

Socio-Philosophical Analysis of Ecological Activity and Activity Category

Aburakhmanov Alimardon Abdusalomovich
Researcher of Fergana State University

ABSTRACT: In this article, the philosophical aspects of the category of environmental activism, the role of nature and environment protection, and the effective analysis of global environmental problems are analyzed.

KEYWORD: environmental activism, ecological activity, social responsibility, environmental responsibility, social relations, social consciousness, environmental mission, duty and obligation.

In certain historical periods, certain directions of activity became the main criterion of social development. For example, during the renaissance - culture, art, artistic creativity, architecture; political upheaval, class activity during revolutionary changes; determined the directions of the relationship between the needs of the economic crisis and the market economy. Nowadays, environmental problems intensifying social, economic, political, and spiritual conflicts on a global scale, require increasing environmental activity and responsibility.

For a systematic-structural, complex-philosophical analysis of ecological activity and responsibility related to nature protection: clarification of the content of concepts such as "activity" and "activity", "ecological activity" and "ecological activity", "social responsibility" and "ecological responsibility" must After all, concretization of the categorical apparatus and concepts of the researched object and subject is a theoretical-methodological task and a necessary condition for finding a scientific-practical solution to the problem.

In fact, so far, there has not been a unanimous, firm attitude towards the concepts used in the research of socio-political problems of ecology. This causes the various vagueness of scientific-theoretical conclusions, practical recommendations, and even their contradiction. In our opinion, the objective and subjective reasons for this are as follows:

First, at the moment, social-ecology, as a science, does not have a stable status, that is, the theoretical-methodological bases of experimental ecology, and the objective statistical-sociological, experimental bases of fundamental ecology have not been created (the transformation of real statistical, factual materials into a "state monopoly" during the system of Soviet autocracy and as a result of keeping them as state secrets, false information has given birth to unscientific "theories").

Secondly, the generality and harmony of environmental goals were not included in socio-political activity. The features of "space" in environmental activities were limited to the interests of narrow utilitarian, "individual positivism" and were subordinated to the ruling totalitarian, administrative command policy of the partocratic state.

Thirdly, the politicization and ideologization of all spheres, including environmental activities, on the basis of certain interests prevented the abandonment of the values of nature protection formed over the centuries, and the emergence of new ones.

Environmental activity and responsibility: determines its character and direction in accordance with the content of the concepts of "ecological risk", "ecological crisis", "ecological disaster". These concepts reflect the concrete levels of the ecological situation relatively proportionately, and show specific qualitative and quantitative relations of conflicts in specific criteria. Also, since the content of these concepts has a dialectical-dynamic character, they can change their places and importance. In addition, their content cannot be explained separately from concrete social, economic, political, geographical, demographic, ethnographic characteristics of society. In particular, the ecological crisis has a universal character as it covers all aspects of "nature-society-man" goals and relations. Assuming that human needs and interests lie at the center of this complex relationship, "ecological crisis is essentially a humanitarian crisis"[1].

The existing conditions of the ecological situation require different levels of activity in the field of nature protection, as well as methods and means appropriate to the goals of their solution.

The purpose and task of environmental activism is related to the elimination of natural or man-made threats to human life. The aggravation of the ecological situation with the help of anthropogenic and natural factors differs from economic, social, and political events in its scope and consequences. That is, these events can have a special impact on certain social strata, but the worsening of the environmental situation affects all strata of the population without exception.

Economic, political, spiritual, administrative measures, concrete environmental activity and form of responsibility are required to solve the above-mentioned environmental situations. In other words, it is important to approach environmental problems, depending on the level of tension, in a differential way, to choose forms of activity, methods and tools that are suitable for eliminating concrete situations. Because the characteristics of any ecological situation objectively create needs corresponding to these situations. This activism has grown from the initial simple, spontaneous actions to the level of theoretical activity that is demanding or stimulating in the form of law.

Environmental activism of a person as a criterion of socio-political activity has its own driving motives, mechanisms and internal structure, i.e.: firstly, ecological activism is determined by the concrete historical position of a person in the complex of socio-political relations. Secondly, ecological interests and needs of a person are manifested in socio-political relations in a relatively independent, individual way. Thirdly, the possibilities of applying theoretical knowledge of a person in practice correspond to the levels of social, economic, and political development of society. Fourthly, the transformation of ecological knowledge and practical actions into beliefs is the motive of nature protection activities. It was divided into such elements as the practical realization of the activity [2]. According to this methodological principle, the structural elements of ecological activity and their connections can be identified, that is:

1. the goals and objectives of environmental activity are derived from the necessary features of Nature Protection;
2. the aggravation of the ecological situation will inevitably affect the social, economic, and political life directions in the moral and psychological state of the society;
3. environmental activism is carried out as a socio-political phenomenon within the physical and intellectual capabilities of society and the individual;
4. environmental activism is not a spontaneous phenomenon, on the contrary, it requires a certain set of theoretical knowledge to be oriented towards a conscious, specific goal;

5. the criterion of ecological activity is identified in the scope of practice, which is the process of "materialization" of the theory, in its results.

These phenomena and their structural elements are generally manifested at the social and individual levels of ecological activity, and their differences are noticeable at the scale of the object, in their private laws. In addition, since the formation of ecological activity and responsibility is a continuous process, it is necessary to consider the relatively independent development of structural elements in the internal unity and relationship.

