

Article

Ecology and Globalization Socio-Philosophical and Dialectical Features of Processes

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Abstract: This article analyzes the characteristics of ecological and globalization processes, social life and globalization processes, the role of information in the globalization of the economy, the introduction of information-communication and computer technologies, and their transition to a path of rapid development.

Keywords: globalization, ecology, economy, information, information-communication, computer technologies, information society, information systems, telecommunications.

Introduction

Humanity is facing global problems. These include integration, global information dissemination, energy, urbanization, terrorism, demographic explosion, depletion of the ozone layer, clean water scarcity, deforestation, desertification of large areas, declining biodiversity, healthcare, exploration of the world's oceans, meeting the growing population's demand for food, energy, and resources[1], and other challenges that have become the primary tasks facing humanity.

Globalization is an objective process, meaning that nature, as a unified system, knows no boundaries. A global problem refers to a set of universal issues that currently affect the world as a whole, as well as individual countries and regions. These problems arise from the development of human activity and the increasing complexity of the relationship between society and nature.[2]

Currently, the interaction between nature and society - broader issues of their relationship - involves the transformation of nature by society, the mastery of global, new objects, that is, the complex problems of human re-mastery of nature. As society develops, the relationship between society and nature deepens and becomes more complex, leading to an increased impact on nature.

Citation: Q. Sulaymonov, Ecology and Globalization Socio-Philosophical and Dialectical Features of Processes Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 2024, 3(4), 65-68.

Received: 7th Nov 2024

Revised: 16th Nov 2024

Accepted: 22th Nov 2024

Published: 29th Dec 2024



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Materials and methods

One of the laws of interaction between society and the biosphere is the exchange of substances between them. This process takes place on the basis of production. It is known that the entire surface of the Earth (both land and water bodies) has become a sphere of human activity. As human intelligence increases, it seeks ways to use nature more and more widely, creating methods and techniques for creating artificial ecosystems, and increasing the use of land and water.[3] That is why man uses all the substances that enter the Earth's crust and almost all types of natural energy sources to meet his needs. Humans are studying, mastering, and using global objects (cosmos, the Pacific). Humans, striving to change natural processes in their own social interests, clash with the forces of natural regulation, resulting in a disruption of the balance in the biosphere (in motion - stable). The volume of artificial substances in the "technosphere" exceeds the volume of natural "biomass," and as a result, the "bond-exchange" of substances in natural ecosystems and artificial ecosystems and their parameters become incompatible with natural and technical factors. As a result, man's anthropogenic impact on nature has reached a level comparable to that of very strong natural factors.[4]

Results and discussion

Another regularity of the interaction between nature and society is the mutual adaptation of the natural environment and society. It is not only society that depends on nature, but also that it is used, cared for, and transformed by man. Wildlife, in its specific development and existence, also functioned organically with society. The nature used needs to be restored. It cannot function without human help. Nature cannot survive without protecting itself from anthropogenic influence and pollution. However, the process of mutual adaptation continues much faster in the current conditions. In this case, the biosphere can change in such a way that it becomes an unsuitable environment for human life.

Thus, society and nature are a holistic social system, and their general interaction occurs through the exchange of matter, energy, and information. Three components of human activity - matter, energy, and information - are considered necessary factors in the development of society. As the complexity of obtaining substances, energy, and information from nature, necessary for the economic and social development and survival of society, increases, the external environment becomes contaminated with foreign substances, additional energy, and radiation. As a result, the parameters of metabolism in natural ecosystems and artificial ecosystems created by humans become incompatible, and the biobalance changes.

Global ecology studies the patterns of development of the biosphere as a whole based on anthropogenic, cosmic, geographical, geochemical, and other influences. Global ecology

studies the complex of ecological processes occurring at the global level of physical, biological, and geological factors of societal activity.

The philosophical problems of global ecology are primarily the relationship between humanity and the biosphere, which implies knowledge of ecological processes on a global scale.[7]

Regional environmental problems can be transformed into global ones. As a result of the influence of one place on the external environment, it is possible to change the environment in another place, and the influence spreads over long distances from its place. The sudden changes caused by nuclear explosions - perturbations - are also global in nature.

The increase in the amount of gas and vapor in the atmosphere and the emergence of the greenhouse effect cause an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's air. Major changes in the global water balance and new irrigation areas also affect the climate. This leads to a redistribution of elements of the energy balance in the atmosphere.

Physical environmental pollution factors influence the physical parameters of the wave environment in an anthropogenetically created electromagnetic field. They are formed in the places where radio stations, telecenters, and radar installations are installed. These include a line of high-voltage and 750 kilowatt electrical transmissions.

The consequences of human activity have led to the exchange of heat energy on the Earth's surface and the intensification of biosphere activity. The relationship between the energy parameters of the biosphere and the energy parameters of human activity has changed. Heat pollution in such hot water bodies - leads to a disruption of the thermal balance, negatively affects flora and fauna, and rapidly increases the biological need for oxygen.[8] Air is poisoned by nitric oxide, hydrocarbons, and sulfur dioxide.

The rise in temperature on the planet's surface is causing global climate change. As a result, along with large fires, droughts, soil irradiation, desertification of agricultural land, there are frequent chronic precipitation, floods, mudflows, landslides, and earthquakes. You can't control them. This, in turn, creates global problems.

In the current era of globalization, a large number of chemical and physical factors, namely xenobiotics with mutagenic, carcinogenic, and teratogenic properties, used in agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, are introduced into the human and animal organisms through water, air, and food, posing a serious threat to the human race, pests, and biological species on Earth.

Chemical substances, especially in their complex form, affect the human body and the animal world. For example, oil, pesticides and toxic chemical wastes cause various diseases in living organisms, especially hepatitis, allergic and other diseases. As a result, it creates problems of material and spiritual globalization. In the current conditions, preventing such unfavorable situations - finding solutions to environmental problems - should become the main activity of the world community.

International meetings and seminars dedicated to solving environmental problems are of great importance in understanding the essence of the problem. For example, the seminar on environmental protection and economic instruments for the use of natural resources (March 2000), organized by the Special Working Group of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Tashkent, and the fourth meeting on the network of new independent states of environmental financing are of great importance.[8] The practical application of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Environmental Expertise has yielded good results. The Environmental Protection Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Basic Provisions of the National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, as well as a number of other interstate and regional global projects and programs are being implemented. Our country, having acceded to international conventions and agreements on environmental issues, actively cooperates in this area at the regional and global levels.

Conclusion

In conclusion, as human society develops, the fate of nature depends on the relationship between man and nature and how well these relationships are organized. This constitutes the main characteristics of the problem of globalization, and humanity is seeking and seeking solutions to it.

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