SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL POLICY ANDER GLOBALIZATION

Suleymanov Gunduz Qurbanali
Ph.D, senior researcher
Depatrment of Philosophy of sustainable development
at the Institute of Philosophyof Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Resume. In the article are studied the social-ecological situation and philosophical essence of the concept of sustainable human development in Azerbaijan. Analyzed reasons of formation this conception and has been cleared up definition of those factors which cause the necessity of this concept. Is noted president I.Aliyev`s politic in ensuring the ecological safety of the republic.

Keywords: sustainable development, social ecology, natural resources, human development, ecological problems.

It is not so difficult to prove the real importance of the topic, which deals with ecological issues under the current circumstances. First of all, only could a few people cast currently doubt on, the conflicts between society and nature, which hit the highest point in the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. Furthermore, there is a growing concern about the current environmental situation, more precisely, the ecological crisis, not only among governments and political parties but also among the members of large public groups. Therefore, it is very actual in itself to research into the causes and the ways of resolution to the ecological issues.

The ecological issues stand top-ranked in the system of global problems. The ecological issues, after all, as one of the major global problems express the interests of all humanity. What is more, ecological issues conduct themselves as an objective factor in the development of civilization; their intensification slows down the development, and threatens human civilization by destroying.

In addition to the above statement, their adequate analysis requires an integrative approach, in other words, it is required to take the joint efforts of natural, technical and social sciences.

Finally, their effective solution could possibly be found through extensive international cooperation with the participation of all countries of the world. [5, p. 5-6]

In recent years, studies have rightly pointed out that the ecological crisis is an act of natural revenge for the cruel treatment against nature. In order to resolve the ecological issues, researchers suggest respectively three possible ways of resolution of the three major “culprits” (Society, Scientific-technological revolution, Human).

These are 1) the socio-political, 2) scientific-technical, and 3) moral-pedagogical ways of resolution.

1) It requires the implementation of socio-economic policy, which considers the creation of comprehensive environmental programs for the harmonious development of society and nature;

2) It suggests to find a scientific-technical solution to the concrete ecological problems;

3) It considers the formation of ecological culture, ecological consciousness and ecological behavior of an individual.

In conclusion, ecological policy, ecological economics, and ecological ethics are interconnected with each other and constitute the ecological culture and ecological civilization. [4, p. 6]

The extreme ecological intensity calls on people to hear the ever-increasing sound of alarm made by nature and to take practical action to clear up the situation. The earth that yet ancient philosophers considered as one of the four elements of nature, which we call a mother, but are unable to care about, has progressively been poisoned. The condition of the lands that belong to many villages, clearly demonstrates these facts, in our republic. The damage to our lands, where were occupied in consequence of the Armenia-Azerbaijan war, much more aggravates the extreme ecological condition of the soil, already which were not studied well.

In the early years of the Soviet period, millions of tons of natural resources were shipped abroad by the state to obtain foreign currency for industrialization. Various official documents, speeches by party and government officials have confirmed that the case was a "provisional process." However, life has again proved that it is not temporary. Over the years, this has become a regular policy and a distinctive feature of our economy. The paradox of the current situation is that the agriculture, which is based on the ecologically safe and renewable solar energy of atmosphere, has now not only become a highly wasteful and dangerous area of energy use in the condition of significant impact of chemical-technogenic since the end of the XX, and the early XXI century, but also weakened the population's ability to meet the growing demand for food and raw materials for the industry.

It is very important to use properly the achievements of science and technology for the protection of nature. It means to make the natural resources possibly for protectable and reusable. The harmonic development of production and nature and the production process require creating such a model of nature that must be based on important achievements in science and technology, economics and ecology.

