

THE ROLE OF MUNICIPAL SCIENCE IN GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION

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Abstract:

The country is an important part of geography education. This science is based on the study and understanding of human history and current world powers. The main objective of the country's science is to explain the geographical skills of the world, its economic and social conditions, its natural resources, and the economic and integration processes of countries in a huge area.

This article reveals the importance of the country's subjects, their historical history, their methods, and their importance in the current world. Scientific research and historical approaches, geographical information and skills are used in the country. This science, in terms of globalization, is important in studying the cooperation, economic relations and political views of foreign countries.

The article also discusses the modern context of the country and the importance of defining, interpreting, and introducing it to important teachings in the study of global views. In the education of the country, it should be appropriate to provide students with experimental teaching aids and programs, to study foreign languages, and to increase their interest and general acceptance of geographical information.

Keywords: Country, Geographical Skills, Natural Resources, Economic and Integration Processes, World Politics, Foreign Countries, Globalization, Economic Relations, Political Views, Educational Manuals.

Introduction

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. For example, the exchange of days and nights, the rotation of the earth around its axis, and the scientific explanation of the process taking place in their country should be explained to the students. However, as a result of the complete understanding of this law by some geography teachers, the word "sunrise and setting" causes



students to develop a dream that does not correspond to geographical law. Because the earth revolves around the sun and its axis. The sun revolves around it by earth and other planets in the center. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could eventually left us totally paralyzed. We know how long it takes for the Earth to orbit its axis; it takes 23 hours and 93 minutes. The equator part of the earth is 40075km in diameter. In recognition of this, the earth's rotation rate around its axis is 1,675 km per hour, 27,780m per minute, and 463 m.ni per second, depending on the rotation time of the equator circle (40,075 / 23,93). Based on illiculations, when it comes to machine speed, students develop a dream knowledge.

What kind of science is the science of lkashnosism itself, and what its place in geography education is. The term "country" originated in the early 20th century. It has been interpreted differently over the years. In the 1920's, the country was understood as a method of combining and studying any specific area (field) separated by administrative, political, and corporate symptoms.

In the 1960's, the country's content and private research methods were defined as a scientific framework that differed, but together led the country to comprehensive scientific knowledge.

In the 1980's, the country's population was described as follows: the country is a comprehensive knowledge of a particular territory (part of the country, province, district, or city) that is considered its own country by the inhabitants of the land. When it comes to knowing the land in every way, it is understood to study its nature, history, agriculture, inhabitants, culture, and life.

Country studies – the study of the country; a fan of the study of the land; a foundation of historical, geographical, biological, ecological, literary, and so on about an area of the country. The country is a study of the place described by the concept of "beastly land."

The country is a scientific science framework that varies according to its content and private research methods, but together leads to scientific and comprehensive knowledge of the country. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, this concept is interpreted as follows: a comprehensive study of the nature, population, agriculture, history, and culture of a part of the country, as well as the environment around it. It is worth noting that according to the administrative and territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it consists of provinces, districts, towns, villages, villages, as well as the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The country itself was born and raised, and it originated in distant past periods as a foundation of knowledge about dear places. Winters have always been very familiar with the places around them, its nature, history, and so on, including in all nations, including Uzbeks. This knowledge was conveyed to subsequent generations through folk art and various documents.

Man's little blood is shed, he was born, an adult home, a fortress is his birthplace, his place, his land is his small Father. "Great love for a small homeland," love for God, and pride in him are to fight for the well-being, happiness, and peace of his country, his country. In the word of the fatherland, I do not have gardens, gardens, barren fields, blue skies, a generous earth, and a precious land inhabited. Even the history and life of the peoples are directly incompatible with the nature of the land where they lived, the land in which they lived. For example, "Havokent", "Fargo", "Yashiq", "Nayman", "G'umayli", "Oqjar", these names highlight the real meaning of the country's name.



We think that when it comes to a small area that studies small areas in all aspects, it refers to a place in the country (housing, fortress, street, theme, neighborhood), administrative and territorial areas (villages, villages, districts, cities, districts, regions, and regions). The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

Country studies are to study not only the nature of the precious land and the heritage left to us by the ancestors who lived there, but also all that remains for generations after us.

It is accepted to distinguish between objects of archaeology, its object and its predecessor in modern science. An object is an area of reality that a particular science explores. The object of the study of the country is the foundation of nature, population, agriculture, history, literature, culture and art of a particular country.

