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SPIRITUAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES OF ECOLOGICAL HUMANISM

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jamiyatning ekologik xavfsizligi bilan bog'liq masalalar muhokama qilinadi. Muallif ekologik muammolarning globallashtirishiga e'tibor qaratgan holda mazkur sohadagi ko'plab muammolarning yechimlarini insonparvarlik siyosatining ekologik xavfsizligini takomillashtirish bilan, shuningdek, unga mos keladigan vosita va usullar bilan bog'laydi.

Kalit so'zlar: «Milliy havfsizlik», demokratik davlat, fuarolik jamoati, bioxavfsizlik, xavfsizlik, ximoyalanish, milliy ekologik xavfsizlik kontseptsiyasi.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы связанные с экологической безопасностью общества. Указывая на глобализацию экологических проблем, автор связывает решения многих проблем в этой области с совершенством гуманистической политики экологической безопасности, а также с соответствующими ей средствами и методами.

Ключевые слова: «Национальная безопасность», демократическое государство, гражданское общество, биобезопасность, безопасность, защита, концепция национальной экологической безопасности.

Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the environmental safety of society. Pointing to the globalization of environmental problems, the author connects the solutions to many problems in this area with the perfection of the humanistic environmental safety policy, as well as with the means and methods corresponding to it.

Key words: “National Security”, democratic state, civil society, biosafety, security, protection, national environmental security concept.

Introduction. The issue of social and environmental security was always on the agenda in every period of the history and had a specific humanistic content in accordance with the degree of aggravation of the environmental situation. More specifically, development level of society, the humanistic nature of public policy corresponds to the perfection of methods and means of ensuring human environmental security. This is especially important in the context of globalization of environmental problems, which have become a matter of life-and-death for all mankind. Indeed, the problem of environmental security has created a system of socio-political functions related to the humanization of scientific and technological advancements.

Since the 1990s, with the of the Commonwealth of Independent States, various views on the international and national security of states have become commonplace in the scientific literature, with more emphasis on national security in terms of national



security. "National Security" is a philosophical category, which includes not only the security of an abstract state or nation, but also the provision of concrete social, economic, political, environmental, spiritual, ideological security. On the whole, a nation that aims to build a democratic state and civil society based on the rule of law cannot establish the principles of humanism without ensuring its own security. Because the main goal of this is to create the basis for prosperity, freedom of people in a healthy ecological environment. Accordingly, in the environmental policy of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional legal basis for the protection of human interests has been formed. These laws remain a guarantee for the development of a strategy for environmental security in the country. After all, the main purpose of developing the concept of environmental security of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to determine its sources, causes and offer reliable and efficient solutions to eliminate environmental threats.

Literature Review. The problem of environmental security is global in nature and a complex social phenomenon. Its features can be highlighted as follows: firstly, despite the current fast-spreading processes of integration and globalization, environmental security is not a private matter. This is because the above-mentioned processes condition their national characteristics. The second is the aggravation of the environmental situation on a global scale, making the trend of cooperation in the field of technical, technological, intellectual and information exchange in the international environmental political relations a priority. Thirdly, the nature of the structural changes in the national and international institutional system of environmental security is based on humanistic principles and is universal. Fourthly, the integration of forms of social consciousness in ensuring ecologically sustainable development removes all national barriers and demonstrates a universal humanistic content. These factors play a crucial role in ensuring the sustainable development of national environmental security and generalize the necessary conditions for its renewal and improvement.

The essence of environmental security is related to the humanization of socio-political relations and, according to its global significance and purpose, requires international strategic cooperation. Therefore, it is important for different countries to develop and coordinate a long-term state strategy for environmental security.

From global threats, including environmental threats conceptually shaped sustainable development as a result of the intellectual development of the potential to save humanity, as a new type of development, the economic, political, social, moral and ethical aspects of social life. With this in mind, Romanovich A.L., for example, introduces the concept of natural resource reserve along with the concept of environmental safety [1]. Because biodiversity is considered as a resource of the biosphere, it can be analyzed on the basis of the methodology of natural resource security.

At the same time, the development of globalization is shaping a whole new reality and actively influencing the development of social and natural relations, including biodiversity, as well as contributing to the new challenge of global environmental security.