The main idea of the ecological-economic model, showing up the possibilities of choosing the economic and technological strategies of development of production, by which achieving high results, but also to maintain the proper environment. Here, both economic and ecological benefits should be taken into account. In this regard, it should be emphasized that the criticism of the agricultural system, which existed in the 1960s and 1970s, is now characterized by an active search for new concepts and strategies in this area. So there is a great emphasis on biological (bioorganic, biodiversity, etc.) soil treatment in many

countries. The biological system of soil refuses to use the achievements of the industrial revolution. Nevertheless, it is not possible to agree with the authors of the concept of sustainable development of agriculture. Because the proposed system does not have a qualitatively new scientific and scientific basis for the development of agricultural production in itself. Anyway, the basis of the new concept was not to replace paradigms in the use of the non-renewable natural resources of the Earth. These days, huge opportunities are available to harmonize the interaction between society and the natural environment. People who understand the true ecological situation, for instance, the socialized producers and true entrepreneurs who know the value of their land and industry, must effectively regulate their relationship with nature, in return of dominating over producers. They must execute this exchange in an environment that is most deserving and relevant to their human nature as a natural force of metabolism, the supremacy of the producers. Therefore, ecological safety is one of the key factors in creating a national security environment in every society. The problems of environmental protection and environmental safety are described in paragraphs 3.11 and 4.3.10 of the National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan. [1]

It is necessary to note that environmental protection is one of the priority directions of the state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. After the independence of our republic, the national leader Heydar Aliyev, who came to power again in 1993 with the support of the people, and developed the new environmental policy, has created a basis for ensuring the right of the population to live in a healthy environment, as in other areas of public life. In this regard, the basis of environmental protection and ecological security policy in independent Azerbaijan was founded by the great leader Heydar Aliyev.

The ecological security, which is one of the key factors in ensuring the health of human life, is one of the components of the National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

It should be noted that since 2003, President Ilham Aliyev has always paid serious attention to the protection of the environment and ecological security in our country. An example of this, Ilham Aliyev, in one of his speeches, stressed that the resolution of the ecological issues in the country is a priority of our state policy: “Attention, attitude to the ecological issues, at the same time, reflects the general policy and culture of our country. Ultimately, this is the most important area. Oil and gas are depleted resources. They are temporary. However, nature and the environment are permanent wealth. Along the centuries and millenniums, there have been nature, the universe, and the world. Our job is to protect them”. [2]

As a result of the successful ecological policy of President Ilham Aliyev, a lot of things have been done in the field of sustainable development and ensuring ecological security. For this purpose, the country has undergone a major transformation in the area of ecological balance in recent years. A number of important measures have been implemented to protect natural resources, minerals, water, land, air, forests, and biodiversity, solid industrial and domestic waste

management, including hazardous waste, and significant progress has been made in the field of environmental protection. [3, pp. 61-74]

The main directions of the country's environmental policy are the expansion of contacts with international organizations, the assessment, and solution of national requirements on global ecological problems, using of the alternative energy sources and achieving energy efficiency, the effective use of natural resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, minimizing environmental pollution and improving environmental protection to ensure national security.

References

1.Azərbaycan qəzeti, 24 may 2007-ci il

2.Xalq qəzeti, 16 noyabr, 2006-cı il

3.İ.Əliyevin uğurlu ekoloji siyasəti (buraxılışa məsl və tərtib edən: prof. H.Bağırov). Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, 2008, 400 səh.

4.Şükürov A. Müasir qlobalistikada ekoloji problemlərin yeri və rolu. "Ekologiyanın fəlsəfi problemləri" məcmuəsi. Bakı: Elm, 1997

5.Şükürov A. Təbiət və cəmiyyət: fəlakətin astanasında. Bakı: Azərnəşr, 1992

Устойчивое развитие и национальная социально-экологическая политика в эпоху глобализации

Резюме. В статье рассматривается социально-экологическая ситуация в Азербайджане и философская сущность концепции устойчивого человеческого развития. Проанализированы причины возникновения этой концепции, в первую очередь, была внесена ясность в определение тех факторов, которые обуславливают необходимость этой концепции. Подчеркивается политика президента И.Алиева в обеспечении экологической безопасности республики.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, социальная экология, природные ресурсы, экологические проблемы.