

SCIENCE PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN: 2181-1342 (ONLINE)

№ S/2 (3) - 2023

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

Махсус сон

№ S/2 (3)-2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

Специальный выпуск

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Special Issue

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Гайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш

ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарқанд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

Crossref DOI:

Таҳририят Crossref DOI нинг расмий аъзоси ҳисобланади ва 10.47.390 DOI префиксига эга. Ҳар бир нашр ва илмий мақолага индивидуал Crossref DOI рақами берилади.

Google Scholar

Журнал Google Scholar (Академия) да индексацияланади.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.
Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Таҳририят манзили:

Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

Рахманова Мавлуда Эркин қизи СОВЕТ ҲОКИМИЯТИНИНГ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ССРГА ХАЛҚЛАРНИ МАЖБУРИЙ КЎЧИРИШ СИЁСАТИ ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИ.....	9-16
Икромжонов Акмалжон Махмуджонович ФАХРУДДИН ЎЗЖАНДИЙ ЯШАГАН ДАВРДА МОВАРОУННАҲР ИЖТИМОЙ-СИЁСИЙ ВАЗИЯТ ВА ИЛМ ФАН РИВОЖИ.....	17-25
Холдоров Зоҳиджон Валижон ўғли ТУРКИСТОН ЛЕГИОНИНИНГ ТАШКИЛ ТОПИШИ ТАРИХИДАН.....	26-34
Хамидова Дилфуза Улуғбек қизи НОМОДДИЙ МАДАНИЙ МЕРОС ИЖОДКОРЛАР НИГОҲИДА.....	34-41
Nag'ashboyev Qazbek Bozorboy uli SULTON RAHMONOV – SAYYORANING ENG KUCHLI ODAMI.....	42-49
Махмудов Махмуд Авазович ЯНГИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ СИЁСАТ ШАРОИТИДА ДЕҲҚОН ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИНИ ИЖТИМОЙ ТАБАҚАЛАШУВИ.....	50-58
Mamatov Bektosh Tolibjon o'g'li YALANGTO'SH VANODIR VA ASHTARXONIY HUKMDORLAR.....	59-66

08.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ

Muminova Elnoraxon Abdukarimovna “YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISHNING HORIJY TAJRIBALARI.....	66-75
Файзуллоев Мирсаид Шухратович СОЛИҚ НАЗОРАТИ ТИЗИМИДА КАМЕРАЛ СОЛИҚ ТЕКШИРУВЛАРИНИ ЎТКАЗИШ АМАЛИЁТИ ТАҲЛИЛИ.....	76-85
Кахарова Нилуфар Эркинжоновна ОКР МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ ХАҚИДА ТУШУНЧА, МАҚСАДИ, АФЗАЛЛИГИ, ЖАРАЁНДАН КУТИЛАДИГАН НАТИЖАЛАР.....	86-91
Насруллоев Ҳаётжон Хабибуллоевич СОЛИҚ МАЪМУРЧИЛИГИГА ЗАМОНАВИЙ АХБОРОТ-КОММУНИКАЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ ОРҚАЛИ СОЛИҚ БАЗАСИНИ КЕНГАЙТИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ.....	92-99
Rahmonov Mirvoxid Rajabovich HUDUDNING INVESTISION JOZIBADORLIGI OMILLARINI EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH.....	100-107
Насруллоев Ҳикматулло Хабибуллоевич ИҚТИСОДИЙ ИСЛОҲОТЛАРНИ ЖАДАЛЛАШТИРИШ УЧУН ЗАМОНАВИЙ РАҚАМЛИ ЕЧИМЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ.....	108-115
Тоштемиров Шохруҳ Тошпўлатович ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИНГ КАПИТАЛ ВА УНИНГ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ИННОВАЦИОН ЁНДАШУВНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ.....	116-120