The objects of the country are:

- 1) studying the interrelationships and connections between the nature of the country and its components (geology, relevance, underground resources, soil, climate, reservoirs, vegetation and fauna);
- 2) studying the history and demography of the country (ethnography of cities and towns, toponomics, etc.);
- 3) studying the economic life of the country, the interaction and relationships between the natural environment and the farm;
- (4) Studying the people of the land, its cultural and spiritual life, its artistic activities, folk art, culture, oral creativity, architecture, and artistic craftsmanship.

In municipal studies, it makes extensive use of data and evidence from other subjects, such as physics, geology, geography, biology, chemistry, history, ethnography, literature, music, art and cultural studies. The work of the country is a method of viewing objects from a particular fan point of view, and the country's work (theme debate) is a place, an area. Small areas can be conditionally divided into four points as the predecessor of the country :

- 1) courtyards (fortress);
- 2) village (neighborhood);
- 3) district (city);
- 4) region (region).

Small areas on the first, second and third levels are very convenient for conducting personal observations and inspections directly, organizing excursions, and collecting a variety of materials. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her woe, where it implanted. In the study of small areas on the fourth floor, namely, large geographical areas (provinces and regions), local influences and discrepancies are smoothed, smoothed, and general characteristics begin to emerge. This also depends on another feature of the country: it is possible to observe not only the description or landscape of the object being studied (the process) at any time, but also the rate of change in the duration of the longer or less duration.

Analysis of the rate of change clearly reflects the interrelationship of all components of natural and cultural landscapes studied, as well as paves the way for predicting expected or possible changes related to the future of a much larger area (province, region), including the country being studied.

The principles and principles of any scientific theory, theory, or the early foundations of the world, laws, and characteristics.



The country involves mastering a number of principles. These principles have general guidelines, rules, and regulatory characteristics that regulate the cognitive process and include guiding ideas, laws, and laws. Specifically:

- 1) The principle of science is the clear theoretical basis for objects, events, and processes in the country's environment (scientific approach to the events being studied); to evaluate the significance of new scientific evidence and theories;
- (2) The principle of batteries entails the orderly integration of knowledge related to the country, drawing conclusions based on previous knowledge in the development of new knowledge, and determining the laws;
- (3) The principle of harmony is a framework of scientific science that varies according to the content of the country and private research methods, but together it is intended to attract large numbers of people from all walks of life to this end;
- (4) Planning envisages studying the country's nature, population and agriculture, not without a system, but in accordance with the scientific-based plan linked to the country's life, farming and cultural development, and the tasks of educating a perfect person in all respects;
- (5) Territorial principle is based on taking into account the unique natural, economic, historical, and similar characteristics of the country; Comprehensive accounting of local conditions will play an important role in the development of some regions;
- 6) The principle of publicity refers to the active participation of the wider public in studying the country and promoting knowledge of it, because without it, it is impossible to study the land in every way and in a comprehensive way;
- (7) The principle of history refers to a study of the country's nature, population, and economy in interrelationship and development, that is, from a historical point of view, because the world around it should be considered in a strong context with changes and developments of the past and the future.

The main areas of the country.

The country's work is organized in several areas:

General science covers the most extensive issues about the country's history, ethnography, culture, archaeology, nature, population, industry, agriculture, transportation, and so on. Depending on the object and work of research in the country, geographical, biological, ecological, historical, literary, ethnographic, cultural, artistic, and other fields are distinguished.

Natural science studies some components of the country's nature in their interrelationship and identifies events and unique objects of the country's nature. Natural science helps to see and evaluate the beauty of nature and to develop ecological culture skills.

Geographical land studies the nature, population, and economy of the land in their close relationship. A basic approach to this direction is taken, and geographers act as leaders in the study of the country.

Biological lands are involved in the study of the unique characteristics and biodiversity of the country's plants and animals, the implementation of measures to protect and breed certain rare and disappearing species.



Objects of economic land : a whole economy in the country, some industries and businesses; the population of the country; and residential areas. Economic land studies the state of modern farming in the country and the causes of the emergence of new networks, the number of inhabitants of the country, their natural movement, their migration, their content and location, and the characteristics of residential areas in rural and urban areas.

