

SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between man and nature has been reflected in scientific and historical sources as an issue of urgent importance since the earliest times. In the process of classification of knowledge, their separation into sciences, and the emergence of different fields of knowledge, views and approaches related to the balance between nature and man were formed and developed. At first, the issues of environmental protection, which were considered as a research object of natural knowledge, later gained their place in the social and humanitarian direction. The reason for this is the change in the attitude of mankind towards nature protection.

Keywords: Ecology, environment, social philosophy, global problem, ecosystem, bio philosophy, bioethics, Eco humanism.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period from the beginning of the last century to the end of the century, a sharp change in the attitude towards nature ensured a sharp change in the ecological situation on the planet Earth. Extreme cruelty to natural resources, use of all means to exploit surface and underground resources has caused climate changes. In other words, man has realized that the complications of the technological revolution he invented will increase and work against him. The beginning of the new century shows that the general views on nature have not changed. Based on this reality, the system of views of most countries of the world, representatives of various fields (social, economic, political, and cultural) towards the stabilization of the environmental situation in their field and field of activity is changing in a positive direction. In turn, the problem of ecology and environment has become the object of research of philosophical sciences that focus on the study of the most important problems of humanity.

Today, humanity is surrounded by global problems that are difficult to find a solution for and that are difficult to solve. Predictions of most theorists who focus on studying global problems are becoming pessimistic. At this point, let's focus on the analysis of the concept of global problems. In a number of sources, social and natural problems of a global nature, affecting all peoples, nations and states to one degree or another, are defined as global problems.

2.0 LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

According to the Wikipedia encyclopedia, the global problems of humanity today are:

- "Problem of thermonuclear war;

- Environmental problems;
- Demographic problems;
- North and South problem;
- Food shortage problem;
- The problem of poverty;
- International terrorism;
- Other problems of the 21st century.

When classifying global problems of concern to the whole world, experts consider their level of social danger, the consequences of their causes, the fact that they go beyond one region and become of global significance, and other factors. According to new views and approaches, there are the following classification approaches to global problems:

- The presence of political forces that are against peaceful coexistence based on mutual equality; Negative approaches to establishing a military-political balance between countries; Viewing wars as a part of political struggle and an attitude aimed at justifying it; The principles of striving for hegemony in the distribution of natural resources.
- Environmental problems arising as a result of a person's biased attitude to nature; Acute environmental pollution and indifference in this process; Fuel, energy, drinking water, unreasonable use of the world's oceans, failure to come to an integrated approach to the use of outer space, etc.
- Inequalities related to education, health care, demography processes remain; Consolidation of global spiritual and moral values, intercultural conflicts.

The situation that attracted our attention is that the experts who participated in the classification of global problems not only included environmental problems among the global problems, but also distinguished different aspects of environmental problems. They consist of:

1. Extremely high level of environmental pollution;
2. Decrease and disappearance of biological diversity;
3. Depletion of natural resources (underground and surface resources), in other words, the existence of a risk of depletion;
4. Depletion of the ozone layer;
5. Accelerating global warming, sharp increase in the earth's climate.

Authors N.I.Gubanov and N.N.Gubanov stated: "Global problems are the result of the conflict between nature and human culture, as well as the incompatibility or incompatibility of multifaceted trends in the course of the development of human culture. Among the global problems, the greatest danger to humanity is the military and environmental problems. The ecological situation is getting worse day by day and is approaching the stage of decline" (Gubanov N. I., Gubanov N. N., 2013).

Authors Ya.V.Solopova, A.Yu.Kozlova, R.G.Khabibulin indicate the following as the global environmental problems that are currently the most mentioned by the world public opinion:

- "reasonable use of non-renewable natural resources (mineral resources, mineral resources);

- use of renewable natural resources (soil, water, flora and fauna);
- Fight against pollution and other damage to the natural environment (toxic chemicals, radioactive waste, etc.)" (Ya.V.Solopova, A.Yu.Kozlova, R.G.Khabibulin, 2013).

The fact that the scale of such problems is increasing with the passage of time does not cause concern for humanity. For this reason, the analysis of the factors causing such problems, their causes and consequences should be the main topic of social and humanitarian sciences among all sciences.

Most of the scientists and specialists who paid attention to studying the real root of the problem cite the human factor as the first reason for the current situation. According to the famous scientist, doctor of philosophy, professor S. Mamashokirov, "On the basis of indifference and carelessness of man towards nature, which is the basis of his social existence: on the one hand, absolutization of utilitarian, mercantile economic interests; on the other hand, ignorance of the essence of the necessity and purpose of nature protection, bigotry, and moral weakness lie. Man's desire to dominate nature in all historical periods was the basis of today's global ecological tragedy" (S Mamashokirov, 2012).

