

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE THROUGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION-OBJECTS OF EXORCISM ROLE AND IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Tourism and local development work carried out in secondary schools serves as an important tool in expanding the opportunities of the educational process and improving its quality. Students actively participate in tourist and country clubs, enrich the knowledge they have acquired, acquire skills to work independently, are directed to master a particular profession. In them, a scientific worldview is formed, striving to know the problems they are interested in. For this purpose, it is of particular importance to define the pedagogical bases for improving tourism, local development and museum work.

Keywords: exorcism, geological objects, landscape, mountain valley, geological period, monument to nature, denudation.

Exorcism (Latin "exurro" – "running out") – is a community (schoolboy – youth, labor teams, etc.) a person is a kind of journey that pursues a spiritual and educational goal along a tourist object or attractions. Excursion activities-in order to get acquainted with historical monuments, sights and other objects of tourist activity, the organization of excursions does not exceed 24 hours, accompanied by the leader of the excursion (exskursovod) on pre-arranged routes. Exorcism is a kind of educational work, conducted on the basis of direct consideration and perception of the object under study at its place of stay.

In educational institutions, the transfer of extractions from the subject of geography is accompanied by the fact that the teacher teaches. Because, exorcism plays an important role in the formation of geographic, social, historical concepts in students. In the study of his native land, the reader fully studies the question of the interactionadorlik of the components of nature, strengthens his knowledge in this regard during the study of the materials of the native land. Experiments show that in educational institutions more complex forms of excoptions are used. On such extractions, students will acquire new knowledge along with repetition, reinforcement, formation of the necessary



skills and skills, conducting research work. The arrangement of the Incursions will consist of several stages.

These are:

- preparation;
- organize an exorcism;
- completion of the axis;
- processing of collected materials;
- use of materials in tutorials.

At the stage of preparation for exorcism, joint training of teachers and students takes the main place. The teacher in the process of preparation prepares literature, maps and other materials that will be necessary for the object that will go to the exodus.

First of all, the teacher comprehensively studies the object of exorcism with the help of maps and literature, as well as local residents. Then the exorcism determines its legitimacy. In the process of preparation, it will focus on what issues should be studied on the axis. The mistress, who goes to the exorcism, first of all considers herself, determines what the students will see, what they will write, draw, what object to draw, what kind of practical work they will have to perform.

Various unique and attractive natural landscapes of the Fergana region, remarkable geological and cultural and historical monuments will be an important basis for the organization of school local excursions. Tahmintakasi includes Besharik in Fergana region, southern edges of Uzbekistan districts, atrophic regions of Soh district and Shahimardon and Yordon villages of Fergana district. These regions occupy the slopes of the low and middle mountains on the northern slopes of the Alai-Turkestan mountains and the valleys between the mountains.

On the territory of Fergana region there is a resin of the Alai Ridge, Haydarkon, nazar, Kyzylgaza, Almalik, Ispisar, Belmazar; on the slopes of the Turkestan Ridge such branches as old womanizer, Guzan, burgan, Kyzylsuv, Qulantag, photographer, Aktas, Kyzylkiyak. The height of these mountains goes to 900-2800 meters. The highest point in the Fergana region is located in Sarikkamish dovonida (2817 m) in the Soh district. The lowlands developed in the valleys of the Soh and Shohimardon Rivers, as well as in the valleys of Haydarkon, Yordon-shohimardon. At the height of 1200-2000 m of the taiga there is an old desert and taiga, and at the height of 2000-2800 m there are archipelago forests. Archazores grow mainly in Mountain Ash near the Yordon and Shohimardon Valley. Mountaineering geomajmuas



have undergone a weak transformation and are characterized by an abundance of unique and interesting natural creations.

The unique find of the old womanizer is located on the southern slope of the old womanizer Mountain, which is the south-west continuation of the Guzon mountain in the Besharik district. Among the 160-180 million-year-old strata of the Jurassic period in it are numerous plant remains, dinosaur vertebrae that have become stone, and two species, that is, fishes that breathe with both the larynx and the lungs threeraydi. Such unique findings can be used in school geography lessons to strengthen students' geological knowledge as well as for scientific, educational and educational purposes.

Paleontological monument" shells of fur Stones " is located in the south-west of the city of Quvasoy in the Moyan Adir. Under the influence of denudation, in its core, the Mesozoic deposits exited the Earth. In it, light pink limestone, yellowish corals, white plaster were formed in the place of the sea armpits of the chalk period of the Mesozoic Era. Here are the teeth of sharks and skates, which lived several tens of millions of years ago, there are a lot of shells of various moles that have become stones. These include large and flat ustirisa-" Asian plantigen", huge and beautiful grypheas, ammonites, foraminifera (simple single-cell animals). By organizing local excortions to such regions, it is possible to further strengthen the students' knowledge of the exogen processes and their development, which they occupy in the lessons of geography. It is also necessary to protect a certain part of these deposits, which are rich in organisms, for the future generation.

"Old morena" is a Kharsang Stone made of limestone and slates of Paleozoic, with a diameter of more than 5 meters, located on the western edge of the Yordon village, on a high terrace on the Right Bank of the dug'oba River. He is a "witness" of the morena fields, which brought a moving glacier in the ancient ice age that occurred during the Pleistocene. At present, morena is "shrinking" as a result of irradiation and antropogen exposure. Therefore, it is necessary to protect these regions as a geological monument.

It is necessary to achieve that the specific nature of the territory of the Fergana region, various mineral riches, rock formations, which have become a specific form, attract the attention of the reader's youth. As a result of this, interest in natural, spiritual wealth, a sense of historical affiliation is achieved in young people, and social activity is formed in students. They will be mobilized to promote and contribute to the development of their country. By understanding the peculiarities, history and culture of the nature

of the country, as well as their interrelationships, a ground is created to promote the nature, history, culture of the country and its aspects in harmony with the world culture.

Conclusion

The organization and regular improvement of the system of formation of students as a competent person are important tasks of pedagogical science. The harmonization of the activities of the students with the lessons of geography, tourism, local movements is of particular importance in ensuring the effectiveness of Education. To do this, it is required to organize extractions to various local objects of study, based on the topics of the conducted classes on this subject. During the excursions to the objects of local lore, a wide range of opportunities will be opened to acquaint readers with the sights of our country, the richness of excavations, rivers, monuments of nature.

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