



Public School in Elementary School Students Historical Foundations of Formation of Natural Geographical Concepts

Shonazarova Sevara Rashidovna

Termez Pedagogical Institute, teacher of the department of "Methodology of primary education"

Received 22nd August 2020, Accepted 24th September 2020, Online 30th October 2020

Abstract— In this article, the historical foundations of the formation of natural geographical concepts in elementary school students, the transition to developmental education, the restructuring of school education on this basis, the formation of educational activities, the death of geography in secondary schools the educational activity of schoolchildren during the teaching process, the distinctive feature of the content of geographical education is the conformity with traditional programs is talked about.

Keywords: modern lesson, developmental education, traditional education, natural sciences, geography teaching process, regional component, geographical envelope, pedagogical system, educational content.

In the second half of the 19th century, the works of KDUshinsky and DDSemenov played an important role in the development of geography education. KDUshinsky developed several principles of teaching geography. DDSemenov wrote a textbook called "Geography Lessons". At the end of the 19th century, the methodology of the German scientist Oberländer played an important role in the development of geography.

At the end of the 19th century, a period of national renaissance began in Turkestan, i.e., in order to further accelerate the development of the nation, new method schools were established. Special attention is paid to the teaching of geography in these schools. The history of the creation of geographical textbooks and manuals published at that time was studied by O. Mominov, B. Kasimov, D. Alimova and D. Rashidova, Kh. Vakhobov and N. Alimova and others.

O. Mominov divides the textbooks and training manuals published during this period into the following parts: - textbooks translated from

Russian into Uzbek. Such textbooks include "Introductory Geography", "Turkistan", "Introductory Geography Lesson" and others. During this period, the German scientist A. Geiki's textbook "Natural Geography" and GIIvanov's "Elementary Geography" manuals were published.

XX century the end and independence years big scientists growing up came out Geography study methodology in the field O. Mominov., H. Vakhobov., R. Gurbaniozov., P. Musayev., P.G'ulomov., G'. Pardayev and others big things done increased. General education schools for textbook and study manuals in preparation N. Dolimov, O. Mominov, T. Abdullayeva, P. Musayev, P.G'ulomov, Kh. Vakhobov, A.Qayumov, P.Baratov, M.Mamatkulov, A.Abdulkasimov, R.Qurbaniyozov, A.Soatov and of others services big high study countries for textbook and study manuals and others by created P.Baratov, Kh.Vakhobov, M.Mamatkulov, A.Rafikov, G.Asanov, M.Nabikhanov, I.Safarov, G'. Pardayev, A. Nizomov, A. Khodzhimatov, N. Alimkulov, N. Sultanova

Above given scientific to studies based on without start drinking one of the important tasks of today is the effective use and implementation of geographical concepts in the educational process. It is extremely important to develop students' thinking, consciousness and outlook, to transform them from free listeners to free participants. The teacher should be the leader in the lesson, and the students should become participants. In accomplishing this task, the advantage of innovative activity has a multifaceted effect.

In particular, since primary education is the main link of general education schools, it is necessary to pay more attention to the perfect development of students' personalities in this process. The responsibilities of elementary school teachers are endless. They accustom the students who have just stepped on the threshold of the school to school life and pave the way for them to receive modern education. It is during this period that pupils' attitudes towards learning and their intellectual potential are formed.

The methods chosen for organizing and conducting primary education classes based on geographical concepts should be suitable for the needs of students. Because such lessons are closer to the psyche of the student. Achieving the goal based on arousing students' interest, desire and desire to learn learning materials is motivation, which is the internal rapprochement of the teacher and students [4; p. 47].

It is important to develop students' motivation to study in the process of primary education. Because the motive makes students interested in the educational process, encourages them to actively participate in the lesson and acquire knowledge. Interactive methods greatly help to develop the motivation of reading.

It should not be forgotten that it is necessary to take into account the age and level of knowledge of more students in primary classes. Using simple, easy and time-consuming game exercises for them, they benefit from using geographical concepts in lessons. Activities connected with the environment develop students' consciousness, worldview, free

thinking, expressive ability, and independent work skills.

