American Journal of Science and Learning for Development

ISSN 2835-2157
Volume 2 | No 8 | Aug -2023

Use of Interactive Educational Technologies in Teaching "Asian Countries”

Ibragimov Xurshid Xayrullayevich

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute "Basics of geography and economic knowledge", teacher of the department

Abstract: *If interactive educational methods of teaching “Asian countries" are considered to be a process of rapid, active, exchange of information between the pedagogue and students in educational activities, with the help of predetermined goals, then their appropriate use is taught. creates an opportunity to further strengthen cooperation, activity, as well as interaction between students in each subject of educational processes.*

Keywords: *scientificity, systematicity, fundamentality, consistency, demonstrability, coherence of education and upbringing, consciousness, unity of theory and practice, efficiency, comprehensibility, logical sequence, coherence, differentiation and individualization, harmonization of individual and group teaching.*

In the 21st century, education on a global scale is recognized as the main factor that ensures sustainable development, and in the new education concept set by most countries until 2030, the process of "creating opportunities for quality education throughout life" is defined as an urgent task. For this purpose, in our republic, special attention is being paid to the further improvement of the teaching methodology, the gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process, and the introduction of modern information, communication and innovative technologies into the educational system.

The future of every society is determined by the level of development of the education system, which is an integral part of it and a vital necessity. Today, reforming and improving the continuous education system of our country, which is on the path of independent development, raising it to a new level of quality, introducing advanced pedagogical and information technologies to it, and increasing the effectiveness of education have been raised to the level of state policy. With the adoption of the Law "On Education" in the new version, the basis of modern personnel training through the continuous education system was also improved.

It is known that continuity and integrity put an end to excessive repetition in the education system, first of all, it expands the moral and intellectual potential of the society, and in addition, it ensures the stable development of production as a factor of improving the social and scientific-technical development of the state. During the development of pedagogical technologies and their introduction into the educational process, as well as the rapid exchange and improvement of information technologies, every person has the opportunity to strengthen his professional training and skills.

On April 29, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Decree No. PF-5712 "On approval of the concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". quality update of the content of the continuous education system, improvement of the teaching methodology, gradual implementation of the principles of

individualization in the educational process, and the introduction of modern information and communication technologies and innovative projects are defined.

The priority tasks defined in this Decree require improving the teaching of geography along with all other subjects in the educational system on the basis of innovative pedagogical technologies.

Communication is important in the educational process. Continuing the process by making interdisciplinary connections in the field of geography will serve to provide a more comprehensive explanation of the topic. Ensuring interdisciplinary coherence should now become the main tool of biology teachers

The natural-biological factor is one of the important factors in population regeneration. The inhabitants of the earth live, are born and die in different natural conditions. As it is a biological phenomenon such as the birth and death of a person, it is inextricably linked with natural conditions.

In the process of information, we will consider the connection of mathematics to the integrative process in the process of teaching the department of Asian countries.

Example: the results of a one-day observation in Tashkent on April 10 are as follows: +4°C at 1 o'clock at night, +2°C at 4 o'clock, +5°C at 7 o'clock in the morning, +9°C at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon at 1 o'clock +12°C, +16°C at 4pm, +10°C at 7pm, +6°C at 10pm.

Based on these data, determine the average daily temperature.

Solution: first, we add the results of observations and divide the resulting sum by the number of observations, that is, by 8:

+4°C + 2°C +5°C +9°C +12°C +16°C +10°C +6°C = +64°C

+64°C : 8 = +8°C

Answer: the average daily temperature is +8°C.

Example: The pressure exerted by the air on the Earth's surface and everything on it is called air pressure.

Air seems so light, but it also has weight. Air exerts a force of 1 kilogram 330 grams (1330 grams or 1.33 kilograms) on every 1 cm2 of surface.

Air pressure increases as you go up

by 1 mm at 10 meters

(by 10 mm at 100 meters,

by 100 mm per 1000 meters or 1 kilometer).

1 mm Hg to 1.33 mb (millibar),

760 mm of mercury is equal to 1013.2 mb (millibar).

We will consider the connection of the science of ecology to the integrative process in the process of teaching Asian countries.

The need to organize a special monitoring system to manage the quality of the environment led to the formation of the idea of monitoring.

