RESUMEN
Los autores investigaron el mecanismo de interconexión de las ideas del constitucionalismo global como concepto social con la realidad social, denotando las condiciones sociohistóricas de su origen y desarrollo. El artículo demuestra que el surgimiento y desarrollo del concepto social de constitucionalismo global se debe a un conjunto de condiciones socioeconómicas, sociopolíticas, históricas y legales que, en su interrelación e interdependencia, determinaron los principales rasgos de este concepto social, como así como las formas y etapas de su implementación en la realidad social de las sociedades y estados nacionales, así como a nivel internacional. Estas condiciones para el surgimiento y desarrollo del concepto social de constitucionalismo global se pueden clasificar en una serie de etapas: la etapa de formación del concepto social de constitucionalismo global, la definición de sus características formadoras de sistema y la formulación de la democracia global; valores; a etapa de creación de instituciones políticas y jurídicas internacionales y supranacionales que actúan como centros de control unificados de regulación y control, que consiste en la exportación forzada de valores de democracia constitucional a escala planetaria.

This article is devoted to a conceptual analysis of the socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism. The authors investigated the mechanism of interconnection of ideas of global constitutionalism as a social concept with social reality, denoting the socio-historical conditions of its origin and development. The article proves that emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism is due to a set of socio-economic, socio-political, historical and legal conditions that, in their interrelation and interdependence, determined the main features of this social concept, as well as the forms and stages of its implementation in the social reality of national societies and states as well as internationally.

These conditions for the emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism can be classified into a number of stages: the stage of the formation of the social concept of global constitutionalism, the definition of its system-forming features and the formulation of global democratic values; the stage of creating international and supranational political and legal institutions acting as unified control centres of regulation and control; stage of development of the social concept of global constitutionalism, which consists in the forcible export of values of constitutional democracy on a planetary scale.

**Literature Review / State-of-Arts / Research Background**

Research questions at various time stages of the socio-political, socio-economic and historical-legal conditions for the emergence and development of modern social concepts serving the interests of the global governing elite are considered in the works of Dunoff J. and Trachtmann J. (DUNOFF and TRACHTMAN, 2011, 3-35), Jackson D. (ACKSON, 1942), Johnson R. (JOHNSON 1999, 9-11), Prebisch R. (PREBISCH, 1992), Robertson R. (ROBERTSON, 1992, 8), Teubner G. (TEUBNER, 2013, 44-58), Waters M. (WATERS, 1996), Friedman R. (FRIEDMAN, 1962, 38, 51), Halberstam D. (HALBERSTAM, 2012, 150-202), A. Baybaryn, (2020, p.6805-6811), A. Krotov, (Krotov et al. 2020, p.3521-3526), E. Moros, (Moros et al. 2020, p.114-128), I. Kamalieva, (Kamalieva et al. 2020, p.222-229), D. Zaprutin, (Zaprutin et al. 2020, p.404-418), N. Plaskova, (Plaskova et al. 2020, p.3507-3512), etc. However, the share of studies highlighting the sociohistorical conditions for the emergence and development of the prevailing interpretations of the definition of social reality on a global scale (in particular, the social concept of global constitutionalism) in the context of developing basic socio-philosophical approaches to ensuring the comprehensive development of national societies and states subject to balance international (global) and national (state) interests in all areas of their livelihoods in connection with the systematic expansion of Western interpretations of the social system, exceptionally small. In this regard, the main purpose of this study is the analysis of the socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism from the standpoint of socio-philosophical methods of cognition of social reality and ideas reflecting it, and the subject of the research is the theoretical content and stages of the development of socio-historical conditions of origin global constitutionalism as a social concept in relation to its social essence.

**Methods**

This article in the process of cognition of state-legal phenomena were used: a) General scientific methods (formal-logical, systemic, structural-functional, concrete-historical); b) General logical methods of theoretical analysis (analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction, analogy, modeling, etc.); c) private scientific methods (technical and legal analysis, specification, interpretation, etc.) (ZALESNY; GONCHAROV 2019b, p.51-61; ZALESNY; GONCHAROV 2020, p.1-6; GONCHAROV et al 2021a, p.362-366; GONCHAROV et al 2021b, p.367-373; GONCHAROV et al 2021c, p.374-382; GONCHAROV; CHIMITOVA 2020, p.86-95).

