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**A new society in conditions of post-industrial economy and globalization.**

The report focuses on the problem of the emergence of a new society as a new social reality in the context of globalization processes and the formation of a post-industrial economy. The problem of the influence of globalization and post-industrial economy on society is extremely relevant due to the drastic changes taking place in society.

The theoretical basis of the report are historical and philosophical teachings of Hegel, Spengler, Herder; studies of contemporary social theorists W. Beck, Immanuel Wallerstein, Z. Bauman.

In a certain sense, globalization, according to Bauman, is a possible name for all ongoing processes in the world, deprived of any kind of control. Stefan Hedlund, in turn, pointed to its destructive properties, paying attention to the destruction of cultural and historical heritage of the different countries and the accompanying instability. Previously, two of the three spheres of social life (the government, market and civil society, according to Wallerstein), were subordinated to the first one, now, researchers, decided to assess the level of dependence of the market on the government, are in great doubt regarding the truthfulness of this state of affairs in the conditions of modern realities. With the emergence of multinational corporations, whose financial assets have unprecedented dynamism, and production can be thousands of kilometers away from the main office of the company, it is almost impossible to talk about the predominance of "national" companies on the market. The market, free to live by its own laws, invulnerable to attempts at individual state to control it.

Rationality, brought by capitalism, has spawned an incredible pace of technological progress, which has become the godfather of globalization and post-industrial economy. Few people would deny the impact of the above factors on life of a single person, and society as a whole. These changes are so extensive that it would be easier to name those areas of social life, which they have not touched, rather than make the opposite. The new society has formed. Society of interethnic and inter-continental, having similar values, introduced by Western culture and imposed by the media segment, which spread its influence in almost all spheres of public life. The merger of cultures, based on the barrier-free communication, is possible thanks to the synthesis of introduction of the English language and access to the Internet. The post-industrial economy, which raises the service sector over the sphere of production and physical labor, gives birth to a new product that has the biggest value in the new type of society. The information.

The post-industrial economy, as well as globalization, are the products of human activity and, therefore, formed under its influence. However, the development of post-industrial economy and globalization has reached a level where there is a statement about the diametrically opposite trends. Does the society affect these processes or in the conditions of modern realities society already is an object of globalization processes? This question remains open.