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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL
CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN
AZERBAIJAN**

Specialty: 7207.01 – Social philosophy

Field of Science: Philosophy

Applicant: **Hafiza Afgan Imanova**

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The work was performed at the department of “Philosophy and sociology of sustainable development”, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor
Sakit Yahya Huseinov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor
Adil Iskandar Asadov

Correspondent member of ANAS, Doctor
of Chemical Sciences, Professor
Islam Israfil Mustafayev

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy
Ulviya Tadjir Mehraliyeva

Dissertation council FD 1.33 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute Philosophy and Sociology, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the
Dissertation Council



Doctor of Philosophical Sciences,
Professor
Ilham Ramiz Mammadzadeh

Scientific Secretary of the
Dissertation Council:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, belonging to Sevinj Arif Hasanova, is written over a horizontal line.

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophy,
Associate Professor
Sevinj Arif Hasanova

Chairman of the
Scientific Seminar:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, belonging to Rena Rza Mirzazadeh, is written over a horizontal line.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences,
Professor
Rena Rza Mirzazadeh

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The relevance of the research and the degree of problematic research. The solution of the global problems that are increasing significantly today requires responsibility and universal solidarity from the countries of the world. One of the global threats that is rapidly gaining relevance in the modern era is environmental problems. In addition to natural phenomena, the solution of environmental problems, which are largely promoted by economic and technogenic factors, requires the entire world community to demonstrate flexibility and implement effective and complex measures. Social, political, and economic issues that have always been relevant are increasingly worrying world societies. Also, environmental problems have come to the fore as one of the factors that will affect the stable operation of these areas. In recent years, intensive philosophical coverage of environmental issues has also been observed. These issues are gaining relevance and being covered through statements made in political arenas, media pages, and social networks, which are the main globalizing platforms of the modern world. Ecological issues are rapidly becoming one of the main problems of social philosophy. The socio-philosophical analysis of ecological issues has become a necessity of our time. Along with social philosophy, social ecology, which is one of the directions of modern science that is gaining relevance and analyzes ecological problems in a unified and interdisciplinary manner, should also be specially mentioned in this sense. Social philosophy and social ecology are of great importance in terms of forming an important basis for the effective and systematic analysis of ecological problems, which are expected to intensify further in the future. When viewed from the perspective of the rapid pace of world development, we witness that ecological problems, which are inevitable, are increasingly becoming issues that are gaining relevance in public consciousness.

In modern times, global warming and its persistent form, climate change, have become more urgent in the context of dangerous environmental problems due to the sharp increase in gases released into the atmosphere and the rise in temperature. Although countries and

societies are separated by borders, the Earth is a common place for humanity. In this sense, the threat of climate change is gaining relevance on a global scale and on a wide geographical scale. The problem of climate change is currently worrying all societies. Decisions made in the social, political and economic spheres, their effectiveness and consequences are now being evaluated from the perspective of climate change, which is relevant on a human level. It is already possible to assume that these new assessment methods will become more profound. Discussions of various aspects of the climate change problem, countries taking certain obligations at international level events, minimizing the use of fossil fuels, using alternative and renewable energy sources more intensively, reducing carbon dioxide emissions to the maximum, and other such targeted trends indicate that the prospect of realizing the mentioned possibility is not far off, but in the near future. In order to be better prepared in advance for any climate-centric problem, a fundamental socio-philosophical analysis of the problem is also of great importance.

Global climate change, which is considered one of the main environmental problems in the modern world, did not become relevant and come to the agenda by chance. This problem has inevitably emerged since the beginning of the 20th century, based on the conditions of the mass market economy and its constant growth, development, uninterrupted production and consumption. As a result of the industrialization process, the space of human activity has significantly expanded, and its impacts on the environment and nature in general have increased, and the problem of climate change, mainly caused by human activities, has logically emerged and gained existence in the context of new realities. Although scientific and technological progress in the 20th century accelerated the pace of world development, it has also made a number of new realities relevant since the 1970s. The problem of climate change, which is distinguished by its relevance and is one of these issues that will be felt everywhere in the world, was first reflected in the collection of reports of the Club of Rome entitled “The limits to Growth” in 1972. The text of the report emphasized that the disruption of the order between production and consumption will inevitably lead to the sharp depletion of natural resources and the

massification of environmental pollution.

As is known from history, climate change has been a universal problem in ancient times, causing events such as famines, disasters, diseases, displacement of people, and mass migrations. Rapid technical achievements observed in recent centuries, demographic explosions at the planetary level, and anthropogenic impacts have caused certain breaks in natural climate cycles. The direct effects of climate change and global warming on demography have resulted in the intensification and relevance of the problem of ecological migrants and ecological migrations, which are new phenomena of today.

According to the main call of social philosophy and social ecology, the salvation of nature, which has been spoiled as a result of human activity, is directly in the hands of man himself. The intensity of ecological problems, crises and disasters is directly related to human activity. The fate of nature, as well as the future of mankind, depends on the correct formation of today's man and his ecological consciousness from now on. In this sense, since the end of the 20th century, in parallel with the actualization of climate issues, the alarm bells have already begun to be sounded in the world. Today, in order to protect future generations, most countries of the world have adopted the concept of sustainable development, which includes social programs, economic issues, political decisions and environmental problems. The concept of sustainable development, which is based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, envisages the creation of appropriate mechanisms for the sustainability of social, economic, political and ecological development that forms the basis of modern societies. Among the primary goals of the concept of sustainable development are to reduce poverty and improve the social well-being of people by protecting overexploited natural resources and ecosystems.

Another goal of the sustainable development concept is to organize an effective fight against the problem of food security, which has become a serious threat due to climate change and has become relevant in the world. Ensuring food security at the global level is also relevant in terms of protecting human health in general. The socio-

philosophical assessment of the effects of climate change on life, health and food security, as well as the direct damage this phenomenon causes to agriculture, is also a relevant issue.

From the perspective of the theoretical study of global climate change, the topic of “Philosophical analysis of the social consequences of climate change in Azerbaijan” is also relevant. Like all countries of the world, Azerbaijan is regularly exposed to the destructive effects of climate change. The need for research based on the socio-philosophical study of this problem facing our country is increasing. The annual change in the level of the Caspian Sea, which has a special role as a climate regulator for Azerbaijan, and the sharp decline in the Kur River, which is one of the feeder arteries of the Caspian Sea, whose water is decreasing and is of vital importance for the Aran region of Azerbaijan, are directly related to climate change and global warming. In terms of the mentioned environmental threats, the activity demonstrated by Azerbaijan in solving issues related to climate change at the local and global levels is not accidental. The international COP29 event, held between November 11-23, 2024, within the framework of the fight against global climate change, is of particular importance in Azerbaijan's sustainable development strategy. The organization of the "Conference of the Parties" (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted by different countries every year, in Azerbaijan is an indication of the country's interest in solving climate change issues. The successes achieved by Azerbaijan in the fight against climate change in recent years indicate that the country's future roadmap in this direction has also been clearly defined.

