

Synergistic approach: managing the global environment political relations

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ABSTRACT

The article shows the effectiveness of a historically-logically consistent, complex-systemic study of the management system for the process of globalization of international environmental political relations and a synergetic approach in the factorial and functional analysis of its constituent elements. It is also indicated that it is of great scientific and practical importance.

Keywords: *environmental policy, Uzbekistan, Central Asia, synergic, integration, mutual cooperation, universal values, scientific hypotheses.*

Introduction

The integration of synergetics with other philosophical doctrines in the structural and functional analysis of the system of international political institutions, coordinating the negative fluctuations of the current globalization and the exacerbation of the ecological situation and the bifurcation of scientific relations, is a relatively universal theoretical and methodological study manifests itself as a basis. "A comprehensive systematic scientific analysis of the main motives, driving mechanisms, principles of these phenomena, the development of its theoretical and methodological base is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of the organization, management and control of global environmental policy. This approach provides a scientific attitude towards environmental protection, resource conservation and environmental sustainability" [3; 65].

Consideration of the structure of the global management system for international environmental political relations as a unit "need - goal - instrument - result - benefit" according to synergistic doctrines reflects its integrative and universal character. In this global system, the environmental policy of individual states is its main subject, and the above system demonstrates the relative independence and individuality of each entity in the management of international environmental political relations. Just as the relatively independent political activity of states in any sphere has specific means to achieve a specific goal, so in environmental policy methods are used that are adequate to a person's needs for life in a decent natural environment. In particular, the aggravation of the environmental situation on a global scale requires the integration of the environmental policy of each state into political relations aimed at meeting the needs of mankind, that is, the unification of their common goals, methods and means.

The institutional system for managing global environmental policy is a common and integrated form of meeting the vital needs of humanity. That is, the institutional system for managing geocological relations, adequate to these needs, is being improved both horizontally and vertically. As the institutional system for managing international environmental political relations develops horizontally and vertically, on the one hand, new elements appear in the structure of the system and their functional differentiation increases. С другой стороны, в результате появления новых областей экологической политической деятельности (например, экологического вмешательства, противодействия экспансии) глобализация международных экологических политических отношений приведет к новому началу. That is, in the process of differentiation and

functionalization of the activity of individual states:

1) the growing need of humanity for the institutions of global environmental management - an objective necessity and requirement of the modern historical period;

2) exacerbation of the local, regional geoeological political situation and its escalation create new structural elements of the institutional system for managing international environmental relations;

3) as the relationship between the elements of the “nature-society-man” system becomes more complex, the “sectors” of their management expand;

4) the greening of socio-economic relations, forms of public consciousness, the education system will become a priority of state policy;

5) national environmental movements are becoming more popular, their relations with international organizations are intensifying, moving to a new stage of development and becoming more active. That is, the institutional structure and functions of the environmental political relations management system are based on universal democratic and humanistic principles.

In a synergistic functional analysis of the structure of the management system for international environmental political relations, futurological scientific hypotheses about the trends of its dynamic development are based on the interconnection of chaos and order. Since the system of global environmental policy is not an absolutely stable phenomenon, on the contrary, the composition and functions of its structural elements are dynamically changing and modernizing - from chaos to order. If we look at environmental policy in the context of the phenomenon of culture, we will see that in the literature, according to the stages of its development, relatively structured, formational, civilizational and complex-system approaches are formed. However, a common drawback inherent in all these approaches is the inability to show the absolute and interconnected relationship of a deterministic attitude to specific factors or their components.

The institutional system of global environmental policy determines the goals of national and regional states in this area and the means of their implementation. Thus, in managing global environmental policy, a differentiated approach to the national and regional institutional structure determines both the results of scientific research and their practical significance.

Each subject of international environmental political relations (at the national and regional levels) plays a role in the process of integration into global politics. The importance and effectiveness of this function is determined by its compliance, first with national, regional, and then global environmental goals. Thus, states with relatively independent structural elements of the system of global environmental policy are, on the one hand, constitutive - essential, on the other hand, functional - elements of international environmental policy relations, the integration of which serves global environmentally sustainable development.

