



CONCEPTS OF UNDERSTANDING GEOLOGY AND NATURE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
"In our days, a person is not considered enlightened unless he is interested in natural science. Any objection that lacks sufficient interest in the field of electricity and stratigraphy (that is, a branch of geology) betrays an incomplete understanding of human life. The fact is that science is not only about gathering information about stratigraphy (department of geology) and the like, but it is an important factor that provides mental activity in our days. Anyone who does not fully understand these movements will be deprived of participation in the most important realities in the history of human activity. It is also inevitable that the history of ideas and advanced ideas cannot exist without the history of scientific ideas.	

Science can be studied as an interesting and entertaining chapter in human history: it is truly interesting to see the quantitative and qualitative growth of advanced, bold hypotheses and their verification by experience and criticism. In this regard, each discipline studied as a part of the history of "natural philosophy" and the history of problems and ideas could be the basis of a new free higher education whose main goal is to educate a person who can distinguish between fraudsters and real experts" (Popper K., 1983). The branch of science that studies the world in its natural state, excluding human intervention, is called natural science. Concepts that appeared in the 20th century can be considered as the first examples of modern natural science. However, by modern we should understand not only the latest scientific data, but also all the knowledge and information on which modern science can be based. As long as science does not consist of separate theories that are not connected to each other to a certain extent, but knowledge acquired during different periods of human history and supplemented and perfected over time, the knowledge or information collected in any period can be the basis on which modern geological science can be based. *Замонавий табиатшуносликда геологиянинг ўрни ва аҳамиятини тушуниш ва баҳолаш учун фаннинг яхлит ҳолдаги моҳияти, тарихи, тузилмавий таркиби ва ўсиб бориш динамикасини аниқлаб олишимиз лозим.*

As results of scientific research, we can cite theories, discovered laws, models, scientific hypotheses and empirical generalizations. It would be appropriate to express all the listed concepts in a single "concept" concept. As we approach the solution of the problem, we should be able to describe the conceptual field of geology, the features of the near and far nations that can affect the state of the science to one degree or another. Science is a complex system. It can be said that not only the system of the material world, but also the factors and processes influencing its evolution changed during the

evolution, which spanned more than four billion years. This idea probably applies in varying degrees to all systems that have undergone and are undergoing evolutionary processes, including society, technology, and science. In general, evolution accelerates over time. The fact is that in the very recent past, more precisely, shortly before the Renaissance, the field of science came out of a discrete state and began to be considered as an integrated system with internal development laws. However, this emphasis cannot be the basis for including the science in the last stage of historical development. We will try to give a more accurate and perfect definition of the concept of "Science", taking into account the peculiarities of geology. Human society was developing in the process of improvement of labor and means of production. Processes would only occur as a result of the accumulation of information about the environment, nature, and the ever-changing material world. This information was initially considered as practical knowledge, but now it is considered as a component of modern science. So, we can give the following definition: science is the process of accumulation and developing system of knowledge about the laws of development of different forms of movement of matter (substance) and structural structures that form it by society. The largest part of science should be included in the productive forces of society. In the above definition, there are two important aspects of the concept of science that show the social essence. At the same time, this definition does not completely contradict other definitions. That is, science is a unity of knowledge and knowledge, that is, process and structural content. However, not all experts consider this interpretation acceptable. Scientific knowledge is such knowledge, which implies natural, not "supernatural" causes and relationships of phenomena. At the modern stage, laws governing the causes and relationships of these events are considered important. There is also the fact that scientific knowledge also has the characteristics of relativity and historicity. The views based on the ideas about the "primordial impulse" or the most primitive "vital force" were not considered unscientific (or imaginary, religious) in the stages of scientific knowledge typical of those times. After all, if we think deeply, aren't the "life force" and information mechanisms - a type of control that we do not perceive and at various stages of science do not correspond to our ideas about the forces that control life processes? We can say that the level of systematization of events, "reliability" and reflection of the objective world are different in different periods of the history of science. Modern science, characteristic of each period, develops in accordance with the development of the society of that period. Theories created in science, based on experience, are confirmed in practice and become compatible with life. This process is a manifestation of the mutual "giving back" relationship between practice and science in the new development period. First, the scientific base is closely related to scientific research and forms its basis. It changes, renews and develops in accordance with the structural composition of science. The boundary between science and the "base" is only conditional, although this conditionality is present in geology although it is more evident than in other fields of science. Secondly, the existence of perceptions that geology is a direct productive force can only be attributed to the scientific base. Failure to understand the interrelationships in the structural structure of science leads to a narrow pragmatism, that is, to the formal separation of science into practical parts that are important for society and "pure" (such as "for myself") parts that are important only for individuals.

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