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THE CONCEPT OF TECHNOGENIC CIVILIZATION AS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF UNIVERSAL CIVILIZATION CONCEPTS

Statement of the problem. Technogenic civilization has created many opportunities for human life. The elaboration of the concepts of techno-civilization involves several tasks that need to be pursued successively. Firstly, it is important to identify the significance and impact of techno-civilization by gaining a certain understanding of its history, development stages, and overall importance. Secondly, the positive and negative aspects of techno-civilization should be evaluated to ensure an objective and fair perspective that can be used to receive technologies and evaluate the consequences of its development. Lastly, the greatest benefits of techno-civilization for humanity should be ensured. This requires a perspective that can be used to show various measure for the proper use and application of technologies to enhance the quality of life and empower the human race

The scientific level of elaboration of the topic. The problem of technogenic civilization has been studied by many thinkers, sociologists, anthropologists, futurists, philosophers, and other scientists. For example, various philosophers such as K. Jaspers, O. Spengler, A. Toynbee, A. Toffler, S. Huntington, L. Mumford, and others have analyzed in their works the characteristics of a new type of civilization within the context of various civilizations. These scholars have explained the distinctive of this new civilization. In their works, K. Jaspers – "The Origin and Goal of History", O. Spengler – "The Decline of the West", A. Toynbee – "A Study of History", A. Toffler – "The Third Wave", S. Huntington – "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order", and L. Mumford – "The Myth of the Machine" and "The Culture of Cities" have also included an analysis of the concept of the technogenic civilization.

The purpose of the article. The main objectives of the article are as follows:

1. Provide an overview of the concept of technogenic civilization and its key characteristics as described by various philosophers and thinkers.

2. Discuss the impact of technology on human societies and cultures, and how it has influenced the development of a new type of civilization.

3. Analyze the potential benefits and drawbacks of technogenic civilization and the challenges that it poses to humanity.

4. Explore the implications of the concept of technogenic civilization for future generations and the sustainability of our planet.

Introduction to the problem. In the theoretical analysis of any scientific problem, first of all, the essence of a number of concepts related to that problem should be analyzed. Before turning to the problem of technogenic civilization, let's clarify the essence of concepts such as "civilization", "technique", "technogenic civilization".

The concept of civilization began to form in Antiquity and the Ancient East. This concept, coinciding with what Karl Jaspers called the "axis of time", began to be used more widely in the 14th-16th centuries, and the concept of civilization in its current sense was formed in the 18th century. The meaning of the word "civilization" is formed from the Latin word "civis" which means "belonging to the city" or "belonging to the state". It is also clear from the above note that civilization as a concept was created even before the creation of theories of civilization [6, p. 13-16].

The concept of civilization does not have a well-defined definition. Logically, one can approach the definition of civilization from different positions. So, if we look at the meaning of civilization from a religious point of view, we can think about civilizations belonging to different religions. If we take "Homo sapiens" and the creation of the first labor tools as the main condition of civilization, then civilization would be equal to its own age in history. It is from these points of view that civilization is more universal than these positions. [6, p. 63] Against the background of analyzes of such different directions, N. Danilevsky called civilization "cultural-historical types", O. Spengler "developed culture" [2, p. 131].

However, in defining the phenomenon of technogenic civilization, the development of nature, society, science and technology is summarized. Thus, technogenic civilization is a type of civilization based on the constant change of nature and society, using the history and philosophy of science and technology. As a result of the active contact between technogenic civilization and traditional societies, conflicts arise that lead to the destruction of many cultural traditions. Technogenic civilization is defined as a society that constantly changes its foundations in the process of development. Therefore, this type of civilization is a type of civilization that actively supports the creation of new ideas and concepts.

Concept of technogenic civilization and its analysis.

In order to interpret the concept of technogenic civilization in the context of universal civilization teachings, it is appropriate to first consider this concept in those teachings and the researches of various scientists. As I mentioned earlier, despite the fact that there are different factors related to the classification of civilizations, mainly 2 types of civilization teachings are distinguished [3, p. 21]: Phased, formational development concepts of civilizations and local concepts of civilizations.

