



# ECOLOGICAL GLOBALIZATION AND ITS SOCIAL PLACE IN THE GLOBALIZATION SYSTEM OF PROCESSES

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## Abstract

In the article, the place, essence and organic connection of ecological globalization in the system of globalization of social processes are explained. Also ecological globalization to study the causes and consequences, factors and directions, to determine its influence on the character of the environmental policy of the countries, and actual issues of increasing socio-ecological activity were discussed.

**Keywords:** ecological relationship, ecological situation, ecological problem, ecological globalization, global community, ecological consequences, ecosystem, microecosystem, mesoecosystem, macroecosystem, environmental policy, ecological integration.

## Enter

Globalization remains one of the important trends of modern civilization. This trend has not left out the ecological sphere, as it has covered all spheres of human society. Environmental relations of various forms and levels, the environmental situation in the world regions, and increasingly acute environmental problems are also becoming globalized. Therefore, studying the causes and consequences, factors and directions of environmental globalization, determining its impact on the

nature of the environmental policy of countries is gaining urgent importance.

## Materials and methods

Scientific research materials are analyzed and logical methods such as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison are used to illuminate the essence of the topic. Accordingly, ecological globalization is not an isolated trend in society. It is closely related to the processes of globalization occurring in other areas of society. Therefore, in order to determine the content and essence of

ecological globalization, it is necessary to study it in the context of globalization of social processes, in harmony with other forms of globalization.

There are a lot of scientific and journalistic works devoted to the essence of the globalization process. In all of them, the concept of "globalization" is defined and various aspects are expressed. Nevertheless, "globalization... remains the most poorly defined, most obscure and confusing, political slogan of recent years and will remain so in the near future" [1; 40]. However, despite the variety of definitions and descriptions, it can be noted that globalization means the process of socio-economic, political, cultural integration and unification taking place throughout the world. Specialists who have specially studied the topic describe it as an objective process that fundamentally transforms the way of life of all mankind. They believe that globalization will end with the emergence of a new, global type of human civilization,

From the second half of the 20th century, the process of globalization in the world began to accelerate significantly. By this time, special attention was paid to the issues of strengthening the economic foundations of society and improving the material well-being of citizens in all countries. Economic development has created a thorough ground for the development of science, new and new discoveries. On the other hand, scientific victories opened a wide way for the intensification of socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural relations between people, nations and peoples, states. Thus, globalization has become a trend of world social development. Moreover, by the new century, its pace has accelerated and its scope has expanded so much that some

scientists apply the concept of "hyperglobalization" to this process [3; 7-8].

Globalization processes that have occurred and are occurring in various spheres of social life have also had a serious impact on the character of "human-nature" relations. Because economic, financial, political, legal and cultural globalization, first of all, created the foundation for the formation of the global community. The global community means a universal society that unites different local societies and operates on the basis of uniform socio-economic, political-legal and cultural norms. In fact, today, states and nations in different regions are striving to conduct economy based on uniform economic norms, to organize their lives based on norms found acceptable in the world, and to subordinate their political life to universally recognized norms. However, in order not to deviate from the topic, we will not discuss its main features here. We will limit ourselves to highlighting only one consequence of the formation of the global community: its settlement turned humanity into a geological force capable of systematically exerting a powerful influence on the natural environment. This geological force now has the ability to influence the Earth's climate, flora and fauna.

Due to the fact that mankind began to affect the natural environment not on a local scale, but on a global scale, as in previous historical periods, the climate of the planet will warm up several degrees during the next century. The formation of the global community has created the basis for the globalization of human selection knowledge. As a result, the techniques that allow creating new breeds of plants and animals, changing their genetic

characteristics, have become intellectual property belonging to all nations. Such methods have been used effectively in different regions. As a result, the nature of flora and fauna on Earth has changed dramatically.