Насимов Равшанжон Азимович МАМЛАКАТИМИЗДА СОЛИҚ ЮКИНИНГ СОЛИҚ ТЎЛОВЧИЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИГА ТАЪСИРИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ	121-130
Nabieva Nilufar Muratovna MARKETING AUDIT AND ITS IMPACT ON IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE COMPANY.....	131-139
Отамуродов Нуриддин Нажмиддинович КИЧИК ВА ЎРТА БИЗНЕС ТАДБИРКОРЛИК СУБЪЕКТЛАРИНИ COVID-19 ИНҚИРОЗ ДАВРИДА УЛАРНИНГ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА СОЛИҚҚА ТОРТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ	140-148
Hoshimov Jahongir Ravshanbek o'g'li TO'G'RIDAN – TO'G'RI HORIJY INVESTITISYALARNI JALB QILISHDA MAMLAKAT XATARLARINI KAMAYTIRISH.....	149-155
Yusupov Farruxbek Farxodovich O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA SOLIQ MA'MURCHILIGIDA SOLIQ TO'LOVCHILARGA XIZMAT KO'RSATISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'LLARI.....	156-162
Kunduzova Kumrixon Ibragimovna KICHIK BIZNES KORXONALARIDA MOLIYAVIY REJALASHTIRISH VA BYUDJETLASHTIRISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI	163-172
Зиёдинова Нилуфар Зариф қизи ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ҚАРОРЛАР ҚАБУЛ ҚИЛИШДА МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ	173-179
Насимджанов Юнусжон Зоҳидович МАМЛАКАТИМИЗ ҲУДУДЛАРДА ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ТОВАР ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРУВЧИ ЮРИДИК ШАХСЛАРНИНГ ЕР СОЛИҒИ МАЪМУРЧИЛИГИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ	180-187
09.00.00 – ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ	
Ҳакимов Акмалжон Мирзағаниевич ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЯ ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА УНИНГ ГНОСЕОЛОГИК МОҲИЯТИ	188-192
Холмирзаев Нодиржон Низомжонович УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ СОҲАСИДАГИ ДАВЛАТ СИЁСАТИ ВА УНИНГ АСОСИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ	193-198
Voboqulov Abror Abdug'ani o'g'li “OPEN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GPT” TIL MODELINING FALSAFIY Tahlili	199-204
Ялгашев Бунёд Махмудович САМАРҚАНД ВОҲАСИ ЭТНИК ГУРУҲЛАРИНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ЯШАШ ТАРЗИ	205-213
Safarov Maqsudali ABU BAKR AR-ROZIYNING “TIBBI RUHONIY” (RUH TIBBIYOTI) ASARIDA G‘AZABNI VA INSONNING O‘Z KAMCHILLIKLARINI BARTARAF QILISH HAQIDA MULOHAZALAR	214-219
Сохибова Лола Жонибоевна ШАХС МАДАНИЙ САВИЯСИ – МАДАНИЙ РИВОЖЛАНГАНЛИК ИФОДАСИ	220-224

Адашова Махсума Махмудбоевна
ИМОМ АБУ МАНСУР МОТУРИДИЙ ВА МОТУРИДИЙЛИК ТАЪЛИМОТИ – ДУНЁ
ОЛИМЛАРИ НИГОҲИДА.....225-231

Mukhammediyarova Akhmaral
PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF NOOSPHERIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE
ECOLOGICAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM.....232-239

10.00.00 – ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Tilovov Ozod, Isoqulova Gulxon
FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARDA SONLARNING QO‘LLANILISHI VA ULARNING RAMZIY
MA‘NOLARI.....240-245

Surmilova Elena
GENDER STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TEACHING246-252

Олимова Дилафрузхон Бахтиёржон қизи
ТИЛШУНОСЛИҚДА БАҲО КАТЕГОРИЯСИ ВА УНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШИ253-257

Djurayev Dilshod Mamadiyarovich, Radjabova Madinabonu Raimovna
XITOIY TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAGI “NATIJA TO‘LIQLOVCHISI (结果补语)”258-262

Azzamov Yusufjon Radjaboy o‘g‘li, Jo‘rayeva Xayriniso Shavkat qizi
EKOJURNALISTIKANING QO‘LLANILISH KATEGORIYALARI263-268

Fillipova Olga Igorevna
CONVERGENCE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES AS A CATEGORY OF REDUNDANCY.....269-278