One of the prominent representatives of the study of local civilizations, Toynbee begins his studies of civilization with the interpretation of the concept of society. Toynbee notes that society is the sum total of relationships between people, and each of the civilizations are based on these relationships. On this basis, Toynbee noted that it is impossible to interpret civilization and society separately from each other [11, p. 4]. In the studies of Arnold Toynbee, the concept of technogenic civilization is also broadly interpreted against the background of general analyses. Toynbee emphasizes that civilizations go through recurring stages of origin, growth, disintegration, and decline. The researcher states that the destruction of Western civilization will not be possible despite its internal moral crisis. It is noted that Western civilization can define a strong direction for itself without waiting for history to repeat itself [13, p. 38-39]. Western civilization is presented as technogenic civilization.

Researcher A. Toffler, who comes up with new ideas about technogenic civilization and its current problems, extensively analyzes technogenic civilization in his work called "Third Wave". By defining the concept, throughout the work, the researcher analyzes technogenic civilization as "experiencing rapid and continuous changes". In particular, the researcher mentions the emergence of a "super-industrial society" and does not accept it and some concepts put forward before that, adding that this concept is inadequate. In this regard, he interprets the characteristics of technogenic civilization by

including the term "third wave". One of the interesting points is that the scientist calls the new type of civilization "anti-industry". However, it should be emphasized that the vast majority of studies interpret industrial and post-industrial societies within the concept of technogenic civilization. The researcher calls this new kind of "wave" "anti-industrial" and notes that societies experience several "waves" at the same time.

The interaction between technology and civilization is manifested in the concept of "technogenic civilization". In the analysis of the concept of technology, it is possible to talk about three main discourses – technocratic, natural science and socio-cultural directions. So, the initial premise of the technocratic discourse is the belief that the modern world is a technical world. On this basis, the current period is called "technogenic". Focusing on the analysis of the technocratic discourse, V. Rachkov in his book "Technology and its role in the destiny of mankind" summarizes that the most important thesis of today is that "everything depends on technology". In the course of society's needs, achievements in the field of science and technology are intended to solve some problem. That is, when faced with a danger or a specific difficulty, people think of an adequate solution. It is from this aspect that the role of technology in the development of civilization is given special attention in research. Ellul, one of the French researchers, notes that civilization is defined by technology and it is important to study technogenic society. The inexorable development of technology affects all aspects of living conditions, and at this time technology itself begins to become an end in itself. The defining power of technology is driving capitalism on an irreversible path of development. At this time, the economy itself becomes a technology. During this process, new technologies are continuously created. At this time, technicians and politicians face each other. As a result, the freedom of democracy is limited. As a whole, a new technogenic society and civilization is formed against the background of this process [12, p. 1].

The analysis of the phenomenon of technogenic civilization is related to the analysis of the philosophical aspects of technology in the context of Western civilization. Based on this, the analysis of the concept of technogenic civilization is viewed in the context of universal civilization teachings. According to S. Huntington, universal or universal civilization includes cultural and moral commonality in a broad sense, but in a narrow sense, it differs in that those values are deep and superficial. At the same time, the research scientist notes that the spread of consumer and mass culture belonging to the West in the world has created a universal civilization. [5, p. 36-39] Over time, the West wanted to assimilate its culture to the world. In the course of this process, the West-

ern world has managed to prove itself as the dominant universal culture by creating new values and cultures in parallel with accepting its paradigm to the whole world [9, p. 39-40].

It is known that technogenic civilization is referred to as Western civilization. The initial form of technogenic civilization was represented by the states where the development of capitalist relations began and the ideas of sovereign personality were developed. Western countries also had these features for the 18th century. The main feature of technogenic civilization is its innovation, which is understood as a constant and rapid pace of development in all areas of social life. In such a case, the interpretation of technogenic civilization as purely Western civilization disappears over time. As a result, countries such as Japan, China, and India fall outside the prism of the concept of "technogenic civilization". Based on the above, it is concluded that the permanent and rapid changes in the development process of technogenic civilization make it possible to characterize it as a universal civilization. However, in some sources, four main types of civilization are distinguished separately, based on criteria such as the commonality of spiritual life, the intermingling of cultures, and the presence of common interests in the context of development prospects:

1. Natural communities (progressive forms of existence);
2. Eastern type of civilization;
3. Western type of civilization;
4. Modern (technogenic) type of civilization.