The restoration of the ecological environment, which was brought to a critical state in our territories liberated from occupation after the 44-day Patriotic War, planned resettlement measures, and intensive reconstruction of agriculture are the results of Azerbaijan's successful political course. These targeted activities also form part of Azerbaijan's strategy to combat climate change. The regulation of urbanization, which promotes climate change and has a significant impact on health, using the potential of the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, as well as the implementation of large-scale agricultural projects to prevent the consequences of climate change and prevent the

emergence of food problems, are among the great successes achieved in recent years. All these factors also indicate that the country is proactive in addressing environmental problems.

The sustainable development strategy of Azerbaijan indicates that the fight against climate change will be further improved in the future and the expected results will be effective. One of the main problems that the philosophy of sustainable development seeks to overcome is precisely global ecological crises and the establishment of ecological security as a result of their prevention. In the successful implementation of this mission, which is necessary for the common future of the world, we see that environmental ethics, as a new section of morality that has become relevant in the context of ecological problems, has come to the fore. Ecological thinking, instilled and formed by environmental ethics, is of great importance in solving many ecological problems. The socialization of ecological thinking is also reflected in the purposeful activities of environmental activists, social groups that have become relevant in recent years. The voluntary actions of eco-activists on the Lachin-Khankendi road against the ecological exploitation of our territories after the 44-day Patriotic War are a clear example of the fact that our country is on the right track in the formation of environmental ethics. Along with Azerbaijan's fight against climate change at the international level, the formation of environmental ethics, which is the main philosophical concept of this fight, and its practical implementation is also a commendable success. The dissertation uses current research conducted by foreign and local researchers in recent years, monographs, articles, internet resources, international and domestic conference materials, various collections, and sources reflecting certain statistical indicators related to the topic. The research directly addresses statistical data related to environmental problems, climate change, global warming and other such problems in Azerbaijan, documents providing measures to combat climate change, and the texts of important state decrees.

Climate change, its main dangerous manifestation today, global warming, the philosophical analysis of the direct effects of the crisis caused by climate change on the social environment, the relevance of climate change as a new socio-philosophical problem, and different

views on the problem; have been reflected in the studies of researchers such as P.Gümplova,¹ A.Rai, M.H.Fulekar,² S.M.Gardiner,³ S.L.Harlan, D.N.Pellow, T.J.Roberts,⁴ D.Jamieson,⁵ C.Heath,⁶ N.Stern,⁷ L.Elshof,⁸ M.Bunzl,⁹ V.Vadi,¹⁰ S.Humphreys,¹¹ P.Baer,¹²

¹ Gümplova, P. Reassessing Risse's Common Ownership of the Earth Thesis in Light of Climate Crisis / P. Gümplova. – Current Challenges of Environmental Philosophy. Edited by Richard Stahel and Eva Dědečková. – Leiden / Boston: Brill, – 2023. – pp. 71- 96.

² Rai, A. Climate Change – Global Environmental Concern / A. Rai and M.H. Fulekar, – Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Edited by M.H. Fulekar and Rama Shanker Dubey. – London / New York: CRC Press, – 2023. – pp. 1-10.

³ Gardiner, S.M. A perfect moral storm: The ethical tragedy of climate change / S.M. Gardiner. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – 508 p.

⁴ Climate Justice and Inequality / S.L. Harlan, D.N. Pellow, J.Timmons with Bell [et.al] – Climate Change and Society Sociological Perspectives Edited by Riley E. Dunlap and Robert J. Brulle. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2015. – pp. 127-163.

⁵ Jamieson, D. Ethics, Public Policy, and Global Warming / D. Jamieson. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 77-86.

⁶ Heath, J. Philosophical Foundations of Climate Change Policy / J. Heath. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2021. – 353 p.

⁷ Stern, N. The Economics of Climate Change / N. Stern. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 39-76.

⁸ Elshof, L. Changing Worldviews to Cope with a Changing Climate / L. Elshof. – Climate Change and Philosophy: Transformational Possibilities. Edited by Ruth Irwin. – London / New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, – 2010. – pp. 75-108.

⁹ Bunzl, M. Uncertainty and the Philosophy of Climate Change / M. Bunzl. – London / New York: Routledge, – 2015. – 197 p.

¹⁰ Vadi, V. Balancing human rights, climate change and foreign investment protection / V. Vadi. – Climate Change and Human Rights An international and comparative law perspective. Edited by Ottavio Quirico and Mouloud Boumghar. – New York / London: Routledge, – 2016. – pp. 189-200.

¹¹ Humphreys, S. Introduction: human rights and climate change / S. Humphreys. – Human rights and Climate Change. Edited by Stephen Humphreys. With a foreword by Mary Robinson. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – pp. 1-33.

¹² Baer, P. Adaptation to Climate Change: Who Pays Whom? / P. Baer. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 247-262.

E.G.Hanna,¹³ M.Schönfeld¹⁴.

Environmental philosophy, environmental ethics, which constitute the main theoretical basis in the fight against the problem of climate change, the study of new mutual relationships formed between the environment, humans, and society in the context of this problem, and similar issues of this kind, have been highlighted by researchers such as V.Kirby,¹⁵ C.Colebrook,¹⁶ C.Odenbaugh,¹⁷ U.Beck, C.Kropp,¹⁸ H.A.Rolston,¹⁹ C.Harper, M.Snowden,²⁰ N.Carter,²¹ K.A.Peacock,²²

¹³ Hanna, E.G. Health Hazards / E.G. Hanna. – The Oxford Handbook of Climate Change and Society. Edited by John S. Dryzek, Richard B. Norgaard and David Schlossberg. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – pp. 217-231.

¹⁴ Schönfeld, M. Field, Being, Climate: Climate Philosophy and Cognitive Evolution / M. Schönfeld. – Climate Change and Philosophy: Transformational Possibilities. Edited by Ruth Irwin. – London / New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, – 2010. – pp. 21-31.

¹⁵ Kirby, V. Unlimited Ecologies / V. Kirby. – Derrida and Environmental Philosophy. Editors: Matthias Fritsch, Philippe Lynes and David Wood. – New York: Fordham University Press, – 2018. – pp. 121-140.

¹⁶ Colebrook, C. Extinguishing Ability: How We Became Postextinction Persons / C. Colebrook. – Derrida and Environmental Philosophy. Editors: Matthias Fritsch, Philippe Lynes and David Wood. – New York: Fordham University Press, – 2018. – pp. 261-275.

¹⁷ Odenbaugh, J. Skepticism and denialism / J. Odenbaugh. – The Routledge Companion to Environmental Ethics. Edited by Benjamin Hale, Andrew Light, and Lydia A. Lawhon. – New York/ London: Routledge, – 2023. – pp. 293-314.

¹⁸ Beck, U. Environmental Risks and Public Perceptions / U. Beck and C. Kropp. – The SAGE Handbook of Environment and Society. Edited by Jules Pretty, Andrew S. Ball, Ted Benton, Julia S. Guivant, David R. Lee, David Orr, Max J. Pfeffer and Hugh Ward. – Wiltshire: SAGE Publications, – 2007. – pp. 601-611.