Secondly. As a result of the acceleration of globalization and the increase in the quality and scope of human influence on nature, the ecosystem itself has become an objective reality that changes on a global scale, not a local one. It is known that ecosystem refers to all living organisms on Earth and their environment. Experts call the ecosystem a microecosystem (pond, aquarium, anthill, etc.); mesoecosystem (lake, reservoir, forest, meadow, etc.); classified into macroecosystem (sea, ocean, taiga, tundra, etc.) [4;40]. These systems make up the biosphere as a whole. In all periods of human history, elements of the microecosystem, mesoecosystem and macroecosystem in one or another region have changed independently and under the influence of human activity, of course. But in the 20th century, humanity's transformation into a geological force made the ecosystem as a whole system,

In general, even in previous historical periods, there were cases of changes in the ecosystem on a global scale. For example, the fall of a large asteroid to the planet 65 million years ago caused a global ecological crisis. Due to this, the level of dusting of the Earth has reached an unprecedented level, and the temperature has cooled. Changes in the natural environment have led to the disappearance of many representatives of flora and fauna [4;40]. The cooling of the climate during the Cenozoic period also caused an ecological crisis. But the reasons for these changes were not anthropogenic. Only by the 20th century, the change of the

ecosystem under the influence of anthropogenic factors, on the one hand, is systemic (elements of the microecosystem, mesoecosystem, and macroecosystem are changing in relation to each other), and on the other hand, global (microecosystem,

As a result of the processes of globalization in various spheres of social life, the above changes in "human-nature" relations have given impetus to the development of ecological globalization. Some aspects and aspects of this trend are being rightly picked up by researchers. In the scientific literature on the subject, its various aspects are described and analyzed in detail. For example, a group of researchers analyzes the important aspects of the ecological relationship between man and nature. In the scientific works of these authors, ecological relations are interpreted as an important area of social relations, it is justified that human existence is interconnected with the existence of nature, that any change in the natural environment has a serious impact on the character of human life. By the 20th century, the authors believe that environmental relations are different economic,

The authors of the second group focus on the analysis of the ecological situation. In their monographs and articles, the factors and conditions that allow a person to live in an acceptable way are identified, the ecological situation in different regions is described and expressed. These authors also propose criteria for defining satisfactory, conflicting, acute, crisis, and catastrophic environmental situations. Most importantly, scientific predictions about the prospects of the ecological situation are put forward in these scientific works. It should also be mentioned that in the following years, the arguments and predictions

presented in these sources served as the basis for determining the directions of the environmental policy of various countries.

The third group of sources is devoted to the nature of environmental problems. In the scientific works of this direction, the ecological problem is defined as a conflict between man and nature, as a consequence of the ecological relationship between man and nature, it is noted that negative trends have started in the natural environment. At the same time, researchers are also thinking about ways to solve environmental problems. According to them, this solution is related to prevention of environmental pollution, improvement of personal ecological culture, establishment of ecological enlightenment.

We should also acknowledge that a number of important dissertations on the subject have been prepared in our country in recent years.

If we reflect on the conclusions of these scientific sources, we will be sure that we are talking about some elements of the whole system, different directions of the single process. In other words, various aspects, elements, and directions of ecological globalization are expressed in the scientific literature on the topic. If we combine these ideas into a single system, a detailed picture of one of the fundamental trends of our time - ecological globalization - will be formed.

Ecological globalization is the process of worldwide ecological integration and unification, which is manifested in the globalization of ecological relations, ecological situation, and ecological problems.

## **Results**

The nature of ecological globalization is somewhat complex.

Analyzing it from the point of view of the "individuality-generality" dialectic, ecological globalization, on the one hand, embodies common (also characteristic of other forms of globalization) features. For example, ecological globalization is a combination of processes of unification and integration, like other forms of globalization. On the other hand, it consists only of its own characteristics, and ecological globalization covers only "human-nature" relations.

Ecological globalization is expressed in:

a) globalization of environmental relations; ecological relations is an important area of social relations and represents people's relations with nature and environment. As the content and scope of human needs change, and as his opportunities to influence nature increase, these relations will also be fundamentally renewed. In the second half of the last century, as we noted above, each element of the "man-nature" system acquired a new quality, which gave a global tone to ecological relations;

b) globalization of environmental situation; ecological situation refers to the sum of positive and negative factors characterizing the quality of the natural environment in which people live. This usually refers to factors in a specific area or region. However, by the end of the last century, the quality of human life has become dependent on the factors of the whole planet, not of a specific region. This qualitative change caused the ecological situation to become global;

c) globalization of environmental problems; ecological problem means the process of disruption of balance in nature as a result of human and social activities. Even in the earlier stages of human history,

conflicts arose between the natural environment and the artificial environment built by man. However, almost all of them had a minor character and only affected the life of people living in a certain area and the natural environment of that region. By the 20th century, the situation has changed radically: the globalization of environmental relations and the environmental situation has caused environmental problems to become universal.

