



## **SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORLD AND GLOBALIZATION**

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**ABNOTATION:** This article discusses the issue of social protection of the population and globalization in the world and the level of attention paid to social protection of the population in the world. Also, a number of current issues are analyzed in detail using reliable sources, analyzing the literature.

**Keywords:** Big economic interests, indigenous peoples, environmental destruction, price increases, social problems, social protection, globalization,

### **INTRODUCTION**

The society of peoples at risk struggles to respect the rights of peoples and ethnic groups at risk and the human rights of others. This, of course, includes all indigenous peoples of the world. What they all have in common is that they have lived largely in and from nature – that is, their environment. At present, especially in “developing countries”, environmental destruction is occurring at an extremely rapid pace. This is mainly due to the increasing demand for raw materials, especially energy sources, by industrialized countries, which are seeking and exploiting new sources of raw materials. Due to big economic interests, the political and economic power of large corporations, the vulnerability of developing countries, corruption in many governments and the strength of vested interests, the extraction of minerals is increasingly becoming a form of plunder. However, the vast majority of the world's mineral resources are located in areas where indigenous peoples have lived for centuries, and these peoples have little chance of resisting the destruction of their habitat. Almost any mineral resource is economically interesting: from various minerals and ores to water; from oil and gas to forests; from land for plantations to sand for construction. In such cases, people who are directly dependent on the natural environment lose their livelihoods: they lose their land, homeland and housing; they lose traditional occupations, which leads to the loss of the opportunity to satisfy their needs; and as a result, they also lose their culture, traditions, language and religion.

Approximately 350 million people worldwide are considered indigenous peoples. In the last 15 years, there have been significant positive developments in the international legal framework for the protection of indigenous peoples and their lands, with ILO Convention 169 and the UN Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples playing a key role. However, in practice, the situation of indigenous peoples has worsened and violations of international law have increased. As a result, the protection of human rights for these people is increasingly linked to environmental destruction and large economic interests.

To understand how important the issue of the environment is for people around the world, one only needs to look at the website of the Italian Center for the Study of Environmental and Social Conflicts (Centro di documentazione sui conflitti ambientali): The Center has a total of 159 conflict documents.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

The research used a scientific analytical source called “Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker”, which is a German source, and the UN Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for analysis.

#### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

An estimated 350 million people worldwide are considered indigenous peoples. Over the past 15 years, there have been significant positive developments in the international legal protection of indigenous peoples and their lands, with ILO Convention 169 and the UN Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples playing a key role. However, in practice, the situation of indigenous peoples has worsened and violations of international law have increased. Therefore, the protection of human rights for these people is increasingly associated with environmental destruction and large economic interests. To understand how important the environmental issue is for people all over the world, one only has to look at the website of the Italian Center for the Study of Environmental and Social Conflicts (Centro di documentazione sui conflitti ambientali): the Center has a total of 159 documents on conflicts. According to the European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP), the construction sector uses and consumes more raw materials than any other industry: in Europe alone, more than 2 billion tons of raw materials are used per year. This huge amount of raw materials is not only available in Europe, but is also purchased and imported from other (non-European) countries. Cabinda is home to about 300,000 people (half the population of South Tyrol), most of whom live in poverty on less than \$2 a day. Cabinda is also an oil-rich region; some call it the “Saudi Arabia of Africa.” Environmental and water pollution caused by oil extraction have made farming completely impossible. People who used to work as farmers are now forced to abandon their land or seek low-paying jobs with oil companies. But these wages are not enough to buy even the necessary food, as Cabinda is a very expensive place to live. Oil company sales and skilled workers from Europe generate a huge amount of money in the area, but only a few people benefit from this money, while the rest are affected by inflation, i.e. rising prices. This strong social inequality has fueled the separatist movement in Cabinda, which has been fighting for independence since 1975, when Angola gained independence from Portugal. The central government in Angola has neither the political will nor the power to force oil companies to pay fair wages, as it is waging a war against the separatists. Because black gold accounts for 45 percent of the country's GDP, and this money is now mainly used for war. The result is that the military is increasing in populated villages, people are being arbitrarily arrested, tortured, and raped.

The Ogoni people tried to fight this situation peacefully in the 1980s and 1990s. The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) was formed to achieve political and cultural autonomy, the restoration of oil-damaged areas, and a share of oil revenues for the people. In 1993, more than 300,000 people participated in a demonstration organized by MOSOP. In 1994, the leader of the movement, Ken Saro-Wiwa, was falsely accused of murder and executed. According to Jenny Green, a lawyer at the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York, Shell was involved in this execution. Initially, a lawsuit against Shell was to be filed in 2009, but the company agreed to pay \$15.5 million in damages before the trial began. The people of the Niger Delta have now chosen other forms of protest: an armed group called MEND (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta) has come to the fore with its repeated kidnappings of European company executives.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In conclusion, modern globalization processes are having a serious impact on economic, political and social systems worldwide. These processes are also creating new problems and opportunities

in the field of ensuring social protection of the population. Many countries, against the background of increased economic openness and competition, are striving to improve mechanisms for supporting vulnerable segments of the population - the poor, the unemployed, migrants, the disabled and the elderly. The effective functioning of social protection systems plays an important role not only in ensuring the quality of life of citizens, but also in ensuring stability and social justice in the country. In the context of globalization, studying international experience, introducing modern approaches and adapting them to local conditions serve to strengthen social policy. Therefore, social protection and globalization are closely interconnected, and their harmonization is one of the most urgent issues of the modern world.

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