



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01291.X**

**PROPERTIES OF THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL
OUTLOOK OF A PERSON IN A PERIOD WHEN GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARE ESCALATING**

Kandov Bakhodir Mirzaevich*

*Doctor of Philasopha (PhD) on Philosophical Sciences,
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: b.kandov@tiame.uz

ABSTRACT

This article explores the trend of globalization of environmental relations, requiring radical qualitative changes not only in lifestyle, worldview, environmental knowledge, legal culture, but also in the worldview of people in a particular country or region. In addition, the time to resolve these problems is very short. At the same time, the global human impact on the environment is very strong. To solve the problem, which is extremely important all over the world, people with high intelligence, intellectual potential and huge economic resources, technical and technological base are required.

KEYWORDS: *Globalization, Environmental Knowledge, Legal Culture, Ecological Worldview, Phenomenon, Ecological Thinking, National Values, Universal Values, Environmental Values, Central Asia, Globalization Of Environmental Problems.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the criteria that determine the ecological conditions of the world and the mutual cooperation of transformation processes, determine the characters and contents of global problems. Humanity is living on the brink of global problems. "Today we live at the historical stage of the development of mankind, in which Dramatical changes are taking place.

In the following years, there have been drastic geopolitical changes on earth, the international system of security and stability is being disrupted. The ever-growing globalization era is not only expanding the opportunities of mankind, but also leading to the escalation of conflicts, an increase in the discrepancy between developed and undeveloped countries. As a result, Various

actions, which undermine peace and stability and are transnational in essence and scope, are being committed"[1], said Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the aspect of ecology, as in other areas, The process of globalization led to a different explanation of the role and significance of the phenomenon of environmental outlook in the system of values that were formed in the minds of people, their groups, social communities, and society as a whole. The role of ecological values in the individual outlook associated with the protection of nature, rational use of its resources, and the assignment of integration into the minds of the younger generation, are actual problems.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

Recently, it is noticed that there are two approaches that differ from each other in the research of national and international values. In the first, the existence of national and international values are confessed and they complement and develop each other. In the second – on the other hand, there are only national values, there are no international values, they are concretized in the context of ecological values through the evidence they bring to prove alternative ideas which the abstract generalization of human consciousness, the product of abstract thinking, the diversity of national values.

When denying the existence of universal ecological values: Firstly, all people and communities have been living in accordance with their specific, diverse and conflicting interests, goals and beliefs; Secondly, any form of outlook, like its type and form, cannot have a single solution that satisfies everyone in the matter of ecological value; Thirdly, the solution of ecological problems is largely due to the significant and differently concrete historical conditions of the period; Fourthly, ecological values have always been locally in a particular social space and historical time; fifthly, it is an artificial construction designed to divert public opinion from a particular point of view and It aims at submitting national and environmental interests of various social units to the common goals; Sixthly, the recognition of the dominance of environmental "elitist" values in the universal values causes a rejection of the progressive national environmental values. Seventhly, in any society, different social units, cultures and civilizations cannot live in isolation, but they try to justify but they try to justify the need to reconcile them on the principle of tolerance caused to emerge the concept of universal values.

Defenders of this view think that the abstract "universal values" dominated by nationalism are fabrications invented by the United States and their allies. (This is evident in the skeptical approach to global climate change).

Because they are carrying out military, economic invasion and ecological aggression aimed at the exploitation and ecological exploitation of people, who seek to develop their ideas, under the guise of protecting "universal values" (such as mental freedom, democracy, human rights, etc).

In other words, the "universal value" is true euphemisms invented by the Western world to integrate economic globalism, "popular culture", multiculturalism and other demerits into the minds and lifestyles of the peoples of the world to accomplish their goals and protect their interests.

There are the following basics for recognizing the existence of universal ecological values, namely:

- a) Natural and social events that serve to meet the environmental, material and spiritual needs of human beings and to preserve the world's civilization;
- b) The moral and spiritual content of ecological universal values is an objective phenomenon in the genesis of origin, even if it is a subjective factor in the stable development of society;
- c) The universal ecological values are the result of the synthesis and integration of material and spiritual cultural directions at the national, regional and global levels of environmental protection;
- d) They operate within the global ecological outlook that serves the survival and activity of humankind, regardless of their presence in any historical period or socio-ecological space;
- d) Their status is strengthened by justification of humanistic and democratic principles and choosing the natural evolutionary way to integrate nationalism with humanity.