¹⁹ Rolston, H. A new environmental ethics: The next millennium for life on earth / H Rolston. – New York / London: Routledge, – 2012. – 256 p.

²⁰ Harper, C.L. Environment and Society: Human Perspectives on Environmental Issues. / C.L. Harper, M. Snowden. – New York / London: Routledge, – 2017. – 466 p.

²¹ Carter, N. The Politics of the Environment Ideas, Activism, Policy / N.Carter. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2007. – 434 p.

²² Peacock, K.A. Virtue in the Anthropocene / K.A. Peacock. – Canadian Environmental Philosophy. Edited by C.Tyler Desroches, Frank Jankunis and Byron Williston. – Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, – 2019. – pp. 181-198.

D.Wood,²³ D.D.Kemp,²⁴ S.Bein,²⁵ C.Foss,²⁶ C.M.Smith,²⁷ H.P.Mcdonald²⁸.

In addition to social philosophy, there are works by M.Bookchin,²⁹ D.Hunter,³⁰ S.Torp,³⁰ E.V Shitova,³¹ A.N.Novgorodtseva,³² B.S.Hill,³³ P.P.Vlasov³⁴.

Socio-philosophical studies examining the problem of climate change in the context of the philosophy of sustainable development

²³ Wood, D. The Eleventh Plague: Thinking Ecologically after Derrida / D. Wood. – Eco-Deconstruction Derrida and Environmental Philosophy. Editors Matthias Fritsch, Philippe Lynes, and David Wood. – New York: Fordham University Press, – 2018. – pp. 29-49.

²⁴ Kemp, D.D. Exploring environmental issues an integrated approach / D.D.Kemp. – New York/ London: Routledge, – 2004. – 463 p.

²⁵ Bein, S. Climate Change as Existentialist Threat Watsuji, Greimas, and the Nature of Opposites / S. Bein. – Japanese Environmental Philosophy. Edited by J. Baird Callicott and James McRae. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2017. – pp. 106-119.

²⁶ Foss, J.E. Beyond Environmentalism: A Philosophy of Nature / J.E. Foss. – Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., – 2009. – 335 p.

²⁷ Smith, J.M. Mining / J.M. Smith. – The Routledge Companion to Environmental Ethics. Edited by Benjamin Hale, Andrew Light, and Lydia A. Lawhon. – New York/ London: Routledge, – 2023. – pp. 327-337.

²⁸ McDonald, H.P. Environmental Philosophy: A Revaluation of Cosmopolitan Ethics from an Ecocentric Standpoint / H.P. McDonald. – Amsterdam / New York: Rodopi, – 2014. – 510 p.

²⁹ Bookchin, M. Social Ecology and Communalism / M.Bookchin. – Oakland: AK Press, – 2006. – 121 p.

³⁰ Hunter, D. The gift of presence in groups: An unfolding story of transformative learning / D. Hunter and S.J. Thorpe. – Social Ecology and Education: Transforming Worldviews and Practices. Edited by David Wright and Stuart B. Hill. – London / NewYork: Routledge, – 2021. – pp. 89-100.

³¹ Шитова, Е.В. Социальная экология / Е.В. Шитова. – Ярославль: ЯрГУ, – 2010. – 116 с.

³² Новгородцева, А.Н. Социальная экология / А.Н. Новгородцева. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, – 2015. – 76 с.

³³ Hill, S.B. Transformative learning priorities / S.B. Hill. – Social Ecology and Education: Transforming Worldviews and Practices. Edited by David Wright and Stuart B. Hill. – London / NewYork: Routledge, – 2021. – pp. 28-40.

³⁴ Власов, П.П. Социальная экология: общество и окружающая среда / П.П. Власов, С.В. Спицкий, М.В. Орлова – Санкт-Петербург: СПГУТД, – 2010. – 154 с.

and showing the connections between them are reflected in the research of R.Boojh,³⁵ S.Roosa,³⁶ C.L.Campbell, V.U.Heck,³⁷ D.Richardson,³⁸ A.Naess,³⁹ T.T.Shen,⁴⁰ E.F.Moran,⁴¹ K.Bosselmann,⁴² R.A.Niesenbaum⁴³ and other scholars.

The problem of ecological migration, one of the modern socio-philosophical problems influenced and directly promoted by climate change, has been studied by F.Laczko, C.Aghazarm,⁴⁴ G.White,⁴⁵

³⁵ Boojh, R. Climate Change and Planetary Sustainability / R. Boojh. – Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Edited by M. H. Fulekar and Rama Shanker Dubey. – London / New York: CRC Press, – 2023. – pp. 11-30.

³⁶ Roosa, S.A. Sustainable Development Handbook / Stephen A. Roosa. – Lilburn: The Fairmont Press, – 2010. – 522 p.

³⁷ Campbell, C.L. An ecological perspective on Sustainable Development / C.L. Campbell, Heck, W. Walter. – Principles of Sustainable Development. Edited by F. Douglas Muschett. – New York / London: Taylor & Francis Group, – 2012. – pp. 47-67.

³⁸ Richardson, D. The politics of sustainable development / D. Richardson. – Theory, policy and practice within the European Union. Edited by Susan Baker, Maria Kousis, Dick Richardson and Stephen Young. – London and New York: Routledge, – 1997. – pp. 41-57.

³⁹ Naess, A. Sustainable development and the deep ecology movement / A. Naess. – The politics of sustainable development. Theory, policy and practice within the European Union. Edited by Susan Baker, Maria Kousis, Dick Richardson and Stephen Young. – London and New York: Routledge, – 1997. – pp. 59-69.

⁴⁰ Shen, T.T. Technologies for sustainable development / T.T. Shen. – Principles of Sustainable Development. Edited by F. Douglas Muschett. – New York / London: Taylor & Francis Group, – 2012. – pp. 83-130.

⁴¹ Moran, E.F. Environmental Social Science: Human-Environment Interactions and Sustainability // – Malden: Wiley-Blackwell, – 2010. – 236 p.

⁴² Bosselmann, K. The Principle of Sustainability Transforming Law and Governance // – Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Company, – 2008. – 253 p.

⁴³ Niesenbaum, R.A. Sustainable Solutions: Problem Solving for Current and Future Generations / R.A. Niesenbaum. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2020. – 452 p.

⁴⁴ Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence / Edited by Frank Laczko and Christine Aghazarm. – Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM), – 2009. – 448 p.

⁴⁵ White, G. Climate Change and Migration Security and Borders in a Warming World / W. Gregory. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – 197 p.

P.Challen,⁴⁶ J.Mcadam⁴⁷.

The problem of food security, which is considered one of the main preventive measures against climate change, has been studied by D.P.Attrey,⁴⁸ R.H.Schmidt, E.G.Rodrick,⁴⁹ P.Singh, S.Singh, S.R.Dubey⁵⁰ and other scholars.

