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**GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF WORLD CIVILIZATION
DEVELOPMENT AT MODERN STAGE**

Statement of a problem. For modern civilization in new XXI century it is characteristic increasing of the role and importance of world policy and international relations, intercommunication and range of processes in economic, political, social and cultural life of the planet. All these factors are evidence of objective preconditions existence for appearance of such problems that have a global character in modern society. They concern vital interests of every person in our planet and the interests of the whole mankind. In its turn, the appearance and aggravation of such problems favor the internationalization of many public processes.

Analysis of the latest researches and publications. At modern state of human civilization development, the questions concerning global problems are especially urgent. These problems are reflected in the works of Ukrainian and foreign scientists. Thus, the researches of P. Sabluk, V. Andriichuk, T. Lozyns'ka, I. Rodionova and other scientists are devoted to food problem. E. Hekkel', V. Puzik, S. Maistro, G. Passemko, and others devoted their works to the ecological problem. D.-Jun. Boug, D. Medous, Ya. Tinbergen, and other scientists made their researches in the sphere of demography.

Formulating of the article's aims. The aim of the article is to clear up the essence and origins of global problems of world civilization development at modern stage, their characteristic features and approaches as for their classification.

Statement of basic material. To a considerable extent, global problems of world civilization development at modern stage appeared in the late XX century. They were caused by a row of reasons that had been formed in that very historical period. Some of them were caused by turbulent development of economy, rapid population growth and the increased loading on natural systems, the others- by unrestrained arms race and cultural wealth crisis. In other words, while studying global problems of mankind it is necessary to take into consideration general natural phenomena and world economic development tendencies as well as the actions of social factors of development. It is also necessary to remember that a great number of new problems are forming and they are becoming global

Let's note the specific signs that distinguish the total sum of current global

problems. These are the range and acuity of their manifestation (many of them demand to take urgent measures for their solving or weakening); complex character (all the problems are closely interrelated with each other); the essence common to all mankind that makes them clear and actual for all peoples and countries; the ability to influence further human historical process and the possibility to solve these problems only with joint efforts of the whole world community. There exist different classifications of global problems, but each of them is conventional because all the problems are in close connection and don't have clear borders. For example, within the limits of generally accepted classification which was developed in the early 1980s, there are three main groups of problems.

The first group includes the problems connected with general mankind social associations (disarmament and preventing of world nuclear catastrophe, overcoming the gap in the levels of social and economic development between the economically developed countries and the countries that are developing now, etc.).

The second group includes the problems that touch peoples' relations with the environment (ecological, energetic, raw material and food problems, development of the world's oceans and cosmic space and others).

The third group encompasses the problems that fix an attention on the relations between a person and a society (effective use of scientific and technical progress achievements, development of culture, educational and health protecting systems, wiping out of illiteracy and dangerous diseases, etc.) [1].

Among the variety of human global problems, *the problem of peace maintaining*, preventing new world wars and, in the first turn, global nuclear conflict takes an exceptional place. Nowadays the world faces the military threat as never before. Accumulated stockpiles of modern weapon are able to kill millions of people just during several minutes.

In the XVII century, according to experts estimates, 3,3 million of people died during the wars, in the XVIII century the figure was 5,4 million and in the XIX century- 5,7 million. At the beginning of the XX century the First World War took away the lives of about 20 million people and the Second World War took away more than 50 million of human lives [2].

As it has been calculated, the expenses on import of weapons and military equipment in developing countries often exceed the expenses on import of food production, including grain. Real expenditures on military researches in the world exceed general expenditures on new technologies development in the spheres of power engineering, health protection, increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production and environmental protection. Complex approach to the problems of disarmament, no doubt, would correspond to the interests of every country in the world, irrespective of its political and economic system and the level of

development.

Ecological problem. Farm activity of people's society, increasing of natural resources usage, enormous number of waste products come into contradiction with our planet's possibilities, its resource potential, fresh water resources and the ability to self-cleaning the atmosphere, water, rivers and oceans.

