

## GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

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**Abstract:** *this article focuses on the accumulated global problems and their consequences in the history of humanity. In the era of globalization, various problems and needs of humanity have increased, but we must wholeheartedly believe that these social problems are invisible to global challenges. As long as humanity does not work in harmony with nature, eventually nature dominates man. In the age of high technological advancements, especially in the environment, the environment is damaged. Rational use of end-to-end resources and delivery for future generations should be the responsibility of every citizen today. One of the pressing issues of today is the upbringing of a growing generation of young people in the spirit of love for the country and in the atmosphere of caring for the environment. oday, many organizations and centers around the world work on the environment. Environmental protection measures were undertaken in 1972 in Stockholm, in 1975 in Helsinki, in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, in Kyoto in 1998. The 1989 Helsinki Declaration on the Conservation of the Ozone Hailstorm was approved by 81 member states, which agreed to reduce the amount of harmful emissions by 2000 to the atmosphere.*

*People currently prefer to live in normal conditions and to live in normal conditions. This leads to migratory movements from developed countries to developing and developing countries. Perhaps this is good on one hand, but the nation's population, labor resources, gene pool can not be affected. In my opinion, it would be appropriate to emphasize the food problem as a logical continuation of these problems. According to FAO data, one-third of the world's population does not eat or drink during the day. In the same way, the population needs clean drinking water. This can result in various diseases, ethnic and national contradictions.*

*This article deals with these issues and tries to take a closer look at them.*

**Keywords:** *"greenhouse effect", ozone hole, desertification, daily diet, air pollution, demographic explosion, peace.*

## ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ МИРА Латипов Н.Ф. (Республика Узбекистан)

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**Аннотация:** *в этой статье основное внимание уделяется накопленным глобальным проблемам и их последствиям в истории человечества. В эпоху глобализации возросли различные проблемы и потребности человечества.*

*Пока человечество не работает в гармонии с природой, в конечном итоге природа доминирует над человеком. В эпоху высоких технологических достижений, особенно в окружающей среде, среда повреждена. Рациональное использование сквозных ресурсов и поставка для будущих поколений должно быть ответственностью каждого гражданина сегодня. Одной из актуальных проблем сегодня является воспитание подрастающего поколения молодежи в духе любви к стране и в атмосфере заботы об окружающей среде. Многие организации и центры во всем мире работают над окружающей средой. Меры по охране окружающей среды были предприняты в 1972 году в Стокгольме, в 1975 году - в Хельсинки, в 1992 году - в Рио-де-Жанейро, в Киото - в 1998 году. Хельсинская декларация 1989 года об охране озонового очага была одобрена 81 государством-членом, которые согласились сократить количество вредных выбросов к 2000 году в атмосферу.*

*Люди в настоящее время предпочитают жить в нормальных условиях. Это приводит к миграционным перемещениям из развитых стран в развивающиеся страны. Возможно, это хорошо, с одной стороны, но население нации, трудовые ресурсы, генофонд не могут быть затронуты.*

*На мой взгляд, было бы уместно подчеркнуть продовольственную проблему как логическое продолжение этих проблем. Согласно данным ФАО, треть населения мира не ела и не пила в течение дня. Точно так же население нуждается в чистой питьевой воде. Это может привести к различным заболеваниям, этническим и национальным противоречиям.*

*Эта статья посвящена этим вопросам и пытается более внимательно рассмотреть их.*

**Ключевые слова:** «парниковый эффект», озоновая дыра, опустынивание, ежедневный рацион, загрязнение воздуха, демографический взрыв, мир.

In the second half of the twentieth century, mankind faced many and more complex problems, most of which were named as global problems by the scope and significance of the sphere of influence.

Global challenges that surround the whole world, the challenges of the present day and the future of mankind, and the need to work together to unite all nations and peoples, are called global challenges.

Global problems are the result of the relationship between the population, socio-economic development, and the environment. Global issues affect first of all the humanity, the interests and destinies of all nations, peoples, social groups; and secondly, threatening the economic and social spheres, and also the existence of global civilization, leading to crises and deepening; Thirdly, the problems of cooperation in the field of reconciliation, the necessity of joint action of all countries and peoples.