In general, according to the established historical tradition, it is methodologically correct to divide ecological human values into material and spiritual directions. The first of them includes all types and areas of practical activity: production of material wealth, economic relations, methods, technologies, results of experiments of changing the social life of the community and so on.

Spiritual areas include: knowledge and emotional, psychological and ethical aspects of assessment.

In the process of ecological thinking, the scientific representations that are the result of knowledge of ecological reality are processed, analyzed, compared, regulated, systematized, and summarized. This, in turn, provides the basis for the adoption of certain decisions and tasks.

It is worth confessing that: "today people do not have enough ecological knowledge and some even don't have it. Most people are aware of environmental problems and some people think that they need to make urgent decisions and they need to take a decisive step towards protecting the environment, while others don't consider as that[2].

In this context, it should be classified as the process of identifying the purpose, motives, mechanisms of the formation and development of new knowledge on the basis of processing, analyzing, accumulating, summarizing the ecological theoretical knowledge, results of practice in the process of knowledge of the ecological thinking of a particular ethnicity[3].

Ecological feelings are caused by the scientific knowledge of the ecological reality and are a major factor in the formation of the ecological outlook of the individual. His emotional perception of the eco-consciousness empirically reflects some aspect of objects and predmetns and cognition is his holistic ideal image. In the process of restoring the ecological image and emotional image of the ecological reality, the person becomes the main subjective factor of the ecological outlook and goes to logical-abstract level of ecological consciousness and serves as its source of information.

However, the complexity of forming an individual's environmental outlook, the limited use of existing environmental knowledge in the social practice of the individual, and the limited ability to provide theoretical and practical information to all individuals, prevents from making the right

decisions to solve environmental problems. In this issue, the importance of the ecological worldview is revealed.

It is necessary to look for ways and opportunities for enriching the ecological outlook in each person to overcome the sentiments of technocratic, utilitarian, mercantile approaches that still remain in the human psychology.

When Assessment Aspects in the Transformation of National Ecological Values to Universal Values and its Status, answers is searched the following questions "true or false?", "necessity or accident?", "useful or harmful?" "good or bad" "goodness and evil".

Certainly, only the well-known features of national environmental values can serve as a basis for assessing their role in the global ecological outlook. The objectivity and reality of any assessment depend on, first of all, depth and level of knowledge of the environmental situation and phenomena being evaluated; secondly, the status of the national environmental outlook as a part of universal ecological values; Thirdly, compliance of global environmental problems with human interests.

It is well-known that the realization of human living, political, economic and cultural rights depend on the level of development of the ecological outlook of the individual. Man changes and assimilates nature to satisfy his material and spiritual needs and create himself the necessary tools, wealth and comfort from the blessings of nature.

RESEARCH RESULTS

However, these processes of change and assimilation are not based on the ecological scientific outlook and it creates environmental problems of global importance due to its spontaneous and extensive implementation and is recognized by the international community as a threat to human life. One of the leading Russian globalist scientists I. N. Fedoseev justify this, "in all complexity of global problems, the ecological problem is one of the most important problems at present"[4]. Indeed, according to the UN, environmental protection is the second largest global concern after the nuclear war.

Most importantly, the system of global problems nowadays is interconnected in the field of ecology, which is a global problem, not only within a specific nation and country, but it is also international problem. In particular, as a result of the opposite effect of anthropogenic impact on the environment, new natural disasters (eg, global warming), threats to human health (for example, new diseases), deviant behavior in lifestyle and other negative impacts on life.

Based on the developing trends and forecasts of these events, the following logical conclusions are drawn: the first is the escalation of national, local, regional and environmental problems, which become globalization opportunities; the second is the integration of national and international ecological values, an important subjective factor in preventing their globalization; third a - geographical parameters of the use of ecological values are conditional and relative and have direct or indirect meaning for the whole humanity; Fourth - integration of national and universal ecological values corresponds to global goals and interests and it does not exclude their individuality; the fifth - nature protection, which is the basis for human life, has a certain meaning in human social activity and becomes a product of human activity[5].