**Results**

Global constitutionalism as a social concept has formed into a single system within the framework of Western civilization, and it is a product of the development of Western philosophical thought (ZALESNY; GONCHAROV 2019a, p.129-142; GONCHAROV et al 2020a, p.78-90; GONCHAROV et al 2020b, p.93-106; GONCHAROV et al 2020d, p.383-389; GONCHAROV et al 2021e, p.410-416; GONCHAROV et al 2020f, p.401-409). However, global constitutionalism has had a huge impact on the formation and development of social concepts in the Russian Federation. There are several reasons for this.
The purpose of the research: based on the position of social-philosophical methods of cognition of social reality and ideas reflecting it, to carry out an analysis of the socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism. Subject of research: the theoretical content and stages of development of socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism as a social concept in relation to its social essence.

The modern period of world development is characterized by increasing social and political instability, as well as a fundamental revision of approaches to the definition of social reality. These changes set before the national societies and states a system of priorities, the most important of which are related to ensuring their full development in the context of globalization, as well as achieving a balance of international (global) and national interests in all spheres of life, due to the planned expansion of the dominant devices of global constitutionalism (formed on the basis of the neoliberal and the neo-conservative social concepts, emasculated in its ontological identity). Global constitutionalism as a social concept functions as a socially determined and tendentiously aberrative form of perception and explanation of reality, being a knowledge system of a socio-philosophical and politico-legal nature, based on fundamental universal democratic values regarding the need to organize interstate, state and public life on a global scale at accordance with the ideological basis of the modern stage of development of capitalism in the world.

Global constitutionalism as a social concept is mediated by certain socio-historical conditions of emergence and development (socio-economic, socio-political, historical and legal), which in their interrelation and interdependence formed the basic requirements for this social concept, and also determined the vector of its development. It is a comprehensive systematic study of the socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism that makes it possible to avoid one-sidedness and political bias in assessing this social concept and the practice of its implementation in the modern world. In this regard, W. Beck quite rightly notes:

Some researchers seek to reveal one dominant logic of globalization. As such, the development of the world capitalist system is most often considered, although the central role may also be assigned to political or cultural processes. Alongside each other, there are various own logics of ecological, cultural, economic, political, and social civilization that are not reducible to each other and not replicating one other, but can be deciphered and understood only taking into account their interdependencies (BECK, 2001, 26).

Some authors believe that globalization changes in the economy are generally secondary to the processes of globalization of its social structure. According to the Austrian sociologist M. Waters: “The globalization of society is a process determined by the predominance of culture over economics and politics. Economy and politics are globalized to the extent that they are “permeated” with symbolic exchanges” (WATERS, 1996, 11). It seems that this statement is controversial, since globalization is a systemic process in which global changes in the socio-political superstructure in nation states are carried out in full accordance with changes in their economic basis, which determines the logic of the development of the socio-political structure of these nation states. In the figurative expression of R. Robertson: “Globalization is the “squeezing” of the world and the strengthening of the interdependence of all its parts, which is accompanied by an increasingly common awareness of the integrity, unity of the world” (ROBERTSON, 1992, 8).

Thus, in the context of this scientific study, we will consider the socio-economic, socio-political, historical and legal conditions for the emergence and functioning of global constitutionalism as a social concept in a single system by distributing them in time stages. Socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism as a social concept began to take shape quite a long time ago. Some scientists, in particular, A.G. Frank believe that individual universal system-forming features of the organization of the socio-political and state-legal structure began to take shape in deep antiquity, almost since the inception of statehood as such (FRANK, 1966, 17, 23-29, 40). Others, on the contrary, believe that the time frame for the formation of global constitutionalism as a concept began to take shape in the era of imperialism as the highest stage of development of capitalist society (ZYUGANOV, 2020). At the stage of the formation of the social concept of global constitutionalism, the determination of its system-forming features and the formulation of global democratic values, the following socio-economic conditions can be identified:
1. The transition of the economy of the most developed countries of the world from feudalism to the capitalist way of life. The increasing complexity of economic production and trade led to the formation of a complex system of socio-philosophical, political, and ideological trends (conservatives, liberals, socialists, anarchists, etc.). Within these concepts, capitalism was defined in different ways. Thus, Marxists by capitalism understand “a socio-economic formation based on private ownership of the means of production and exploitation of wage labour by capital, replacing feudalism preceding socialism - the first phase of communism” (BULYGIN, 2020). Liberal and conservative concepts in the definition of the concept of capitalism embraced most of the conceptual apparatus created in the framework of the Marxist doctrine. In particular, the Oxford Philosophical Dictionary defines capitalism as “a modern, market-based economic system for the production of goods, controlled by” capital, “that is, the value used to hire workers,” (BLACKBURN, 2020) and the opinion of the authors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, capitalism - “market economy, free enterprise), the economic system, dominant in the Western world after the collapse of feudalism, in which most of the means of production is in private ownership, and the production and distribution occur under the influence of market mechanisms” (AUGUSTYN et al. 2020).

