


# ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS



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# **ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GLOBAL PROBLEMS**

**Monograph**

Tallinn  
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The monograph examines the scientific and methodological principles of innovation in agro-industrial production. Based on the analysis of theoretical concepts of international economic integration, the monograph analyzes the essence, directions, driving forces, as well as negative and positive consequences of economic globalization for various groups of countries of the world. Special attention is paid to global economic problems. Their characteristic features are considered and promising ways of solving them are proposed. The monograph is designed for students, graduate students, teachers, as well as anyone interested in the current problems of the international economy, globalization processes and global problems.

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## **Introduction**

A characteristic feature of the late 90s of the XX century. there was a sharp intensification of discussions on the problems of globalization. Neoliberal concepts of globalization, based on the systematic interpretation of world economic processes and the depiction of globalization as a qualitatively new, higher stage of internationalization of economic, political, and cultural life, are now faced with a fundamental rejection of neocapitalist development. The implementation of globalization concepts in practice was faced with the problem of the emergence and spread of social movements protesting against various aspects of globalized life - the aggravation of social problems, foreign competition, the strengthening of the influence of international organizations, the danger of the ever-increasing backwardness of developing countries, the deepening of environmental degradation, threats to national sovereignty Stormy events in Seattle, Davos, Genoa, Prague and other cities where representative international meetings are held can disrupt a number of measures to force globalization.

But globalization is an objective phenomenon of the modern world, that is, one that does not depend on subjective desires, likes and dislikes. Globalization manifests itself in the growth of international trade and investments, unprecedented diversification of global financial and labor markets, significant increase in the role of TNCs in world economic processes, intensification of global competition, emergence of global, strategic management systems.

The globalization of the world economy led to the fact that global negative problems began to affect the mechanism of the world economy more and more.

The antagonism between earthly civilization and the emerging bio-environment has put the problem of human survival into a practical plane. Already at the end of the 70s pp. the first global studies, world models and

forecasts began to appear, which assessed the ability of the planet to support life with a perspective for the XXI century.

Global problems are those that have a universal character, affect the interests of humanity as a whole and every single person in almost any part of the planet. For example, the threat of a thermonuclear disaster, the demographic problem, the degradation of the natural environment and the ecological suicide of humanity, the food problem, the problems of combating poverty, etc.

All these problems are caused by the disunity of humanity, the unevenness of its development. A conscious basis has not yet become the most important prerequisite for the development of humanity as a whole. The negative results and consequences of uncoordinated, ill-conceived actions of countries, peoples, and individuals, accumulating on a global scale, have become a powerful objective factor in world economic and social development. They exert an increasingly significant influence on the development of individual countries and regions, their solution involves the unification of efforts of a large number of states and organizations at the international level.

The main task of this monograph is to trace the objective nature of the formation of the global economic space on the basis of scientific, technical and economic progress and the negative impact of these processes on the social and economic problems of humanity. At the same time, the author does not avoid considering the contradictions associated with globalization processes and its negative phenomena, while at the same time he offers the main ways to best use global resources to meet the ever-growing needs of humanity. The focus of the monograph is the study of global problems that "consolidate", "connect" today's world economy as a system, that is, an interconnected, interdependent integrity, not less, but perhaps to a greater extent, than the international division of labor.

The monograph analyzes the main difficulties in solving global problems, which are associated with huge additional costs for their elimination, which is not consistent with the laws of competition, reducing costs and obtaining maximum

profit in the conditions of market relations. It is indicated that the resolution of the contradiction between economic and social interests at all levels of management is the content of the solution to global problems.

## **Section I. Objective prerequisites for the emergence and development of globalization processes.**

### **1.1. Historical trends towards the unity of the world and civilizations.**

The world, as a living organism, subconsciously strives for its unity, which was manifested even in those distant eras when peoples lived in isolation and often did not know about the existence of other peoples in other territories. It is possible that the famous conquering campaigns of the great kings-generals of antiquity were explained by this desire of different civilizations for unity - this is how the ancient world empires were created, by fire and sword. Alexander the Great united under the banner of the Greek gods not only the "civilized world" known at that time, it included, in addition to the Greco-Roman center of civilization, the entire Mediterranean, the Middle East, North Africa, Asia Minor, and India. But the most complete, a kind of classic stage of the unity of the world of the ancient era is illustrated by the mighty Roman Empire, which conquered and conquered hundreds of peoples and countries. Rome united all of Western Europe, Eastern Asia, the Near and Middle East, North and a large part of Central Africa into a world empire.

One of the significant achievements of the great Roman Empire is that Rome transferred the center of civilization from the East to Europe and created the prerequisites for the accelerated growth of the European center of civilization.



Scientific Edition

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