

Z.A. Abduazimova 

Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Head of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities,
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Associate Professor
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
zar.1986@mail.ru

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF THE CONCEPTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RATIONALITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Abstract. *This article examines the socio-philosophical foundations of the concepts of environmental rationality and environmental responsibility in the context of the global environmental crisis of the 21st century. It identifies key approaches to understanding environmental rationality as a historically evolving form of interaction between humans, society, and nature. It establishes that modern environmental rationality is formed based on the principles of sustainable development, humanistic values, and environmental awareness. Environmental responsibility is determined to be a crucial mechanism for regulating the relationship between society and the environment. The article examines the philosophical and social aspects of environmental culture, as well as the influence of scientific and technological progress on the transformation of environmental worldviews. The need to develop an environmentally oriented mindset is substantiated as a prerequisite for the harmonious development of modern society and the conservation of natural resources.*

Keywords: *environmental rationality, environmental responsibility, environmental awareness, environmental culture, sustainable development, nature, society, global environmental crisis, natural resources.*

Introduction. The 21st century is characterized by increasing global environmental problems associated with environmental degradation, climate change, depletion of natural resources, and disruption of the ecological balance. In today's world, the environmental crisis has ceased to be solely a natural problem and has become a major socio-philosophical challenge for humanity. This necessitates a theoretical understanding of the concepts of environmental rationality and environmental responsibility as key categories of modern philosophy and social practice.

The relevance of this study stems from the need to develop a new type of environmental thinking focused on harmonizing the relationship between

humans and nature. Modern civilization has long developed based on an anthropocentric model that views nature solely as a source of material resources. However, the consequences of technological development have led to the emergence of global environmental threats, necessitating a reconsideration of existing value systems and principles of society's interaction with the environment [1, 2].

A historical and philosophical analysis of the genesis of rationality allows us to identify several key stages in its evolution:

- the ontological and ethical understanding of reason in the ancient and classical traditions;

- transcendental-normative interpretation in the philosophy of the Modern Age;
- instrumental-bureaucratic rationalization of the industrial era;
- critical reflection and communicative rethinking of reason in post-classical philosophy;
- the formation of post-non-classical and ecological rationality in the face of global risks and threats.

Of particular importance here is the identification of the internal contradictions of rationality: its dual nature as a source of progress and simultaneously a factor of ecological instability. Ecological thinking does not reject rationality, but transforms it, imbuing it with new content-systematic, an inter-generational perspective, value reflection, and a focus on sustainability.

Thus, this section aims to identify the historical logic of the transition from classical reason to ecological thinking, which allows us to consider ecological rationality not as an accidental concept of modernity, but as a natural result of the evolution of philosophical thought and social practice. Uncovering this genesis creates a methodological basis for further analysis of ecological rationality as a value-normative category and a social mechanism for sustainable development.

Classical rationality as a type of historical-philosophical thinking evolved in a tradition where reason (logos / ratio / Vernier) is understood not as a specific cognitive technique, but as a universal principle: it simultaneously explains the order of being, defines the criteria of true knowledge, and serves as the normative foundation of what is proper. In this sense, "classical" is not a chronological characteristic, but an orientation toward reason as the measure of the world, ensuring the unity of ontology, epistemology, and ethics.

Already in ancient philosophy, the thesis of man's natural orientation toward knowledge was formulated.

Aristotle opens *Metaphysics* with the famous formula: "All men by nature strive for knowledge." This extreme concentration of meaning defines the fundamental motif of classical rationality: the pursuit of knowledge is conceived as a natural and therefore universal property of human existence. For the analysis of the dissertation, it is crucial that Aristotle's rationality is not reduced to logical correctness or computational efficiency: it is associated with the comprehension of causes and principles, that is, with the emergence of thought in the direction of that which orders and explains the world. This is precisely why classical rationality of antiquity contains a pronounced metaphysical component: reason is "connected" with the structure of being, and does not simply construct models. The scientific novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive socio-philosophical analysis of the concepts of environmental rationality and environmental responsibility, as well as in identifying their interrelationships in contemporary society. Particular attention is paid to the transformation of rationality in a historical and cultural context and the formation of an environmental culture as the foundation of sustainable development.

The aim of this study is to uncover the socio-philosophical essence of environmental rationality and environmental responsibility, as well as to determine their role in shaping a modern environmental culture.

Research Conditions and Methods. The methodological basis of this study is comprised of socio-philosophical, systemic, axiological, and comparative historical approaches. The study utilized methods of analysis and synthesis, historical and philosophical reconstruction, comparative analysis, and generalization of scientific literature. The research materials include the works of Russian and foreign philosophers, ecologists, sociologists, and cultural

scientists., devoted to issues of environmental awareness, sustainable development, environmental ethics, and rationality. Particular attention is paid to concepts of environmental responsibility developed within the framework of modern ecological philosophy.

The study examines the main stages of the evolution of rationality-from the classical rationality of the modern era to modern post-classical approaches focused on environmental safety and the sustainable development of society. Environmental rationality is the rational activity of humans in their interactions with nature, based on reason, scientific knowledge, and long-term interests. This concept prioritizes the preservation of ecological balance over economic or technical gain.