2. The accumulation of capital created the conditions for the increasing role of interstate (international) trade, thanks to which the process of international division of labour began later. According to a number of scientists, it was the accumulation of capital that led to the consolidation of the European world-economy (FRANK, 1978; WALLERSTEIN, 2016).

3. In the largest nation states, prototypes of the first transnational companies appeared.

4. Thanks to the development of interstate (international) trade and the emergence of the first prototypes of transnational companies, the expansion of capital beyond national states began.

5. By the 19th century, the final economic redistribution of the world had formed with the formation of metropolises (mainly European states, as well as Japan and the USA), colonies (everywhere) and semi-colonies (formally independent states, but being financially and economically dependent on metropolitan states. Some authors, in particular, in the framework of a world-system analysis, believe that this classification of countries led to the unequal development of the world in the future with the formation of a capitalist centre, periphery and half-periphery (WALLERSTEIN, 2015).

At the stage of creating international and supranational political and legal institutions acting as single managing centres for regulation and control, the following socio-economic conditions for the development of global constitutionalism as a social concept can be singled out:

1. The development of the world capitalist system reached the stage of imperialism, when under the prevailing domination of monopolies and financial capital, there was an economic division of the world into spheres, a struggle developed between them, in which the states were also involved. According to V.I. Lenin’s imperialism is characterized by the presence of the following obligatory signs:

   The emergence of monopolies in the form of cartels, syndicates, trusts and concerns; combining production and banking capital into financial capital; the end of the territorial division of the world, which inevitably creates a war for a new redistribution; the emergence of oligarchies; the emergence of monopolistic unions, dividing the world among themselves (2016).

2. The bulk of finance capital was concentrated in the hands of transnational companies, whose economic interests by the ruling political elites in developed countries began to stand out as national interests (WALLERSTEIN, 2008).

3. For the first time, non-state supranational economic management bodies (in particular, the US Federal Reserve, which was formed by a group of private banks), were formed in some national states (JOHNSON, 1999, 9-11).

4. The supranational international unified control centres of regulation and control of the international financial and economic system appeared (various structures within the UN - the IMF, GATT, etc.). These centres made it possible to formulate the economic goals and tasks facing the world capitalist system
and minimize its costs in the developed capitalist states at the expense of their export to peripheral states.

5. 5) The expansion of capital rested on the territorial limits of the world, which twice in the 20th century were carried out by force through the first and second world wars.

At the present stage of development of the social concept of global constitutionalism, which consists in the forcible export of values of constitutional democracy on a planetary scale, the following socio-economic conditions can be identified:

1. The rival economic system represented by the USSR and the CMEA, which prevented the expansion of the world economic capitalist system on a planetary scale, was scrapped. This caused a certain euphoria among supporters of neoliberal (Friedman, M. and Friedman, R. 2007) and neoconservative [Kissinger, 2014] the doctrines and the hope that the global expansion of the world capitalist system no longer has obstacles. In addition, as a result of the reforms of the PRC, which began with cash and with the active technological support of the West, the Chinese economy, and partly the political elite, were integrated into the globalization project of the world (KISSINGER, 2011).

2. Upon the collapse of the USSR and the CMEA, the world capitalist system assumed a planetary character (one world, one global market, one international division of labour).

3. Due to the fact that the world capitalist system has expanded to a planetary scale, the number and strength of cyclical crises in its development has increased. In this regard, the development costs of the capitalist system began to be exported from the Centre (developed countries of the West and Japan) to developing countries, having formed, according to a number of scientists, the periphery of the world capitalist system (the so-called peripheral capitalism), (PREBISCH, 1992; DAVYDOV, 1991; DOS SANTOS, 1971, 226) which began to lag behind in its economic development from the core of capitalist states.

4. A single economic and financial regulators at the world level (IMF, WTO, World Bank, the global reserve currency) in connection with the collapse of the USSR and the CMEA have been instrumental in the global expansion of the global capital subordinate national economic and financial control systems.

