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THE ROLE AND POSSIBILITIES OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHY EDUCATIONAL TOOLS IN THE PROVISION OF GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN STUDENTS

РОЛЬ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ЕСТЕСТВЕННО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ПОСОБИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ЗНАНИЯМИ

O'QUVCHILARGA GEOLOGIK BILIMLAR BERISHDA TABIIY GEOGRAFIYA TA'LIM VOSITALARINING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada geografiya darslarida o'quvchilarning geologik bilimlarini rivojlantirishda ta'lim vositalarining ahamiyati yoritib berilgan. Ta'lim vositalari geografiya ta'limining maqsadlari, mazmunlari, tashkiliy shakllari va metodlariga bog'liq holda tanlanadi. O'qituvchi o'z ixtiyori bo'yicha ko'rsatmali materiallar va o'quv qo'llanmalardan foydalanishi mumkin. Ta'lim vositalarini qo'llashning yana bir jihati - ta'lim jarayonining tarkibiy qismi sifatida namoyon bo'lishidir. Ta'lim vositalarining didaktik ahamiyati – bu o'quv ma'lumotlarining o'zlashtirilishini tezlatishdan iborat. Ma'lum bir ta'lim vositasini tanlash ma'lum bir ta'lim metodini tanlash bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Agar ta'limning faol metodi (kitob bilan ishlash, mashq qilish) tanlansa, u holda o'quv qo'llanmalari, darsliklar va texnik vositalardan foydalaniladi. Ta'lim vositalari tasnifi aniq, yagona va o'zgaras bo'lishi mumkin emas. Ta'lim vositalarining ahamiyatli jihati ularning birgalikda qo'llanilishi va hech qachon bir-birini inkor etmasligida namoyon bo'ladi.

Аннотация

В данной статье подчеркивается важность учебных пособий в развитии геологических знаний учащихся на уроках географии. Учебные средства выбираются в зависимости от целей, содержания, организационных форм и методов географического образования. Преподаватель может использовать методические материалы и методические пособия по своему усмотрению. Еще один аспект использования образовательных средств заключается в том, что они выступают как составляющая образовательного процесса. Дидактическое значение средств обучения заключается в ускорении усвоения учебной информации. Выбор конкретного образовательного средства связан с выбором конкретного образовательного метода. Если выбран активный метод обучения (работа с книгами, упражнения), то используются учебные пособия, учебники и технические средства. Классификация средств обучения не может быть четкой, единообразной и неизменной. Важность образовательных инструментов заключается в том, что они используются вместе и никогда не исключают друг друга.

Abstract

This article examines the basic methods and means of Education used in the Organization of the geography educational process, as well as their importance in improving the cognitive skills and abilities of students. All means of Education will be aimed at the successful implementation of educational goals. Educational tools are selected depending on the goals, contents, organizational forms and methods of geography education. The teacher can use instructional materials and training manuals at his discretion. Another aspect of the use of educational tools is that they appear as a component of the educational process. The didactic value of educational tools is to accelerate the assimilation of educational information. Choosing a particular educational tool is related to choosing a particular educational method. If an active method of education (working with books, exercises) is chosen, then training manuals, textbooks and technical tools are used. The classification of educational tools cannot be clear, uniform and unchanging. The importance of educational tools is that they are used together and never mutually exclusive.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim vositalari, o'quv jarayoni, ko'rgazmali qurollar, interfaol usullar, maketlar, xaritalar, taqdimotlar.

Ключевые слова: средства обучения, наглядные пособия учебного процесса, интерактивные приемы, макеты, карты, слайды, презентации.

Key words: educational tools, educational process visual aids, interactive techniques, layouts, maps, slides, presentations.

INTRODUCTION

In the organization of the process of geography education, methods and means of education are used together. Educational tools are objects that are used by the teacher and students to assimilate new knowledge. All means of Education will be aimed at the successful implementation of educational goals. The importance of educational tools is great, they are the materials and resources used to achieve educational goals in the process of geography education; geographical are material or perfect

objects used by students and the teacher when mastering knowledge and skills. Educational tools are selected depending on the goals, content, organizational forms and methods of geography education. The teacher can use materials and teaching aids with instructions at his discretion. Another aspect of the application of educational tools is its manifestation as a component of the educational process. The didactic significance of educational tools is to accelerate the assimilation of educational materials. The choice of a specific educational tool will be associated with the choice of a specific educational method. If an active method of education (work with a book, practice) is chosen, then tutorials, textbooks and technical means are used.[1] The classification of educational tools cannot be clear, uniform and immutable. A significant aspect of educational tools is manifested in the fact that they are used together and never deny each other. The task of the teacher is to be able to choose and apply an effective means of education to activate the course process. In order to solve educational and educational tasks in secondary schools, the sources of knowledge included in the educational process become educational or educational tools. For example, the opening of toggins becomes a means of education only if they are studied by students. Educational tools are of great importance in the formation of scientific knowledge about nature and society. The main task of educational tools is to ensure exhibitionism in the process of obtaining knowledge. The classification of educational tools can be approached on various grounds. According to the method of describing geographical events and phenomena, educational tools are divided into four types: a) natural (natural) objects; b) objects that describe geographical entities, events and phenomena; C) objects that describe objects and phenomena; g) pribors to reflect and reflect the phenomena of nature.[2]

Natural, that is, natural objects include: - objects of nature and objects of human economic activity studied in class conditions (samples, herbariums, samples of industrial and agricultural products); - natural objects and products of economic activity studied directly in the process of educational tourism: objects studied directly in natural conditions include geographical openings; rivers, streams, lakes; - soils, plants and fauna. The products of the state farm activities include crops, melons, orchards, vineyards, etc. With the help of Natural learning tools, a direct clear picture of the studied subject and phenomena is formed. Objects describing geographical events and phenomena are divided into the following groups: - models of natural and economic objects. They include models of relief forms, River valleys, swamps, Plains, glaciers, caves, reservoirs and other wetlands facilities; - flat show guides[3].

