



Global Socio-Economic Problems and Approaches to Their Resolution

Abdurakhmonov F. Abdufarmonovich^{1,*}

¹Department of “World Economy”, Tashkent State University of Economics, Doctor of Political Sciences (DSc.),
Uzbekistan

Email: f.abdurakhmonov@tsue.uz

Abstract

This article explores the causes, classification, and description of global problems, as well as ways to solve them. It also covers global development, the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable development goals.

Keywords: regionalization; global economy; sustainable economic growth; green economy.

1. Introduction

In the current stage of civilization's development, more acute problems have emerged than ever before. Without solving these, it is impossible for humanity to progress on the path of economic development. Although the economy is just one aspect of universal human activity, the issues of protecting and preserving peace, the natural environment, and the human environment, as well as moral, religious, and philosophical values, largely depend on its development globally in our new century.

At the current stage of human development, problems have arisen that go beyond the borders of individual countries and hinder the development of the world economy. These problems have become global.

The term 'globality' originates from the Latin word 'globus', meaning 'Earth', which implies a 'spatial-planetary dimension'. Today, the concept of 'global problems' encompasses universality and comprehensiveness. It refers to issues that not only occur worldwide but also pose threats to everyone without exception. 'Global' implies encompassing everything on Earth, from all perspectives, affecting human life, all living beings, and the entire living environment.

The danger of global problems is that they cannot be eliminated at the national level and require global regulation. This necessitates coordinating the economic policies of countries worldwide on issues that are challenging to implement in practice. The global problems of world economic development, posing a threat of significant slowdown to the world economy, cannot be ignored and demand urgent solutions.

Global problems of the development of the world economy are problems that go beyond the borders of individual countries and have a negative impact on the development of the world economy.

The essence of the global problems in world economic development lies in their impact on the economic systems and populations of every country, in one way or another. These problems can only be resolved through the collective efforts of all nations.

Since global problems are a set of problems related to the social development of mankind and the preservation of civilization, it is considered a major socio-economic issue.

The purpose of the research work is to study the global problems of the world economy and research ways to solve them.

2. Literature review.

Scholars have developed various classifications and groupings in the study of global problems.

The issue of global problems in the development of the world economy is not new in principle. During the 1960's, members of the global scientific community analyzed global processes within the world economy and warned of potential negative consequences in the future. Several approaches have been formed in the analysis of global problems of world economic development. Proponents of the futuristic approach acknowledged the serious threat posed by global problems but generally predicted a more active economic development. Advocates of the pessimistic approach emphasize humanity's inability to cope with rapidly changing external conditions and doubt the feasibility of solving global problems.

A widely accepted classification divides global problems into three groups:

- (1) Problems associated with the primary social communities of humanity (such as the threat of world war, including thermonuclear war, and disparities in socio-economic development).
- (2) Problems stemming from the interaction between humans and the environment (including ecological, energy, and food-related issues, as well as space exploration).
- (3) Problems emerging from the relationship between humans and society (like the eradication of diseases, combatting illiteracy, etc.) **German R. E., & Besleneev M. S. (2016).**

According to the following classifications, there are the following types of global problems of the development of the world economy:

1. Problems arising from "society-society" (intersocial) relations, that is, from the relations between social communities, socio-economic systems, states and social strata, for example, the problem of increasing the gap in the level of economic development between developed and developing countries, global economic problems, conflicts .
2. Problems arising from "society-nature" relations. This includes problems of harmonizing society's attitude to nature, for example, the problem of depletion of natural resources, environmental problems.
3. Problems arising from "human-society" relations affect various issues of human development and provision of conditions for a better future, for example, the problem of eradicating epidemic diseases, including coronavirus or other diseases.

Global problems of the development of the world economy differ not only in their types, but also in their hierarchy. The list of the most pressing problems is not permanent and changes regularly. For example, while the global financial crisis was the most pressing issue earlier, in 2019 global economic conflicts were the trade war between China and the United States, and now the Russia-Ukraine war conflict has had a significant impact on the global economy.

Consequently, global economic problems are issues that impact the entire world and necessitate the collaborative efforts of all members of the international community for their resolution. These problems are interconnected and influence all facets of human life. The most important of these problems are:

- Overcoming poverty and backwardness.
- Peace and demilitarization.
- Food security.
- Natural resource management.
- Environmental protection.
- Demographic challenges.
- Human development.

Russian scholar Levin P. (2010) divides modern global problems into the following types:

1. Problems of limited resources:
 - 1.1. Global energy balance;
 - 1.2. Global Water Challenge;
 - 1.3. Climate change and environmental issues;
 - 1.4. The problem of human resources: demography and migration
2. Problems of uneven economic development of states:
 - 2.1. Global drug problem;
 - 2.2. Nuclear non-proliferation regime;
 - 2.3. Global problem of terrorism.

It is worth noting that each type of global problem can be further divided into several groups. It is also logical to divide the current global problems facing humanity as follows.

- Climate change;
- Water pollution;
- Violation of human rights;
- Gender inequality;
- Global health issues;
- Environmental pollution;
- Poverty and hunger;
- Migration;
- Weapons and wars;
- Drug and human trafficking;
- Extremism and terrorism.

