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**ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE MONOGRAPH DEVOTED TO
 NATURAL GEOGRAPHY**

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we look at some of the concerns surrounding the scientific and practical use of monographies in the history of natural geography. The monograph's author divided the work into two halves, recognizing that natural geographical knowledge served as the foundation for general geography prior to the shift of natural geography to independent development. The scientific effort of the ancient Greek scholars Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Ptolemy resulted in the creation of geography as a separate science. There was a six-century era of decline in science following Ptolemy's geographical work. In order to get an idea of the integrity of an object, it must be examined comprehensively and in different ways. If the object of natural geography can meet the concept of a system, the science that studies it must also have a systemic structure.

KEYWORDS: *K.K.Markov, AG.Isachenko, N.K.Mukitanov, A.N.Nigmatov, Sh.S.Zokirov, Kh.R.Toshov, history of geography, system, geosystem, principle, landscape*

INTRODUCTION

Associate professor of Bukhara State University H.R. Toshov staged an exhibition "Natural geography": History and certain theoretical concerns" (Bukhara. - " Durdona "publishing house. 2021. - p.520) on the eve of the Republic of Uzbekistan's 30th anniversary of independence festivities. Professor S.B. Abbasov and Doctor of Geographical Sciences M.T. Mirakmalov, Sh.S.Zokirov - editor, doctor of geographical sciences, prof. S.B. Abbasov and doctor of geographical sciences M.T. Mirakmalov were assessed by one of the foremost experts in the field of natural geography. There are 340 titles of used literature in the monograph.

The author's textbooks and monographs "Landscape" (2015, 2016), "History of Geography" (2015, 2018), co-authored with Sh.S.Zokirov in 2015 and 2018[1;2], can be considered a natural continuation of those works.

We felt compelled to comment on the value of the monograph in tackling complicated challenges facing our discipline after analyzing the substance of the monograph, namely the history of natural geography and some of its theoretical issues.

At the beginning of the pamphlet, well-known scientists in the field of geography X.R. Toshov, K.K. Markov, A.G. Isachenko, and N.K. Mukitanov stated that there has been extensive historical material in geography for centuries, but it has not yet been logically (theoretically) analyzed, and Professor A.N. Nigmatov stated that the development of history as an independent science and its introduction as a subject of study.

In the prologue, the author also claimed that his major goal was to shed light on the history of natural geography's birth and growth as a science, as well as to voice his views on various theoretical concerns in the field.

The monograph's author divided the work into two halves, recognizing that natural geographical knowledge served as the foundation for general geography prior to the shift of natural geography to independent development. It begins with a look at the history of general geography. G.R. Toshov focused on the history of the establishment and evolution of natural geography, as well as some theoretical concerns associated to it, primarily of methodological importance, in the second section. [4].

He taught research methods and practical aspects of natural geography as a separate topic. The author supplements the monograph's content with a number of works on scientists who have actively engaged in the modern state of geography, particularly natural geography, by contributing their ideas, thoughts, and opinions to the formulation of theoretical difficulties.

The monograph's first section is organized into 16 major themes and is titled "From the History of the Emergence and Development of Natural Geography as a Science." The second section, titled "History of Natural Geography and Some Theoretical Issues," is broken down into 26 major and minor sections.

We felt it was crucial to acknowledge the author's important implications for the history of science in the monograph's conclusion section.

1. The scientific effort of the ancient Greek scholars Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Ptolemy resulted in the creation of geography as a separate science. There was a six-century era of decline in science following Ptolemy's geographical work. In the Middle East, known as the Arab Caliphate, a renaissance of the sciences occurred in the mid-13th century.

2. Geography began to develop alongside mathematics, astronomy, history, and philosophy. Its apex occurred at the same time as the East's Cultural-Enlightenment Renaissance (IX-XII centuries). Our experts respect Central Asian scientists' strong engagement and leadership in the growth of science, particularly geography, throughout this time period. Here arose paths based on the process of description, but not found in ancient Greek science, such as "al-masolik and mamolik," "travelogue" (sayokhatnoma), and "lexicography." The global maps were produced in a circular shape, which is typical of Eastern geography.

3. Only in the 15th century, when Ptolemy's and Strabo's geographical writings were published in Latin, did Western European intellectuals' geographical ideas become scientific. Great geographical discoveries, on the other hand, expanded Europeans' understanding of the world. The earth's spherical shape was also established.

4. The work "General Geography" (Vareny, 1650), published in the middle of the seventeenth century, signaled the start of a new period in the history of geography. Geography was regarded as natural geography in this play. Later, in the early half of the nineteenth century, A. Khumboldt shared this viewpoint.

5. A. Khumboldt's groundbreaking insights also served as the foundation for the development of a new scientific type of natural geography. V.V. Dokuchaev advanced his innovative concepts about the "integrity of the universe," "the interplay of live and inanimate nature," and "natural zones" in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, bringing them to a new level. As a result, a new natural product, soil, was discovered. Soil science is a new field of study.

6. V. V. Dokuchaev's works developed the idea that "a new science is being formed that studies the constant and legitimate relationships and interactions that occur between the components of nature". Notions of the natural-geographical complex and landscape were formed and developed.

7. The concept of the Earth's outer crust was also added to the concepts that emerged in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The theory of natural geography began to take shape. In its development great merits are given by famous Russian geographers A. A. Grigoriev, L. S. Berg, S. V. Kalesnik, K. K. Markov, A. G. Isachenko, N. A. Gvozdetzky, N. I. Mikhailov, F. N. Milkov, N. A. Solntsev, V. B. Sochava. In addition to the theoretical foundations of natural geography and landscape, their scientific works cover methodological and practical aspects of the study of natural and geographical zoning, landscape mapping, their morphological structure, dynamics, development and existence. A number of new scientific trends, new branches of science have emerged. Natural geography itself has developed into a system of sciences as one of the major divisions of geography.

It is natural for the reader of the monograph to pay attention to the more than 10 terms in it, such as complex, system, geosystem, principle. Unsurprisingly, the author gave these words in his own words, as he thought it appropriate to keep their content (e.g. car, vehicle) in their own words.

Toshov paid particular attention to the question "The structural system of the natural and geographical sciences". In particular, he believes that the classification of natural geographical sciences should be based on the characteristics of the object of study, as in the classifications of other natural sciences. "If an object is a single product, the science that studies it must be a whole science. In order to get an idea of the integrity of an object, it must be examined comprehensively and in different ways. If the object of natural geography can meet the concept of a system, the science that studies it must also have a systemic structure. From this point of view, it is obvious to show natural geography as a subsystem within the system of geographical sciences [5]. In his monograph, he gave his classification scheme entitled "The Structural System of the Natural and Geographical Sciences" (Figure 15).

In conclusion, the monograph "Natural Geography: History and Some Theoretical Issues" by Kh. R. Toshov, Associate Professor at Bukhara State University, can be an important resource for students, young researchers and readers studying geography as well as the natural sciences.

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