



## The use of new pedagogical methods on the topic of geography of inexhaustible and Renewable Natural Resources of the geography of the 10th grade

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ABSTRACT

Interactive methods are ways in which students are taught by a teacher based on the demand of the Times. This article gives a number of methods on the use of new pedagogical methods ("correct confusion", "Insert", "finish sentence") on the topic of the geography of inexhaustible and Renewable Natural Resources of the 10th grade. As a result of the use of these methods, it serves to strengthen both theoretical and practical knowledge of schoolchildren.

**Keywords:**

pedagogy, pedagogical technology, didactics, correct confusion, Insert, complete sentence method

### Introduction

Pedagogy (Greek paida — bola, gr. gogos-leader) is an ancient term, derived from the Greek word "paydogogos", meaning "child Leader". Historical sources indicate that in ancient Greece, a governess who wandered, wary, taught military skills to her master's children, called slaves "pedagogues" (child leaders). Later, those who were specially trained and took pedagogy as a profession began to be called educators. [1]

In the literature dedicated to pedagogy, such concepts as "pedagogical technology", "new pedagogical technology", "advanced pedagogical technology" are widely used and interpreted in different ways.

Among these, the following definition given by UNESCO deserves attention: "pedagogical technology is a systematic method of creating, applying and defining, taking into account the technical and individual resources

and their interaction, which sets the task of effectively teaching and knowledge as a whole".

The term pedagogical technology is based on a systematic approach to the educational process, which has a new, specific character and characteristics. This means an innovative approach to the learning process. Advanced methods and methods used in the practice of World pedagogy in the organization of new education, means of technology, means of bringing the forms of teaching into the educational process, taking into account the Personality, Personality of each student, intellectual capabilities, national and social characteristics.

The new pedagogical technology assumes that the student is viewed as a subject of the educational process, that is, an active participant, and the teacher as an organizer, administrator of the same process. In the lesson, the student is an active working person, who restores in memory the knowledge acquired

during the entire training process, applies it partly in New conditions, performs methods of mental activity and goes from the known to the unknown.

In teaching on new pedagogical technology, the following are the main parameters of Education:

1. The entire training situation is considered an object of management.
2. The management of education is purposeful and provides for the development of the student's essence, spiritual and spiritual forces.
3. The educational process is carried out in a Democratic, stimulating style.
4. A prerequisite for the educational process is the support of the personal initiative of the student, the openness of the teacher's personality, their cooperation, the emergence of mutual trust relations. [2]

Didactica - (Greek. didacticos-instructive, instructive) is the branch of pedagogy that studies the laws and methods of Education. The branch of pedagogy on the theory of education and training (purpose, content, laws and principles), general method and forms. [3]

### Literature Analysis And Methods

In his pedagogical theory, Komensky puts forward the concept of the harmony of upbringing with nature. In "the great didactics", he says that "teaching must obey naturalism, teaching must obey the demand of nature". The mental and bodily instantaneous growth of the child will be similar to the process of growth in nature. For example, a gardener cares for trees, taking into account its growth characteristics. Similarly, the teacher is subject to the law of upbringing. The teaching process takes place slowly, like nature. In the principle of naturalness, it is considered a progressive thought in its time to say that the laws of nature affect its growth, to treat a person as a branch of nature (not built by God).

Komensky recommends that the teacher go to work ohb as a team with the whole class, that is, to conduct training in the class - lesson system. It indicates that it is necessary to return the lesson passed during the lesson, explain the new topic, strengthen, give the task to the House.

When instructing to plan a lesson, he says that each lesson has its own topic and its own task should be indiscriminate. The teacher encourages students to ensure that they actively participate in classes, monitor, maintain discipline in the classroom. Exaggerating the organization of the learning process, the teacher believed that he could take classes with 300 students at the same time. The teacher tells himself that a good student can be taken by an assistant.

He introduced the school year and the division of it into study quarters, giving holidays. Determined the school day (4 hours in the native language school, 6 hours in the Latin School). Students were admitted to the school at the same time and felt that study should begin in the fall (September).

Komensky wrote several textbooks that were exemplary for his time, giving valuable opinions about how the textbook should be offensive. He implemented his theoretical ideas in his textbooks. He believed that in a textbook, educational materials should be sufficient, short, meaningful, understandable, consistent and simple, written in an understandable language for children, Rich in pictures, clearly stated according to the age of children. It expounds these thoughts in his textbooks such as "the open door of languages and all sciences" and "pictures of N arsala rn in g perceived by the means of the senses". [4]

### Results And Discussion

1.Method. "Correct the confusion". In this method, students correct and interpret terms and numbers in order regarding the topic of geography of inexhaustible and Renewable Natural Resources. This method serves to be able to show oneself worthy in the intellectual field, with a high level of memory, creativity, mental potential in students.

- A) agro-climatic resources E) Farming I) 40 thousand  
 B) 400 degrees F) 1-1. 5 million hectares J) 40 million km<sup>2</sup>  
 C) 8000 degrees G) erosion K) biological resources  
 D) 13.4 billion hectares H) 47 thousand km<sup>3</sup>

2.Method. "Insert". In this method, readers put the terms given to the subject in A "+" or "-" gesture if not.

<b>1.Agro-climatic resources</b>	<b>5.Specialization</b>	<b>9.Forest resources</b>
<b>2.Water Resources</b>	<b>6.Combination</b>	<b>10.Demography</b>
<b>3.Political map</b>	<b>7.Biological resources</b>	<b>11.Determinism</b>
<b>4.Earth Resources</b>	<b>8.Geothermal resources</b>	<b>12.Trunk</b>

**3.Complete the sentence method.** In this method, the team of students completes the sentences given by the teacher by omitting the words given for use.

1. Climatic resources that directly affect agriculture....
2. Currently, the total volume of the World Land Fund is....
3. freshwater resources of the total volume of the hydrosphere....
4. Brazil, Russia, Canada, USA, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, etc.....
5. To the flora and fauna of the Earth's surface...

### Conclusion

In place of the conclusion, it is appropriate to say that several methods for using new pedagogical methods on the topic of inexhaustible and Renewable Natural Resource geography of 10th grade geography, in particular, develop a number of positive characteristics, such as strengthening theoretical knowledge, forming students' minds, solving problem situations, keeping in mind in students, taking a position in different situations, As a result of the use of these methods, it serves to strengthen both theoretical and practical knowledge of schoolchildren.

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