The main research topic of the dissertation, climate change in Azerbaijan, its socio-philosophical analysis, socio-philosophical approaches to human and nature relations, philosophy of social ecology, philosophy of human-nature-society relations, philosophy of sustainable development, mechanisms for regulating ecological problems of the sustainable development concept, issues of sustainable human development, technological revolution and the impact of artificial intelligence on thinking, socio-economic aspects of climate change and other such problems have been covered in the research of Azerbaijani scientists: such as H.A.Aliyev,⁵¹ İ.Mammadzadeh,⁵² S.Huseinov,⁵³

⁴⁶ Challen, P. Migration in the 21st Century: How Will Globalization and Climate Change Affect Migration and Settlement / P. Challen. – Catharines: Crabtree Publishing Company, – 2005. – 51 p.

⁴⁷ McAdam, J. Climate change, forced migration, and international law / J. McAdam. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2012. – 338 p.

⁴⁸ Attrey, D.P. Role of public health food safety laboratories in detection of adulterants/contaminants / D.P. Attrey. – Food Safety in the 21st Century Public Health Perspective. Editors Rajul Kumar Gupta Puja Dudeja Amarjeet Singh Minhas. – London: Elsevier, – 2017. – pp. 161-175.

⁴⁹ Schmidt, R.H. Food Safety Handbook / R.H. Schmidt, G.H. Rodrick. – Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., – 2003. – 928 p.

⁵⁰ Singh, P. Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture: Crop Productivity and Food Security / P. Singh, S. Singh, and R.S. Dubey. – Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Edited by M. H. Fulekar and Rama Shanker Dubey. – London / New York: CRC Press, – 2023. – pp. 61-86.

⁵¹ Əliyev, H.Ə. Həyəcan Təbili / H.Ə. Əliyev. – Bakı: Ekologiya və Təbii Sərvətlər Nazirliyi, Təkrar nəşr, – 2002. – 175 s.

⁵² Məmmədzadə, İ. Süni intellekt və yeni təfəkkür tərzii / İ. Məmmədzadə, S. Dadaşova // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Fəlsəfə və Sosiologiya institutu. Şərqi fəlsəfi problemləri jurnalı, – Bakı: – 2022. № 27, – s. 5-11.

⁵³ Hüseynov, S. Davamlı inkişafın sosial-fəlsəfi mahiyyəti. / S. Hüseynov. – Davamlı inkişafın sosial və fəlsəfi problemləri. Kollektiv monoqrafiya [1-ci kitab]. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2019. – s. 20-54.

U.Alakbarov,⁵⁴ A.Shukurov,⁵⁵ N.Mammadov,⁵⁶ A.Karimov,⁵⁷ Z.Aghayeva,⁵⁸ Z.Eminov⁵⁹.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is climate change in Azerbaijan. The subject of the research is the results of climate change in Azerbaijan, the study of issues that will clarify the essence of the problem in general, and the socio-philosophical analysis.

The purpose and duties of the research. The purpose of the study is to analyze the social consequences of climate change in Azerbaijan from a philosophical perspective and to develop theoretical foundations for current and future problems arising from climate change.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks have been defined in the dissertation:

- to involve in the dissertation the current research and main conclusions of recent years of foreign and Azerbaijani specialists conducting socio-philosophical analyses around the problem of climate change;
- to systematically group the existing different social, political,

⁵⁴ Ələkbərov, U. Davamlı insan inkişafı və ekoloji sivilizasiyaların əsasları / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2013. – 224 s.; Ələkbərov, U. Davamlı insan inkişafının əsasları. Ali məktəblər üçün dərs vəsaiti / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – 132 s.

⁵⁵ Şükürov, A. Sosial ekologiya. Dərslik / A. Şükürov. – Bakı: “Şəfəq-İM” – 1999. – 245 s.

⁵⁶ Мамедов, Н.М. Исторический процесс и концепция устойчивого развития // – Москва: Век глобализации, – 2010, №2, – с. 33-46; Мамедов, Н.М. Экология и устойчивое развитие: Учебное пособие / Н.М. Мамедов. – Москва: Изд. центр МГДА, – 2013. – 365 с.

⁵⁷ Kərimov, Ə. Ekoloji tərbiyə və onun əsas istiqamətləri // “COP29 Dünyanın ekoloji rifah və sabitlik platformasıdır ” konfrans materialları, – Bakı: Savad, – 28 dekabr, – 2024. – s. 274-278.

⁵⁸ Ağayeva, Z.B. COP29 Azərbaycan dünya çağırışları kontekstində: COP29 məqsəd və məramı / Z.B. Ağayeva, İ.R. Məmmədzadə // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Fəlsəfə və Sosiologiya institutu., Elmi Əsərlər Jurnalı, – Bakı: – 2024. №2 (43) – s. 9-14.

⁵⁹ Eminov, Z. Azərbaycan Respublikasında əhalinin həyat keyfiyyətinin müasir vəziyyəti / Z. Eminov, S. Rzayeva. – Bakı: “Region-Press” MMC, – 2022. – 240 s.

economic, moral and other approaches to climate change, which is an interdisciplinary problem, in the context of social philosophy;

- to show the possibility of a more effective solution of the problems arising from climate change in the context of the philosophy of sustainable development, which is one of the relevant socio-philosophical paradigms of the modern era;

- to conduct a socio-philosophical analysis of the issue of ecological migrants, which has gained relevance today in the context of climate change and the consequences of environmental problems, in the general context of the study;

- to study the socio-philosophical aspect of life and food security in the context of global problems such as climate change and warming, as well as problems that are closely related to these issues (agricultural development, health issues, combating poverty, etc.);

- to develop theoretical foundations for acting responsibly in relation to emerging environmental problems and being prepared for them, and in this sense to determine the role of environmental ethics, which is one of the theoretical methods, along with practical measures, in solving environmental problems;

- to evaluate more effective modern methods of combating the problem of climate change, based on the experience gained at international environmental forums where we represent Azerbaijan (India, Mongolia, Belarus);

- To socio-philosophically analyze the impacts of changes that may occur in the Caspian ecosystem as a result of a significant decrease in the water level in the Kura River and the Caspian Sea on the future climate change in Azerbaijan;

- To study the measures taken, work carried out, orders and decrees issued in Azerbaijan within the framework of combating climate change in the context of sustainable development;

- To socio-philosophically analyze the international significance and future prospects of holding the COP29 conference in Azerbaijan, the topic of which is directly global climate change.

The methods of the research. The dissertation analyzes the problem of global climate change in a socio-philosophical context.

Although climate change is a problem studied by social philosophy in general, social ecology and environmental ethics in particular, a thorough investigation of this phenomenon is usually carried out at an interdisciplinary level. Since climate change is an interdisciplinary topic, the main methods used in the research are also based on this important factor. The methodology related to climate change and global warming, which are among the most important ecological problems of the modern world, is characterized by being interdisciplinary. Taking into account the above-mentioned points, the theoretical methods of analysis, generalization, systematic approach, prediction, hypothetical, comparative analysis, as well as statistical grouping methods were used in the dissertation. The dissertation also applied the observation method, which is one of the empirical research methods. All of the above-mentioned methods are reflected in the research work.