This is due to the fact that biodiversity, which is important for the entire population of the planet, is rapidly disappearing as a result of human activities. At present, 40% of the world economy is related to biological products and processes, in monetary terms it is about three trillion US dollars and the economic value of ecosystem services is 33 trillion US dollars. During the years of independence, the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century: Challenges to Stability and Progress" became an important theoretical and methodological basis for defining the state environmental security strategy. In the current resources, special attention is paid to certain areas of security, and it is a priority to look at it from the point of view of determination in certain areas. Particularly, serious research is being conducted on the issue of political and economic security [2]. Generally speaking, security is the existence of methods and tools that prevent the negative impact on the sustainable development of social, economic, political, spiritual relations, the ecological balance of the biosphere, and protect them from internal and external threats. At the same time, the absoluteness of the determinants and dominance of economic, political and ideological security is observed. However, to date, the globalization and exacerbation of environmental problems have made security a priority in this area. The processes associated with the development of innovative biotechnologies based on genetic engineering have developed so rapidly in recent years, especially in medicine, agriculture, as well as in the military, that it raises the issue of special responsibility for research and application of biotechnology. That is why in recent years the term biosafety has emerged in the set of concepts that reveal the essence of environmental safety.

Research Methodology. In order to define the concept of biosafety, it is first necessary to dwell on the definition of the concept of safety. Safety is a systemic feature of the preservation of the essence, quality, its system-forming connections and characteristics in the interaction of the object with the environment and other objects in space and time. In nature, every living organism, population and species has its own natural instinctive program in the ecosystem, and this ensures the security of its existence: it is both a safety program and a protection program at the same time.

With the advent of the second signaling system for man and for the social form of motion of matter in general, the security program and the protection program are not fully compatible. This is due to the fact that security, while remaining a structural feature of the object, socializes and becomes a systemic social feature, that is, the existing security system in society and society emerges as a guarantee of security of the individual, social group. An individual's defense often depends on his or her individual quality and ability, including pure biological (or physical) quality and ability: specific knowledge, analytical specificity, physical development, reaction rate, and so on. Thus, protection can be defined in the social sense as the ability of an object to retain its essence, the ability to form a system, in its interaction with the environment and other objects.



If we look at the threats to human life, the future of civilization comprehensively and systematically, the essence of the concept of security, in general, is relevant to human life and is specified in the context of its specific social relations. Also, the content and nature of security may vary depending on the social, economic, political, and spiritual situation and may become a priority in a particular area. Accordingly, the main task of the state environmental security policy is to create the natural conditions of social development; that is, the state environmental security policy is an activity to protect the individual, society, state from external and internal threats and dangers, protecting the interests of the state, society, and people [3].

Since environmental security is a complex socio-political phenomenon, it is crucial to determine its priorities, that is, to set priorities that determine the effectiveness of public policy in this area. The priorities of the state environmental security policy can be classified as follows:

- formation of the legal framework for the creative and rational organization of environmental activities;
- financial, technical, technological support of nature protection measures;
- strengthening investment, information, exchange of experience in international environmental policy relations;
- ensuring the unity of methods and tools for the development of environmental awareness and culture of the population.

Fulfillment of these tasks will contribute to the realization of our people's material and technical capabilities in a healthy ecological environment, the growth of spirituality, and the improvement of lifestyle. Indeed, the rational organization of the natural living conditions of the population reflects the humanistic content and essence of the state environmental policy, and this should be considered an opportunity to ensure the country's environmental security.

Especially:

- to maintain the ecological balance of the biosphere at the level of biophysiological adaptation, adaptation to the dynamically changing natural environment of man, that is, to achieve the harmony of "human-nature" relationship;
- creation of low-waste and non-waste technologies, taking into account the ecological criteria in the use of natural resources and the needs and interests of future generations;
- use of the country's ecological potential, the potential of its infrastructure, the experience of foreign countries in the implementation of profound structural changes in the economy based on environmental requirements;
- expansion of international integration by attracting investment in environmental activities, strengthening the exchange of intellectual potential;
- exploring opportunities to strengthen the participation and role of Uzbekistan in international environmental, political relations and strengthening its position;
- the organization of an information bank, monitoring its activities based on a continuous study of environmental needs and requirements of the population.



These environmental security priorities require the effective use of the potential state environmental policy, the improvement of existing legislation, and the creation of new legislation, the modernization of organizational management systems. In carrying out these tasks, it is important to classify the sources of threats to environmental security, which are divided into the following areas:

- Identification of factors that undermine the unity of needs and interests of the subjects of environmental security;
- Creating a combination of internal and external factors of environmental, political relations and their opportunities for sustainable development;
- Use the opportunities of environmental policy to integrate social, economic and political relations in society;
- Harmonization of interests in environmental policy at the local, national, regional, global levels, specification of its universal humanistic content.