Ismoilova Dilorom Rustamjon kizi
LEXICAL UNITS OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD “MURDER”279-285

12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР

Ильясов Баходир Ильясович
ELEKTRON DAVLAT XIZMATLARINI KO‘RSATISHNING TASHKILY-HUQUQIY MEKANIZMI VA
UNING RIVOJLANISH YO‘LLARI286-293

Чориева Хуршидабону Хуррам қизи
ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ФУҚАРОЛАР ЎЗИНИ ЎЗИ БОШҚАРИШ ОРГАНЛАРИНИНГ
ФУҚАРОЛИК-ҲУҚУҚИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА ИШТИРОКИ294-299

Хаётов Анвар Хусанович
ХАЛҚАРО ОЛИМПИА ҚЎМИТАСИНИНГ МУХТОР МАҚОМИ ВА ТУРЛИ ҲУҚУҚ
СУБЪЕКТЛАРИ БИЛАН МУНОСАБАТЛАРИ300-307

13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ

Журабекова Хабиба Мадаминовна
РЕЧЕВАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ КАК ВАЖНЫЙ ФАКТОР КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ
КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ308-315

Tursunova Aziza Xoshimovna WEB TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA BILIMNI NAZORAT QILUVCHI DIDAKTIK VOSITALAR YARATISH USULLARI	316-321
Oblanazarov Faxriddin Asadovich FUTBOLCHILARNI TAYYORLASHDA TA'LIM VA MASHG'ULOTNING ASOSIY QONUN- QOIDALARINI AMALGA OSHIRISH	322-329
Isroilova Dildora Muxtarovna, Solijonova Dildora Ulugbekovna IJTIMOIY-SIYOSIY MATNLAR TARJIMASINI O'QITISHDA LINGVOMADANIY OMILLARNING O'RNI	330-335
Satvoldiyev Faxriddin Akbarali o'g'li MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARI HUQUQIY TA'LIM – TARBIYASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH BORASIDA OLIB BORILGAN TAJRIBA SINOV ISHLARI NATIJALARINING PEDAGOGIK TAHLILI	336-342
Jurayev Bobomurod Tojiyevich SHARQDA PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATNING MAYDONGA KELISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI	343-350

09.00.00-Фалсафа фанлари

Mukhammediyarova Akhmaral

Karakalpak State University
named after Berdakh, Doctoral Student
email: aqmaral_muhammediyarova@mail.ru

PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF NOOSPHERIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOLOGICAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Annotation. In this article, we will try to reveal the issues of ecological poverty and its philosophical analysis. Because now environmental and global hunger has its relevance in the present time.

Keywords: biosphere; natural dynamics, ecology, environmental problems, ecological security, noosphere, global security, the concept of biosphere "technology", humanity.

Muxammediyarova Akmaral

Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq
davlat universiteti doktoranti

EKOLOGIK VA GLOBAL XAVFSIZLIK TIZIMIDA NOOSFERIK RIVOJLANISH TUSHUNCHASINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada biz ekologik xavsizlik va uning falsafiy tahlili masalarini ochib berishga harakat qilamiz. Chunki hozirgi vaqtda ekologik va global havfsizlik hozirgi davrda o'z dolzarbligiga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: biosfera; tabiiy dinamika, ekologiya, ekologik muammolar, ekologik xavsizlik, noosfera, global xavsizlik, biosfera "texnologiyasi", tushuncha, insoniyat

Мухаммедиярова Акмарал

Докторант Каракалпакского
Государственного Университета
имени Бердаха

ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ КОНЦЕПЦИИ НООСФЕРНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье мы попытаемся раскрыть вопросы экологической бедности и ее философского анализа. Потому что теперь экологический и глобальный голод имеет свое значение в настоящее время.