Key Features of Environmental Rationality. Ensuring Harmony between Nature and Society Human activity must comply with the laws of nature. Understanding nature not as an inexhaustible source of resources, but as a habitat, is the foundation of environmental rationality.

Rational Use of Resources. The careful and economical use of water, land, forests, and energy resources is an important manifestation of environmental rationality. Taking into account the interests of future generations

Along with meeting the needs of the current generation, the principle of not compromising the life and development opportunities of future generations is of great importance.

Research results. Rationality has traditionally been viewed as one of the most important characteristics of human thought and action. In modern philosophy, rationality was associated primarily with scientific knowledge, technological progress, and the human ability to transform the world around us. However, industrial development and the extensive use of natural resources have

led to the emergence of serious environmental problems.

Scientific and technological advances, the "green economy," renewable energy sources, and environmental technologies play a significant role in solving environmental problems.

The Concept of Environmental Responsibility. Environmental responsibility is the moral, legal, and social responsibility of individuals, society, and the state for preserving nature, maintaining ecological balance, and preventing environmental damage. This concept is not limited to compliance with laws but is also associated with environmental culture and moral consciousness.

Main Forms of Environmental Responsibility. Personal responsibility is the responsibility of each individual to reduce waste, avoid polluting nature, and conserve water and energy.

Social responsibility is the compliance with environmental standards by enterprises, organizations, and public associations.

State responsibility is the implementation of environmental policy, improvement of legislation, and strengthening of environmental monitoring. Global responsibility is the desire of states to jointly address international environmental issues.

The Socio-political Essence of Environmental Rationality and Responsibility

The socio-political essence of these concepts is determined by the formation of new values in the relationship between humans and nature.

1. Humanistic Essence

Ecological rationality requires that individuals consider not only their own interests, but also the interests of the entire biosphere. This promotes the development of environmental awareness and environmental culture.

2. Moral Essence

The foundation of environmental ethics is the principle of inadmissibility of harming nature and respect for all living beings.

3. Social Essence

Environmental issues are directly linked to the development of society, healthcare, the economy, and security. Therefore, environmental responsibility becomes an important factor in social stability.

4. Philosophical Essence

Ecological philosophy views humans not as masters of nature, but as an integral part of it. This approach signifies a shift from anthropocentric views to biocentric and ecocentric thinking. Modern environmental rationality represents a new form of thinking based on the recognition of the limited nature of natural resources and the need to preserve the ecological balance. Unlike the technocratic approach, which focuses solely on economic efficiency, environmental rationality embraces the harmonious interaction of humans and nature.

Environmental rationality includes several interrelated components:

Awareness of the interdependence of society and nature.

Recognition of the value of the environment as the foundation of human existence.

Development of environmental awareness and environmental culture.

Responsible use of natural resources.

Focus on the principles of sustainable development.

Along with the development of environmental rationality, the importance of environmental responsibility is growing. Environmental responsibility is a system of moral, legal, and social norms regulating human relationships with nature and future generations.

The research results show that environmental responsibility is both individual and collective in nature. Individual responsibility manifests itself in environmentally oriented behavior, rational consumption of resources, compliance with environmental standards, and the development of environmental awareness. Collective responsibility is realized through the activities of the state, international organizations, and public institutions.

An important element of environmental responsibility is environmental culture, which is developed through education, upbringing, and the dissemination of environmental values. Environmental culture promotes a humanistic attitude toward nature and the development of an environmentally friendly lifestyle.

The table presents the main characteristics of environmental sustainability and environmental responsibility

Indicator	Environmental sustainability	Environmental responsibility
Main content	Rational interaction between society and nature	Awareness consequences of environmental impacts
Objective:	Maintaining ecological balance	Objective: Maintaining ecological balance Preventing environmental threats
The main principle	Sustainable development	Moral and social responsibility.
Social significance	Formation of environmental thinking	Regulation of environmental behavior
Practical manifestation	Rational use of natural resources	Compliance with environmental standards

The study's findings demonstrate that environmental sustainability and environmental responsibility are complementary concepts. Their unity ensures the formation of an environmentally sustainable model of social development

Discussion of Research Results.

The findings confirm that environmental rationality is a crucial element of the modern socio-philosophical paradigm. Unlike classical rationality, which is primarily focused on the technological transformation of the world, environmental rationality is based on the principles of the coevolution of man and nature.

Modern researchers note that the environmental crisis is a consequence not only of economic or technological factors, but also of the crisis of values in modern civilization [3,4]. The dominance of consumer behavior, the pursuit of endless economic growth, and insufficient attention to the environmental consequences of human activity have led to the destruction of natural ecosystems. In this regard, the development of environmental responsibility as a moral principle of social development is of particular importance. Environmental responsibility presupposes an awareness of one's role in preserving the environment and the future of humanity.

It should be noted that environmental responsibility is closely linked to the development of environmental education and upbringing. Education contributes to the formation of an environmental worldview based on a respectful attitude toward nature and an understanding of the need for sustainable development.

International cooperation plays a key role in the development of environmental rationality. Modern environmental problems are global in nature, and their solution requires the combined efforts of governments, the

scientific community, and international organizations.

