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Abstract: *This article examines the role and importance of the noosphere concept in the system of human-nature relations. Also, the tasks of increasing the rational attitude of man to nature and measures for its implementation are analyzed.*

Keywords: *noosphere, rational attitude, rationality, system of relations between nature and society, social responsibility, environmental consciousness, social ecology.*

In our country, great attention is paid to ensuring the organic unity of education, science and technology and production and their innovative development. In this respect, there is a need to realize the tasks of the noosphere concept aimed at finding solutions to global problems within the framework of ecology, epistemology and ethics. In particular, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is a good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" For this reason, mastering ecological knowledge, becoming the owner of true enlightenment and high culture should become a continuous vital need" [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]. Developed countries have reached today's high level of development precisely because of this. From this point of view, it is necessary to effectively use the opportunities of the mass media and lifelong education system to inculcate the noosphere concession, which is a product of human intellectual creativity, into the minds of young people and to explain it to the general public.

Researcher G. Komilova states that "If the balance of social relations between man and nature is disturbed, then either nature or man will definitely suffer" [12,13,14,15,16].

The impact of anthropogenic activity on nature changes abiotic and biotic conditions. In particular, the content of such a process includes the construction of water facilities necessary for the development of society, its social and economic stability (reservoirs, hydroelectric power stations), improvement of land reclamation (irrigation, drying), mineral fertilizers, pesticides and defoliants, that is, the latest scientific conclusion and results of use based on recommendations.

Summarizing the anthropogenic impact of man on nature, it can be divided into the following groups:

1. Using natural resources for the purpose of using them;
2. Farming and domestication of animals;
3. Moving animals and plants to new places - acclimatization;
4. Creation of new varieties and breeds of plants and animals by means of selection.

It should be noted that natural changes have been taking place in the biosphere for more than 2 billion years. The boundaries of the biosphere have expanded into parts of the planet where there was no biological life before, giving rise to new ecosystems. The task of preserving the biosphere and the ecological system, which includes the community of living organisms and their habitats in any part of it, has become more complicated as a result of human intervention. is called That is why it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the forests, forests, steppes, seas, land, seas and oceans clean.

If the global ecosystem makes up the biosphere, ecosystems are divided into microecosystems (trees, meadows), mesoecosystems (forest, pond, river), macroecosystems (ocean, island, land) according to their scale. Ecosystems can be natural and artificial. Natural ecosystems - lake, sandy desert, hill, cave, etc. Artificial ecosystems can include a stream, a city, a village, apartment buildings, a spaceship, etc. Ecosystems are also divided according to their characteristics. In particular, aquatic ecosystems differ from terrestrial ecosystems by environmental conditions and their specific nutrition [17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25].

A separate set of organisms whose living conditions are somewhat similar in ecosystems at different stages, that is, a set of animals and plants existing in one area, is called a biocenosis (bio-life, coenosis-general). Biocenosis is divided into phytocenosis, which describes the community of plants, and zoocenosis, which refers to the community of animals, which are distributed in a certain biotope. Biotope - the sum of climate, water, soil, relief and other living conditions, environment, place (barren, sandy landforms and head) defines the boundary and area of biotope biocenosis.

Biocenosis and biotope together form a complex system of nature, biogeocenosis. Biogeocenosis (Greek bio-life, geo-earth, cenosis-general) is a set of components of nature that are closely connected, developing and changing. In biogeocenosis, the Earth's orographic features (low, high), geological structure, climatic conditions, water regime, soil layer, and the flora and fauna of this area are interconnected and integrally connected. The topography of the place is not a single component of the biogeocenosis, but the space in which it is located. Studying the nature and structure of biogeocenosis on a scientific basis plays an important role in the development of agriculture and forestry, and in the development of innovative recommendations for ensuring ecological stability.

The noosphere as a synthetic concept covers all aspects of human activity, rational and irrational achievements. At the same time, this concept means human relations with the environment not only on a planetary scale, but also on a cosmic scale [26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36].

We think that it is appropriate to chronologically periodize the studies related to the topic of the noosphere. The first period is the emergence of the noosphere idea and its scientific foundation.

The second period can include the formation and development of the noosphere concept from the 50s of the last century to the present.

Despite the creation of complex tools, scientific ideas and the discovery of objective laws for understanding the phenomena of nature and society, all scientists refer to worldview. The reason for this is that the genesis, existence, and future of every thing, event, person, and event in the universe are closely connected with the problems of the entire universe and the entire universe.

In turn, reason eliminated the defects in "human nature" and ensured its survival as a species in nature. We can see this in the enrichment of practical experience through the discovery of simple tools. The function of the human intellect to know the objective world: the laws of science, the system of categories has led to expansion. The scientific rational development of the mind increased the possibilities of science and technology and revealed a new cultural and civilized life.

In ancient times, the anthropogenic influence of man on the natural environment was relatively weak. With the passage of time, when powerful power and energy sources were collected in the hands of man, his influence on nature acquired an anthropotechnogenic character and began to significantly change nature. Man has polluted the environment and upset the ecological balance of the biosphere. The concept of noosphere includes problems in the system of interaction of today's civilization and global natural processes. The solution to this problem is directly related to the power of human intelligence. As long as man does not realize his identity, his destructive influence on our planet will increase, and in the end it will lead to his own destruction. After all, if human activity is not intelligently managed, it will inevitably accelerate the destruction of the planet.

