war.

Fifth, globalization can enhance the ability of governments to fulfill their key role, as economic development achievements in many countries over the past decades are linked to open-door policies. International economic integration has convincingly demonstrated that globalization has contributed greatly to strengthening the power of the state. That expansion can be seen in many fields, especially in firmly defending independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In the early stages of globalization, when the context of political-security links in the region and the world is not yet clear, countries will have the opportunity to participate in the process of creating regional as well as international mechanisms. For example, when participating in these institutions, countries will have the opportunity to coordinate regional and global stances in handling complex political and security issues, including the East Sea issue; or strengthen cooperation with other countries in handling transnational issues, and can be used to prevent hostile forces from using the territories of other countries to sabotage the country.

II. The challenge of globalization to developing countries' national sovereignty

In the current economic globalization situation, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity are facing many challenges. Those challenges are more difficult to recognize than before. These are challenges hidden under attractive colorful mantles of economic gain and material temptation which are seen through the virtual prisms of personal ambition, moral values and deviant lifestyles.

Globalization is an objective requirement of history, an inevitable trend in the era of modern scientific and technological revolution, but it also comes with an inevitable consequence of fading countries' borders, breaking down barriers between countries and promoting countries to penetrate and depend on each other. At the same time, it forces countries to find ways to adapt to the situation, apply the achievements of the development of the world economy to integrate on the basis of maintaining, consolidating and protecting the interests and identity of the nation. In a world where uneven development is a rule, the positives and negatives of globalization of course also affect countries unevenly in different forms and degrees. The process of trade and

investment liberalization, the expansion of the world's financial and monetary markets, and the increasingly powerful activities of transnational companies have led to great changes in status, nature, role and capacity of countries in the international arena, therefore, affecting the interests and sovereignty of nations - peoples. According to some researchers, in the near future, global institutions, economic blocs and transnational companies will develop strongly and in the distant future they will determine international economic relations. By then, national institutions will truly be overshadowed. Will this become a reality? That question has no definite answer. But it can be affirmed that under the impact of globalization, the nature of national sovereignty is more or less changing, and the international institution that takes nationalism as the standard is being challenged.

Globalization has a direct impact on national security and politics, creating a risk for developing countries to be economically dependent, which in turn will lead to political dependence, and pose threats to national security and sovereignty. Through economic exchange, cooperation, investment, aid and lending in the direction of encouraging privatization and liberalization of bourgeoisie, the imperialist forces, led by the United States, want to impose the bourgeois politics into the countries, carrying out "peaceful evolution" to change social regimes towards the West. Through the economic route, the United States and imperialist forces want to force countries, including Vietnam, on issues of democracy and human rights, to accuse countries of oppressing ethnic and religious groups, using forms of violence to influence the internal affairs of these countries. Developing countries will find it difficult to reconcile their interests in relations with other countries to maintain their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The deeper the integration, the deeper the interdependence between countries. In addition, these countries also face the problem of regulating relations with major countries. Fierce competition among the major countries is likely to push developing countries into the position of choosing one side or the other in some specific cases. And it also does not exclude the case of large countries bargaining with each other behind the backs of developing countries, sacrificing small countries to achieve their own interests.

Globalization can also create the risk of eroding the power of the government and significantly narrowing the power, scope and effectiveness of the government's influence. The economic role of the state may be reduced due to the domination of transnational companies, due to pressure from international organizations such as IMF, WB, WTO... At the same time, globalization increases the strength, role and power of transnational companies not only in international economic relations but also in the political field. It is believed that globalization is weakening the functions of the government. The transfer of a significant part of control of the national economy from sovereign states to transnational corporations and international organizations, whose interests are often at odds with each other, is becoming a problem. And they fear that, if this situation is not changed, society is likely to be orchestrated by transnational companies. The social direction of the country's development will depend on external economic forces. Along with that, transnational companies take advantage of their absolute advantages to avoid the control of the government. They can set conditions, and put pressure on many countries to claim preferential treatment, otherwise they will re-direct investment and moving operations to another country. The operation of transnational companies in many cases has exceeded the authority and management capacity of the host country's government, therefore, the foreign government often fall into a state of helplessness before these companies.

