

ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND MEANS OF EFFECTIVE DECISIONS OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

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Abstract: *Most of the problems today are connected with global problems of our time, was accompanied mankind throughout its history. These include, first of all, should include environmental problems and preservation of peace, overcoming poverty, hunger and illiteracy. But after World War II, due to the unprecedented scale of transformative human activity, all of these problems became global, holistic which express the contradictions of the contemporary world and with unprecedented force indicating the necessity of cooperation of people.*

In our time, global challenges: on the one hand, demonstrate the close relationship of States and on the other - reveals the deep contradictions of this unity. The development of human society has always been a controversial. It is constantly was accompanied not only the establishment of harmonic connection with nature, but also the destructive impact on it.

Global problems are planetary in nature, as the vital issues affecting all countries and peoples. At the same time a number of positions they are so aggravated, are in such critical condition that any delay of the decision facing the imminent destruction of civilization or the degradation of the human condition. Keep in mind that global problems require solutions for their tremendous efforts of all states, combining together the progressive forces and peoples closer interaction of political, economic, scientific and technical capabilities.

Keywords: *global economic issues, ecology, demography, food security, poverty and social development.*

In the last two centuries humanity was faced with variety of problems, whose solutions depends not only economic prosperity of civilization, but sometimes the very existence of intelligent beings on Earth. These problems are not always by their nature are purely economic, but the nonetheless, they all carry more or less pronounced economic aspect.

All of the global economic problems could be divided into two groups:

- Problems of the "society-nature."

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- Social global issues.

Economic problems of system "society-nature" have arisen because of not always adequate relation of mankind to environment, its generated. Main among these problems is ecological, consisting in gradual destruction of environment of dwelling of the person. Air pollution and water resources, destruction of woods, the corrosion of soils caused by activity of people, destruction of separate kinds of trade animals – some components of the given problem all it only.

Other major problem connected with the ecological, is the problem of depletion of resources – it has resulted from growth during industrial revolution of consumption by the person of all kinds of natural resources. Some kinds of minerals on a planet remain very little – at preservation of existing rates of consumption they will be settled till the end of XXI century.

Social global problems are connected with the unsatisfactory organization of the society. They can be solved at elimination of internal contradictions of the most human civilization. The basic social global problems concern:

- a food problem;
- a demographic problem;
- a problem of prevention of nuclear war;
- a problem of overcoming of poverty;
- a problem of development of human potential.

Among the new global challenges, which are characterized by the presence of a pronounced economic component now include problems of the World Ocean and exploration of outer space.

The classification of food and population issues in social is to a degree arbitrary, since their decision at this stage it is still possible within the framework of society. But in the future may come a time when these issues will be a number of problems of the "society-nature." For example, food on the planet so far is enough to provide power the entire population, but this does not mean that the ability of nature to promote the production of human products suitable for food, limitless and that there will come a time when population growth is not accompanied by corresponding growth in food production.