History studies the country's past, historical monuments, as well as promotes knowledge of the country's history. Historical events in the country, monuments associated with the activities of some individuals, unforgettable places, material and spiritual works of art are objects of historical research. It is a historical country to study existing monuments and find unknown ones.

Ecological science is a new direction that studies the interaction and relationship of natural and artificial ecological systems (natural and cultural landscapes), events, and processes in a particular country.

Ecological country geography (nature and climate of the country), biological (the composition and adaptation of local species), economic (ecological foundations of the country's economy, human and residential areas), social (the role of a person in changing local natural landscapes), enlightenment (environmental behavior skills), cultural (the nature of a beastly land in literature, fine arts and music) are formed where knowledge is interconnected, Ecological systems in a particular country (natural and artificial ecological systems (landscapes), their origin and development, degradation, reconstruction pathways - rare and protected species, enclosures, etc.) are studied.

Depending on the organizational forms of the country, it is divided into the following types:

- (1) Scientific state nationalism is studied by research institutes, museums, governmental authorities, and so on for scientific purposes in a particular country;
- (2) Social community membership is studied by social (non-governmental) societies, associations, clubs, unions, and so on for a variety of purposes;
- (3) Pedagogical education and education are studied by students and students in all types of educational purposes, as well as in extracurricular schools.

Pedagogical education is a system of municipal education that is conducted in various fields, *including historical, geographical, biological, literary, ethnographic, ecological, and other* fields. These areas are the main structural components of pedagogical culture, which are strongly interconnected. The essence of pedagogical subjects is to study the territory of students' country in all aspects of their country based on previous observations under the direction of the teacher for educational purposes.

There are two forms of pedagogical science:

- (1) Curriculum is determined by the country-its functions and content curriculum and is compulsory for all teachers. Educational work is carried out in two areas:

- a) the country of study;
- b) extracurricular country;

- (2) In addition to the classroom and the avdutoria, the country -- its functions and content -- is determined by the educational plan of the educational institution. In addition to the class (audience), municipalities are organized in two ways:



a) tourism (sayohat);

(b) Expedition (trip).

In addition to classes (audiences), municipalities, shoals, clubs, and societies are the most common forms of municipal affairs.

The country's enthusiastic group is an amateur group of students engaged in a thorough study of the cherished land.

The country's shubasi is a component of students' associations (clubs, clubs, societies). As a rule, the number of members of the circle does not exceed 10. The number of shoe members is organized in groups ranging from 18 to 25.

The country's smile is the highest form of organizing municipal work, which unites a variety of groups and shoals. The number of club members can be 60 or more.

A municipal society is an amateur organization that includes 30-40 or more members interested in the country. The company may consist of 5-7 subsidiaries (geographical, biological, ecological, historical, literary, ethnographic, and tourist countries) that are related to the content of their work.

In addition to the classroom (auditorium), students are distinguished from the country's activities by stable and voluntary forms.

Sustainable forms of municipal studies include:

- 1) work on the geography site;
- 2) phenological observations;
- 3) meetings with well-known brothers and sisters;
- 4) imaginary trips throughout the country;
- 5) country Olympiads;
- 6) conferences of the country;
- 7) lectures of the country;
- 8) country competitions;
- 9) state exhibitions;
- (10) Question-and-answer games in the country;
- (11) publishing journals and newspapers in the country;
- (12) the exchange of literature in the country;
- 13) Publication of local calendars

and other measures to be taken in educational institutions and residential areas, etc.

The current forms of *the country's work* include:

- 1) travel (watch);
- 2) excursions;
- 3) one-day and multi-day travel walks;
- 4) travel in various types of transportation;
- 5) expeditions (trips);
- 6) a meeting of travelers, etc.

The main stages of the country's work in addition to the class (audience):

The period of preparation is when students get acquainted with the program and methodology of conducting it or this type of country's research, study the area of the road to maps and literary



sources, draw up maps of the area and the road plan to travel, prepare the equipment and equipment needed to monitor;

The period of work to be carried out in a natural environment is the country's research at the time of excursions, travel or travel, according to the plan developed during the preparation period. Natural research is the collection of information about the nature, ecology, history or economy of the country, as well as toponymic, archaeological, ethnographic, and other materials;

The closing period is when the results of the municipal work conducted will be taken into account and issued, and existing municipal museums will be filled with new materials to be displayed. Based on the above ideas, we are committed to further increasing the quality of education if we use municipal materials to implement geography education.

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