



ECOLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION
SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND DIALECTIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE PROCESSES

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the characteristics of ecology and globalization processes, social life and globalization processes, the role of information in the globalization of the economy, the emergence and rapid development of information and communication and computer technologies.*

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

Humanity is facing global challenges. These include integration, global information dissemination, energy, urbanization, terrorism, demographic explosion, depletion of the ozone layer, the problem of clean water, deforestation, desertification of vast areas, the gradual decline of biodiversity, health care, the study of the world 's oceans, meeting the growing demand for food, energy, and resources of the growing population[1], and other problems that have emerged and are becoming the most important task for humanity.

is a single system that knows no borders. A global problem is a set of universal human problems that currently concern the whole world and individual states and regions. These problems arise from the development of human activity and the complexity of the relationship between society and nature [2].

Currently, the interaction of nature and society - the broader issues of their relationship - include the complex problems of society's transformation of nature, the assimilation of global, new objects, that is, the re-appropriation of nature by man. As



society's relationship with nature deepens and becomes more complex, the impact on nature increases.

One of the laws of interaction between society and the biosphere is the exchange of substances between them. This process occurs on the basis of production . It is known that the entire surface of the Earth's surface (both land and water bodies) has become a sphere of human activity. As human intelligence increases, he seeks ways to use nature more and more widely, creates methods and techniques for using land and water more, and creating artificial ecosystems [3]. That is why man uses all substances that enter the Earth's crust and almost all types of natural energy sources to satisfy his needs . Man studies, masters, and uses global objects (space, the Pacific Ocean). Man, trying to change natural processes for his own social interests, clashes with natural regulatory forces, as a result of which the balance in the biosphere (in motion - stable) is disturbed. The volume of artificial substances in the "technosphere" exceeds the natural "biomass", as a result of which the "connection-exchange" of substances in natural ecosystems and artificial ecosystems and their parameters, natural factors and technical factors do not correspond. As a result, the anthropogenic impact of man on nature has reached a level comparable to very strong natural factors [4].

Another law of interaction between nature and society is the mutual adaptation of society and the natural environment. Not only is society dependent on nature , but it is also used, maintained and transformed by man. Similarly, wildlife has also been closely associated with society in its specific development and survival. The nature that is being used needs to be restored. It cannot function without human help. Nature cannot survive without protection from anthropogenic impact and pollution. However, the process of mutual adaptation is proceeding much more rapidly in the current conditions. In this case, the biosphere may change in such a way that it will become an environment unsuitable for human habitation .

Thus, society and nature are a single social system, and their general interaction occurs through the exchange of matter, energy, and information. Three components of human activity are considered as necessary factors of social



development: matter, energy, and information. As a result of the increasing complexity of obtaining from nature the necessary substances, energy, and information for the economic and social development and survival of society, the external environment is polluted with foreign substances, additional energy, and radiation [5]. As a result, the parameters of metabolism in natural ecosystems and artificial ecosystems created by man become incompatible, and the biobalance changes.

Global ecology studies the laws of development of the biosphere as a whole on a comprehensive basis, taking into account anthropogenic, cosmic, geographical, geochemical and other influences. Global ecology studies the complex of ecological processes occurring at the planetary level, including physical, biological and geological factors of human activity .

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

Regional environmental problems can become global problems. The impact of one place on the external environment can change the environment in another place, and the impact spreads over long distances from its location. Sudden changes - perturbations - as a result of nuclear explosions are also of a global nature.

The increase in the amount of gases and water vapor in the atmosphere and the greenhouse effect are causing the average temperature of the Earth to rise. Major changes in the global water balance and new irrigation areas are also affecting the climate. These, in turn, cause a redistribution of elements of the energy balance in the atmosphere.

Factors of physical pollution of the environment affect the physical parameters of the wave environment in the anthropogenically created electromagnetic field. They are formed in places where radio stations, television centers, radar equipment are installed . These include high-voltage and 750 kilowatt power transmission lines.



Consequences of human activity Heat on the Earth's surface has led to energy exchange and intensification of biosphere activity. The relationship between the energetic parameters of the biosphere and the energetic parameters of human activity has changed. Thermal pollution in such hot water bodies leads to a violation of the thermal balance, negatively affects flora and fauna, and rapidly increases the biological need for oxygen[8]. Air pollution with nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons , and sulfur dioxide occurs.

The rise in temperature on the surface of our planet is causing climate change on a global scale. As a result, large fires, droughts, soil radiation, desertification of agricultural lands, as well as chronic precipitation, floods, hurricanes, landslides and earthquakes are often observed. These cannot be controlled . And these, in turn, are creating global problems.

In the current era of globalization, a large number of chemical and physical factors, i.e. xenobiotics with mutagenic, carcinogenic, and teratogenic properties used in agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, enter the human and animal bodies through water, air, and food, posing a great threat to the human race, the planet, and biological species on Earth.

Chemicals, especially in complex form, affect the human body and the animal world . For example, oil, pesticides , and toxic chemical waste cause various diseases in living organisms, especially hepatitis, allergic and other diseases. As a result, they cause problems of material and spiritual globalization. We believe that in the current circumstances, preventing such unpleasant situations - finding solutions to environmental problems - should become the most important activity of the global community.

International meetings and seminars dedicated to solving environmental problems are of great importance in understanding the essence of the problem . For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Tashkent The Seminar on Economic Instruments of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (March 2000) organized by the Special Working Group of the UN Environment Programme and the Fourth Meeting of the Newly



Independent States Network on Financing Environmental Protection are of great importance[8]. The implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Environmental Expertise has yielded good results. The Program of Environmental Protection Work 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 joined international conventions and agreements on environmental issues, is actively cooperating in this area at the regional and global levels.

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

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