The effectiveness of the system for managing international environmental political relations in terms of its subjects:

1) collection, generalization and systematization of objective information about the local, regional, global environmental situation;

2) development of specific projects, programs and plans for eliminating environmental problems at all levels (taking into account the characteristics of the geoeological space);

3) choice of rational methods and constructive means of implementing environmental measures;

4) democratization of environmental political activity and ensuring its publicity and continuity;

5) coordination of the activities of state and non-state organizations responsible for the management and control of environmental activities.

The institutional system for managing global environmental policy in developing countries is complex and combines social, economic and political relations based on the needs and interests of humankind for the protection of nature. Indeed, the complex system of integrative functions of the institutional system of international environmental policy management ensures the sustainable development of socio-political relations in society.

In general, firstly, the synergistic teachings of the theory of environmental policy about the system of factors that determine the globalization of international environmental political relations correspond to the level of objective development of the world geoeological landscape and its priority is legitimacy; secondly, the development of an institutional system of global management of the environmental political relations of world states based on modern theories of environmentalism is a historical necessity and reflects the harmony of universal needs and interests; third, the dynamic development of the institutional system of global environmental policy requires the unity of fluctuation and bifurcation processes in the integration and functional differentiation of the environmental activities of its subjects; fourth, the effectiveness of each subject in managing the integration and globalization of international environmental political relations, theoretical and methodological foundations of the factorial and functional analysis of the elements that make up its structure; Fifth, the improvement of the institutional system for managing global environmental political relations in the horizontal and vertical directions depends on the effectiveness of management methods and tools in other areas.

Because the main function of managing global environmental policy is to coordinate environmental protection and international relations of national states. Indeed, in the context of globalization of environmental problems, the independence and freedom of any state is conditional and relative, regardless of the level of its social, economic and political development. However, depending on the positive results of the environmental protection policy in different countries, the object of the concepts "ecological society", "ecological region", "ecological state" is also formed. For example, in a number of developed European countries, environmental indicators have become an important criterion (benchmark) for the socio-economic development of society [4;143].

At present, the aggravation and globalization of environmental problems puts on the agenda the modeling of the international environmental policy management system, and its model should be based on the following principles:

1) to clarify the general structure of the model, it is necessary to restrict the freedom and independence of the subjects of international environmental policy in the local, national, regional environmental space within the framework of the laws of the biosphere balance;

2) the effectiveness of objective conditions and subjective factors in the management of international environmental policy corresponds to the level of development of the intellectual potential of society, that is, the index of individual environmental logistic, technological, financial capabilities and spiritual and cultural indicators of each subject, primarily the need;

3) the quality of the organizational basis for managing global environmental policy (implying a "technological" process and management result), inevitably its organizational and institutional system depends on the indicators of technical and intellectual support;

4) in the context of the priority of informatization of society, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of creating, collecting, systematizing, analyzing, generalizing and

transforming a bank of environmental information, which is a prerequisite for ensuring the viability of any socio-economic activity.

5) the model of managing global environmental policy should be considered as an opportunity to ensure the universality, viability of the synthesis of local, national, regional models according to the principles of dialectics;

6) It is important that the model for managing international environmental political relations is complex in the global geoeological space, ensuring the harmony of the processes of organization, management and control of environmental activities of each state, determining the prospects for solving strategic problems.

Although there are currently alternative models of global governance of international environmental political relations, none of them can claim universality. Although the existence of such a model is theoretically justified, the fact that almost any state (even on its territory), community or nation approaches state environmental policy (including international relations) is based on its own interests. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize the importance of attempts to create a universal model based on an integrated and systematic approach to alternative models of managing international political relations at the present time. If we look at the global management of international environmental political relations in the context of universal interests, then the complex of objective conditions of this model, the system of subjective factors and assessment criteria become more specific. That is, the structurally and functionally integrating nature of this model should cover the management system of international environmental political relations (regardless of direct or indirect participation), all types and areas of social, economic, political activity, their greening, and this is a very difficult task.