Because of the emergence of global problems, humanity's goals, in particular the environmental outlook, are being adequately matched. Indeed, the problem of globalization, are taken into account, on the one hand, their identification (adaptation to a particular environmental situation), and on the other hand, their differentiation (adaptation to a particular situation) of the human community's global environmental values.

This puts the issue of rational use of natural resources at the center of outlook. Because, if the use of these natural resources continues at this rate, it was calculated that oil reserves will be exhausted in the next 40-50 years. In order to change the current situation, it is necessary to change the national, regional and global ecological outlook of humanity. In other words, the introduction of energy saving technologies should be considered as a feature of the environmental outlook[6].

It should be noted that the disturbance of the harmony in the “nature-society-human” relationship as a result of the human antiecolological negative effects on the environment is also reflected in the environmental outlook. Therefore, at the present stage of human historical development, the issue of overcoming the contradictions in nature, society, and human relations, move the next the alternative environmental outlook.

Man, as a part of nature has caused global environmental problems as a result of anthropogenic influence on it. These problems, inevitably, should be the basis for the elimination of both the causes and effects of the negative changes in the ecological balance of the biosphere by changing its ecological outlook. Because the subjective nature of this basis is characterized by the stimulation of objective factors that influence the state of the natural environment. Determining the directions and criteria for this impact on the state of the natural environment should also be considered as a functional feature of the environmental outlook.

In addition, the definition of factors that have a positive and negative impact on the natural environment is identified respectively according to a particular environmental outlook. The social environment created on the basis of ecological criteria has a universal character and it is also a moral and spiritual factor that contributes to the overall well-being and sustainability of universal environmental security, with a positive impact on each member of society. As Philosopher-scientist Salomova H.Y. said, “Natural-ecological criteria mean firstly, natural laws, secondly, legal relations between environmental components, stability or volatility relationships, environmental regulations. Thirdly, it represents the natural quality characteristics of each environmental component and factor, the limits of adaptation, variability, and resilience”[7]. Factors that adversely affect the ecological conditions cause the atmosphere to emerge deterioration of human morale and the emergence of various diseases in the body. They have a negative impact on the physical and mental health of the person.

It should be noted that the diversity of some experts' views on environmental knowledge and outlook makes it difficult to reach a general decision.

In particular, their definitions have not still been formed general, unified position, even contradictory opinions are being given. This interfere the international and national environmental outlook being understood scientifically. For example, N. M. Noralieva's definition about environmental knowledge reveals such ambiguity.

In the N.M. Noralieva's opinion, the connection between theoretical and empirical levels was not considered: "Environmental knowledge is the information that people have created about protecting the natural environment, the rational use of natural resources, and the restoration of disturbed natural complexes, that is, the extent to which this reality is reflected in human thinking"[8].

In addition, the information provided in this definition is not related to "knowledge about the restoration of degraded natural complexes" but "degraded nature complexes". However, not all information can be knowledge. Only information which was put into practise can be a cause to emerge knowledge in particular areas.

A. Nigmatov relied on abstract concepts to explain the commonality of consciousness, knowledge and outlook in the structure of environmental culture ignoring the dialectical link between nationalism and humanity in the nature of the ecological outlook. Therefore, objective conditions that ensure the commonality of the goals of nationalism and humanity, a set of subjective factors were ignored in the definition of "environmental outlook and culture is the solution to environmental problems for present and future generations, realizing that it is a huge responsibility and acting on this basis is an advanced stage and component of a particular state and world culture"[9].

In addition, although it is well known that the conclusion that "a specific stage of development of a particular national and international culture" is a globalization of environmental relations around the world, the author did not include this in the context of a scientific description. Based on above-mentioned analyzes, it is necessary to lay the theoretical and conceptual foundations of the development of the ecological outlook on the strongly scientific basis.