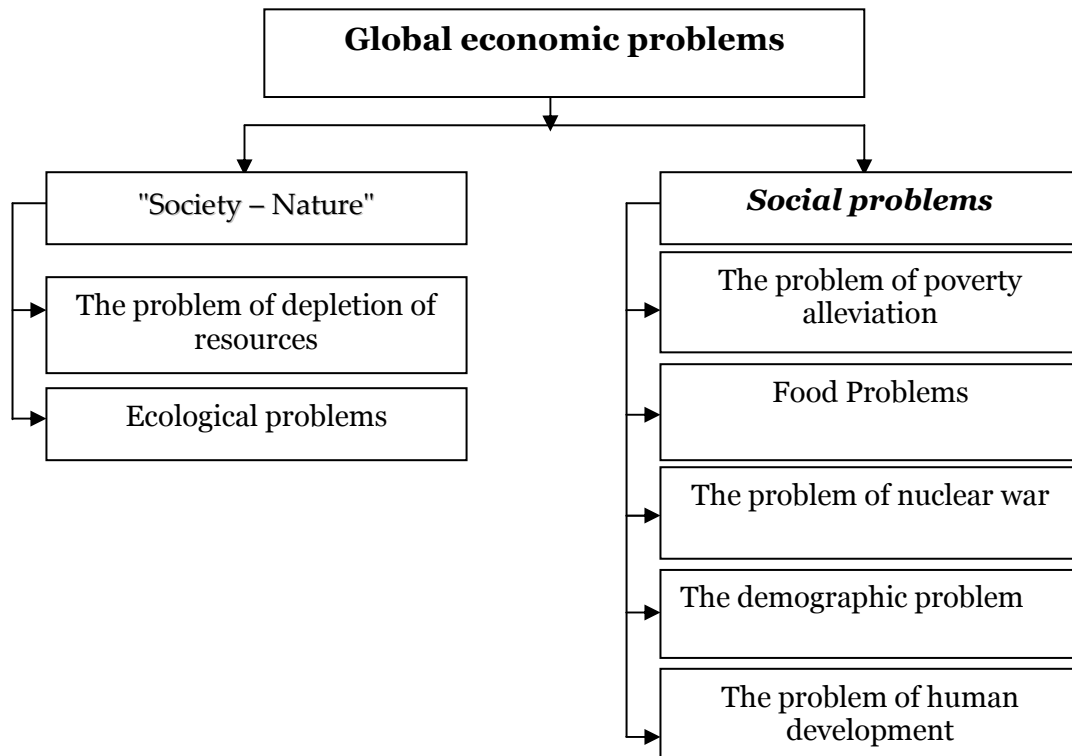


Fig 1. Classification of global economic problems

Global economic problems are of historical in nature: in the different historical periods, increases the value of one of them and decreasing the weight of others, it is quite possible the emergence of new global challenges and are well forgotten old ones, such as a problem of epidemic diseases.

In recent decades, a critical global environmental problem is the problem with environmental pollution, mismanagement of natural resources, the gradual degradation of natural resources due to unsustainable human activities. In addition, environmental disasters can also occur due to processes occurring in nature.

Permanently are derived from use of millions of hectares that are suitable in the past for agriculture. What happens due to excessive use of fertilizers, wind and water erosion, unsustainable grazing, mining.

The greatest extent of air pollution reaches from the release of these chemicals businesses:

- carbon monoxide (CO and CO₂),
- benzene (C₆H₆),
- sulfur dioxide (SO₂),
- Nitrogen oxides (N₂O, NO, etc.).

The result is that a person breathes air that is absolutely not conducive to better health, and the same can be said about people consumed food.

The consequence of environmental pollution is also the emergence of the greenhouse effect, ozone depletion of the planet, the occurrence of ozone holes in the atmosphere, rapid climate warming. On the air emissions associated chemical waste and the emergence of the ozone hole, leading to increased human exposure to ultraviolet radiation, result is an increase in cancer, DNA damage and the emergence of genetic mutations of organisms.

Dramatically increased and the number of industrial wastes, garbage, located on the occupying large areas of dumps, landfills, dumps.

The solution of environmental problems is possible only in case of purposeful work of the world community, understanding the importance of scale, complexity and depth of the problems. It should also conduct research aimed at creating a resource saving and low waste technologies, the establishment of adequate environmental legislation and bringing violators to criminal or administrative liability.

The food problem has the longest history among all the global problems. Periodically, it occurred at all stages of human development. In recent decades, the food problem was completely solved only in the most developed countries. It should be noted that the international capacity to produce food is now enough to feed the whole population of the Earth. However, the extremely uneven distributions of food between countries and regions leads to that feeling of hunger in the world are currently experiencing 600 to 700 million.

Identify two forms of hunger:

- An explicit (absolute hunger)
- Latent (relative starvation, manifested in malnutrition, the absence or shortage of essential components in the ration).

Both forms of starvation lead to increased incidence of infectious diseases and mental illness to limited physical and mental development an early death.

Life expectancy of during starvation depends on body weight (more weight, the greater reserve of energy), age (children more susceptible to starvation), gender (women are better endure starvation), flow of energy (for example, when lying down increases the life expectancy). Maximum duration of fasting for the full rights is 65-70 days (for an absolute fast - a few days).

An acute food crisis in our days there are in India, Central Asia and Africa. Hunger and malnutrition are also observed in Indonesia, North Korea, in Latin America.