The main provisions of the defense. The following provisions are included in the defense:

- Climate change, which is a global environmental problem that concerns all societies, is becoming one of the existentially dangerous problems in the modern world.

- Climate change, which is essentially considered a relevant aspect of the concept of sustainable development, and the methods of combating it should be evaluated and solved in terms of universal values.

- The problem of climate change, which is essentially an interdisciplinary problem, should be evaluated and considered in the context of social philosophy, social ecology, environmental ethics, politics, resolutions of international organizations and the media.

- Social-philosophical analyses that will help to prepare, regulate and implement the international legal charter of environmental migrants, which has become relevant in the context of climate change, and to form a legal framework in such areas should be worked on.

- In the modern world, the intensive exposure of more

vulnerable segments of the population to the effects of climate change at the global and regional levels should be analyzed from a socio-philosophical point of view.

- It is necessary to conduct a socio-philosophical study of important issues such as life, health, and food security, which have become urgent and come to the fore in the context of the climate change problem.

- One of the main issues in the field of studying environmental problems occurring in the world should be the analysis of the latest statistical indicators, their study from a socio-philosophical aspect, and finding effective ways to solve them.

- It is important to benefit from foreign experience in solving environmental problems such as climate change in order to eliminate similar problems in Azerbaijan.

- The ecological and climate change problems occurring in Azerbaijan are highlighted in both a socio-philosophical and socio-ecological context.

- The changes in the water level of the Caspian Sea and the observed decreases in the water of the Kura River as a result of climate change and global warming should be analyzed on a socio-philosophical level.

- The positive results of the COP29 international event for the country, the attraction of the world community's attention to Azerbaijan, and the importance of holding the event in our country at a time when the transition to alternative energy sources is intensifying should be widely studied from a socio-philosophical perspective.

The scientific innovation of the research. The scientific innovations are as follows:

- Climate change problems in Azerbaijan are studied in the context of social philosophy, and a general impression is formed about the effects of climate change on social, political, and economic spheres.

- The dissertation identifies and shows the relationship between the concept of sustainable development, which is

considered one of the main directions for ensuring the development of modern world societies, and the socio-philosophical aspects of the mechanisms for regulating this global problem.

- In the modern world, certain global-scale projects are being implemented to prevent climate change problems through technology (for example, the Toshka project in Egypt). For the first time, the future prospects of such initiatives have been studied in the socio-philosophical plane.

- The socio-philosophical aspects of the international COP29 conference, organized for the first time in Azerbaijan, in the context of climate change, its prospects, its impact on the future development of the country, the presentation of Azerbaijan to the world community at the global level, and the attention of the world community to Azerbaijan were examined.

- The country's activities in the field of climate change after Azerbaijan gained independence, the targeted measures taken in this area, the international measures held, including the consequences of ecological terrorism committed in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, were examined from a socio-philosophical perspective.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

Climate change is essentially an interdisciplinary topic. Climate change, one of the main environmental problems of the modern era, is mainly studied by social philosophy, social ecology, and environmental ethics. Since climate change directly affects social, political, and economic spheres today, it is important to consider the topic of climate change as an interdisciplinary problem in these areas in order to study this phenomenon from different perspectives and to combat it more effectively. The main scientific results obtained during the “Philosophical analysis of the social consequences of climate change in Azerbaijan” can also be applied to various scientific fields. The dissertation work includes a socio-philosophical study of the problem of climate change from different aspects and the main provisions developed during the research can be used as a theoretical and methodological basis when studying other environmental topics (global warming, environmental

pollution, water scarcity, the issue of ecological migrants, the effects of climate change on vulnerable groups of society, health and life safety, more effective organization of agriculture through technical means, etc.). The dissertation can be used as a source in writing similar research works, monographs, textbooks, and educational programs. It is also possible to use the materials in the study as teaching aids in lectures and seminars on relevant environmental problems in higher and secondary specialized schools.

The approval and application of the research. The main scientific propositions and results of the dissertation have been published in the author's scientific articles published in Azerbaijan and abroad, in collections of scientific-practical conferences and symposiums in local and various foreign countries. They have also been reflected in reports and speeches in international internship programs (India, Mongolia, Belarus), as well as in trainings of UNEP and COP29, in ecological trainings given to students of Nakhchivan State University in Nakhchivan AR, and in interviews and speeches given to various television channels. A total of 19 scientific works of the applicant related to the dissertation have been published.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed: The dissertation work was performed at the Department of “Philosophy and Sociology of Sustainable Development”, the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation with the indication of the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately: The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, six subchapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The introductory part of the dissertation is 16 pages (33000 characters), the first chapter is 37 pages (69500 characters), the second chapter is 36 pages (67500 characters), the third chapter is 34 pages (64450 characters), the conclusion is 7 pages (12241), the literature part is 15 pages. The dissertation work consists of 145 pages in total, 246,691 characters (excluding the reference list).

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The “**introduction**” section of the dissertation examines the relevance of the topic, the degree of development, the object and subject of the research, its goals and objectives, its scientific novelty, theoretical and methodological foundations, and its scientific, theoretical and practical significance.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Socio-philosophical analysis of global climate change**”. This chapter examines climate change, one of the environmental problems caused by global warming, in the context of social philosophy, social ecology and environmental ethics. The interdisciplinary topic of the Anthropocene origin of climate change is analyzed. The need to reduce the use of fossil fuels, as one of the reasons for the increase in the concentration of carbon in the atmosphere, is examined from a socio-philosophical perspective.

This chapter consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter entitled “**Global climate change as an interdisciplinary philosophical problem**” notes that one of the large-scale problems that has become relevant not only due to natural conditions but also due to the technogenic effects of the modern era is climate change, mainly accompanied by global warming. “*Climate change and ecological crises in general have already become the most urgent, as well as existential, problems of the modern world.*”⁶⁰ Philosophy has historically had a special importance in solving existential problems, and it continues to perform the same function today. Mankind always needs a universal knowledge system to protect its existence, and this system is directly philosophy. The relevance of the philosophical knowledge system, which is able to reveal the essence of the problem of climate change, the danger of which is increasing year by year, is increasing significantly today. This problem is mainly studied by social philosophy, social ecology, and

⁶⁰ Gümplöva, P. Reassessing Risse’s Common Ownership of the Earth Thesis in Light of Climate Crisis / P. Gümplöva. – Current Challenges of Environmental Philosophy. Edited by Richard Stahel and Eva Dědečková. – Leiden / Boston: Brill, – 2023. – pp. 71- 96, – s. 72.

environmental ethics. In this sense, *"climate change is also an interdisciplinary topic"*.⁶¹

The number of areas on the planet with almost intact or somewhat degraded ecosystems is decreasing. The solution to this global problem requires a comprehensive plan of measures using the theoretical possibilities of social philosophy and the direct practical possibilities of social ecology. Because, *"climate change, air pollution and holes in the ozone layer are risks that go beyond the responsibility of nation states and individuals."*⁶²

The fact that developed countries still use fossil fuels (especially coal) in industry and prioritize the growth of their economic power over the future of the Earth is greatly delaying the solution to the global problem. *"One of the concerns about climate change is that it threatens the global economy"*.⁶³ One of the new issues that has come to the agenda as a result of climate change is the issue of ensuring human justice, which has gained relevance with this global problem. Although today's developed countries are at the forefront of countries that affect climate change and pollute the atmosphere, these countries still continue to develop their industries with cheap fossil fuels in order not to lose their economic power.