Individual and social factors - based on systematization of theoretical and scientific-methodological approaches improving the ecological outlook of the individual can be combined and enriching the environmental outlook of people. Therefore, the increasing globalization of the world, and the growing environmental situation in Central Asia, makes it a matter of approach based on deep philosophical thinking.

It is not a secret that at present the emergence and exacerbation of global problems in the world happened causing, in essence, a "poverty of the ecological outlook". In particular, "The main cause of the environmental crisis is that the natural systems of metabolism and energy are violated in the ecological system. To put it in simpler terms, it can also be described as a violation of the chain of nature by man"[10].

For this reason, the problems of natural, economic, socio-political, ideological, and human health are threatening the lives of many peoples, nations and regions as a catastrophe. Hundreds of thousands of people die each year as a result of these antropotechnogen disasters[11].

Unfortunately, despite the fact that man has a high intelligence and the formation of noosphere, he has played a key role in creating such a crisis in global ecological conditions. The change in the system of nature-society can be followed by two laws: 1. The antropotechnogenic impressive pressure of society on the environment is increasing. 2. The tendency of the society's dependence on the natural environment is increasing. In this case, the first law creates the second law[12].

Therefore, the Millennium Summit, which was held by the UN in 2000 with 189 heads of state, identified the most important problems we are facing at the beginning of the 21st century, four of which, are related to directly ecological problems. These are: 1) reducing child decease; 2) improving maternal health; 3) The fight against AIDS and other eminently dangerous diseases; 4) the importance of environmental sustainability is crucial to the future of the world's population[13].

At the same time, the ecosystems of each part of the world are inextricably intertwined. As the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: "The problem of ecology is relevant in all parts of the world, but its severity varies across countries and regions. One can clearly state that the Central Asian region has one of the most dangerous zones of ecological disaster. The complexity of the situation is that it has been caused not only by the neglect of this problem for decades, but also by the fact that virtually all areas of human activity in the region are exposed to environmental hazards. It is inadmissible to treat the nature rudely and arrogantly. We have a distressfull experience in this regard. The nature will not forgive this attitude. The pseudo-socialist ideologically false claim that "man is the lord of nature" became a tragedy for the lives of many people, nations and peoples, especially in the Central Asian region. Their extinction led to threat to be the destruction of the gene pool"[14].

In general, as a result of poverty, helplessness and lack of environmental outlook, extensive economic activities on our planet have turned 7% of the land into desert, the energy output of producing has declined day by day, and energy consumption spended on producing has increased fourfold in 10 years. For example, in the most developed country of the world, the United States consumes 0.5 liters of fuel to produce one liter of milk[6].

This is not only the result of human mismanagement of technological processes of changing and assimilating nature, but also due to the ignorantly environmental awareness. Their different manifestations at the national level indicate an uneven, discrete and fragmented development of the environmental outlook.

The philosopher V. Alimasov explained that the ecological situation is aggravating not only in a particular region, but also in the world. "Today, mankind is facing more than 13,000 global crises. If the world community didn't spend ten years to solve these crises, it would take one hundred and thirty thousand years to get rid of them. However, It has not been more than 6,000 years since humanity entered the civilization"[15].

These data also indicate the level of development of today's ecological outlook. As a result, the environmental situation not only affects the health of people, but also changes their gene pool. At the same time, the President recalled former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's words about the Aral Sea tragedy. The Secretary-General burst into tears seeing such situation.

"I have seen so many places in the world that have been destroyed", he said. - But this is the first time I've ever seen such a severe environmental situation. I admire the patience of the people who work in the face of such a harsh situation[16].

From the bottom of the Aral Sea, over 11 billion tons of sodium, magnesium, calcium and other compounds that pose a serious threat to the life of other living organisms are risen by the wind and spread to distant regions[17]. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his application to the Oliy Majlis, "Currently, the Aral Sea desert has arisen

on more than 5.5 million hectares due to the Aral Sea disaster. Every year, 100 million tons of sand and salt are taken into the air. This again proves that the Aral Sea disaster is a global problem"[18].

Today Investments in the social sector are an important direction for the country to build a strong economic foundation for a society with an environmentally strong, promising and high intellectual potential. As such, civil society and its institutions support activities to raise awareness and culture for the protection of the natural environment.