In our opinion, the main directions and humanistic content of ensuring environmental security at the global level are as follows:

First, the rapid population growth in different parts of the globe is exacerbating environmental problems. If in 1900 the population of the planet was about 1 billion, by the year 2000, it reached 6 billion. The annual population growth rate in the 50s of the XX century was 50 million, in the 80s - 84 million, in the 90s - 96 million. In Uzbekistan, the population growth rate in the same period – in 1950 was 3.8 percent; in 1980 – 2.4 percent; in 1990 – 2.1 percent and increased absolute "demographic pressure". Such rapid population growth was due, on the one hand, to the reduction of infant mortality as a result of the success of medical science and the prolongation of human life, and, on the other hand, to the creation of the material and technical basis of socio-demographic policy. Another aspect of the increasing demographic pressure on the environmental situation is the increasing aging rate. In the U.S., for example, over the next five years, the number of people aged 60 and over will increase by 7%, reaching 34 million, which is 13 percent of the total population. In general, the growth rate of people under 60 is 25 times higher than those over 60. According to scientific predictions, the elderly are expected to reach an average age of 85 by the middle of the 21st century. While Danish researchers say that the average life expectancy of babies born in the 21st century is more than 100 years, some scientists believe that today's people can live an average of 150 years.

Secondly, the scale of the rapid use of renewable and non-renewable resources of nature is expanding. That is, the following problems that are directly related to environmental security are exacerbated: 1) deforestation is accelerating. In 2000, about 7.5 million hectares of tropical forests were cut down annually, and 35 percent of the land was converted to land; 2) As a result of soil and air pollution on Earth, one biological species is disappearing every hour and led to the extinction of 15-20% of species by 2010-2015; 3) 10 million tons of oil products fall into the world's oceans every year, the radioactive content and amount of which has not yet been calculated; 4) 90% of the population's energy needs are met through natural resources. According to



experts, given the steady increase in oil and gas use, their reserves will last up to 50-70 years. Coal can last up to 300 years. The depletion of these reserves will exacerbate economic and political relations between countries and expand the scope of environmental problems. According to Russian scientists, the biosphere, with the rational use of land and ocean resources, can feed 2-4 billion people a year.

Thirdly, the effectiveness of global environmental security policy remains directly dependent on the sustainability of 'political science' in the world. Today, the issue that directly affects all countries' interests in the Central Asian region - an objective and qualified assessment of the possible consequences of the construction of large-scale facilities such as Rogun has great political importance.

Summarizing the views on the humanistic content and sources of environmental security: firstly, the above considerations are of an alternative nature, and the optimistic or pessimistic spirit in views is associated with certain interests; secondly, the deterministic approach to certain areas of environmental security policy, in particular, the absoluteness of natural, demographic, economic factors, has a negative impact on the integrated system approach to reality; thirdly, in the general trend of international environmental political relations, there is a weakness in defining the humanistic content of security, the mechanisms of their differential approach to national, regional and global problems; fourthly, the importance of environmental security policy for the future of mankind, there are shortcomings in its coverage of the social nature of individuality; fifthly, the identification of factors, processes and situations that threaten the environmental security of the country and negatively affect its sustainable development are pressing issues facing the socio-political sciences.

Environmental problems in agriculture are related not only to the amount of application of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products, but also to the creation of technologies for their use. At the same time, as a result of changes in the natural landscape of irrigated lands, poor technical and technological bases of irrigation, obsolescence of irrigation and land reclamation systems, the impoverishment of soil and humus content is increasing, and highly saline areas are increasing.

In order to improve the living conditions and quality of the population, especially in rural areas, 36,000 km of water pipelines and 72,000 km of gas networks were built and commissioned, which increased the supply of drinking water to 84%, especially in rural areas to 77% and natural gas to 82%.

In general, 13% of urban and 35% of rural population in the country do not have access to safe drinking water, and the incidence of the disease remains high.

“About 2.41 million tons of harmful substances are released into the atmosphere annually, which harm not only the air, but also water, soil, humans, plants and animals. Uzbekistan annually generates more than 100 million tons of industrial waste. More than 14% of them are toxic. Most of the waste is generated in Navoi, Tashkent and Fergana regions, where mining and processing industries are located. Moreover, these wastes are not recycled and remain a source of environmental pollution. Solid household waste is collected in landfills without sorting. More than 90% of these dumps do not meet the



established requirements. Anthropogenic radiation pollution of groundwater is a serious threat, especially in Navoi, Namangan and Fergana and Tashkent regions.

The global “greenhouse effect” caused by the increase in atmospheric humidity due to the accumulation of large amounts of carbon, methane and nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere can change the climate and exacerbate existing environmental problems. The disruption of the ecological balance associated with the depletion of the earth’s ozone layer has a direct impact on socio-economic development through climate warming, the melting of mountain glaciers, declining plant growth rates and adversely affecting human health.