It can be seen that both the content and the forms of manifestation of ecological globalization are extremely complex. Meanwhile, it is necessary to draw attention to another aspect of the matter. Ecological globalization, like other forms of globalization, is a trend that has a neutral content. Therefore, it is not correct to imagine it as a sum of positive processes or a concentration of negative processes. It has many positive aspects as well as a number of negative consequences.

There are many positive aspects of ecological globalization. In particular, thanks to him, the possibilities of coordinating environmental relations in the world are expanding. For this purpose, a number of international environmental organizations are being formed. For example, the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund in 1961, Greenpeace in 1971, and International Green Cross in 1992 served to coordinate global environmental relations. Environmental policies of the countries started to be harmonized as environmental relations began to be coordinated on a global scale.

It is necessary to assess the expanding opportunities for monitoring the ecological situation as a positive product of the processes of ecological globalization. By the 70s of the last century, the drastic

changes in the environmental situation made it necessary to constantly study the state of the natural environment on a global scale. This issue was widely discussed at UNESCO in 1971, and the International Council of Scientific Unions was established to deal specifically with the problems of the natural environment and to monitor it. Such efforts made it possible to systematically study the natural environment, observe the processes occurring in ecological systems, and make relevant scientific predictions.

Ecological globalization has created a tendency to solve environmental problems together. This situation is manifested in the aid provided to the regions where the environmental situation is particularly acute. For example, environmental problems in the Aral Bay region are in the center of attention not only of the government of Uzbekistan, but also of the entire world community. It is also possible to evaluate the improvement of interstate cooperation in the elimination of natural disasters. Governments are trying to jointly eliminate the ecological disaster that is happening in different regions. For example, the natural disasters that occurred in different regions of the world in recent years were eliminated not only by the efforts of the countries in these regions, but also by the efforts of the world community. Ecological globalization is the scale of disasters, consequences,

### **Debate**

At the same time, a number of negative aspects of the globalization of environmental relations, situations and problems are being highlighted. We will describe these aspects in detail in our next articles. Therefore, we will limit ourselves to some of them here.

First, as the globalization of environmental relations, the irrational attitude to nature that has arisen in a certain region of the world spreads to other regions in a short period of time. This situation is especially evident in the extraction and use of natural resources.

Secondly, the globalization of environmental relations served to create international environmental organizations, to strengthen international cooperation between environmental parties and movements operating in different countries. This is definitely a positive situation. However, in recent years, the priority of the interests of some developed countries has become evident in the activities of these organizations. As a result, the balance and parity of the ecological interests of different countries is being violated.

Thirdly, it is a positive thing that the globalization of the environmental situation in the world has expanded the possibilities of its monitoring. But at the same time, objective and rational monitoring of the environmental situation is becoming more and more complicated. This is caused, on the one hand, by the size of the monitoring object, on the other hand, by the large volume of data that needs to be analyzed, and on the third hand, by the growing need for modern monitoring methods.

Fourth, the global nature of environmental problems makes them extremely difficult to solve. It is somewhat more productive to launch efforts aimed at eliminating environmental problems in a particular country or region. In order to solve global environmental problems, it is necessary to coordinate the capabilities and activities of different countries, to develop a unified approach in this regard, and to mobilize significant financial resources. As we have already mentioned, there is

certainly a tendency to eliminate global environmental problems. But, despite this, the efforts in this regard are not trending.

### **Summary**

To sum up, ecological globalization is the process of worldwide ecological integration and unification, which manifests itself in the globalization of ecological relations, ecological situation, and ecological problems. It arose as a result of economic, financial, political, legal and cultural globalization, as a result of the formation of the global community and the transformation of the ecosystem into an objective reality that changes on a global scale. A one-sided assessment of ecological globalization is not appropriate - such an approach hinders an objective interpretation of its essence. The objective interpretation requires taking into account both its positive and negative aspects: firstly, the material elements of the world reflect a complex system of interactions, the ecological balance of the biosphere, changes in its parts are interdependent; secondly - the culture of nature protection requires the application of the law of relationships and interrelated actions existing in the material world to ecological activities; thirdly - man and society are the legal result of the gradual development of nature and are inseparable from nature ("nature-society-person" mutual unity is contradictory and forms a whole) [5]; fourthly - biosphere ecological imbalance, the changes that occurred in the historical development of man and society are not related to the development of technology, but to the lack of culture of the subjective factor in managing the interaction of society and nature constitutes a whole) [5]; fourthly - biosphere ecological imbalance, the changes that occurred in the historical

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