An effective solution of these problems is closely connected with the formation of a rich ecological outlook for each individual, development of active participation and responsibility of the population, legal knowledge and culture in this area. If these problems are resolved in practical way, it will allow to determine the level and quality of life of the present and future generations.

It is also connected with the formation of global consciousness, which is the basis for maintaining the ecological balance of the planetary biosphere. The most important feature of the global consciousness is the preservation of the priority of international values along with national and regional interests[19]. At the same time, it is necessary to continuously enrich the ecological knowledge, outlook and culture of the people living in each region, both in the global and regional context. Unfortunately, the measures being taken in this regard did not work well enough.

The tendency of globalization of ecological processes require coordination of environmental activities. While doing this, spiritual life of the individual and nation, way of life, role in family environment are learned, Expansion and deepening of international environmental policy globalization takes a different approach to the national development features of each country and region.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the tendency of globalization of ecological relations demands radical changes not only in the lifestyle, outlook, environmental awareness, legal culture, but also in the world-wide vision of the population of a particular country or region.

It should be noted that the time for solving the above problems is very short. At the same time, the global antropotechnogen impact on the environment is continuing fastly. It requires people with high intelligence to solve the problem and at the same time, importantly great in the whole world, and intellectual potential and huge economic resources, technical and technological basis.

The integration of national and international ecological outlooks, on the one hand, will lead to their globalization, and on the other hand, their development in the process will be dialectical. In the process of globalization and exacerbation of ecological problems, national and international ecological values are identified and differentiated and their impressive directions are concretized by history.

While ensuring the harmony of the natural and social environment, which is the object of ecological national and international values, It is important to create the general and theoretical basis and reach perfection of the international criteria.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will continue with the path of national development to a new level. T.1. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. 33-p.
2. Ashrapov M. Ecological worldview. // "Environmental announcement of Uzbekistan". 2005, №3, (54), 29-p.
3. Khudonazarov S.Kh. The role of fiction in the formation of environmental consciousness and personality culture. Candidate of Philosophy - Tashkent: 2010, 68-p.
4. Fedoseev I.N. Man and nature in the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution (social aspect of environmental problems). Moscow: Science, 1982. P. 9.
5. Ochilova B. Use of nature as a purpose of human activity // Philosophy and law. №4, 2007. 60- p.
6. Mustafaev S., Urakov S., Suvonov R. General ecology. Publisher of the Literary Fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: 2006, 10-11-pages.
7. Salomova H.Yu. Basics of social ecology. - Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2004, 47-48- pages.
8. Noraliyeva N.M. The essence of the formation of environmental knowledge and cultural qualities in the process of continuous learning. The national idea is the basis of perfection of the person with high spirituality. National idea is theoretical-methodological basis of scientific research. The third book. - Andijan: 2010, 151-p.
9. Nigmatov A. Ecology: An annotated dictionary of key terms and expressions. - Tashkent: Teacher, 2002/ 15-16- pages.
10. Kuronov U. World Environmental Movement and Uzbekistan. // Thinking. 2011 №1. 113-114- p.
11. Yunusov K. Involvement of NGOs in the Development of Environmental Culture. The national idea is the basis of perfection of the person with high spirituality. National idea is theoretical-methodological basis of scientific research. The third book. - Andijan: 2010, 155-p.
12. Ismailova D. Problems of optimization of interaction between nature and society. // Environmental notice. 2014. №4.(156). 10- p.
13. Millennium Development Goals Report. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2006. 37- P.
14. Karimov I. For security and sustainable development. 6. T., - Tashkent: Uzbekistan,1998 111-p.
15. Alimasov V. Confucianism and Eastern statehood. – Tashkent: 2006, 17-p.
16. Mirziyoyev Sh. We build our great future with our brave and noble people. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. 212- p.
17. Abduvoitov J. Environmental notice. // 2016. №9 (185), 9- p.

18. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. Popular word. December 29, 2018.
19. Kandov B.M., Kalkanov E.T., Alimuhammedova N.Ya. Social and Philosophical Aspects of Globalization. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8 Issue-3, September 2019. – P. 4523-4525.