Ключевые слова: биосфера; природная динамика, экология, экологические проблемы, экологическая безопасность, ноосфера, глобальная безопасность, биосферная «технология», концепция, человечество.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/B1342V3SI2Y2023N30>

Introduction

The term "biosphere" was first coined in 1804 by the French scientist J. Lamarck. It is used by Lamarck in his hydrogeological work to identify the collection of living organisms that make up the planet. At the end of the 19th century, the Australian geologist E.J. Suess and the German scientist I. Walter use the term in the sense used by Lamarck. The term now has several possible interpretations:

- first, a collection of all organisms;
- secondly, the current state of life;
- Third, the unique crust of the earth, which, together with organisms, is the center of their formation;
- Fourth, the result of the historical interaction of animate and inanimate.

Current views on the biosphere and the laws of its development are based on the classical views of B. Vernadsky and his followers. They consider the biosphere as one of the main structural components of the structure of our planet and highlight the following structural degrees of its salinity: molecular, cellular, tissue, organic, populational, biogeocenotic.[1]

Researchers of the biosphere make a joke about its natural dynamics:

- 1) morphological changes constitute its structural salinity;
- 2) the diversity of living things is increasing;
- 3) the stability of the biosphere will increase while maintaining a progressive orientation in its development;
- 4) toxic miniaturization of life forms is observed.

Philosophical meaning of the concept of biosphere is developed in the works of Vernadsky. It introduces the term "living thing", which encompasses a collection of existing organisms. And the biosphere is the center of all living things. In the biosphere, the film of life lives with the maximum concentration of living things. There is a constant energy exchange between inanimate objects and living things, which is manifested in the movement of atoms, which evoke living things. Living things cover the whole biosphere, create and change it. Inanimate matter dominates the structure of the biosphere. The emergence of human life in the biosphere changes its dynamics: if living organisms interact with trophic (food) chains and, as a result, change the living thing and the energy of the biosphere, then man comes into contact with it through working process.

Previously, man implemented biosphere "technology" (invented ready-made ways of life in nature), and then pre-production led to a new form of human interaction with the biosphere - it began to generate cultural biogeochemical energy (agriculture, farming). Therefore, human activity to change the natural center was considered as a regular step in the evolution of the biosphere. He, in turn, under the influence of scientific thought and collective responsibility, will have to change the way the earth's biosphere is called the noosphere.

Main part

The concept of "noosphere" was first introduced by the French mathematician E. Leroy was used in 1927 (Greek word - mind, ball). According to the point derived from Bergson's idea of the pursuit of life, Leroy considered evolution to be the emergence of creation, based on spiritual power, active business thought. With the emergence of man, nature and the evolution

of life acquire a new character in terms of quality, because this man, endowed with consciousness and mind, becomes the condition and means of the whole epoch of nature and its previous development and, as a result, the biosphere.

Leroi together with Teilhard de Chardin (later this concept also played a significant role in the concept of the Russian scientist VI Vernadsky) do research on the concept of the noosphere. His evolutionary ideas were *L'exigence idéaliste et le fait de l'évolution* (1927), *L'exigence idéaliste et le fait de l'évolution* (1927), and *Les origines humaines et l'évolution de l'entelligence* (1931). *Introduction à l'étude du problème religieux* (1944), *Dogmat et critique* (1906), *Essai d'une philosophie première*, 2 vol., 1956-1958). [2, 155-558]

P. According to Teilhard de Chardin, the noosphere is a part of nature that means a purely spiritual phenomenon. That is, it is widespread over the flora and fauna - outside the biosphere and gives a layer of "thinking" about what is standing on it.²

In V. Vernadsky, the fact that the noosphere is determined by the historical development of mankind, its role and mind, means a qualitatively new stage in the evolution of the biosphere. In this process, the noosphere is considered as a guarantee of intelligent human activity in the world. Due to this, it becomes a model of absolute reason and worldly harmony. [3, 145-150]

Later, in 1968, N. Timofeev-Resovsky with the concept that the evolution of nature and society should create an optimal relationship between society and the biosphere appears. [4] Since then, this topic has become a difficult topic in determining the fate of mankind.