Any production activity is connected with the influence on the environment. The question is that it can be less or more serious. From the economical point of view, the production process in the whole leads to the appearance of two kinds of expenses: 1) economic losses caused by harmful substances releasing that pollute the atmosphere, hydrosphere, etc.; 2) expenses on measures aimed at pollution preventing (expenses on nature protective measures realization) [1].

Scientific researches of the last decades and social practice showed that now the epicenter of global economic problem is gradually shifting from the developed countries to the developing regions.

From the information mentioned above, we can make a conclusion that all ecological problems are spread wide enough and they are too complicated to be solved by one separate country. To solve these problems, the efforts of all world associations are necessary.

Demographic problem. Demographic development is not limited by only the process of increasing the number of people in the world. It includes also the problems of increasing the number of people according to natural resources potential of the territory, the condition and quality of environment, urbanization, interethnic relations, the refugees, etc. The interrelations of demography, economy and policy are multilateral and complicated.

The amount of population grows very quickly, every second it increases by 3 persons. The dynamics of population growth is striking. The mark of 1 billion of inhabitants was exceeded in the XIX century, it made 2 billion people at the end of 1920(that is, approximately in 110 years), 3 billion people at the end of 1950 (just in 32 years), 4 billion people in 1974 (in 14 years), 5 billion in 1987 (in 13 years), 6 billion in 1999 (in 12 years), 7 billion in 2011 (in 12 years) and this number is going up constantly [3].

Herewith, it should be taken into consideration that social and demographic situations in the developed as well as in the developing world have an opposite character. The largest population increase occurs in the group of the developing states. Because of high proportion of young people in the general structure of population, these countries will have high rates of population increase in prospects. «Demographic explosion» is a statement which successfully underlines the essence of population rebirth process in a given group of countries. At present the epicenter of this process is in Africa.

Growth of population in economically developed countries takes place due to decreasing the level of mortality and increasing the expected duration of life. At the same time, at present the level of birth in the majority of the developed countries is not enough even for simple securing of population renewing.

The increasing of population doesn't allow stabilizing the problem of unemployment, makes complicated solving the educational, health protecting, social guarantees problems, etc. Stabilization of the planet population number in future is the means of reaching more important results, namely improving the lives of present and future generations.

Food problem has a global character because of its humanistic importance. Unsatisfactory food production of large part of the developing countries population serves not only as an obstacle of progress but also as the source of social and political instability in these states and in the whole world.

Nowadays many interstate official and public organizations and establishments of OUN, including FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), which was created in 1945 within the bounds of OUN, try to find the ways out of the given situation. Such influential banks as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), regional development banks and a special fund of OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) that finance numerous development projects of agriculture in the developing countries, joined them. A certain role in relaxation of food crisis in the developing countries has a food aid from the developed states [4].

The only thought as for the planet agricultural potential doesn't exist. The specialists of FAO say that about 80% of the earth surface has serious natural limitations for farming development. Though, modern science possesses a large number of possibilities for food production increasing in the world owing to soil fertility improving, using ocean water biological resources, wide usage of sun energy and the achievements in the sphere of Genetics and Selection for improving agricultural crops and raising more productive animal breeds.

In other words, there are quite enough resources of food production in the world to provide satisfactory nourishment for the whole mankind. World economy has at its disposal agricultural resources and technologies that can maintain two times more people than the Earth's population. But food production is not provided in the places where it is consumed. At the beginning of the XXI century the planet suffer hunger and malnutrition of about a billion of people. Universal ways of solving food problem could not exist. The problem should be studied and overcome, in the first turn, at national and local levels [4].

Conclusions. So, global human problems are the problems of the whole planet. They concern the vital interests of mankind and to solve them, the efforts of

the entire world association are necessary. International solidarity, the sense of belonging to a single community which is close to a catastrophe must facilitate the searches of scientific and practical measures for studying and solving a complicated complex of global problems.

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Шевченко С.В. Глобальные проблемы современного этапа развития мировой цивилизации. Выяснено сущность и истоки глобальных проблем современного этапа развития мировой цивилизации, их характерные признаки и подходы к классификации.

Shevchenko S. Global problems of world civilization development at modern stage. The essence and origins of global problems of world civilization development at modern stage are cleared up in the article. Their characteristic signs and approaches to classification are given.