Geographical concepts in the course of the lesson in primary education is that they are implemented through the joint activities of the teacher and students [3; p. 27]. The teaching process includes the activities of the teacher and students. The activity of the teacher is to explain the educational material, increase students' interest in science, deepen their thinking and form their beliefs, guide students' independent activities, check and evaluate their knowledge, skills and abilities.

In fact, the introduction of geographical concepts to elementary school students is based on the activity of each student in the educational process. When using these methods, learning is based on an interesting life activity for the student. Also, together with the teacher, they independently master a certain direction and amount of knowledge.

When organizing the educational process, we focus not on the current level of development, but on the zone of proximal development. Until now, the teaching of geography in a traditional school is aimed at providing students with empirical knowledge focused on the already developed forms of the student's mental activity - perception, memory and visual-figurative thinking. Such training combines the previous stages of mental development, is based on the principle of existence.

The developmental education system based on the concept of D.B.Elkonin and V.V.Davydov is aimed at the formation of theoretical thinking in schoolchildren (analysis, planning, conducting research and reflective evaluation actions). The analysis of the activity-based organization of the educational process showed that, despite the fact that the educational system is aimed at mastering general methods, the motivation of students is mainly aimed at mastering knowledge, and mastering general methods " Acts as a "by-product". Educational activities of schoolchildren. The mind-subject-centeredness of both students

and students hinders the purposeful process of mastering common methods.

The didactic model of the process of formation of educational activities of schoolchildren that we have developed is fundamentally different in terms of content from traditional teaching. In this regard, we included the content of the concept of "educational activity" in the content of education. [5 ; 48 - p.].

The result of the process of formation of educational activities of schoolchildren is the readiness of students to perform educational actions on mastering subject knowledge and general methods of mastering this knowledge.

Since the 20th century, a lot of attention has been paid to the problem of developing the goal of education. In the current era (21st century) due to the change in the content of geography education, more attention is being paid to this problem. Geography teaching methodology is the science of learning, processes, principles and laws related to the basics of geography. Knowledge of these principles and laws allows the teacher to organize and manage the educational processes related to the school geography course in accordance with the requirements of the time.

Currently, new concepts are emerging in school geography: ecological-geographic conditions; systematic method; geopolitics: prediction; evaluation and hakazo. Didactics is the general scientific basis of the methodology of all educational subjects. The methodology of geography education develops on the basis of legislation, laws and regulations based on didactic science.

The methodology of geography education is inextricably linked with the science of ecology. In geography education in schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, great attention is paid to environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. Starting from the elementary course of natural geography, the issues of rational use of natural resources, pollution of natural resources under the influence of economic

activities, their prevention and environmental protection have been comprehensively considered in geography subjects of general secondary education [6 ; 31 - p.].

References:

1. Borieva M. Cultivating the sense of nature protection among young people //Public education. - Tashkent. – 1992. - No. 2. -B. 12-14.
2. Bahramov A., Sharipov Sh., Nabiyeva M. Textbook "Natural science" 3rd grade. T.: "Cholpon" publishing house. 2016.-25 p.
3. Bahramov A., "Natural science" textbook, 4th grade. T: "Sharq" publishing house, 2015. p. 28
4. Bozorova N.Sh. Scientific-pedagogical basis of formation of ecological culture among students: Author. diss. ... candy. ped. nauk.– Tashkent, 2006. -22 p.
5. Fozilov J, Sultanov R, Sodikov X, "Formation of the student's spirituality" "Sharq" publishing house. Tashkent. - 2000.
6. Haydarov Q., Nishanov S. Fundamentals of natural science and introducing children to nature. T.: 1992
7. Inomova M. National values in the spiritual and moral upbringing of children in the family. T.: Science.-384 p.
8. Ismatov I. Formation of a responsible attitude to the environment in students (in the case of inorganic chemistry) Autoref. diss.sugar. ped. science - Tashkent, 2006. - 23 p.
9. Ishmuhammedov R. Content and ways of formation of pedagogical skills. Public education j., 1997.
10. Karimov IA "Perfect generation - the foundation of Uzbekistan 's development". T., 1998.