The number of global issues ranges from about ten to fifty. However, the number of key, most important integral problems in these areas does not exceed ten. They are:

1. Challenges of developing countries.
2. Peace and disarmament, that is, the problem of world war prevention.
3. Environmental Problems.
4. Energy problem.
5. Raw material problem.
6. Food Problems.
7. The problem of using the ocean.
8. The problem of peaceful use of the universe. Removal of developing countries is the most important of global problems.

The relevance of the problem is linked to the number of backward countries in the political map of the world and the significant increase in their size and position. At present, about 30% of all countries in the world are backward. Three-quarters are in Africa, 1 in Europe, 4 in South America and 11 in Asia. Economic retardation creates political instability and social inequality in these countries, racial and religious conflicts. Ethnic conflicts in Central and East Africa, Rwanda and Burundi in 1994 have killed more than a million people.

For over 40 years of the second half of the 20th century, war and peace has been rightly the cornerstone of humanity. Deep and scale changes in the world map of the second half of the 1980s and 90s cause the threat of the global nuclear war that could arise between the West and the East it has been. This is attributed to the fact that the countries, distributing this threat, have been implementing concrete practical measures in military and political spheres in Russia and the US and NATO countries.

At present, the global environmental degradation system is being discussed. This process is conditional on three components:

- 1) degradation of the environment through the use of nature in scientifically sound, undefined manner;
- 2) pollution of the environment with human waste;
- 3) pollution of the environment with these wastes.

At the moment, the energy and raw materials problem is one of the most urgent issues related to the economy and production. Some of these problems were on the agenda in the 70's of the 20th century. The energy problem of 1973 and its consequences are still felt today. The energy crisis and subsequent deepening of the raw material problem are not only determined by the demand and supply of fuel and raw materials, but also the conditions of their extraction, primarily the geological conditions and the deterioration of the ecological situation in raw materials and deterioration of the ecological situation in the primary processing areas. 'is the lantern. Global food problem is one of the oldest problems in humanity. Hunger is one of the worst adverse events that has ever been experienced in ancient times, medieval times, and at present. The famine appears in 2 ways. In the first case, famine continues chronic, as a result of which the health of the people becomes worse, the loss of life, and the likelihood of illness. This form of hunger is also called "eating a meal". In the second form, the balum simultaneously causes millions of tens of millions of people to die of starvation or famine in a certain area.

According to the FAO (WHO), WHO (International Health Organization) and other organizations, a person's daily food standard should not be less than 2400-2500 kcal. The authors believe that this figure should be 2700-2800 kcal. At the same time, the indicator can be altered depending on the age, gender, occupation, occupation, natural and social conditions of people. The state of "eating low-fat" starts when the above-mentioned standard is lowered to 1800kcal, and the famine is less than 1000kk.

According to FAO, 35 percent of the total population of the earth has been fed a meal, 15 percent have taken a number of calories, but have not consumed enough protein. About 20 percent of the population is unsatisfied with protein, 30 percent suffer from malnutrition or are hungry. Currently, the famine reaches \$ 580-650 million. he is covered. 1-1.3 billion. but the man is not eating. In emerging markets, \$ 13 million a year. to 18 million There are about one-third of them dead. At present, the total population of the affected population is about \$ 200

million. In Africa, 370 million. to South and South-East Asia, about \$ 70 million. South America, \$ 30 million Near East and Middle East regions are the same.

The information above can not be solved even with very large quantities of food aid. For this reason, developing countries need to be economically displaced, provide economic and social development, and show agriculture.

In conclusion, it can be said that since the world has had such a global scale of problems and their size has increased, environment should be treated with caution and carefulness, otherwise, nature can overcome the problem. it is necessary to keep the environment clean, in modern cities, to increase the green space, to pay special attention to their landscape design. Whatever the global problems facing today, it is only a matter of profound insight into humanity.

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