The model of the institutional system of global geoeological policy is formed in the process of development of internal and external environmental political relations of states. In particular, their transformation and assimilation of nature on the basis of the biosphere balance laws does not occur outside of international political relations. In other words, in the global geoeological space, both the ecological needs of national states and their ability to satisfy them are determined. As a result, national models and alternative concepts of international environmental political relations emerge. International "approbation" of national models, that is, the experience of the socialization process, shows that they lag behind modern requirements. In particular, the inertia and passivity of some states in international environmental political relations puts on the agenda the strengthening of their socialization in both horizontal and vertical directions. Indeed, its level is determined by the participation of states in international environmental political relations.

Although the institutional system for managing environmental political relations at any level (horizontal and vertical) is individual in nature, ensuring the harmony of relations "nature-society-man" in a specific geoeological space, in fact, this system is a specific form of humanization. However, as a result of the individuality of this policy, the ecological crisis, which was originally a local, national character, has now turned into a global catastrophe, increasing the pressure of man's anthropotechnogenic impact on nature. Because as a result of a utilitarian-pragmatic or mercantile approach to the national environmental needs of some countries in certain historical periods, a modern picture of the global geoeological space was formed. However, the need for global sustainable environmental development and trends in its historical development change the criteria and principles of environmental policy management in the system of international public relations management. In particular, the practice and moral responsibility of nation states play a key role in the management of global environmental policy. Indeed, the level of

excellence of the international environmental policy management system and its results will depend on the active participation of national states in the management of global environmental policy relations.

Achieving national independence and choosing a way to build a democratic state with the rule of law and a civil society based on a market economy requires the liberalization of international environmental political relations and the formation of a new institutional system. According to the realities of the modern world, in order to rationalize the policy of the state of Uzbekistan, aimed at strengthening its role in the world community as a whole, and in particular its position in the management of international environmental political relations:

First, it is necessary at the conceptual level to develop a strategy for the state's domestic and foreign policy on environmental protection. Because the government agency is the main mechanism for creating environmental values and transforming into the masses.

Secondly, we need to determine and assess the objective conditions and subjective factors (in particular, the material, technical and intellectual basis and the environment of socio-psychological adaptation) for the integration of national states into global (transnational) socio-economic systems.

As noted the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "Our task is to firmly implement our model of development and renewal, based on accumulated experience and best world practice. In this regard, we must work hard to achieve our goals in the short and medium term" [2;20]. This assessment will ultimately form the basis for identifying new conservation areas and their scope.

Third, it is advisable to concretize the principles and mechanisms of applying the emerging paradigms of global environmental policy in the management of international environmental relations in each country, without exception. As noted in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly: "When we talk about security and stability in Central Asia, we cannot ignore such an important issue as the rational use of the region's shared water resources. We fully support the position of the UN Secretary General that "the issues of water, peace and security are inextricably linked. I am convinced that the only way to solve the water problem is to take into account the interests of the countries and peoples of the region" [1].

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has focused on the modernization and liberalization of all areas, including environmental policy, in the process of integration into the regional and global management system of international environmental policy, and its legal framework has been created. The National Center for Environmental Policy to create real opportunities for international cooperation in the field of sustainable environmental development and public safety and to define specific tasks:

✓ first, to ensure the independence of the national environmental policy of each state, equality, freedom and coordination of activities within the framework of the subjects of international relations;

✓ second, the "socialization" of national and regional environmental policies based on democratic principles, which is reflected in their integration and globalization;

✓ thirdly, the modernization of the geocological policy of national states expands their opportunities for integration into the management system of international environmental political relations;

✓ fourth, the ability of nation states to integrate international environmental political relations into the institutional system of global governance will depend on their levels of development in other areas.

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