In this regard, the researches are interesting not in the past, but in the future, when people will reach the technologically-based Western civilization. Giving the name "Millennium" to the newly started age of technology is also based on the belief that there will be peace and prosperity for a thousand years [10].

Technogenic society is characterized by the leading role of the industrial sector of the economy (first of all large-scale industry), the transformation of capital into a lever of power, the formation of nations and nation-states, the emergence and transformation of democratic institutions. Stepin showed that a new type of civilization of this form was developing in Western Europe and called it technogenic civilization. He attributed the formation of this type of civilization to the XV-XVII centuries. Stepin began to study the interpretation of the concept of "technogenic civilization" from the 1980s. So, to characterize the post-industrial system, in 1996, V.S. Stepin and V.I. Tolstoy used the concept of "technogenic civilization" in the article "Democracy and the fate of civilization". In his studies, Stepin compares the characteristics of technogenic civilization with traditional civilizations in order to fully analyze it. The researcher opposes the technogenic civilization to

the traditional civilization, and according to him, while the traditional civilizations mostly accept the models in various fields that existed in the past, the technogenic civilization strives for the trends of progress. At the same time, in the opinion of the researcher, it is essentially noted that extensive development is replaced by intensive development in the process of social progress in technogenic civilization. Thus, in the analysis of this type of civilization, the researcher notes that technogenic civilization puts the idea of progress in front of it and acts with the slogan "the future is always better than the present" and this idea is closely related to the idea of communism. [8, p. 10-14].

In the analysis of the concept of technogenic civilization, research scientist, author of the socio-philosophical concept of technogenic society, Dergacheva E. A. emphasizes that the concept of "technogenic" is most often taken as a synonym with the concepts of "technosphere", "technical", "technological", "technical-technological". The scientist notes that the technogenic concept reflects the negative impact of man on nature from an ecological perspective, but in a socio-philosophical context, he connects it with various features of society. It is noted that the concept of "technogenic" characterizes the consequences of the negative impact of man on nature, which manifests itself in emergency situations. The researcher then analyzes the various features of society from a technological point of view and explains the content of the concept of "technogenic" as a technosphere with interaction between both technology and society-nature [7, p. 167-168].

Commenting on the concept of technogenic civilization, research scientist Veli Pashayev emphasizes that there are some traditions. Thus, it states that the ancient culture and European Christian traditions, which are the predecessors of the European civilization type, combined to form a technogenic civilization, ensuring the rapid development of technology [4, p. 50]. First of all, the development of "police" in Antiquity created conditions for a number of civilization inventions. The most important innovation in this period was the process of creation of theoretical science and the experience of democratic regulation of social relations. Thus, the synthesis of the achievements of ancient culture with Christian traditions during the Renaissance formed the values of technogenic civilization.

Despite the fact that the western type of civilization is called technogenic, the connections of the Eastern type of civilization are also mentioned here. Researcher Hasan Ahmadov uses the term "technotron" civilization when commenting on technogenic civilization and also connects it with the Eastern traditional type of civilization. It is noted that technogenic civilization in the East, unlike the West, is unique in its unique social relations [1, p. 234-235].

At the same time, the researcher noted the role of the formation of capitalism in developed countries in the formation of traditional and technogenic civilization types. Thus, technogenic civilization is clearly manifested in places where industrial and productive forces are highly developed. It is noted here that science, technology and informatics function as the highest forms of productive forces as characteristic features of technogenic civilization. At the same time, it is noted that in places where the technogenic civilization type is highly developed, moral values lose their connection with the past, but in traditional civilizations, this is the opposite [1, p. 138-139].