These tools include: murals, portraits, diapositives, diaphilms, Motion Pictures; Motion Pictures; videotapes, etc.k. Statement and image of geographical objects and phenomena using conditional signs (word, sign, number). These tools are divided into the following groups: verbal tools (textbooks, reference books, text tables); - mapgraphic tools: maps, terms, map-schemes, contour maps, wall maps; - drawing guides (structural schemes). For example, the structure of the hydrosphere, classification schemes (mountaineering, landscapes, etc.).k.); natural and economic events-interaction and interaction of phenomena; - statistical manuals with drawings (drawings, diagrams, tables)[4,5].

These educational tools form a spatial arrangement of geographical events and phenomena, an idea of their structure and essence. The tools necessary to reflect and analyze the process of occurrence of a natural phenomenon include: - pribors (Roulette, Compass, nivelir, theodolite) necessary to carry out measuring work on the spot; - pribors (thermometer, barometer) that determine quantitative and qualitative indicators of natural phenomena; - pribors (kurvimeter, ruler, transporter, etc., which are used to carry out mapometric work.k.); - Pribors that indicate the daily and annual movement of the Earth. During the analysis of the literature, there was a different classification of educational tools. In particular, educational tools are classified as follows:

1. According to the description of the impact on educators:
 - * Means of visual education: thing-subjects, layouts, maps, diaphragms •slides, presentations;
 - * Audio learning tools: Music Center, radio;
 - * audiovisual in the form of: television, motion pictures, presentations.
2. By complexity:
 - * simple to use: textbooks, printed manuals, pictures, models;
 - * complex in the form: mechanical visual means, lingafon rooms, computers.
3. By origin (production): natural means of education (subjects, objects derived from being: plants, collection of various stones); •means of education in the form of a picture (pictures, schemes, maps reflecting the presence in the means of signs);

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* technical educational tools in the form of: visual, auidial, audiovisual tools. Educational tools are also allocated to verbal, visual and technical means of education, as well as modern means of Education:

I. Verbal means of education: •the most basic of the form: spoken word, teacher speech; •the main means of communication, the form of transfer of knowledge.

II. Visual means of Education allow the implementation of the principle of exhibitionism in the educational process, students receive 80% of information by sight. The tools of Visual Education include: • natural objects and objects in the natural and artificial environment (herbarium, collections). * Maps, schemes, diagrams, models, road signs, mathematical signs, visual aids. • Film Tapes, transparent tapes, movies, videos.

III. Technical education tools. The role and significance of technical means are immeasurable, since they allow you to indicate events, operational processes.

IV. Modern educational tools. In the process of teaching, the use of personal computers is becoming widespread. Modern personal computers are multimedia: they allow you to display a color dynamic image with Stereo sound. There are various computer-based curricula for most of the schools' disciplines. Using the internet, students can get information from any computer and data base all this greatly expands the capabilities of teachers and students in the lesson. An interactive whiteboard is a universal tool that allows any teacher to carry out the educational process in students for increased interest in classes, stability of attention, speed and performance of mental operas. Currently, there are many exercises for working on an interactive whiteboard, teachers also have the opportunity to independently compose exercises for use in the classroom using an interactive whiteboard, many teachers highly appreciate the benefits of this modern multifunctional educational tool that arouses constant interest in students. Along with the above functions, educational tools also perform the function of students' cognitive activity and management of the entire educational process. All functions complement each other in the learning process, ensuring the generality of the educational process. At this point, two functions of educational tools are manifested. These are: the task of ensuring the operational activities of students, which is clearly manifested in the process of forming practical knowledge, skills and abilities, and the educational task of educational tools. Taking into account the above features, the use of educational tools in the process of studying geography provides the following possibilities: - determining the size, complexity, logic and form of presentation of educational materials; -provide the educational process with a source of knowledge and means of performing practical work (educational and methodological collections, reference books, technical objects, pribors, tools, etc.); - learn the educational process (lessons) figuratively, vividly, memorable, learn the necessary knowledge, develop practical skills and abilities, stimulate the student's cognitive activity; - deeper penetration of students into the world of geographical culture and geographical; - strengthen the influence of education on the formation of the personality of the student, contribute to their creative and emotional development.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the means of teaching natural geography is one of the important and necessary conditions for the implementation of the educational content of students, upbringing and the development of the student. It follows from this that the most important factor affecting the effectiveness of the educational process is the quality of educational tools. Therefore, the choice of means by the teacher should depend on the above conditions. The means of teaching geography are in a certain order in terms of structure and composition in the educational process, which makes it possible to effectively use them in the educational process. Such conditions are created in a specially equipped school room – geography rooms. A feature of geography requires the establishment of a museum of local lore and a geographical area along with geography rooms at the school.

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