It is not possible to consider one of the global problems more important than the other when distinguishing in typologies. Each problem has its own structure and, as we noted above, they are interconnected.

The concept of sustainable development occupies a special place in the study of global problems of the world economy. This concept was first emphasized by the UN General Assembly in 1987, which stated that the most important problem facing the world community is to ensure the sustainable development of mankind. The concept of sustainable development implies the responsibility of countries and their citizens to meet the needs of present and future generations. This is achieved as a result of work in three main directions:

- (1) economic;
- (2) ecological;
- (3) social.

According to the concept of sustainable development, it is necessary to take into account not only financial benefits, but also environmental and social consequences when developing economic projects. Ignoring the negative environmental consequences is based on the fact that it can cause great damage to the environment, which causes many problems for the world's population. In 1992, this concept was adopted by the UN member states at the conference held in Rio de Janeiro.

3. **Research methodology**

General scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, scientific abstraction, induction, deduction), analytical method, systematic approach, comparative analysis methods were used in writing the article.

4. **Analysis and results**

Global problems of world economic development have their own characteristics. It manifests itself in the existence of a number of characteristic features of global problems. The main features of the global problems of the development of the world economy include:

- (1) They are global in nature and important for the future of the entire population of our planet;
- (2) There is an urgent need for a solution;
- (3) Can be eliminated only through the collective efforts of the world community;
- (4) threatens the development of the world economy with a significant regression;
- (5) Caused by a number of socio-economic, natural and technical factors that are difficult to control;
- (6) They are complex in nature and are reflected in the interconnectedness of many global problems of the world economy.

Many factors contributed to the emergence of global problems in the development of the world economy. However, various factors of social development affected the development of the world economy not separately, but as a result of the complex interaction of these factors at the global level. Most of the global problems of the development of the world economy, which are the most urgent at the moment, have happened before, but not in such a drastic form. In recent decades, there are a number of circumstances that have led to the aggravation of the global problems of the world economy.

In recent decades, one of the reasons for the increase of global problems in the development of the world economy is the rapid growth of the world population. In the 1950's, the world population was about 2.8 billion, and now it is more than 8 billion. Naturally, such rapid growth of the world's population leads to a significant increase in the consumption of natural resources to ensure its vital activity. As a result, there is a need for a constant increase in the volume of production, energy and food, which leads to certain negative consequences. It should be noted that in some countries, the population is decreasing, the number of deaths is greater than births, the weight of the elderly in the population structure is increasing, on the other hand, the birth rate is growing rapidly in some countries. The birth rate remains high, especially in economically backward and underdeveloped countries.

The scientific and technological revolution (IT) did not have a uniform effect on the development of the world economy. On the one hand, thanks to the achievements of IT, it was possible to significantly increase the volume of production of goods and services, as well as to expand their types. On the other hand, IT has had negative consequences, for example, active pollution of the environment as a result of the rapid increase in the volume of industrial waste, an increase in the gap in the level of economic development between developed and developing countries due to the uneven implementation of IT achievements in the production process.

Globalization and internationalization of the world economy have also led to an increase in global problems in the development of the world economy. As a result of the strengthening of world economic relations, the economic processes that occur in one country or region of the world are spreading to other countries of the world at a high speed. In modern conditions, the conflict between two countries with significant economic power can have a significant impact on the global economy as a whole.

The aggravation of the global problems of the development of the world economy was also caused by the incorrect use of economic policy by the states, the main means of state regulation of the economy. This especially applies to the monetary policy of the Central Banks, which in recent years has led to an increase in borrowing by countries on the international debt market due to the active provision of loans, which has led to a number of negative consequences in the form of economic crises and the growth of global external debt.

One of the factors aggravating the global problems of world economic development, in particular the ecological problem, is the irresponsible use of natural resources by mankind. These include the excessive use of chemicals in agriculture, deforestation, and the generation of large amounts of industrial waste.

The economic nature of global problems occupies the main part of global processes. The use of the phrase global economy in relation to the economy is related to the increasing internationalization of the economy.

An important condition for meeting the growing needs of the world's population and improving its well-being is economic growth, which is determined by an increase in the level of gross domestic product. Accordingly, high rates of economic growth are one of the main goals of any state's economic policy. Economic growth is based on an increase in the level of production, and practice shows that an increase in the level of production also has negative consequences. These consequences include environmental problems that have become global in recent years. A

contradiction arises: on the one hand, it is necessary to increase the level of production to ensure economic growth, and on the other hand, it is necessary to solve the global environmental problems associated with the rapid growth of production. In this regard, there is a need to find a compromise between the economic and ecological aspects of the development of the world economy, in which economic growth goes along with maintaining the ecological balance. Today, therefore, sustainable economic growth is necessary and the development of a green economy is necessary. The main driving force of the globalization of the world economy is multinational corporations. Due to the liberalization of international economic relations, transnational corporations have the opportunity to produce goods and services in the most profitable countries. As a result, multinational corporations began to locate their production in developing countries, because labor is cheaper in developing countries, taxes are lower, and environmental standards are less strict than in developed countries. The shift of production from developed to developing countries has had various consequences for developing countries. Positive consequences include the creation of additional jobs by multinational corporations in developing countries. But at the same time, the concentration of production in developing countries has led to excessive environmental pollution. Developed countries, in turn, benefit from the activities of their multinational corporations, as they are one of the main means of increasing global competitiveness. As a result, the existing gap between developed and developing countries has widened and caused socio-economic conflicts. In order to reduce the gap in the level of economic development between developed and developing countries, it is necessary to make the current principles of international division of labor fairer to developing countries. This is primarily related to the payment of wages to workers in the branches of multinational corporations in developing countries.