The concept of coevolution is based on the principle that human beings change the biosphere in order to adapt it to their own requirements, while ensuring that they take into account the objective requirements of nature. Concentrated, this notion refers to the historical experience of mankind, which includes in its work certain regulations and imperatives of socio-natural interaction. The development of this idea requires a clear formulation of the system of ecological imperatives that reduce the natural landscapes of nature, its various living organisms, man himself and the threat of extinction of all life on the planet. That is why coevolution is a universal process and must be reflected at all levels of the world. The term "coevolution" is used to describe the mechanisms by which the elements of an evolving system change each other.

In a broad sense, the term "coevolution" refers to a change in the combined interaction of individuals within a framework of biosystems (from molecular and cellular to a whole biosphere).

In a narrow sense, the term "coevolution" is used to define the process of joint development of the biosphere and human society.

The coevolutionary impulse of the nature of socio-natural systems is manifested in the dynamic stability of the influence of various factors of the internal and external center and the interaction of organisms and the center with each other.

The evolution of man, society, and nature as a self-contained system is characterized by the following differences:

- The self-creation of the system of "man, society and nature" takes place simultaneously and in space, but the evolutionary processes of each of them have different scales and different times: the evolutionary changes of nature are measured by the mechanism of captivity. The self-salvation of man and society is short over time and acquires a mental mechanism of evolution, thus allowing for several directions of development. The self-building of social entity is a more

complex process than the self-building of nature: there is an intensive exchange of matter, message and energy with the center, the rate of change is rapid;

- The evolution of biota is carried out through the process of species formation through the transmission of hereditary messages from parents to offspring. Entropy in nature leads to new stages in the evolution of natural systems, and the evolution of human society is carried out in the preservation of genetic constants of human species and continues in the form of its social development. Social matter includes population growth, new social and biological requirements, etc. The processes of disintegration and destruction of local systems are characterized by the processes of increasing entropy in the mode of sharpening, which is characterized by the formation of. Thus, social entropy leads society to an evolutionary crisis;

- Any social system is a whole organism in which political, economic, cultural and social spheres interact. Their fate plays a role, depending on the degree of influence on the self-building of the social organism. The socio-cultural center plays an important role in the formation of the human consciousness, which is capable of coevolution, to influence the individual "without effort." Here we understand the socio-cultural center as the reality surrounding human development, the realization of the formation of the individual;

- "Man, society and nature" is considered an important link in the whole system, which is characterized by the ability to think and actively educate, which not only guides its own evolution, but also guides the coevolution of socio-natural systems. Man's connection with nature and society is determined by the existence of a mental mechanism of evolution, which determines his ability to control methods and feedback, as a result of which he has enough restraint to be considered as an attractor.

In the early twentieth century, A.D. Schweizer embodies the basic principle of culture - the principle of submission to life, which requires the moral development of both the individual and society. Then a strategy for sustainable development of nature and society is developed. Its goal is to ensure the survival of mankind by achieving a balanced development of socio-natural development by combining social and environmental instability and conflict.[5, 315]

Its implementation is reflected in the agreement on the issues of socio-economic development, the environment and natural resources to meet the needs of present and future generations. To this end, national concepts of sustainable development are being developed. For example, in Uzbekistan, the transition from the principle of "response and correction" to the principle of "active prevention" is claimed to have an environmental imperative advantage. This, in turn, affects the positive dynamics of changes in the significantly interrelated indicators in the triad "human-social-nature".

A new stage in the doctrine of the spread of the mind begins with the integration of the ideas of noospherogenesis and the transition to sustainable development. This new non-classical stage of the noosphere is characterized by a number of differences from its predecessors. In their work, two distinctive features can be distinguished: the views on the formation of the noosphere through sustainable development and the objective need to preserve the biosphere in the process of noosphere change, as this is a new model of the natural process of civilization.

Noospherogenesis is the process of formation of the mind through the constant development, in which the goal of further progressive development and survival of civilization is realized. We must study the prospects of social evolution from the point of view of socio-

technological and socio-natural methodological approaches.⁵ From this methodological point of view, noospherogenesis is explained as a succession of stages of formation of the mental branch. There are three stages in their work - broadcast, ecological (planetary stage) and space stage.