“If in the 1960s there were 45 major environmental tragedies with dangerous consequences for humans and the environment, in the 1980s the number increased to 80. And now it is growing ... ” According to calculations, the following ecological changes are taking place in the soil, which are related to the universal nature of human productive activity:

- the level of forests on Earth is decreasing to 11 million tons hectare per year (although a tree produces the most essential amount of oxygen for life to comfort two people a year);

- a man-made machine can repel oxygen that reaches two people a day for a year;

- anthropogenic impact on the environment, as a result of man-made connections, one species of plant and one species of animal disappear from the face of the earth every year;

- the accumulation of metals and their compounds in nature, which are dangerous to human health;

- due to the work, the body of our contemporaries has 70 times more heart disease than primitive people, lead (atherosclerosis and kidney disease) – 10 times, mercury, which causes neurological diseases and genetic changes – 19 times more, and the number of air pollutants is now over 100, many of which are extremely life-threatening, and so on ...

The drying up of the Aral Sea has created a complex system of socio-economic problems in the region, the consequences of which are global in nature. Located in the middle of the deserts of Central Asia, the Aral Sea served as a huge evaporator. The effects of the island crisis began to be felt, especially in the mid-1980s. Over the last 30-35 years, the sea level has dropped by 18 meters and the surface area of the wetland has shrunk by almost half. The salinity of the water reached 40 gl, the dried seabed 3.3 mln. he. As a result of dust storms, 15-75 million tons of dust is released into the atmosphere every year. Tons of salty sand rises into the air. The Amu Darya and Syr Darya deltas (confluences) are drying up and turning into deserts. More than 60 productive lakes in the Amu Darya delta have been completed. At the same time, more than 50% of irrigated lands in the Aral Sea basin are saline.

Therefore, in his address to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev, “we must pay more attention to the protection of the environment and the improvement of the ecological situation.



First of all, he stressed the need to continue the unprecedented work to mitigate the effects of the Aral Sea tragedy, expand forests on the dried seabed, and establish "green belts" around the cities of Nukus, Urgench and Khiva. Anthropotechnogenic pollution of the border areas poses a serious threat to the environmental security of Uzbekistan. Industrial enterprises in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan remain the main polluters of the region's atmosphere. In particular, radioactive waste dumped along the banks of the Moyli-Suv (Kyrgyzstan) River could cause environmental disasters throughout the region. Anzob Mining and Metallurgical Combine (Tajikistan) poses a serious threat to the Zarafshan River, where drinking water is extracted. The Fergana Valley is seriously affected by lead deposits in Kyrgyzstan (Sumsar), uranium (Shakantar), mercury-antimony-fluorite (Haydarkon), antimony (Kadamjay).

Analyses and Results. Small and medium-sized businesses, which are an important element of the emerging market economy system, have a great responsibility to ensure the environmental security of the country. Their rational use of available natural resources and transition to low-waste and non-waste technological processes play an important role in protecting the environment. Indeed, the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies in production is becoming a key factor in safety. A business can have any generosity only if it can protect the environment. Accordingly, research on the creation of environmentally friendly technologies is becoming increasingly important in the state strategic policy aimed at sustainable development and security of the country. In general, members of the public today are passive about changes in the socio-economic and environmental spheres, and the work is carried out only by individual non-governmental organizations and small groups.

Making raising the environmental awareness of the general population, ensuring its participation in environmental protection measures a priority of the state's humanistic policy requires the following democratic changes:

- Liberalization and democratization of environmental political relations of society from ideological pressures;
- Coordination of activities of the responsible state and non-governmental organizations in improving the ecological situation in the country;
- Radical reform of the ecological education, spiritual and enlightenment institutional organization of the society;
- Continuous development of the legal framework of state environmental security policy.

It should be noted that under the current leadership of the policy on environmental security in our country, the interconnection to clarify its permanent legal basis plans to carry out the tasks of the two meetings in practice.

That is, the first is to strengthen the discipline of environmental law, taking full advantage of the opportunities to constantly improve the existing legislation and ensure their effective operation; the second is to improve national legal norms by bringing national environmental law in line with international legal obligations. It follows that compliance with international legal acts and national legislation to ensure the



environmental safety of the state is a prerequisite for interstate cooperation in solving environmental problems on a global scale.

In accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the concept of "national environmental security" covers the following: 1) protection of human rights and freedom to live in a clean ecological environment; 2) protection of the state from environmental aggression; 3) prevent the deterioration of the ecological situation by political conflicts; 4) ensuring environmental safety by expanding the boundaries of zones free of nuclear weapons; 5) protection of the individual, state and society from hazards, natural disasters and catastrophes caused by environmental pollution.

Conclusion. In general, the concept of national environmental security of the Republic of Uzbekistan should include:

- Compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the implementation of national environmental security policy;
- Compliance with the norms and laws of international standards in determining the strategy and tactics of national environmental security policy;
- Exploration of opportunities for international cooperation in ensuring environmental security;
- Use of social, economic, political, spiritual means of national ecological security;
- Coordination of the activities of public authorities and non-governmental organizations responsible for environmental security.

Thus, environmental security is pivotal, which is to prevent threats to national security. After all, the sustainable development of the state depends on ensuring its own environmental security.

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