



GLOBAL ISSUES OF THE MODERN WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the rapidly changing world, its continuous advancement, and both the positive and negative impacts of modern discoveries on human life. The study explores several global challenges and provides extensive information aimed at preventing various problems and answering long-standing questions that remain unresolved

Introduction

The 21st century presents a range of global issues that require urgent attention and collaborative action. From environmental challenges to socio-economic disparities, these problems affect people worldwide and demand collective solutions. This article examines scientific literature on climate change, poverty, inequality, pandemics, and environmental degradation, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexities involved.

Global issues are contemporary problems tied to the overall development and life of humanity. They include the prevention of nuclear war, combating international terrorism, ensuring peace for all nations, reducing socio-economic disparities between developed and developing countries, eradicating hunger, poverty, and illiteracy, regulating rapid population growth in developing nations, preventing severe environmental pollution, providing humanity with essential resources such as food, raw materials, and energy, and safeguarding humanity from the negative consequences of scientific and technological progress. These issues emerged primarily due to the global significance of economic, political, military, scientific-technological, and socio-cultural processes occurring across the world.

Types of Global Issues

Global issues can be divided into four groups:

- 1.Global issues arising in international political relations
- 2.Global issues emerging in international economic relations
- 3.Global issues arising in the social sphere
- 4.Global issues resulting from the disruption of human–nature relations

Global Issues in International Political Relations

These issues stem from the existence of developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries. Today, seven developed nations largely determine the global political order. The gap between these advanced states and poorer countries has widened dramatically. While democratic values flourish in developed countries, authoritarianism and undemocratic

practices dominate in underdeveloped regions, creating threats to international security. The rise of terrorism and extremism is clear evidence of this.

Global Issues in International Economic Relations

With the formation of the global economic system, highly developed countries and transnational corporations gained dominance. While they control the world economy, many nations remain economically dependent and weak. Despite scientific and technical progress, the gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow.

By the end of the 20th century, developed nations produced 86% of the world's Gross National Product, while poor nations contributed only 1%. Many states have become heavily indebted to developed countries, making them politically independent but economically dependent.

Globalization also brings negative consequences: it narrows national markets, increases unemployment, causes the collapse of small farmers, and sparks anti-globalization movements—as seen in protests across various European cities. Global financial processes have also led to international criminal economic groups.

The ozone layer depletion is among the most alarming environmental problems. The ozone hole was first detected over Antarctica in 1985, later shifting toward Australia, and by 1992 it appeared over the Arctic. Approximately 20 years ago, the ozone hole above the North Pole reached a record size of 26 million square kilometers, equivalent to the area of Africa. This demonstrates the urgent need to protect the Earth's ozone layer—its natural shield.

Global Issues in the Social Sphere

As the global population continues to rise, severe shortages of food and drinking water are emerging, particularly in Asia and Africa. Hunger and malnutrition affect a significant portion of the world's population. Illiteracy remains widespread, and many people are deprived of the benefits of the information-technology and scientific revolutions. The rapid spread of dangerous diseases such as HIV/AIDS also poses a serious threat to humanity.

Global Issues Arising from Human–Nature Relations

These issues include the shrinking of seas and lakes, the reduction of forest areas, and the depletion of the ozone layer. Excessive use of hazardous chemicals has rendered large agricultural lands infertile. The technocratic agricultural policies of the former USSR led to the shrinkage of the Aral Sea, creating one of the most serious ecological disasters in modern history. Addressing environmental challenges requires cooperation at the global level.

Uzbekistan and Global Issues

The First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, consistently emphasized the causes of global issues in Central Asia and ways to prevent them in his works and speeches at international forums. He drew global attention to the importance of resolving these issues to ensure international security and stability. Globalization reflects a new stage in human development.

No nation can independently overcome global issues—they require collective cooperation. Initially emerging in the economic sphere, globalization now deeply influences politics, ethics, culture, and everyday life. Under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's leadership, the principle *"From the Strategy of Action to the Strategy of Development"* was established, forming the basis of the **2022–2026 Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan**. This

document outlines the political-legal, socio-economic, and scientific-educational foundations of building a modern Uzbekistan and accelerating reforms.

In his speech at the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly on 19 September 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized the UN's crucial role in ensuring global security and stability, and in combating terrorism, drug trafficking, and other global threats. Developed nations allocate significant financial and organizational resources to address these issues.

Global problems affect not only the entire world but also specific regions and countries. Scholarly literature highlights the need to distinguish between universal global issues and local or regional problems. The key criterion is spatial scale—geographical extent. Local issues may relate to specific areas or sectors and appear as small-scale accidents or social tensions. Regional issues involve broader territories, such as continents or groups of countries—for example, the Chernobyl disaster or global climate change.

In conclusion, analyzing global issues requires understanding their scale, impact, and social significance. Each level of problem has unique characteristics and therefore requires different forms of cooperation and approaches to find effective solutions.

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