5. There has been a universalization and unification of production, financial and economic, social standards, certification systems for production, technical, commercial processes and regulations.

6. The economic mobility of the population acquired a global character, due to which the broad masses of the population became involved in globalization economic processes, which strengthened the position of the world labour market, but caused a massive outflow of skilled labour from the countries of peripheral capitalism to the developed capitalist states.

At the stage of the formation of the social concept of global constitutionalism, the definition of its system-forming features and the formulation of global democratic values, the following socio-political conditions can be identified:

1. From the moment of the transition of the main European states from feudalism to capitalism, states began to form, being leaders of the capitalist economy, which began to carry out their external political expansion for the purposes of the economic redision of the world.

2. The data of the state - the leaders of the capitalist economy - began to form the first interstate military-political alliances, the main purpose of which was the expansion of capital and colonization.

3. The processes of colonization of the periphery of the capitalist world, as well as the confrontation of interstate military-political alliances in the struggle for world markets and colonies, led to a political struggle between the metropolises and colonies.

4. As capitalism developed, the practical redistribution of the world by the state-leaders began to acquire a global character. As a result of political agreements concluded, as a rule, after the
At the stage of creating international and supranational political and legal institutions acting as unified control centres for regulation and control, the following socio-political conditions can be singled out:

1. The political unions of the capitalist states began to be based exclusively on the economic interests of the ruling classes, as well as emerging transnational companies.
2. The resolution of interstate contradictions, economic and political interests between various state leaders of the capitalist economy and their military-political alliances and associations in a multipolar world necessitated the creation of the first international supra-government organizations with the mandate to trust the leaders of the capitalist world.
3. Despite the creation of interstate supra-governing organizations according to the logic of the development of imperialism, the power (military) component prevailed in the political and economic expansion of the imperialist states.
4. The formation of the USSR, as well as the bloc of socialist states, the PRC, slowed down the territorial expansion of the capitalist system on a planetary scale, causing, in D. Arrigi's opinion, the growth of the crisis dynamics of world hegemony centres (2005, 4-20).
5. This period was accompanied by military and economic confrontation between the countries of the socialist and capitalist camps.
6. By the end of the second stage, a “bipolar” world was formed: the United States and NATO, on the one hand; USSR - CMEA - the Warsaw Pact, on the other. A number of states, as a rule, with an undeveloped economy, were not formally included in any of the blocks, but either were under the political influence of one or another of the poles of power (the majority of African and Latin American states), or tried to manoeuvre between them, bargaining for different yourself (for example, Israel, PRC).

At the present stage of development of the social concept of global constitutionalism, which consists in the forcible export of values of constitutional democracy on a planetary scale, the following socio-political conditions can be identified:

1. The collapse of the USSR led to the establishment of the military-political and financial-economic hegemony of the United States and the unipolar world. A number of historians, in particular, A.I. Fursov, believe that the artificial collapse of the USSR was caused not by natural evolutionary processes in the development of the world economic system, but is an attempt to restart world history and the collapse of the world into the archaic of previous historical eras (FURSOV, 999, 274-402).
2. The role of international non-governmental and supra-governmental organizations (UN, UNESCO, IMF, WTO), as well as regional international structures (in particular, NATO), which in fact became agents of the military-political and financial-economic interests of the world capitalist system, has formally increased.
3. Migration trends in the world have increased (the population migrates from the countries of peripheral capitalism to the developed capitalist states).
4. There is a widespread breakdown of national cultural codes and their subordination to standardized, in many ways, artificially created universal cultural values (for example, legalization of non-traditional sexual relations).
5. At the level of national governments of developed capitalist countries, as well as international and supranational organizations (in particular, the European Union), political and legal
documents are adopted aimed at eroding traditional system-forming public-state institutions (for example, family, nation, people, state, groups of complementary peoples, groups of complementary states).

At the stage of formation of the social concept of global constitutionalism, the definition of its system-forming features and the formulation of global democratic values, the following historical and legal conditions can be identified:

1. The first constitutions were formulated and adopted as obligatory at the state level.
2. The national legislations formulated and adopted in the form of constitutions (basic laws), other legislative acts, legal doctrines of constitutionalism.
3. The basic democratic values (rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, principles of organization and functioning of the state mechanism, etc.) were identified.
4. The basic principles of constitutionalism were declared the universal values of a democratic social and state system in nation states, with the possibility of their fixation in the national legislation of any countries.
5. There has been a spread of the doctrine of constitutionalism as a system-forming principle of the organization and activities of state power and public life in the country in other countries. The export of the doctrine of constitutionalism was carried out, as a rule, by adopting constitutions (fundamental laws), moving to the republican form of government, establishing democratic values and human rights as binding in national legislation.