In the deep historical-philosophical foundations of the concept of the noosphere there is an optimistic belief in the power of knowledge and intelligence capable of changing the scientific landscape of the universe. S.Mamashokirov said, "To achieve the expediency of ecological activity and responsibility, it is methodologically important to identify the object of ecological practice. Because the object of ecological practice is not only the technical-technological base aimed at maintaining the ecological balance of the biosphere, but also includes its own superstructure. In addition, ecological practice does not need to radically change the basis and infrastructure of society (especially with political revolutions), but it is necessary to eliminate the structural elements that

interfere with active ecological practice" [37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45]. V.N. Vasilenko and G.M. Imanovlar: "Who are we, modern intelligent people - Homo sapiens, are we "sapiens" of the era of globalization? Why do we call ourselves the smartest species on the planet even though we are in danger of extinction in our own home? [46,47,48,49]

Academician V. I. Vernadsky considers society as a unity of animate and inanimate nature. According to him, the formation of the noosphere should take place under the influence of growing scientific thinking and productive social work based on it. The growth of scientific intelligence cannot fail to have a serious impact on the conditions of human existence. V. I. Vernadsky further expands the scale of this process, because the noosphere is a type of human activity that covers a huge universal process of the material system. The noosphere implies both the solution of the higher organizational tasks of human life and the idea that the natural-cosmic order can be rationally regulated [50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59].

At the new stage of development, the need for the development of scientific development and the culture of philosophical thinking requires the further expansion and strengthening of human knowledge, the detailed study of the events taking place around the world, and on this basis, the formation of scientific knowledge about the future of mankind, the scientific-philosophical study of the noosphere, its place in the knowledge of the universe. Reasoning is important.

The accumulation of worldly knowledge and the discovery of the laws determining the development of nature, in turn, endanger the noosphere. Indeed, in the predictions of the development of the noosphere, nature is endangered, if man does not realize himself in practice, he can be endangered together with nature. Therefore, in the current scientific research in the field of ecology, ideas are put forward that the development of modern civilizations has become dangerous, and it is emphasized that humanity itself is the main cause, and it is necessary for the world community to fight against it together. In general, the combination of their spiritual and moral position with their mental intellectual potential plays a key role in the activity of ecological noospheric movement groups having a strong ideological position.

The noosphere is a complex system consisting of various elements. According to P.A. Florensky, the structural layer of the noosphere can be divided into three, that is: the first is the vitosphere, which provides the vital, socio-economic life (reproduction) of a person; 2) the second is called the intellectual sphere and means science and scientific-technical creativity; 3) the third - the pneumatosphere reflects spiritual life and moral-aesthetic values. These spheres, on the one hand, are genetically and functionally related; on the other hand, the diversity and levels of the noosphere being formed in the hierarchy of their interaction are revealed.

Therefore, it is methodologically important to distinguish two relatively independent constituent bases of the noosphere, i.e.: the first - material-energy structures created by natural man: anthropogenic landscapes, various cultural-symbolic systems (architecture, music, etc.). The second consists of energy-informational structures related to the mental-psychological activity of a person and directly serves the noosphere [60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70].

Such a holistic picture of the development of the noosphere requires targeted research and study of the system of the biosphere and global environmental problems. The emergence, development and prognosis of the noosphere are of great importance. According to researcher A. Pechchei, "Only the development and changes that are compatible with the ability to adapt to human interests have the right to live and should be supported. The idea of creating a human revolution"[6] through new humanism, which leads to the development of high human qualities, is considered important.

Noospheric-ecological knowledge is considered the main element of noospheric-ecological consciousness. It includes understanding the limitations of nature, the need to establish a dynamic balance between natural and social systems, especially understanding the causes of the ecological crisis and its global nature, educating people as a requirement for a global strategy of social

development as a prelude to preserving life. It is based on the principle of understanding the essence of the relationship in the systems "human - mental activity - innovation - sustainable development".

Assessment of noospheric-ecological condition is the second main element of noospheric-ecological consciousness. Assessment of the noospheric-ecological condition is determined by the development of ecological consciousness and the system of social values, which comes from the society's attitude to the environment.

Noospheric-ecological behavior is the third element of noospheric-ecological consciousness, which includes not only individuals and social groups having ecological knowledge, but also concrete actions of people and society in solving environmental problems. In this case, it is understood the state of mutual agreement of people's behavior with environmental conditions (synergy). In order to form ecological behavior, it is necessary to make people confident in their own strength and high optimism.

In conclusion, on the one hand, the forecast of noosphere development reflects the evolution of relations between nature and man, nature and society, biosphere and noosphere, civilization and culture. On the other hand, the fact that the noosphere concept is aimed at studying the levels of development of human knowledge and the structure of scientific knowledge constitutes the essence of the matter. That is, the concept of the noosphere shows its universal essence and functional importance by covering the laws of natural and social existence, the nature of their objective conditions and subjective factors.

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