The second subchapter of the first chapter is called "Problems of the impact of global climate change on the natural and social environment". This subchapter notes that anthropogenic factors in global climate change have rapidly become one of the main problems in modern times. The intensifying technogenic influence of man on nature is further increasing this threat. *"Climate change*

⁶¹ Odenbaugh, J. Skepticism and denialism / J. Odenbaugh. – The Routledge Companion to Environmental Ethics. Edited by Benjamin Hale, Andrew Light, and Lydia A. Lawhon. – New York / London: Routledge, – 2023. – pp. 293-314, – s. 309.

⁶² Beck, U. Environmental Risks and Public Perceptions / U. Beck, C. Kropp. – The SAGE Handbook of Environment and Society. Edited by Jules Pretty, Andrew S. Ball, Ted Benton, Julia S. Guivant, David R. Lee, David Orr, Max J. Pfeffer and Hugh Ward. – Wiltshire: SAGE Publications, – 2007. – pp. 601-611, – s. 602.

⁶³ Gardiner, S.M. A perfect moral storm: The ethical tragedy of climate change / S.M.Gardiner. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – 508 p, – s. 283.

itself is an uncertain process. Its anthropogenic consequences are more radical".⁶⁴ Philosophy is a science capable of analyzing climate change, which is characterized by its uncertain nature, on certain theoretical and practical grounds. Philosophy is the most important tool in instilling the global nature of climate change in society. Today, the question of the benefits of philosophy being more applied than traditional theorizing is also gaining relevance. Environmental problems such as climate change and global warming are among the practical questions of modern philosophy.

One of the serious consequences of climate change is the change in the appearance of the planet and the decline in its biodiversity. If the consequences of climate change continue at this pace, it is highly likely that half of all plant species will disappear by the middle of the century. Anthropogenic pollution of the environment is observed all over the world, the level of its existence exceeds scientifically justified values. Science now considers it necessary to adopt and implement values formed on the basis of new, sometimes more stringent measures in the fight against global climate change in societies. As the problem deepens, the transformation of traditionally accepted values is also inevitable. The rate of warming due to global climate change has increased in the last decade compared to the 20th century, which has led to noticeable changes in biodiversity, which is an integral part of the ecosystem. In this sense, "*climate change and biodiversity loss are two closely related global crises*".⁶⁵

Climate change is a global process, but its effects are not only local, but also regional. Physical impacts are determined by the relationship between geographical location, global warming, and the existing climatic conditions in the area. The wide scope of this

⁶⁴ Jamieson, D. Ethics, Public Policy, and Global Warming / D. Jamieson. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 77-86, – s. 81.

⁶⁵ Boojh, R. Climate Change and Planetary Sustainability / R. Boojh. – Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Edited by M. H. Fulekar and Rama Shanker Dubey. – London / New York: CRC Press, – 2023. – pp. 11-30, – s. 16.

impact makes it difficult to make a general opinion about it. When approached from this context, *“climate change is global in nature, both in its origin and consequences. Effective responses to it must be organized at the global level, and the measures taken must involve international understanding and cooperation.”*.⁶⁶ Since the late 1970s, the problem of climate change has begun to attract the attention of the international community. Climate change is now a serious problem affecting countries on every continent. This problem not only seriously damages the local economy and people's lives, but also the environment.

The problems studied in the first chapter of the dissertation are reflected in separate articles..⁶⁷

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Global climate change: in the context of the philosophy of sustainable development”** consists of two sections.

This chapter examines the socio-philosophical nature of the problem of ecological migration in the context of the sustainable development paradigm. The socio-philosophical aspects of the effects of global climate change on demography are examined. The relationship of ecological migrations with the poverty factor and the consequences of economic decline is analyzed. The reasons for the increase in ecological migrants from agricultural countries ranked at the lowest levels on the Human Development Index are studied. The socio-philosophical foundations of the relevance of life and food security problems (food safety or security) in the context of climate change are studied.

The first subchapter **“The impacts of climate change on demography: socio-philosophical aspects of ecological**

⁶⁶ Stern, N. The Economics of Climate Change / N. Stern. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 39-76., – s. 65.

⁶⁷ İmanova, H. İklim dəyişikliyinin sosial-iqtisadi təsirlərinin fəlsəfi təhlili // – Bakı: AMEA, Gənc Tədqiqatçı Elmi-Praktiki jurnalı, – 2022. №1 (VIII), – s. 231-237; İmanova, H. İklim dəyişikliyi və dünya ölkələrinə təsiri // Materials of the 3rd international symposium materials on “Innovative approaches in scientific studies”, – Ankara, – April 19-21, – 2019, – s. 45-47.

migration” notes that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) bulletin states that “*scholars, sociologists, and international organizations are debating the criteria for classifying migrants affected by changes in the physical environment or natural resource base as environmental and economic migrants.*”.⁶⁸ However, it is important to define and strengthen the international legal status of environmental migrants in terms of their protection. Environmental migration is a problem based on the logic of migration being directly related to the environment. In order to regulate the former, it is important to protect the latter. Environmental migrations can arise not only from environmental crises, but also from a decline in social security and living standards. It is more effective to use complex methods of combating such problems, which include economic, political and social factors.

The countries most vulnerable to ecological migration are those that are economically backward. The fact that the economy and agriculture in such countries are dependent on intensive, manual labor and dangerous living conditions is also one of the factors that encourage ecological migration. “*Climate change generally affects areas related to human rights, where international law is weak in providing protection... This includes the protection of migrant rights.*”.⁶⁹ Climate change is one of the most important factors in the actualization of ecological migration. Ecological migration is mainly manifested in places where floods, droughts, and erosion occur intensively.

It is difficult to define the exact boundaries of “ecological migration”. Its boundaries are rapidly expanding due to the impact of global climate change. In some cases, environmental changes lead to migrations that manifest themselves both locally and globally.

⁶⁸ Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence / Edited by Frank Laczko and Christine Aghazarm. – Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM), – 2009. – 448 p., – s. 325.

⁶⁹ Humphreys, S. Introduction: human rights and climate change / S. Humphreys. – Human rights and Climate Change. Edited by Stephen Humphreys. With a foreword by Mary Robinson. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – pp. 1-33., – s. 4-5.