In the process of globalization, the roles of countries are not the same. Countries do not have the same voice in considering and solving their own problems as well as international problems. The current globalization is mainly following the trend of "assimilating" the world according to the capitalist market model. For developed countries, the productive forces have developed so much that they want to break through the narrow national borders. However, there are also many countries where the development of the productive forces has not yet reached that level. In addition, the development of the information revolution, the formation of the internet system, and the super-fast information highway have increased interdependence in all aspects, in which, the passive part falls on developing countries and especially underdeveloped countries. For each country, globalization - under the manipulation of transnational companies - affects the power of national government in a negative way, that is, there is a tendency to increasingly narrow the power of the government. It can be said that national sovereignty is increasingly narrowing relative to each other. Governments increasingly do not have absolute independence in policy making, especially economic policies for their countries.

Inequality and inequality between developed and developing countries are increasing. The gap between the rich and poor is widening in the context of current globalization. Because the starting point of countries participating in globalization is different, the "playing field" is not on the same level, but the "rules of the game" are predetermined by the strong (set by the capitalist countries in advance), Therefore, globalization does not equally share benefits, risks and losses for countries. Due to advantages in capital, science, technology, market, etc., while economic and trade relations between developed and developing countries are still unequal, most of the benefits of the whole world come to developed countries. With a distinct advantage over the vast majority of developing countries in terms of financial potential and scientific and technological level, developed capitalist

countries dominate the global economic battlefield. They have the conditions to strengthen economic hegemony, manipulate politics and violently interfere in the internal affairs of countries. Therefore, globalization also puts countries in front of the requirement that they must have enough power and strength to be able to participate in negotiations in international economic organizations, otherwise they will have to suffer a lot of losses.

With a completely disproportionate balance of forces, developed countries require developing countries to open their doors to their capital, technology and intellectual property. Meanwhile, many developing countries have real problems. The economic force is still weak while the advantages of natural resources and cheap labor are gradually losing. Therefore, in the process of globalization, the burden of foreign debt has not decreased but increased, so we do not want to accelerate degree of liberalization because it exceeds the tolerance and preparedness of the economy, causing immediate and long-term disadvantages for these countries. Their socio-economic level is still low, and when the sovereignty and economic autonomy of these countries seem to be getting weaker and weaker, their actions will also be limited. They are not treated equally at international forums when these forums make important decisions that were previously handled by the country. Their majority voice in the international organizations in which they participate (such as the United Nations) is not respected, or even denied by powerful countries, especially the United States. Even the existence of small and medium-sized countries is at stake. It is even required to "stop breathing" to let transnational companies and a few major countries decide everything. There are countries that have had to accept the loss of their autonomy in handling internal affairs. Thus, if the process of globalization and international integration is not controlled, the risk of losing national sovereignty or violating national sovereignty is inevitable.

Another challenge for small and medium-sized countries is to create a relative "balance" in relations with big countries. They cannot favor any big country to avoid becoming a cause of confrontation between major powers, leading to armed conflict and war. The reality shows that, when the interests between big countries are rubbed, there may be a conflict. The big countries try to convert that conflict to the small and medium countries. In other words, large countries will seek to conduct "proxy wars" as in the twentieth century in small and medium-sized countries, especially where there is a high concentration of conflicts of interest between large countries.

For international law, legal regulation is an obligation that all country members must perform in order to create harmony between domestic law and the system of laws and regulations of institutions in which the country participates. Economic institutions require country members to make appropriate adjustments to national laws and regulations, carry out reforms and innovate economic management mechanisms, reform the way the economy is managed and operated. This directly affects the performance of the economic management function of each country, which clearly shows national sovereignty in the economic field.

On the other hand, globalization with its characteristics is easily exploited by reactionary and hostile forces. They take advantage of the guise of freedom, democracy, ethnicity, religion and human rights to sabotage the internal affairs of countries and destabilize politics. The links between countries and the outside are also used to exert pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. In addition, the lifestyle that is far from the standards of traditional culture penetrates through international links and erodes traditional values, including the country's tradition of anti-foreign aggression. That also affects the protection of independence and autonomy in the field of defense - security.

Besides, terrorist organizations also know how to take advantage of the globalization process to expand their activity into a global network. They use modern means to carry out terrorist activities. Terrorism is becoming a new type of threat threatening the stability and security of countries. It gives rise to a new type of war that many countries' politicians and many researchers around the world call "non-traditional war" or "war on terror".

Instead of concluding, I would like to quote a comment made by the Communist Party of Vietnam in *the Platform for building the country in the transitional period to socialism (added and developed in 2011)*, "The world is facing urgent global problems related to human destiny. These are peacekeeping, averting the risk of war, fighting terrorism, protecting the environment and responding to global climate change. Solving these problems requires the cooperation and high sense of responsibility of all nations and peoples.

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