At the stage of creating international and supranational political and legal institutions acting as unified control centers for regulation and control, the following historical and legal conditions can be singled out:

1. The first international legal acts were developed and adopted at the level of international non-governmental supranational organizations (at stage 1 - at the League of Nations level; at stage 2 - at the UN level).
2. The main elements of constitutional globalism were enshrined in the doctrine of constitutionalism:
   a) The priority of the norms of international law over national legal systems and constitutions (basic laws) of states.
   b) The priority of the system of democratic values over the interests of national states.
   c) The priority of universal international forms of political and state regimes, forms of government and the device over the historically established national forms.
3. At the international level, the first standard regulatory acts of a universal nature were developed for their subsequent use in national states in the development of domestic legislation (model codes, laws, etc.).
4. International law enshrines the right of international organizations (in particular, the UN) to use military armed forces on behalf of the world community through the use of the so-called UN peacekeeping forces.

At the present stage of development of the social concept of global constitutionalism, which consists in the forcible export of the values of constitutional democracy on a planetary scale, the following historical and legal conditions can be identified:

1. There was a widespread transition of national legislation to European (American) standards of constitutional democracy (in particular, constitutions were adopted (basic laws).
2. The role of international legal norms has grown, with ignoring the value of the norms of national legislation.
3. Moreover, the development of global constitutionalism in the European Union began to take shape in the form of multi-level management of state-political institutions and processes, as
well as complicating the procedure for developing and adopting common decisions and legal acts on behalf of the European Union as a whole (TANCHEV, 2014, 1052-1062).

4. The processes of unification of national legislations, according to model codes, constitutions, etc. are carried out. Through this, according to G. Teubner, overcoming the exclusiveness of state constitutionalism and understanding the priority of global constitutionalism over national one (Teubner 2013, 44-58). D. Halberstam, on the contrary, believes that the future of the doctrine of constitutionalism lies precisely in the combination of global, local and pluralistic constitutionalism. (HALBERSTAM, 2012, 150-202)

5. National legal systems are being modernized taking into account the norms and principles of international law and legislation, including artificially created ones that did not belong to any national legal culture (for example, securing the possibility of registering same-sex marriages).

6. The priority of international legal norms and principles is ensured by force (both by military-political methods and by applying economic sanctions to violators). At the same time, often, the military-political influence of the international community is replaced by the US military expansion. According to D. Arrigi, we are already talking about global governance and US hegemony (ARRIGI, 2008, 4-17). At the same time, supporters of the neoliberal concept believe that it is the globalization of national constitutional legal systems in the form of their Americanization that serves as the main guarantee for the preservation and promotion of democratic values in the world, while, according to S. Amin, permanent wars on the Americanization of the world took on the character of a kind of liberal virus (AMIN, 2007).

Thus, the analysis of the socio-historical conditions of the emergence and development of global constitutionalism as a social concept allows us to determine its content and main directions of development in a historical retrospective.

**Originality**

A comprehensive socio-philosophical analysis of the socio-economic, socio-political, historical and legal conditions for the emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism makes it possible to carry out scientific forecasting of the main directions of development of a given social concept, its influence on the socio-political, state-legal and financial-economic development societies and states, as well as to determine the optimal balance of global (international) and national (state interests) during the formation of the state's foreign and domestic policy (ZALESNY and GONCHAROV, 2020, 1-6).

**Conclusions and Further Research**

The emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism is due to a set of socio-economic, socio-political, historical and legal conditions that, in their interrelation and interdependence, determined the main features of this social concept, as well as the forms and stages of its implementation in the social reality of national societies and states as well as internationally. These conditions for the emergence and development of the social concept of global constitutionalism can be classified into a number of stages: the stage of the formation of the social concept of global constitutionalism, the definition of its system-forming features and the formulation of global democratic values; the stage of creating international and supranational political and legal institutions acting as unified control centres of regulation and control; stage of development of the social concept of global constitutionalism, which consists in the forcible export of values of constitutional democracy on a planetary scale.

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