To resolve the global food problem requires the following conditions (fig.2.):

- organization of food aid to backward countries;
- increase the yield of crops and additional weights on the head of livestock, breeding of high yielding varieties of plants and high-yielding varieties that are suitable for food animals;
- The development of irrigation and agricultural mechanization;
- production of cheap fertilizers;
- production of artificial foods on the basis of protein synthesis (up to now protein synthesis is too expensive and complicated process, for example, to

synthesize one of the simplest protein - insulin - needed an 227 chemical reactions).

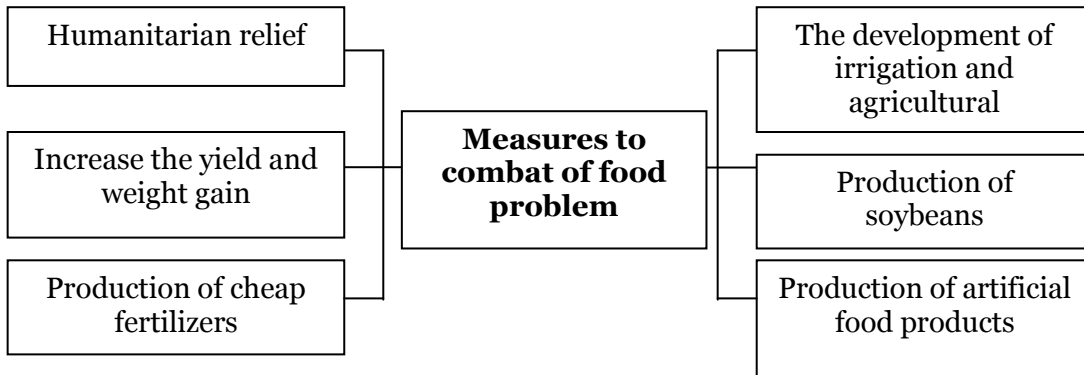


Fig 2. Measures to eliminate the global food problems

Global *demographic problem* is a very rapid pace of population growth in some countries (the so-called "population explosion") and the slow increase or even reduce the population in other states.

German economist A. Weber (*Alfred Weber*), warned: "*Humanity through a further increase would be able to devour each other locusts.*"

In certain regions in specific periods of time as a result of wars, epidemics, natural disasters, population growth rate is temporarily reduced, and it may even decrease, for example:

- the plague in the VI claimed the lives of 100 million people in the XIV century;
- from the "Black Death" killed about 25 million people (the population of Europe declined by about one-third;
- to the beginning of the XVI century the population of the continent has not reached the level of 1348g);
- of the epidemic of "Spanish flu" (a severe form of influenza);
- after the First World War - 20 million people;
- From starvation in the XIX century in India and China - at least 50 million people;
- hundreds of thousands of people in the XV-XVIII centuries died of black smallpox Noah;
- In two world wars of XX century killed more than 60 million people.

High rates of population growth in the last century due to the following reasons:

- ✓ Increase food production by increasing labor productivity in agriculture and the emergence of new technologies;
- ✓ Reducing child mortality and increasing life expectancy.

Population explosion achieved mainly through of rapid population growth in developing Asian countries, in Tropical Africa and Latin America. If the average worldwide the birth rate is 34%, mortality - 14% (natural increase - 20%), in most

countries of the listed regions higher birth rates of 35-45%, the mortality rate is 12-20% (natural increase - 20-30%) in developed countries of Europe and America, the birth rate is 2-3 times lower mortality -10-12% (natural increase - 2-10%).

One reason for this phenomenon is that the "demand" for children in civilized countries is directly proportional to the parents' income and inversely proportional to the - of the cost of their upbringing and education. In less civilized societies, Patriarchal society we can observe the opposite trend: the poorer the family, more children. This is due to the fact that children are treated as free labor for housekeeping.

In many developed countries there is a tendency to reduce the number of children in families with high incomes. This is explained by the fact that in addition to monetary costs and raising children takes a lot of free time, lack of which is felt in wealthy families.

Global population problem is closely related to international labor migration, since lack of people in one country and another in excess often lead to a peculiar "overflow" of the population. Very close is the relationship between demographic problems with other global economic challenges: food security, poverty reduction, human development. Obviously, the population explosion in most developed countries do not does not contribute to reducing the number of hungry, poor, or increase the level of education of the population. On the other hand, small families in the West - is also not the best solution to the problem of improving human development, ranging from the development of a child and ending with the implementation capabilities of its older "parent complexes."

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