In fact, striving to be superior to nature, trying to blindly destroy the natural ecosystem, careless attitude to preserve the natural environment in its original state is telling itself with the passage of time. Russian scientist, academician N. Moiseyev tries to explain the philosophy's point of view on global environmental problems in his work entitled "The Existence or Absence of Human Civilization". In his work, the scientist asks the following questions and tries to answer them: "How should philosophical views respond to environmental issues and problems?" What is the role of philosophy? What are the philosophical aspects of approaches to solving environmental problems? (N. Moiseyev, 1999).

P. Chizhov spoke about the global problems that arose in the interaction of man and nature, "the problems of the interaction of man, society and nature have been traditional for philosophy throughout the entire history of its existence and development. Philosophy always reflects the problems of the existence of man and nature, to give a certain harmony to their interaction based on the spiritual understanding of man himself and the natural world and, accordingly, his spiritual activity aimed at changing nature. Strives", he says. The scientist explains that among the fields specializing in nature protection, philosophy is of particular importance as it shows positive approaches through its system based on ideological, ideological and moral values. According to his interpretation:

- "philosophers give a generalized ideological interpretation of environmental problems;
- in philosophy, an active process of conceptual and categorical apparatus development took place on the problems of the interaction of man, society and nature, ecology and, accordingly, the formation of the ecological image of public consciousness;
- in philosophy, along with other types of science and spiritual activities, the process of searching for the most effective ways to solve the environmental problems of the present time is being actively carried out" (P. Chizhov, 2004).

It can be observed that there are two different approaches to the philosophical study of ecological problems from a practical point of view. The first is the view that the concept of a rational attitude to nature has been a research object of philosophy since ancient times. In

general, philosophy focuses on finding solutions to environmental problems by promoting an ethical approach. Many modern researchers have noted the concept of bioethics as the main criterion of philosophical teachings. Undoubtedly, an important achievement of philosophy is the reflection of moral attitudes towards nature. Such a view is clearly stated in the famous guide "Culture and Ethics" by the German scientist A. Schweizer. The scientist became famous for showing the general principles of bioethics in his work. According to him, "The further development of the principles of bioethics in the philosophical and ethical thinking of the present time ensured the expansion of the concepts of ecological ethics and ecological culture. This is one of the factors that motivated the formation of promising directions in the development of ethics and philosophical thinking in general" (A. Schweizer, 1973).

The opinion that the issue of ecology has existed in philosophical teachings since ancient times is reflected in the thoughts of the Azerbaijani philosopher S. Mustafayev. According to the scientist, "The philosophical interpretation of the relationship between man and nature has a long tradition. It is known that the subject and main concepts of modern philosophy are considered in three aspects of the existence of science: science as a generation of new knowledge, as a social institution, as a special field of culture. In this sense, problems such as natural sciences and culture, natural science and technical development, nature and social life of society, etc. have become the research subjects of social philosophy" (S. Mustafayev, 2012).

As a result of the growing wave of philosophical views on nature, philosophers created various new terms related to environmental protection and introduced them to science. Philosophers who tried to explain that the prevention of ecological degradation is the only way to save humanity from various disasters, advocated the need for humane treatment of nature. Such propaganda and views can be said to have caused the origin of the idea of "ecohumanism". It is also a fact that this idea is considered at the level of doctrine by this time. The following interpretation of P Chizhov confirms our thoughts. According to him, "Social philosophy studies the reasons for the degradation of the human environment and the measures to protect and improve it. It is possible to expand the scope of human freedom by creating humane relations towards man and nature. Philosophical thinking participates in the formation of ecohumanism in the mind and behavior of people and different social strata. Changing the attitude of people and society to nature and solving environmental problems depends to a large extent on the spread of ecohumanism in society" (P. Chizhov, 2004).

As the human problem is considered as one of the main issues in philosophy, it is natural that environmental problems also have a special place as the research object of science. Preservation of the whole ecosystem in the world, stabilization of the balance between nature and man was in the constant focus of philosophers as an issue directly related to the ecological consciousness and culture of people. As many philosophers have noted, the harmony between the universe and man is the beginning of all positive trends.

Above, we presented the opinions of some philosophers on determining when the attention of philosophy was focused on environmental problems. Observations have shown that philosophers have been conducting scientific research on environmental stability from the beginning of man to the present. This the fact that it is reflected in religious-mystical and scientific teachings confirms our opinion. Only due to the fact that the concept of Eco philosophy was introduced to the science somewhat late, it led to the conclusion that the

attention of philosophy to environmental issues was focused late compared to representatives of other fields or disciplines.

