УДК 14: (00+62)

Pardayeva Gulmira Parda's daughter,

student of the faculty of Engineering Communications,

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Construction

РОЛЬ НАУКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается роль науки в современном обществе.*

Ключевые слова*: наука, общество, технология, развитие, общественные науки, развитие*

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract: *This article discusses the role of science in modern society.*

Keywords: *science, society, technology, development, social sciences, development*

What is science? What is it for humanity? Everyone at least once in his life asks himself such questions. Alexander Herzen said: "Science is power, it reveals the relations of things, their laws and interactions." But how strong is modern science? What are its capabilities? Today we can say that science in modern society plays an important role in many industries and spheres of human life. The level of development of science is one of the main indicators of the development of society, and it is also an indicator of the modern development of the state. Everything around man is the achievement of science.

Modern science has amazing capabilities. Back in 1904, Nikola Tesla claimed that once a person will be able to send his thoughts to the farthest distances. A century later, this became possible. The computerization of society has reached such a high level that now almost any information a person can find on the Internet. In every house and office now there is already a computer and the Internet. They have become so commonplace that people forget about the

dangers associated with their use. A computer is the source of several types of radiation and fields. The cathode ray tube of monitors for stationary computers and laptops creates ionizing radiation. Like any other electrical appliance, a computer generates electromagnetic radiation. All devices included in the computer and auxiliary electrical equipment form a complex electromagnetic field. Most modern studies on the effects of electromagnetic radiation speak of its harmful effects on health. However, science at the present stage is trying to solve such problems, creating new industries within the structure of the scientific community. Ergonomics science - a science that studies a person in interaction with a computer and other machines, explores these problems. Ergonomics is engaged in a comprehensive study of human labor activity and therefore combines many scientific disciplines: physiology, occupational health, psychology, etc. Scientists strive to find ways to reduce the load on the human body associated with working on a computer, take part in creating perfect and safe equipment. Thanks to the development of medicine, biology, genetics, embryology, mankind was able to find an "antidote" from many ailments.

Our ancestors could not imagine that in the 21st century it will be possible to grow new human organs to replace them with non-functioning patients in the body. Chemistry and physics do not stand still. These sciences are developing in two directions - as fundamental sciences (creation and study of the theoretical foundations of physical and chemical knowledge) and as applied sciences (solving practical problems of application in various spheres of human life).

In the XXI century, mankind has occupied almost the entire space of the globe. We live in different countries, at different latitudes, in different locations, and as a result, each country has its own characteristics of natural conditions, climate. Many countries are constantly in danger from the elements. Unfortunately, the limited natural resources are becoming stronger and stronger.

Therefore, such sciences as geography, geology, energy and soil science are of particular importance. These sciences from different branches of

knowledge are trying to warn society from natural disasters, to find alternative sources of energy and minerals that humanity needs daily. In modern times, the welfare of countries directly depends on the state of their sphere of science. In my opinion, only those countries that pay serious attention to scientific research, successfully master the latest high-tech technologies, provide for this reasonably powerful financial, information, production, and intellectual means, they are leaders in the modern political and economic race and occupy leading positions on the world stage.

Management of modern society without science is impossible. At the present stage of development, science is changing the social structure of society. All over the world there is a tendency to increase the number of people engaged in mental labor and a decrease in the number of people employed in unskilled physical labor. Science affects a person directly through education. Science, carrying out directed influence on the educational process and on changing the structure of education, extends to all its components: goals, objectives, principles, forms and methods, means, results. The formation of a scientific worldview is also due to the educational system, which plays a significant role in the formation of personality. Modern policy in the field of education and science is aimed at preparing and using the huge potential of specialists and bachelors with higher education. This is evidenced by the fact that the volume of scientific activity, the growth of scientific information, discoveries, the number of scientists, graduate students, associate professors doubles on average approximately every 5-10 years.

Today, teachers are trying to bring the basics of science to children through the global network - the Internet. They begin to give preference to “invisible colleges”, distance learning, virtual institutions. The lively direct communication of the teacher and student is lost. The role of the teacher is decreasing, there is no upbringing of children on a living example, and in this I see only negative consequences for future generations. XX century was

outstanding in the field of technical development. Without any exaggeration, we can say that in 100 years discoveries have been made no less than in the entire previous history of mankind. The contribution that science made in the twentieth century to the development of mankind is enormous. But if you add up the funds that mankind spent on basic scientific research throughout its history, the amount will be incomparable with any budget of any developed country. States are losing a huge amount of funds that could be directed to the fight against hunger and disease, and other problems facing the heads of state.

The latest scientific developments, apart from the undoubted benefits, also carry a potential danger. Generating a huge amount of energy, thermal power plants emit into the atmosphere millions of tons of ash and gases that pollute the environment and destroy the ozone layer of the planet. Accidents at nuclear power plants and enterprises using radioactive materials lead to disastrous consequences. One such example is the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Genomically modified products, which are increasingly being sold on store shelves, in principle, can be dangerous to humans. Harmoniously integrating technology and scientific achievements into natural processes is one of the urgent tasks of scientists of the new century. Only by solving this difficult task can we ensure not just survival, but a decent life for future generations. It is customary to consider science as a highly specialized activity in the production of objective knowledge about the world, including man himself. But is it ethical to conduct scientific research, even extremely interesting ones, the fruits of which can become dangerous for people? Of course, science is one of the most important forms of society's culture, and its development is the most important factor in updating all spheres of human activity. Modern science forms the worldview of a person, is closely connected with technical progress, helps to create forecasts for the development of society and develop programs, solve

problems facing humanity. But is science always safe for humanity? I believe that this issue will forever remain unresolved.

References:

1. Шермухамедова, Н. А. (2019). ИННОВАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, КУЛЬТУРЫ И НАУКИ КАК НЕОБХОДИМОЕ УСЛОВИЕ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА. In *ДИАЛОГ КУЛЬТУР И ВЫЗОВЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭПОХИ* (pp. 459-464).
2. Shermuhamedova, N. A. (2018, July). Interrelation and Interdependence of Classic and Non-classic Epistemology. In *Proceedings of the XXIII World Congress of Philosophy* (Vol. 75, pp. 203-207).
3. Стёпин, В. С., Чумаков, А. Н., Малюкова, О. В., Матронина, Л. Ф., Дудник, С. И., Драч, Г. В., ... & Кудашов, В. И. (2017). О работе РФО размышляют. *Вопросы философии*, (11), 5-22.
4. Шермухамедова, Н. А. (2016). ПРОБЛЕМЫ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И КУЛЬТУРЫ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ. In *Культура диалога культур: постановка и грани проблемы* (pp. 342-353).
5. Шермухамедова, Н. А. (2015). Педагогическая деятельность в фомировании поликультурного мировоззрения. In *Диалог культур: социальные, политические и ценностные аспекты* (pp. 594-596).
6. Шермухамедова, Н. А., & Науменко, О. А. (2014). ИНВАЙРОНМЕНТАЛИЗМ В РЕТРОСПЕКТИВЕ МОРАЛИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ ЭТНОСОВ В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ. *Імеждународного КОНГРЕССА «ПРОСТРАНСТВО ЭТНОСА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ»*, 339.
7. Шермухамедова, Н. А. (2003). Культурно-исторический характер формирования научной картины мира. *Credo new*, (2), 7-7.
8. Шермухамедова, Н. А. ГУМАНИТАРНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ КАК ФАКТОР ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФИЛОСОФСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ. *ББК 87я43 И73*, 331.