It should be noted that despite the fact that the signs of general formation are correctly indicated in the views related to the emergence of civilizations over time and their diversity, the need and desire of the society to live in different civilizations depending on the opportunities of any region or time in the emergence of different civilizations was not taken into account [1, p. 124]. From this point of view, it is noted that it is the interest of the society and personality in new searches that laid the foundation of the western technogenic civilization. Against the background of new searches of the personality, the constant technical and technological innovation, depending on the needs of the society, justified the emergence of a similar civilization. Even when the phenomenon of technogenic civilization is analyzed as a universal civilization, in the industrial society, which is a form of technogenic civilization, potential conditions for capital accumulation and its consumption are created, so the opportunities of the society also tend to trade. As a result, the transition of technotron civilization to universal civilization becomes permanent [1, p. 233-243].

Throughout its history, technogenic civilization has always interacted with traditional societies, not only influencing them, but also exerting economic, political and cultural pressures on them. It is noted that the technogenic civilization has made the traditional civilization of the East a kind of "colony". The East has always depended on the technological innovations of the West for its modernization. Here, the East has adopted a number of values and innovations from the West. These values and innovations have changed traditional values. When approached from this point of view, the elements of innovation, constant change and a kind of exploitation can be distinguished in the essence of the concept of technogenic civilization.

In his interpretation of the concept of technogenic civilization, L. Mumford developed the idea of global technocratism and called the whole technogenic and social system "megamachine". Under the name of the megamachine, the researcher characterized robots rather than people. On this basis,

L. Mumford, in his interpretation of technogenic civilization, called it a civilization that destroys the individuality and personality of people. It is clear from all the records that technogenic civilization in all stages of its development was characterized by the idea of changing the world and the subjugation of nature by man.

The result of the research

In the development of the problem of technogenic civilization, it is human-technology relations that are put forward as the main topic of analysis. In the interpretation of the phenomenon, it is noted that technogenic civilization is the mobilization of creativity and human initiatives. It is noted that this freedom of a person, that his social status does not depend on his social origin, becomes the principles of the society, the sphere of social life, that the establishment of these principles in the public consciousness is the main achievement and feature of technogenic civilization. In the environment of technogenic civilization, scientific and technical development constantly changes the types of communication, which determines the change of the way of life and the form of social relations. Taking into account all the above, it is possible to understand the initial meaning of this phenomenon by grouping the most common characteristics of technogenic civilization below:

1. This type of civilization is aimed at the improvement of engineering and production technology, bearing the characteristics of industrial and post-industrial society.

2. As the speed of technological development of society in this civilization increased, the application of the achievements of science to technology also increased. From this point of view and at the same time taking into account the constant and intensive development of this type of civilization, it can be said that in the future the level of technical and economic development of the whole society depends on the development of science.

3. The main feature of this type of civilization against the background of the increase in the pace of development is to form radical changes in society and socio-economic relations, in the process of communication.

4. One of the futurological features of this type of civilization is that there will be strong changes in the spiritual life of society in the future. Thus, religion will take a back seat, and science will always come to the fore.

An important component in the system of concepts of technogenic civilization is the special value of scientific rationality and a scientific-technical view of the world. Here the scientific and technical-technological attitude to the world is the basis for its transformation. In this type of civilization, a person's active attitude towards the world is characterized by changing it. Therefore, one of the main

values of this type of civilization is that a person has the ability to scientifically regulate nature and social life by controlling external conditions. Considering the active activity of man to change society and nature in this regulation process, it can be said that how long this type of civilization will last and its future results depend on the nature of that activity. As a result, this type of civilization can simultaneously bring humanity to a critical level, depleting many resources, and empowering humanity with new discoveries.

Perspectives. The perspectives on future research related to the analysis of the understanding of the technogenic civilization are diverse. Based on the philosophical studies of technology, the impact of technological developments on people's lifestyles can be examined. In addition, topics such as the social, psychological, and economic effects of technology on people can also be evaluated in this type of research. Due to the increasing importance and impact of technology, it is also relevant to further analyze the relationship between technology and civilization in various aspects. Finally, one of the main perspectives is to discuss topics such as how technology will affect people's lives in the future, the possible consequences of technological civilization, and measures that can be taken against these consequences.