Environmental transformations, in turn, create the basis for the occurrence of rapidly increasing primary ecological events - namely, cyclonic storms, typhoons, floods and earthquakes. In such cases, the term “displacement” should be used rather than migration in order to reveal the socio-philosophical essence of the issue.

The second subchapter entitled “**Socio-philosophical study of life and food security problems in the context of climate change**” notes that different measurement criteria are used to assess the general situation and regional distribution of global hunger. The measures implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have a number of advantages. First, it identifies the existence of food security as a problem and possible ways out of it. Second, it shows the basic methodology in this process and its fairly simple implementation mechanism. The most effective way to overcome the problem of food security is the development of agriculture and the allocation of necessary funding to this area. As for the issue of food security, which is also included in the program of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), today “*food security is an integral part of any national health system. In fact, it can be considered the basis of any national health program*”.⁷⁰ Food security, one of the main social problems of the modern world, is now not only a socio-philosophical and ecological problem, but also a health issue. Ecological problems and the problem of food security, which is directly related to them, are gaining relevance as an interdisciplinary question.

The activities carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are of great importance in the analysis and proper regulation of the problem of food safety. “*The overall objective of food safety is to ensure the protection of human health.*”.⁷¹ There are deep philosophical dissonances between the paradigms of food security and the use of food as a mere means of

⁷⁰ Attrey, D.P. Role of public health food safety laboratories in detection of adulterants/contaminants / D.P. Attrey. – Food Safety in the 21st Century Public Health Perspective. Editors Rajul Kumar Gupta Puja Dudeja Amarjeet Singh Minhas. – London: Elsevier, – 2017. – pp. 161-175, – s. 174.

⁷¹ Yenə orada, – s. 57.

profit. Since food production for purely commercial purposes is often inversely proportional to the concept of quality food, the problem of food security also arises from this contradiction. Solving the problem of food security requires approaches to the issue from a deep socio-philosophical and moral point of view.

Climate change has a complex impact on agriculture and food production. This problem has a direct impact on food production through changes in agro-ecological conditions, and indirectly on income growth, distribution and, thus, on the demand for agricultural products. The impacts of climate change on agriculture and other directly related sectors are significant. *“Global climate change will also affect agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism”*.⁷²

The problems reflected in the second chapter of the dissertation are reflected in the articles.⁷³

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"The problem of climate change in Azerbaijan: realities and global initiatives."**

This chapter examines the measures taken by Azerbaijan, one of the most vulnerable countries in the South Caucasus region to combat climate change problems, the COP29 conference, COP29 climate diplomacy, and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) measures to reduce the impact of climate change in Azerbaijan. The socio-philosophical aspects of the damage caused to the ecology of Karabakh and its ecosystem are analyzed. The importance of developing the concepts of "smart city" and "smart village" in Karabakh, and the prospects for increasing the production of "green

⁷² Jamieson, D. Ethics, Public Policy, and Global Warming / D. Jamieson. – Climate Ethics: Essential Readings. Edited by Stephen M. Gardiner, Simon Caney, Dale Jamieson, and Henry Shue. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – pp. 77-86., – s.81.

⁷³ İmanova, H. The interrelation of social consequences of climate change impact on societies // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Fəlsəfə və Sosiologiya institutu. Elmi Əsərlər Jurnalı, – 2023. №2 (41), – s. 123-128; İmanova, H. Ecological migration as one of the main consequences of climate change // – Tashkent: Journal of Irrigation and Melioration, LLC G' G'ulom Nomidagi Nashriyot Matbaa İjodiy Uyi, – 2024. №2 (36), – pp. 76-79.

energy" are shown. The consequences that a significant decrease in the water level in the Kur River and the Caspian Sea may cause are examined at the level of social philosophy.

The first subchapter **“COP29 in the context of Azerbaijan’s organization: a philosophical analysis of new perspectives in climate diplomacy”** notes that climate change is a pressing problem for Azerbaijan, as well as for all countries. The increased attention to this problem is reflected in a number of international events, implemented and applied state programs, the country’s modern state strategy, as well as in the topics of scientific and practical conferences. The fact that Azerbaijan will host the 29th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29) from November 11 to 23, 2024, clearly demonstrates our country’s interest in jointly developing measures to prevent global climate change and the rising temperature of the Earth.

The series of measures implemented by Azerbaijan, bringing together countries of the world, is a clear example of the attention it pays to this global issue. In order to reduce anthropogenic impacts on the climate, as well as to prevent possible catastrophic events in advance, it is necessary to develop an effective national climate policy aimed at mitigating the consequences of climate change and reducing its intensity. In this sense, Azerbaijan is also preparing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Numerous studies have been devoted to issues related to climate change and its various aspects. It can be predicted that such studies in the field of social philosophy will increase in number in the future. The same trend has been observed in various scientific and research institutions of Azerbaijan in recent years. On the other hand, it is also important to organize such studies on an interdisciplinary level. The application of Azerbaijan's experience in combating environmental problems in this sector to other areas is also capable of yielding useful results.

The decision to hold such a prestigious event as COP29 in Azerbaijan is not only a result of the measures taken in the environmental field, but also an indicator of the prestige gained by Azerbaijan in the political arena. During the 44-day battles for Karabakh from September 27 to November 8, 2020, Azerbaijan

made its mark in history both in the international arena and on a regional scale. It should also be noted that our lands, which were plundered by Armenia for nearly 30 years, need fundamental restoration work, and the ecology, which has been brought to a critical state, needs to be restored again. At a time when the climate is changing on a global scale, Armenia's ruthless plundering of our occupied territories without taking any measures, and on the contrary, committing ecological terrorism, has made the situation in our geography deplorable. Armenia, which has seriously damaged the ecology of Karabakh and its ecosystem by cutting down trees that once lived for centuries, dumping chemical waste into rivers, and poisoning the waters, has been recognized as an eco-terrorist country that acts contrary to the rules of world environmental organizations, as well as international norms. The Azerbaijani state, which has liberated its historical lands from occupation, has taken an exemplary step with the construction work carried out in these regions, the restoration of the ecosystem, and the application of artificial intelligence and new technologies. The ecological activities carried out in Karabakh as a result of the far-sighted policy of Mr. Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev and on his instructions, the use of digital technology and artificial intelligence in the construction of villages and cities in connection with the improvement of the social well-being and standard of living of the population are once again a clear example of the work being done in the fight against the problem of climate change.

As President Ilham Aliyev noted, the fact that COP has been held in oil-producing countries in recent years is a call to action, a result of a caring approach to the environment, conveying the message of the transition to a green economy. Azerbaijan, which is sensitive to global climate change, is intensively using its renewable natural resources in the field of alternative energy (natural wind, solar and hydropower plants) through the application of artificial intelligence and modern technologies. At the same time, it aims to eliminate the obstacles to the country's sustainable development, both through targeted socio-economic measures and a well-thought-out strategic roadmap, using international experience.

