



GLOBAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract

Today, it is difficult to meet a person who has not heard about the so-called global problems of our time. This scientific article provides information about global problems in various fields and their prevention.

Key words

demographic, energy, ecology, human history, planet, resource.

The term globalization was first used by Giddins in 1965. This term was hardly used until the 90s of the 20th century. By 1985, the American sociologist R. Robertson defined the term "globalization". The term globalization was first used by economists since 1981. But the concept of the full meaning of this word was fully revealed by the American scientist Charles Taz Russell in the middle of 1990. Today, it is difficult to meet a person who has not heard about the so-called global problems of our time. These problems include demographic, energy, raw materials problems, war and peace problems, ecology, etc. Of course, these problems existed before, but only in the 20th century did they become global problems. It became the previous similar problems that existed in the history of mankind. They differ from similar problems that have existed in the history of mankind in that these problems have a planetary character. As early as the 40s of the 20th century, K. Jaspers wrote: "All existing problems have become world problems, the situation is related to the situation of humanity as a whole turned". Today, every event happening in the world, whether it is environmental stress, war, hunger, depletion of energy and other resources, cultural stress or demographic stress, they are no longer local, local, national problems, but they are becoming global on a planetary scale.

Global problems are problems that affect the interests of all humanity and threaten its future, and they can be solved only with the participation of the entire international community. Global problems are contemporary problems related to universal life and development. They include prevention of world thermonuclear war, fight against international terrorism and ensuring peace for all peoples; to eliminate the gap between developed and developing countries in the level of socio-economic development, to end hunger, poverty and illiteracy, to regulate the rapid increase of the population in developing countries, and to prevent the environment from becoming dangerously polluted; providing humanity with the necessary resources - food, industrial raw materials, energy sources, and preventing the development of science and technology from causing negative consequences. Global problems have arisen primarily as a result of the global importance of the economic, socio-political, military, scientific-technological, socio-cultural processes taking place in the world.

Global problems can be divided into 4 groups:

- Global problems arising in international political relations;
- Global problems arising in international economic relations;
- Global problems that have arisen in the social sphere;
- Global problems that have arisen as a result of the violation of the relationship between man and nature.

Global problems arising in international political relations.

These problems are the existence of developed, developing and backward countries in the world. Currently, the position of 7 developed countries in the world is important in determining the world political order. The gap between these countries and the backward countries has increased. While democratic values have developed in developed countries, authoritarianism, social relations contrary to democracy have increased in backward countries, and threats to international security have appeared. This is confirmed by the emergence of terrorism and extremism.

Global problems arising in international economic relations

The world economic system came into being, and the dominance of economically developed countries was established in it. While overdeveloped countries and transnational corporations are leading the world economy, on the other side there are countries that depend on them and have a very low level of economy. Despite the achievements of economic and scientific and technical development in the world, the difference between rich and poor countries is growing. At the end of the 20th century, developed countries produced 86% of the world's gross national product, while poor countries produced only 1%. Some countries are heavily indebted to developed countries. As a result, although they are politically independent, they are economically dependent on developed countries. There are also negative consequences of globalization in world economic relations. For example, it squeezes the national market, increases unemployment and farmers' bankruptcy. This sparked an anti-globalization movement, with protests taking place in several European cities. Global economic processes have created financial and economic criminal groups operating on a global scale.

Global problems that have arisen in the social sphere

As a result of the continuous increase in the world population, the shortage of food and drinking water has increased in Asian and African countries, and this situation is also observed in other countries, a certain part of the world population is experiencing hunger, is illiterate, does not enjoy the benefits of information technology and science and technology revolution in general. Among such problems is the rapid spread of diseases that threaten the entire humanity (for example, AIDS).