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Summary

Aliyev Ravan Ayyub. The concept of technogenic civilization as an essential component of universal civilization concepts. – Article.

According to the final result obtained in a number of studies, civilizations are divided into two parts: traditional and technogenic. Technogenic civilization is a type of civilization based on the continuous development of techniques and technology. In the process of long-term development, the development of technology, the formation of a new system of relations, created conditions for the collapse of traditional society and the formation of a technogenic-based society. Traditional civilizations have started the path of technogenic development. In the article, the concept of technogenic civilization, which acts as a component of universal civilization concept in this development process, is analyzed from various aspects. First, the concepts of civilization were presented, and then the characteristic features of technogenic civilization were analyzed in universal civilization concepts. So that, technogenic civilization has existed for a long time, and the fact that this civilization is called technogenic civilization is a product of later times. Therefore, each researcher's views on the role of technology in the historical development of civilizations, human-technological human-civilization relations were analyzed. Based on these studies, the influence of mutual relations between technology and civilization on the creation of technogenic civilization has been clarified. Technogenic civilization is called "Western" civilization according to the place where it was created, and the article provides various analyzes about the initial historical development of Western civilization. Based on the notes of each researcher, a number of features of the so-called technogenic civilization were clarified. As a result, general characteristics of technogenic civilization were clarified by making generalizations on the basis of all research and concepts, and a futuristic view of the development of this civilization was noted. As one of the main results of the article, it should be noted that the technical and technological innovations of the technogenic civilization and the successes in improving people's lifestyle are the basis for the fact that this type of civilization is the main way of human development.

Key words: civilization, civilization concepts, universal civilization, technique, technology, technogenic civilization.

Анотація

Алієв Раван Айюб. Концепція техногенної цивілізації як необхідна складова концепцій універсальної цивілізації. – Стаття.

Відповідно до кінцевого результату, отриманого в ряді досліджень, цивілізації поділяються на дві частини: традиційну і техногенну. Техногенна цивілізація – тип цивілізації, заснований на безперервному розвитку техніки і технології. У процесі тривалого розвитку, розвитку техніки, формування нової системи відносин, створено умови для розпаду традиційного суспільства і формування суспільства техногенної основи. Традиційні цивілізації стали на шлях техногенного розвитку. У статті з різних аспектів аналізу-

ється поняття техногенної цивілізації, яка виступає складовою загальноцивілізаційної підготовки в цьому процесі розвитку. Спочатку були представлені концепції цивілізації, потім проаналізовано характерні риси техногенної цивілізації в загальноцивілізаційній підготовці. Так що. Техногенна цивілізація існує давно, і те, що ця цивілізація називається техногенною, є породженням пізніших часів. Тому проаналізовано погляди кожного дослідника на роль техніки в історичному розвитку цивілізацій, людинотехнічні людиноцивілізаційні відносини. На основі цих досліджень з'ясовано вплив взаємовідносин техніки і цивілізації на створення техногенної цивілізації. Техногенну цивілізацію називають «західною» цивілізацією відповідно до місця, де вона була створена, і в статті представлено

різні аналізи початкового історичного розвитку західної цивілізації. На основі нотаток кожного дослідника було з'ясовано низку особливостей так званої техногенної цивілізації. У результаті були з'ясовані загальні характеристики техногенної цивілізації, зроблені узагальнення на основі всіх досліджень і підготовки, і відзначено футуристичний погляд на розвиток цієї цивілізації. В якості одного з головних результатів статті слід зазначити, що техніко-технологічні інновації техногенної цивілізації та успіхи в покращенні способу життя людей є основою того, що цей тип цивілізації є основним шляхом розвитку людства.

Ключові слова: цивілізація, цивілізаційні концепції, універсальна цивілізація, техніка, технологія, техногенна цивілізація.