There is a set of criteria that determine the level of activity arising from the ecological needs of a person, and despite their generality, they should not be confused with the criteria of other areas of social activity. Because, according to their results, regardless of whether they are positive or negative, they are activities, but ecological activities, especially activities, cannot be negative, that is, there is no reason to evaluate ecological activities as "positive" or "negative". However, individual and social forms of environmental activism can be identified and classified according to their compatibility with the interests and needs of society.

A person's position in environmental activities and its direction, level of activity depends on the awareness of civic duty and sense of responsibility. However, it would be wrong to strictly connect the levels of activity in the field of nature protection with ecological conditions, social, economic, and political situation, just as we connected forms of social consciousness with social existence. It is true that as a result of anthropogenic influence, the levels of ecological situation tension (danger, crisis, destruction) expand the scope of human nature protection activities and increase the sense of awareness of the scope of activity and responsibility. At the same time, the aggravation of the ecological situation goes back to the limitation of nature protection activities, the absolutization of some utilitarian, [3] interests.

Environmental activities can be divided into three groups according to their goals and objectives:

1. reproductive activity - reorganizing and improving interactions of social, economic, and political institutions based on environmental requirements;
2. compensatory activity - determining the sequence and consistency of alternative methods and means, driving forces, which satisfy the needs of nature protection;
3. retrospective activity consists in establishing the relations of dialectical negation and creative succession of ecological values.

F.A. Baturin, one of the researchers of social activity, emphasizes that the difference between them is relative, since "social activity" and "social activity" rely on the same source, as a single continuous process, in most cases, they lead to the same result. In his opinion, the content of social activism is broader than social activity.[4] However, the scale of social activity, quantitative indicators are more comprehensive than social activity. Because each individual or social group, within the framework of practical activity, manifests its essence. It is physically impossible to show constant activity in all spheres of social activity. This is especially evident in ecological activities, that is, members of society, without exception, spontaneously, even instinctively, participate in nature protection. However, achieving environmental activism on a mass scale is, in practice, a difficult task.

Since the content of the categories "ecological activity" and "ecological activity" has a relative character, in most cases, nature protection activities are artificially, subjectively, raised to the level of ecological activity. In addition, since the criteria and levels of environmental activity are dynamically changing, the behavior that was considered activity yesterday can be left at the level of normal activity according to today's requirements. Therefore, the main task of the ecological education-educational complex is to involve the public in ecological activity, the perceived level of environmental activity.

We are far from denying that environmental activities and activism have commonalities. However, in order to determine the difference between them: object and subject, quantitative and qualitative indicators, concreteness, methodologically, is important. In this case, the concept of "ecological practical activity" represents the process of dynamic change of the anthropogenic factor in the "nature-society" complex. The concept of "ecological activity" reflects the scope, directions, and quality characteristics of its relationship. It is of epistemological significance that the content of these concepts expresses the internal balance of the "nature-society-man" complex, and that changes in nature are connected with socio-political development.

It should be noted that some manifestations of socio-political activity in general have a negative character and may not correspond to the interests of the society and, moreover, the ecological balance of the biosphere. However, literally any ecological activity is necessarily compatible with the common interests of mankind. Environmental activism represents these interests at a higher level. Accordingly, it is correct to consider ecological activity as a criterion that determines the "quality of social and political activity" of people. At this point, it is necessary to follow the principles of differential approach to the levels of ecological activity of a person. Because environmental activity and activity takes place in different directions. Conditionally, it is appropriate to interpret ecological activity in the "horizontal" scale of social phenomena, and activity in the form of actions in the "vertical" direction.

The rise of ecological activity to the level of activity is a continuous, but dialectical process consisting of certain stages. In our opinion, its following levels represent the trend of successive development, that is: kui-liberal-tolerant; medium-utilitarian-positive; is high-rational-constructive.

At the liberal-tolerant level of ecological activity, there is an indifferent attitude towards human nature protection activities, that is, the principle "if you can't do good, don't do bad" applies.

Utilitarian-positive ecological activity is limited to the level of personal interests of nature protection in particular cases, i.e. "the person who chooses the path of utilitarianism differs from the person who strives for traditional culture in that he sees the world as an infinite, real set of possibilities and means"[5] and organizes its activities based on this principle.

The rational-constructive level of ecological activity is activity in a relatively full sense. In this case, a person understands the causes and consequences of anti-ecological actions and acquires the methodology of rational use of universal methods and means of their elimination. At a high level of ecological activity, a dialectical unity of the theoretical and practical aspects of knowledge of the laws of the internal ecological balance of the biosphere is achieved. Also, it is characterized by the coverage and intensity of all spheres of social, economic, political, and spiritual life, and here sociality and individuality acquire a relative meaning.

Medium and high level of ecological activity except for a certain internal generality: first, to the evaluation criteria of objective and subjective reasons that created a concrete ecological situation. attitude; secondly, to understand the probabilities and possibilities of environmental situations that may arise; thirdly, they differ in determining the measures to eliminate concrete environmental situations, choosing methods and means.

In conclusion, "qualitative" indicators of environmental activism related to knowledge, hope, confidence, capacities, mental states are important and do not always fit into "quantitative" patterns. In this case, there is a need to connect the quantitative indicators of ecological activity with the criteria determining its quality. From this point of view, there is a need to analyze the issue of socio-political responsibility, which is the criterion of "quality" of environmental activism. Because it is environmental responsibility that appears as an attribute of social activity in general.

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