The term "monitoring" is derived from Latin. monitor - watcher, warning (this was the name of a follower sailor on a sailing ship). The idea of global monitoring of the natural environment surrounding man and the term "monitoring" itself appeared in 1971 in connection with the preparations for the Stockholm Conference of the UN on the environment (1972). The first proposals for the development of such a system were put forward by the Scientific Committee on the Environment.

Professor R. Mann in 1973 staged the concept of monitoring which was discussed at the first Intergovernmental Meeting on Monitoring (Nairobi) in February 1979.

R. Mann suggested that monitoring should be called a system of repeated observations of one or more elements of the natural environment in space and time with certain goals according to a previously prepared program.

Monitoring includes monitoring chemical, physical and biological sources and factors of anthropogenic influence, as well as the effect of changes in the natural environment due to these factors. First of all, it is necessary to monitor the influence of biological systems.

In such cases, chemical, physical and biological indicators are usually monitored (Izrael, 1979).

Environmental monitoring includes the following main areas:

- ✓ monitoring the factors affecting the environment and the state of the environment;
- ✓ assessment of the real state of the natural environment;
- ✓ prediction of the state of the natural environment and assessment of this state;

Academician I.P. Gerasimov distinguished bioecological, geoecological and biospheric stages of monitoring organization.

At the stage or level of bioecological monitoring, environmental pollution is observed from the point of view of its impact on human health.

At the geoecological (geosystemic) monitoring stage or stage, mainly natural-territorial, natural-man-made and demographic (population) geosystems are monitored and controlled.

The main task of the biosphere monitoring stage is to monitor the environment on a global scale.

According to Y. A. Israel (1979), ecological monitoring is a sub-system of biospheric monitoring and includes monitoring, evaluation and prediction of anthropogenic changes of abiotic components that make up the biosphere, the impact of ecosystems on these changes, and anthropogenic systems from ecosystems.

According to A. Rafikov (2000), the realization of this goal includes the following tasks:

1. Organization of large-scale monitoring of changes in the natural environment under human influence.
2. Identify the sources of influence and determine the reasons for the change.
3. Evaluation of the observed changes, determining the efficiency of the impact.
4. Developing a forecast of environmental change and determining the direction of change.
5. Development of measures to prevent dangerous changes in nature.

"Many people don't know that we will run out of usable water, and by 2030 there will be a 40% gap between water demand and available water supply. We only have a solution to the water problem There are only 15 years," says Mina Guli, a young global leader of the World Economic Forum.

If we dwell on the issue of administrative responsibility for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the requirements of the environmental law, it should be noted that Chapter VIII of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Ecology, environmental protection and administrative responsibility for violations in the field of nature use", in particular, Article 79 of this code stipulates the following liability issue: "Illegal cutting of trees, bushes, other forest plants and saplings, damage or destruction shall result in the imposition of a fine from five to ten times the amount of the base calculation to citizens, and from ten to fifteen times to officials.

In the process of globalization, it is necessary to pay attention to the interdisciplinarity of the development of geography sciences, to reveal some of its laws.

The effectiveness of the educational system depends on the quality of the teaching of subjects, the mutual integration between subjects, raising the consciousness and thinking of students who are the "object and subject of continuous education", and the educational process aimed at perfection.

depending on the organization. Based on this, today's young people should be trained to develop feelings of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for the heritage of their ancestors, national pride, enrich their worldview, develop them in the spirit of national and universal values, and be able to respond to the intellectual and spiritual competition of the present time. education of highly qualified specialists capable of making independent decisions remains one of the important tasks facing not only humanities and socio-economic sciences taught in the higher education system, but also natural sciences.

References

1. Kuychiyeva M.A. Use of Interdisciplinary Relationships In The Formation Of Competences In Biology Students // CONVERTER 2021 www.converter-magazine.info. - P. 485-489. (№10. ISSN:0010-8189). (subscription@converter-magazine.info)
2. Kuychiyeva M.A. // Organization of Experimental Works on the Development of Professional and Methodical Competence of Future Biology Teachers // Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. Open Access, Peer Reviewed Journals. 2022. ISSN (E): 2795-739, - P.19-21. (№7. SJIF; IF-8.115) (www.geniusjournals.org)
3. Kuychiyeva M.A., Eshmatova D. Development of Professional and Methodical Competence of Future Biology Teachers in Extrcurricular Activities // Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. 2022. ISSN:2776-0979, - P. 617-621. (№12. SJIF; IF-7.565). (https://wos.academiascience.org)