

MODERN GLOBAL PROBLEMS: AN ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Ruslan M. Kliuchnyk, Alfred Nobel University, Dnipro (Ukraine). E-mail: nobelpolis@duan.edu.ua

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The article provides the analysis of the core modern global problems that influence the world economy. The problems of overpopulation, poverty, migration, environment pollution, misuse of natural resources and pandemics are analyzed. It is shown that chaotic urbanization is dangerous for economic stability, moreover, it creates backgrounds for major loss in case of catastrophes. Chaotic urbanization in Jakarta has led to poverty and other social and economic problems. Overpopulated cities are vulnerable when it comes to natural disasters, e.g. earthquakes.

The problems of multidimensional poverty in different countries of the world have been considered. A special attention is paid to the correlation between the GDP growth and the growth of population size. It is proved that migration can lead to both positive and negative consequences. Refugees can help to overcome problems of imperfect contract enforcement: not all aspects of business interactions can be regulated by a contract, in which case tight communities such as refugees' networks provide an informal way to monitor business interactions and reduce risks.

The influence of migration on labour market and political processes is considered. Examples of anti-system parties as an expression of the economic interests of a part of indigenous population of European countries are shown. Such parties are: "Rassemblement national" (France), "Vox" (Spain), "Alternative für Deutschland" (Germany), "Lega Nord" (Italy). Some of these parties are populist and they success in electoral campaigns. These parties are usually called Eurosceptics. Terrorist attacks in European cities are used by the Eurosceptics to prove the danger of foreign migrants.

Statistical data concerning economic development of Ethiopia, Indonesia, Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, China, Somalia and other countries are given. It is proved that the population of Somalia is growing so fast that the growth of the GDP cannot lead to the improvement of life in general. Points of view by scientists from the USA, the UK, Poland, Russia and Ukraine on the considered problem are analyzed.

Destructive influence of natural disasters and pandemics for economic system's development is underlined. A special attention is paid to epizootics and their consequences. Examples of 2019 forest fires in Russia (Siberis) and Brazil are given. The fires in Brazil are a classic case of what sociologists call the "tragedy of the commons," what happens when shared resources are exploited by users pursuing their own livelihoods at the expense of the common good. The influence of SARS, Ebola and COVID-19 on economic growth is demonstrated. An attempt to forecast which fields are to suffer from COVID-19 the most was made. It is mentioned that entertainment, event business and retail have faced a considerable decrease of income. But it is also worth mentioning that online business and delivery activity have increased their benefits.

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