

USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the importance of using interactive techniques in geography education. The focus is on some interactive techniques that can be used in geography education.

Keywords: Geographical location, natural resources, international tourism, interactive methods.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The fundamental reform of the education system in our country, raising it to the modern requirements, upbringing a harmoniously developed generation for the future, has always been one of the priority tasks of the state policy, and puts the education authorities in the task of educating young people in the spirit of national ideology and national ideology. The introduction of innovative technologies in education contributes to improving the quality of education and the training of highly competitive, competitive personnel.

The use of modern pedagogical technologies to improve the quality of education in higher education is relevant to teaching World Geography, as well as all disciplines, for example in a two-hour workshop using "BBB and SWOT-analysis" on teaching Australia and Oceania. .

Topic: Australia and Oceania

Practical:

The course content: Economic and political geographical location of Australia and Oceania, natural resources, population and structure, state structure, sectoral structure of the economy, geography of foreign economic relations.

The aim of the course: to generate students knowledge about the economic and political geographical location of Australia and Oceania, natural conditions, demographic characteristics of the population, regional location and development of economic sectors.

Tasks to be addressed during the course are:

1. To give general information about the countries of Australia and Oceania to form knowledge about their economic and political geographical location.
2. Natural Resources of the Australian Union and Oceania, to give new knowledge about population and economic sectors.
3. To strengthen students' knowledge of the Australian Union and Oceania with interactive methods and to determine the level of mastering the new topic.

Classroom equipment: World policy card, textbook, handouts, additional literature, teaching materials, educational and work programs, internet information.

Methods used in the course of study: Graphic Organizer "BBB", "SWOT-analysis".

The lesson plan:

1. Economic and Geographical Role of the Australian Union.
2. Natural conditions and mineral resources

3. Population and its territorial location
4. State system and features of political development
5. Structure of sectors of the economy (industry, agriculture, transport).
6. Foreign economic relations
7. Economic and geographical characteristics of the countries of the ocean

Course:

The first phase of the lesson “I know. I know. I want to know. (BBB) ”.

The students of the group are divided into three subgroups, each group is named after it. (Names are chosen by the students themselves). The auditorium is divided into three. At the top of the first section is written "I know."

Students write their ideas on the new topic in the column “I know”. This action will continue until the students have finished thinking. All students should be actively involved in this process. Students can say what they think, even if it is wrong, that the activities of the students are not limited to the course. This approach gives them free and independent thinking skills.

The teacher asks students what they have to know about the new topic, know the information, and encourages them to think again. The insights and ideas expressed by students are reflected in the column “I Want to Know”. At the end of both columns, the teacher handles the text to the students. The text is based on basic information that students need to master. Students should read the text and find out what they have learned on a new topic. Students from each group share new insights that they have gained through their discussions. The teacher writes the concepts they have mastered in the column “I Know” on the blackboard table. The result is shown in the table below.

I have known	I want to know	I know
The state of Astral is the sixth largest in the world by size	Australia is rich in many types of minerals	Australia is rich in minerals such as bauxite, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, and coal.
The state of Astral is the mainland of Australia.	Which sectors of the mining industry are developed in Australia?	Astral is well developed in the mining industry, including iron ore, coal, bauxite, mercury and gold mining.
The indigenous people of Australia are aborigines	Which part of Australia has the highest population density?	In the south-eastern and seaside areas of Australia there is a high density.
The capital of Australia is Sydney.	Australia specializes in which sectors of agriculture.	In Australia sheep breeding is the leading livestock sector.
Much of Australia's mainland is desert.	Which products will Australia export to the world market?	Most of Australia's exports are wheat, meat, sugar and sheep wool.
Australia has few rivers and lakes.	Which networks are Australia's specialized international networks.	Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, agriculture are the specialized branches of Australia.
Oceania is located in the Pacific Ocean.	Do you know about indigenous people of Oceania?	Maori in the Oceanic Population
Oceania is a part of the islands of Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.	Specialized networks of Oceania countries	The indigenous peoples of Oceania are the most populous.
Oceanic countries are located on islands.	Oceania Countries Which Products Exports	Tourism in the Oceania's GDP is significant.

The teacher determines the level of assimilation of the subject based on the SWOT analysis strategy.

Using SWOT-analysis in teaching Australia and Oceania

Group 1	Group 2
Strengths	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The geographical position of Australia is a seaside country, situated on a single mainland, with the Pacific and Indian Ocean waters. 2. The size of the territory plays an important role in the location and development of productive forces. 3. The richness of mineral deposits makes it possible to develop industrial sectors based on local raw materials. 4. Cheap sea transport has a positive impact on foreign economic relations. 5. Oceanic countries are favorable because of their geographical location. 6. Located at the Pacific Ocean crossroad of Oceania countries. There are great potential for the use of ocean biodiversity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the territory is located in the tropical region with high temperatures, low precipitation, and occasional droughts that cause great damage to the country's economy. 2. Most of Australia goes into a closed basin. The scarcity of fresh water resources adversely affects the distribution of population and economic sectors. 3. Australia's remoteness from the developed countries of the world impedes its economic development. 4. In most Oceania, the territory is not compact. 6. There are few underground mineral deposits. 7. Industrial sectors are underdeveloped.
Group 3	Group 4
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inexpensive maritime transport will promote the export potential of the country. 2. The seas provide favorable opportunities for the development of transport infrastructure and economic ties with neighboring countries. 3. Ownership of the large land fund of the country allows for the development of livestock and livestock production. 4. Promotes the development of local and international tourism in the coastal areas of Australia and Oceania. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The country lacks water resources. 2. The expansion of desertification processes under the influence of anthropogenic factors has negative consequences. 3. Oceanic countries have negative consequences such as global warming flooding.

One student from each group will present the information he / she has collected on the work done, while the teacher will comment on the group presentation and assess the students' knowledge and assign homework.

In summary, the introduction of new pedagogical technologies into the learning process allows students to think freely and to collaborate with teacher-student. The teacher will have the opportunity to assess students' knowledge fairly and objectively during the course. Modern pedagogical technologies used in education will improve the quality and effectiveness of the lesson.

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