Thus, environmental sustainability and environmental responsibility are not only theoretical concepts but also essential conditions for ensuring a sustainable future for humanity.

Conclusion. The study established that environmental rationality and environmental responsibility are key categories in contemporary social and philosophical thought. Environmental rationality represents a new worldview focused on the harmonious interaction of society and nature, the rational use of natural resources, and the preservation of ecological balance.

It has been determined that environmental responsibility is a crucial mechanism for regulating the environmental behavior of individuals and society. It encompasses the moral, social, and legal aspects of human attitudes toward the environment and future generations.

It has been established that the development of an environmental culture and environmental awareness is a necessary condition for the sustainable development of modern society. In today's environment, environmental rationality and environmental responsibility must form the basis of public policy, the education system, and social values. Environmental rationality and environmental responsibility are essential social and philosophical concepts essential for the sustainable development of humanity. They elevate human attitudes toward nature to a new level, promoting the preservation of ecological balance, the rational use of natural resources, and a sense of responsibility to future generations. In modern society, the development of environmental awareness and environmental culture is a priority for every individual, society, and state.

In our opinion, the key feature of environmental rationality is its

coordinating function. In the context of increasingly complex social systems and global interdependence, traditional forms of rationality are becoming fragmented and insufficient. Environmental rationality acts as an intersect oral and interdisciplinary coordination mechanism capable of integrating economic, social, and environmental parameters into a unified development strategy. In this sense, it functions as a meta-regulator, guiding the system's development toward sustainability.

Of particular importance is its role in transforming development criteria. Environmental rationality redefines the

very understanding of progress, shifting the emphasis from quantitative growth to qualitative parameters of viability and balance. In our view, this is precisely its civilization significance: it creates a new normative matrix in which sustainability becomes the primary guideline for social development.

The practical significance of this research lies in the potential use of its results in the development of environmental education programs, the formulation of environmental policy, and the further study of the philosophical aspects of the interaction between society and nature.

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З.А. Абдуазимова

Правоохранительная Академия Республика Узбекистан, Заведующая кафедрой
Социально-гуманитарных наук, доктор философии (PhD), доцент,
Ташкент Узбекистан

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ И ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ

Аннотация В статье рассмотрены социально-философские основания концепций экологической рациональности и экологической ответственности в условиях глобального экологического кризиса XXI века. Выявлены основные подходы к пониманию экологической рациональности как исторически изменяющейся формы взаимодействия человека, общества и природы. Установлено, что современная экологическая рациональность формируется на основе принципов устойчивого развития, гуманистических ценностей и экологического сознания. Определено, что экологическая

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ответственность выступает важнейшим механизмом регулирования отношений между обществом и окружающей средой. Рассмотрены философские и социальные аспекты экологической культуры, а также влияние научно-технического прогресса на трансформацию экологического мировоззрения. Обоснована необходимость формирования экологически ориентированного типа мышления как условия гармоничного развития современного общества и сохранения природных ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: экологическая рациональность, экологическая ответственность, экологическое сознание, экологическая культура, устойчивое развитие, природа, общество, глобальный экологический кризис, природные ресурсы.

З.Ә. Абдуазимова

Ўзбекистон Республикасы қўқық қорғау академиясы, Әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық ғылымдар кафедрасының меңгерушісі, философия докторы (PhD), доцент,
Ташкент, Ўзбекистон

ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҰТЫМДЫЛЫҚ ПЕН ЖАУАПКЕРШІЛІК ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛАРЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ МӘНІ МЕН МАЗМҰНЫ

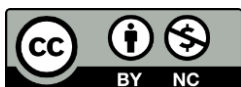
Аннотация. Мақалада ХХІ ғасырдың жаһандық экологиялық дағдарысы жағдайында экологиялық ұтымдылық пен экологиялық жауапкершілік тұжырымдамаларының әлеуметтік-философиялық негіздері қарастырылған. Экологиялық ұтымдылықты адам, қоғам және табиғат арасындағы өзара әрекеттесудің Тарихи өзгертін түрі ретінде түсінудің негізгі тәсілдері анықталды. Қазіргі экологиялық ұтымдылық тұрақты даму, гуманистік құндылықтар және экологиялық сана принциптері негізінде қалыптасатыны анықталды. Экологиялық жауапкершілік қоғам мен қоршаған орта арасындағы қатынастарды реттеудің маңызды тетігі екені анықталды. Экологиялық мәдениеттің философиялық және әлеуметтік аспектілері, сондай-ақ ғылыми-техникалық прогрестің экологиялық дүниетанымның өзгеруіне әсері қарастырылады. Қазіргі қоғамның үйлесімді дамуы мен табиғи ресурстарды сақтау шарты ретінде экологиялық бағдарланған ойлау түрін қалыптастыру қажеттілігі негізделген.

Түйінді сөздер: экологиялық ұтымдылық, экологиялық жауапкершілік, экологиялық сана, экологиялық мәдениет, тұрақты даму, табиғат, қоғам, Жаһандық экологиялық дағдарыс, табиғи ресурстар.

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