Characteristic features of the noosphere are the maximum realization of rational and humanistic ideals, ensuring global security and evolutionary interaction with nature. The achievement of these and other features of the future socio-natural chapter is considered as a step-by-step discovery of human resilience and as a factor in the universal evolution of mankind.

Thus, we have analyzed the concept of environmental security in conjunction with the philosophical category of development and tried to connect it with the process of formation of the mind. In this regard, the problem of provision with global environmental security is now a priority. This new type of security is considered as the security of the planetary socio-natural system (not just the world community). Attention to it is connected with the problem of survival of all mankind, which is becoming more and more important due to the growing and increasing global threats that are characteristic of our time. [6]

The ecological imperative has always played an important role in history. The fate of all cultures was prejudicial to the solution of the problem of human interaction with their natural center. At the present stage, humanity has become a global force on the planet. The transition of mankind to noosphere civilization means, first of all, the change of consciousness of each person, group and the whole individual, that is, the exchange of values, moral and ethical and other directions of creation.

Scientists who have developed the theory of noosphere development recognize the strategy of sustainable development (especially necessary for the application of developing countries and countries with economies in transition) as a condition for the transition to the noosphere. It should be noted that such a strategy includes economic, environmental and sociological approaches.

The economic approach is to support population growth (especially in fast-growing countries), to support scientific and technological progress, to maximize the factors of production and good performance, to assess resources in accordance with their relative scarcity, to increase the deficit of resources. changes in the structure of consumption.

The ecological approach takes into account the role of natural and man-made capital, the unique capabilities of natural resources, the irreplaceability of the functions of natural capital, the irreversibility of changes in nature, the unpredictability of the current and future nature of natural processes.

The sociological approach is related, on the one hand, to the analysis and accounting of the impact of sociogenic global changes on the human environment, and, on the other hand, to the impact of social, spiritual, cultural and historical factors on the environment.

Despite this, G. Prades considers sociogenic global changes in the environment as a social fact. According to him, the human response to modern sociogenic global changes in the environment can be considered as a biochemical process in which changes on the planet have a great impact on our society. This process accelerates the constant questioning of how the world's socio-economic system can maintain its development without jeopardizing the geobiospherical balance necessary for the survival of the human race.

G. Pradesh views the social situation as a pathological condition that is dangerous for humanity. [8, 47-62]

The noosphere model of human development focuses on the qualitative development of human capital. There will be a need for qualitatively new technical and technological production solutions that will take humanity to a new level and lead to a new method of production.

The scientific and technological revolution of the twentieth century, 1970-1980, which connected our hopes as a possibility of resolving the conflict between nature and society, did not lead to the expected results, because the world was technocentric and anthropocentric.

The scientific and technological revolution would have played a positive role if we had changed the goal of development. As a result, it can be assumed that all resource constraints would not be realistic given today's level of production, as other development goals and objectives, as well as other technical capabilities, would require a different resource base.

Researchers working within the framework of the theory of noospheric development also turn to the consideration of man as a careful educator. A man himself or herself becomes the horizon of scientific knowledge, which is also considered as the initial stage of scientific knowledge. The direct nature of man, that is, his life in the unity of society and nature, allows us to imagine his actions and his view of the world.⁹ An important problem of the humanities is the preservation of man on Earth, because it is a question of models of human behavior, his upbringing within certain standards and the harmonious introduction of his abilities into the life of the biosphere.

The concretization of the concept of humanism requires the existence of a clear ideal person, whose image should be aspired to by all people. Such an ideal person is characterized by a high degree of flexibility, adequacy of self-esteem, high professionalism, high professionalism, etc. [10, 26-32]

The planetary situation has created all the prerequisites for the emergence of eco-humans. Such a person will have the characteristics of a cosmopolitan, and the emergence of this type of person means the arrival of a new civilization with a planetary character.[\[11\]](#)

In this connection, the importance of various cultural phenomena and social institutions increases.

Conclusion

Thus, noosphere development means a step-by-step transition to noosphere civilization, the necessary elements of which are the greening of production, the preservation of the biosphere, the development of economic development and production, the preservation of nature and the new nature of humanity. The focus is on the values of central conservation.

In terms of the above content, we found that the aspects of the concept of environmental safety are as follows.