Global problems of world economic development require complex solutions. The problem of depletion of natural resources can be solved through the development of renewable energy and the development of non-resource sectors of the economy, by gradually eliminating the dependence of the countries of the world on mineral resources. The environmental problem can be solved by introducing eco-innovations and using tax regulation methods. The problem of widening of the gap in the level of economic development between developed and developing countries can be solved by strengthening labor legislation in developing countries to improve working conditions in these countries, as well as by revising the principles of international division of labor. The problem of growing external debt of world countries can be eliminated by the widespread introduction of uniform international standards in the field of financial stability and the introduction of regulation of financial relations.

Along with the global problems of the global economy, there is also the concept of global development, which directly implies development on a planetary scale by solving global problems.

"Global development is the path that the whole world must take to transform poor countries into prosperous ones. For this, humanity needs to realize that the future of the earth depends on simple, but very important things. All people in all countries of the world have food in their bowl every day; shelter every night; school for their children; doctor and medicine when sick; they must have a job that allows them to earn money. Development does not happen by itself. Development is influenced by various factors, from resolving long-standing conflicts to promoting trade, improving people's health and improving education"¹.

Pakistani economist Mahbub-ul-Haq emphasized that the main goal of development is to create favorable conditions for people to live a long, healthy and spiritual life.

One of the measures taken by the world community in the direction of global development is the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the UN in 2000².

According to this document, by the year 2015, the obligations of the world to be achieved in terms of eliminating poverty, increasing the level of education, protecting the environment, ensuring the equality of human rights and freedoms, combating diseases, and strengthening peace and security were defined.

A brief description of the Millennium Development Goals are important tasks agreed by world leaders on global issues such as reducing poverty and increasing the well-being of the population. These goals include eight areas that are interrelated and require clear deadlines, tasks, and indicators. These goals include:

- (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- (2) Achieve universal primary education;
- (3) Promote gender equality and empower women;
- (4) Reduce child mortality;
- (5) Improve maternal health;
- (6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- (7) Ensure environmental sustainability;
- (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

¹ https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/uz/mdg_bk_uzb_preview.pdf

² <https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

Until 2015, some progress was made by the countries of the world in the implementation of these goals. Various UN commissions have been carrying out continuous monitoring. By 2015, the leaders of 193 countries in the world met again and accepted the new Sustainable Development Goals at the next UN summit ³.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call to action for all countries - poor, rich and middle-developed. It aims to improve well-being and protect our planet. States agreed that efforts to eradicate poverty must go hand in hand with efforts to increase economic growth and address issues such as education, health, social protection, and employment, as well as combat climate change and protect the environment.

Sustainable development includes seventeen goals and consists of:

- (1) Eradication of poverty, No poverty;
- (2) Zero hunger;
- (3) Good health and well-being;
- (4) Quality education;
- (5) Gender equality;
- (6) Clean water and sanitation;
- (7) Affordable and clean energy;
- (8) Decent work and economic growth;
- (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure;
- (10) Reduced inequalities;
- (11) Sustainable cities and communities;
- (12) Responsible consumption and production;
- (13) Climate action;
- (14) Life below water-Conservation of marine ecosystems;
- (15) Life on Land- Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems;
- (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions;
- (17) Partnerships for the goals (sustainable development).

The adoption of this document marked a paradigm shift in global development. On the one hand, the world community for the first time paid serious attention to the problems faced by developed countries in the process of economic growth, and on the other hand, it was recognized that a significant increase in the scale of problem areas for humanity, which arose as a result of globalization and the interdependence of countries, cannot be ignored. In particular, increasing global problems such as overpopulation of the planet and scarcity of resources have created the need to search for sources of new sustainable models of production and consumption.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

In today's world, it has become apparent that global economic development is increasingly impacted by specific global issues. The global problems of humanity cannot be solved by the efforts of a single country. The global community faces the challenge of establishing a unified regulatory mechanism at the international level to meet universal human needs. In this regard, the United Nations should play a particularly important role in solving global problems. Contemporary international organizations should evolve into effective platforms for cooperation, aiming to mitigate emerging contradictions and resolve potential conflicts.

Consequently, global economic issues impact every country and pose a threat of significant regression to the world's economic development. Due to their complexity, addressing these challenges will require the unified effort of the world's financial, material, labor, intellectual, technological, and informational resources.

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³ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>