Global problems that have arisen as a result of the violation of the relationship between man and nature

Among them are the pollution of the sea and water bodies, the shrinking of forest areas, the disappearance of the atmospheric ozone layer. As a result of the excessive use of hazardous chemicals, the risk of large areas of agricultural land becoming unusable has increased. As a result of the technocratic policy in the field of agriculture in the former USSR, the water in the Aral Sea decreased, causing extremely difficult environmental problems. It is important to unite the world community in the fight against global problems.

Demographic problems. The world's population has been growing steadily since the beginning of mankind. The problems arising from such growth have long worried many scientists, including demographers, sociologists, economists, and geographers. Especially now, uncontrolled population growth and its consequences have become a global problem. The world population (2020) is growing at around 1.05% per year, which means approximately 81 million people. This figure peaked in the late 1980s and accounted for an additional 90 million people each year. From now on, the UN expects annual population growth to decrease by 1 million each year. But, in general, growth will remain at a high level in the next 30 years. Currently, more than 7.9 billion people live on Earth. This figure was 3 billion in the 1960s, 5 billion in the 1990s, and 6 billion in the 2010s. According to the United Nations, the population is expected to reach 10.8 billion by 2100. Such growth is caused by the discovery of cures for various diseases as a result of the improvement of medical knowledge and the increase in the average life expectancy, as a result of the progress in agriculture, it is easier to provide food to mankind, and the lack of education on family planning in the population. is doing

However, most scientists believe that the planet Earth can carry at most 9 to 10 billion people. Because the amount of food, water, and habitable space that Earth can produce is limited.

Demographic pressure complicates the food and environmental situation. The seriousness of the problems is related not only to the limited resources, but also to the negative impact of their use on the environment. As the world's population increases, more resources are drawn to develop the economy. This causes the degradation of forests, underground and surface resources. Also, overpopulation causes hunger, poverty, shortage of drinking water, environmental degradation and political instability. Therefore, controlling

population growth has become a global problem today. As a solution to this, actions such as making people aware of the terrible consequences of overpopulation, encouraging women's education, promoting family planning, delaying the age of marriage, and encouraging low-child families by the state. will be done. Research shows that improving the education of girls is directly related to the decrease in fertility. For example, a 1997 study in Yemen found a 33 percent drop in birth rates among women who completed high school. Using such measures, it is possible to solve the excessive increase of the population.

We use natural resources as a source of energy for our daily activities. They are divided into renewable and non-renewable resources. The difference between these two types of resources is that renewable resources can naturally replenish themselves, while non-renewable resources do not. This means that the supply of non-renewable resources is limited and cannot be used sustainably. There are four main types of non-renewable resources: oil, natural gas, coal and nuclear energy. They are decreasing more and more. This is a big problem for humanity because non-renewable sources account for 85% of the world's energy consumption and we currently need them to meet most of our energy needs. Over the past 70 years, global energy consumption has increased sixfold due to the number of developing countries and innovations in technology. In the next 30 years, it is predicted to increase three times more.

At the moment, natural gas, oil and coal production and their use are steadily increasing, but depletion of reserves will become an urgent problem in 50-100 years. According to statistics, coal reserves can reach another 120 years, and oil and gas reserves can reach 70 years. However, these numbers are only estimates based on statistics. They will change over time, as the extraction and consumption of these fuel sources may increase or decrease. The main problem of fuel reserves is not only their limited supply, but also the impact on climate change. Burning them releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The increase in the amount of carbon dioxide, which traps heat in the atmosphere, is the main cause of global warming. If the world were to burn all currently known fossil fuels, a total of 750 billion tons of carbon dioxide would be released into the atmosphere. Therefore, if we want to keep global temperature rise low, we need to leave 65-80% of the current known reserves on Earth. To reduce the consumption of non-renewable sources, ie natural gas, oil and coal, we need to use alternative energy sources, such as wind and solar energy. Both of these energy sources are available in unlimited quantities and their use does not harm the atmosphere.

In conclusion, it is necessary to say that the environment should be protected, trees should be nurtured and propagated. Because it has a great impact on the environment. Light, gas and other electronic items should be used sparingly.

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