3.0 RESULTS

In the study of global environmental problems, philosophy and other social sciences rely on general concepts and categories of cultural worldview. Studies show that there is a need to research the following areas of global environmental problems:

- Determining the place and role of global environmental problems in the system of general socio-philosophical knowledge;
- Determining the directions of mutual cooperation of socio-philosophical sciences and natural sciences in solving environmental problems and a systematic approach to the problem;
- Determining the place of global ecological awareness and culture in all societies and regions and determining its ontological, epistemological and methodological foundations;
- To identify stereotypes that prevent the solution of environmental problems in the public mind, to update the humanistic principles that create positive conditions for the processes of environmental protection based on the existing reality, and to introduce them into practical activities;
- Including environmental problems among the main research issues of society in the field of science and effective use of analysis, prediction, dialectic, and logic methods of philosophy.

In the eyes of philosophers, the study and solution of global environmental issues will not fail to have a positive effect on the resolution of political conflicts in the world. It can be said that the nature of most international conflicts arises in the process of the distribution of natural resources. In this direction, the thoughts of the Russian philosopher A. Shatalov are noteworthy. The scientist notes the following as a solution to the problem posed in the process of revealing the characteristics of "biophilosophy" in his scientific research. According to him, "It is interesting to consider ecological issues within the framework of biophilosophy as a complex, integrative, biologically oriented network of interdisciplinary knowledge that reveals methodological, epistemological, ontological, and axiological problems from the point of view of the philosophical worldview. The conceptual core of biophilosophy is the concept of life, which in our time takes the status of a multi-valued philosophical category and shows the essence of the world and human existence in it as the main principle of understanding" (A Shatalov, 2011).

A common feature of biophilosophy is that in solving environmental problems at various levels, surviving natural disasters in the future is directly related to the rational use of natural resources. A general understanding of biophilosophy presupposes an understanding of ecological culture skills. In this regard, the aspect that is the biggest obstacle to humanity is directly related to the lack of formation of ecological culture, or in other words, the lower level of eco-literacy. In order to prove our point, Yu. We consider it necessary to quote the following views of Kamishnikova. "One of the most difficult obstacles is the lack of knowledge of the direct and global characteristics of the environment, as well as low environmental culture and

low environmental literacy. The phenomenon of love for nature is understood as attention to all living beings and is manifested in certain actions, as well as in the form of values and stereotypes based on them. In this process, the educational system, mass media, art, literature, etc. should fulfill the main task" (Yu. Kamishnikova, 2006).

4.0 DISCUSSIONS

In this regard, world philosophers have the task of solving several important issues related to global environmental problems. A systematic solution to the problem requires collaborative research from representatives of all fields and professions, including the scientific community. In our opinion, the solution to global environmental issues creates the need for representatives of various fields, and researchers conducting scientific research to conduct research in the following directions:

Firstly, to classify, systematize and define the tasks in the cross-section of fields and disciplines of environmental problems causing global degradation;

Secondly, to establish and ensure regularity of scientific and practical communication of representatives of various fields aimed at solving current environmental problems;

Thirdly, to cooperate with the responsible agencies on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations obtained during the dialogue;

Fourthly, it is possible to achieve effectiveness by promoting activities aimed at increasing the environmental consciousness, culture, and thinking of citizens in a particular society and international space, and by involving large local and international organizations in the process.

An important feature of philosophical categories and laws is that they have the ability to understand, deeply understand, observe, and offer scientific solutions to existing global problems. In this sense, the opinions of philosophers on the solutions of the current global problems that are on the minds of the world public are of particular importance. Authors V.N. Antonov, V.V. The Barkovas approached the topic as follows: "We can safely say that philosophy has made a lot of progress in understanding and clarifying the environmental problems of the modern world" (V.N. Antonov, V.V. Barkova, 2013):

- Philosophers promote a generalized worldview interpretation of environmental problems;
- In philosophy, an active process of conceptual and categorical apparatus development took place on the problems of the interaction of man, society and nature, ecology and, accordingly, the formation of the ecological image of public consciousness;
- In philosophy, along with other types of science and spiritual activities, the process of searching for the most effective ways to solve the environmental problems of the present time is actively being carried out.

5.0 CONCLUSION

As conclusion, it can be said that in the conditions of the current global ecological crisis, raising human morality provides a solution to the problem to a certain extent. At this time, the ability

to fully understand the category of morality and explain it to the general public is one of the promising directions of the development of philosophical thinking.

Many philosophers believe that man-made phenomena, indifferent attitudes to environmental protection, and attempts to change the natural environment are among the causes of environmental problems. Their proposed solutions to existing problems are somewhat unusual. For example, Forrester and some members of the Club of Rome suggest stopping or slowing down the growth of material production and world population. There are certain grounds for such a position: the anthropogenic load on the Earth's biosphere has exceeded the currently permissible parameters by almost 2 times.

The situation has reached such a level that some experts have come to the conclusion that the solution to the problem is to reduce or limit the number of people on earth. In our opinion, such an approach does not correspond to humanistic views. Therefore, it is more important than ever to develop rational and logical scientific hypotheses for the sustainability of the ecosystem. In this case, further development of philosophical directions for solving global environmental problems, liberalization of views and building around humanistic principles serve as a solution to the problem.

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