The second subchapter **“The impact of climate change on the lifestyle of the population: a philosophical analysis of the role of the Caspian sea as a climate regulator”** notes that global warming or climate change also changes the hydrological cycle, causing the melting of sea ice. It accelerates evaporation from the sea and other surface waters, increasing the frequency and intensity of precipitation in some areas, and, conversely, causing drought in others. As climate change continues, temperature and humidity will change along with hydrological cycles. *“Global climate change can affect long-term precipitation cycles, which will affect water availability. The risks of more intense droughts and floods will increase.”*⁷⁴

The targets of global climate change are large and small water bodies. As a result of the decrease in precipitation levels, a significant decrease in the water level of the Kura River and the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan is being felt. The Caspian Sea plays a very important role for Azerbaijan, both economically, politically and socially. The place of the Caspian Sea in the historical and cultural codes of Azerbaijan has always been of special importance and continues to be so today. The importance of the Caspian Sea is significant due to oil and gas production, fish and fish product exports (and today, renewable energy). It is a natural resource of Azerbaijan, and its impact on the social lifestyle and quality of life of society is also very great. The Caspian Sea occupies a special place in the food supply and maritime transportation of Azerbaijan, and also occupies an important place in the life of the country economically. In general, a large part of the country's economy depends on the presence of the Caspian Sea. Whether it is oil and gas production, the export of fish products, or the provision of renewable energy, as well as the organization of convenient logistics by sea, is carried out precisely through the Caspian Sea. At the same

⁷⁴ Likso, T. Trend Analysis of Rainfall in Two Contrasting Regional Environments / T. Likso, S. Singh. – Management of Water, Energy and Bio-resources in the Era of Climate Change: Emerging Issues and Challenges. Editors N.Janardhana Raju, Wolfgang Gossel, AL.Ramanathan, M.Sudhakar. – New York / London: Springer, – 2015. – pp. 333-345., – s. 334.

time, the strengthening of our international cooperation on the political platform is also ensured through the Caspian Sea. The Caspian plays the role of a corridor opening to the international political arena for Azerbaijan. Today, the level of the Caspian waters, which is directly affected by climate change, is constantly changing. Since the Caspian Sea does not have direct access to the world ocean, it has the opportunity to regulate the temperature and humidity of its internal waters only through the atmosphere. Climate-oriented changes occurring in the Caspian Sea prompt us to urgently take preventive measures. Due to its geographical location, the Caspian Sea is the main climate regulator of Azerbaijan.

The issues raised in the third chapter of the dissertation are reflected in the articles.⁷⁵

The "**conclusion**" section of the dissertation summarizes the scientific and theoretical findings obtained in the chapters of the research.

The study concludes that if the political course of states since the beginning of the 20th century was based on interests directly arising from the conditions dictated by the market economy, it has become inevitable to reconsider the interests of modern societies in terms of environmental problems and climate change. Global climate change has become one of the most urgent problems in the world economy and politics, as well as one of the problems that can directly affect the dynamics of their development. Although these problems are studied in a broad sense, along with social philosophy, and in particular by social ecology and environmental ethics, the main field of science that will form a more detailed theoretical basis for the problem of climate change, which is an interdisciplinary topic, is social philosophy.

According to the research, the main reason for the increasing climate change is that most countries in the world continue to

⁷⁵ İmanova, H. İqlim dəyişmələrinin əhalinin həssas təbəqələrinə təsirinin fəlsəfi təhlili // – Bakı: Geostrategiya beynəlxalq ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2024. №4 (82) – s. 253-257; İmanova, H. The climate change impact on environment of Azerbaijan in the context of international cooperation // “COP29 Dünyanın Ekoloji Rifah və Sabitlik Platformasıdır” beynəlxalq multidissiplinar konfrans materialları, – Bakı: Savad, – 28 dekabr, – 2024, – s. 441-445.

massively use fossil fuels such as oil and coal. As a result, a significant increase in carbon dioxide is observed in the atmosphere. One of the consequences that climate change can cause is a change in the appearance of the Earth, its significant deterioration, as well as a decrease in its biodiversity. This, in turn, may result in the disappearance of half of the existing plant species by the middle of the century.

The general conclusion of the dissertation is that climate change, along with the climate problem and global warming, has brought to the agenda the issue of food and life security, which is changing qualitatively based on their effects, and the issue of social justice, which is becoming more meaningful due to the effects of climate-centered problems. As a result of urbanization processes, the rural population's movement to cities significantly increases the social pressure on urban infrastructure. It leads to a disruption of social order in cities. It is logical that the mentioned problems should be included in the list of urgent problems of social philosophy and studied separately. On the other hand, the consequences of climate change and global warming also make the increase in ecological migrations inevitable. Who is included in the group of ecological migrants and what their rights are, as well as the status of ecological migrants, remains unclear today. The problem of ecological migration is already reflected in the reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as in international law doctrines. The assessment of climate change and the problems directly related to it in the international legal context is also an issue that is gaining relevance. The dissertation work shows the purposefulness of studying ecological migration in the context of the philosophy of sustainable development. It is investigated that the sustainable development strategy, which is one of the modern socio-philosophical concepts, envisages socio-economic and ecological development aimed at the efficient and economical use of the natural resources of our planet, the preservation of the natural environment, the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations, the effective satisfaction of people's needs, and the preservation of lasting peace throughout the world.

The dissertation analyzes the possibility that problems such as

food security, poverty and hunger are related not only to economic and social factors, but also to the effects of climate change on a socio-philosophical level. The philosophical essence of the logic that the successful solution of the food security problem is directly related to the development of technologies is shown. The projects implemented in Karabakh and the application of "smart" technologies in the agricultural sector are successful steps in solving the food security problem in Azerbaijan on a socio-philosophical level.

In the third chapter of the dissertation, a direct philosophical analysis of the social consequences of climate change in Azerbaijan was conducted. The realities formed as a result of climate change in our country, global initiatives in the fight against this problem, their importance and future prospects were evaluated and studied in a socio-philosophical context. The future prospects of COP29 climate diplomacy, which was directly organized by Azerbaijan, were analyzed philosophically. The historical significance of Azerbaijan hosting the 29th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29) between November 11-23, 2024, and our country being one of the states interested in holding international-scale events to prevent global climate change and increasing warming on the Earth, which are in the focus of attention of the whole world, were shown. With the high-level organization of the COP29 event, Azerbaijan proved to be an active partner in combating climate change in the context of modern global challenges. This event also demonstrated Azerbaijan's transition to green energy (solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, hybrid, etc.) and its role model as a responsible country in solving global problems.

The research specifically examines the important role of the Caspian Sea as a climate regulator in Azerbaijan. Since the Caspian Sea has no direct access to the world ocean, it is noted that its ability to regulate the temperature and humidity of its internal waters only through the atmosphere makes it more vulnerable to environmental problems. This chapter provides a general socio-philosophical analysis of the environmental problems faced by the Caspian Sea as a result of the effects of global climate change.

The main content of the dissertation has been reflected in the following theses and articles of the author:

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Address: Baku, AZ1143, Husein Javid Avenue 115, ANAS, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, IX floor, conference hall

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