Administrative and legal aspects of environmental security include a review of the level of government in the concept of environmental security, analysis of the state of security regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are three levels of government in the security system:

1) presented in the strictest sense in the concept of realism by Henry Kissinger, opposed to the classical views on the balance of power in the XIX century;

2) soft public administration, which is characteristic of neoconservatism and liberal democracy;

3) methods of self-building, which allow to create a state mechanism as a spiritual form.

The government must address issues related to the complexity of consideration of special cases of man-made, social, natural and space-planetary nature in the context of environmental security within the limits of administrative-legal aspects. Administrative and legal aspects should be focused on the compensatory mechanisms that underlie the concept of environmental safety.

The scientific framework of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be considered in relation to security, and the stages of achieving sustainable development should be identified.

In the first stage, the pillars of our new economy will be created, which will have a long-term dynamic growth and ensure efficient production.

The second stage is guided by ensuring the dynamic socio-economic development of the country.

The goal of the third stage is to ensure a harmonious relationship between society and nature on a global and national scale.

Improving the legal framework in the field of man-made will also play an important role in ensuring sustainable development. The mechanisms of man-made safety management systems are not sufficiently developed. It should focus primarily on social protection, environmental and economic sustainability of society.

At present, scientists are developing normative-legal normative documents of noospheric development. For example, the "Noosphere Spiritual and Ecological Constitution of Mankind" considers humanity as a spiritual and ecological category with a legal status and social role. However, this Noo-Constitution is a formal document that has no legal force. This fact indicates that at present the views of scientists on the noosphere legal system are not able to attract the attention of legislators.

To do this, first of all, we must adopt documents that will implement the strategy of sustainable development of our country. Secondly, we must bring the regulatory system of the republic in line with noosphere development. Then, we must create a unified noosphere legal system that joins the laws of all states.

At the beginning of the XXI century, the planning of emergencies in one system is likely to lead to the emergence of emergencies in other systems. This is due to the fact that a comprehensive and systematic security model has not yet been developed. The model of environmental safety ensures that events related to the balance within one system change in other systems.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can feel the efforts to create an effective system of comprehensive security. During the years of Independence, the issues of implementation of a new state system of environmental security, management of the environment and nature protection were taken seriously. In other words, a number of measures have been taken to make sure the consistent implementation of public policy related to the protection of the environment and the rational use of the natural environment. For example, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan there are also regulations "On the Earth" (1990), "On Nature Protection"

(1992), "On Subsoil" (1994), "On the Protection of Atmospheric Air" (1997), etc. in common use.

Адабиётлар/Литература/References:

1. Ноосфера XXI века // https://www.socionauki.ru/almanac/noo21v/number_2/1_1_2.php
2. Тейяр-де-Шарден П. Феномен человека. М., 1987.
3. Вернадский В.И. О ноосфере // Биосфера и ноосфера. -М.: Наука, 1989
4. Ноосфера XXI века. Выпуск 2 // https://www.socionauki.ru/almanac/noo21v/number_2/1_1_2.php
5. Швейцер А. Культура и этика. М., 1973.
6. Урсул А.Д. Путь в ноосферу. Концепция выживания и устойчивого развития цивилизации. М., 1993.
7. Prades J.A. L'Ethique de l'environnement et du developpement. P., 1995.
8. Prades J.A. De la division du travail social. Le noyal central d'un programme de recherche / The Annals of the International Institute of Sociology. 1994. № 4.
9. Садовничий В. Заключение // Общеввропейский прогресс и гуманитарная Европа. Роль университетов. М., 1995.
10. Моисеев Н. Еще раз о проблеме коэволюции // Вопросы философии. 1998. №8.
11. Келасьев В. Интегративная концепция человека. СПб., 1992.
12. Пахомов Ю. Формирование эчеловека: методологические принципы и программные установки. СПб., 2002

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

Махсус сон

№ S/2 (3) – 2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

Специальный выпуск

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES Special Issue

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг
долзарб муаммолари**” электрон
журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-
сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат
рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамият

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой
тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-
уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).