

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF GEOGRAPHY AND ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS

Khikmat Allaberganov

Economy And Technology Of Tashkent, The Main Educational And Methodological Department
Of The University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the main directions and organizational forms of local history, as well as several directions in accordance with the subjects of study of local history.

KEYWORDS: General geography, geographic geography, economic geography, biological geography, historical geography, ethnography, archeology, ecology.

INTRODUCTION

Local history works are organized in the following directions in accordance with the subjects of study:

General local studies - covers a wide range of questions about the history, ethnography, culture, archeology, nature, population, industry, agriculture, transport, etc. of the country.

Depending on the objects and subjects of research, geographical, biological, ecological, historical, literary, ethnographic, cultural, artistic and other directions are distinguished in regional studies. This direction is characterized by a complex approach, and geographers play a leading role in the study of the country.

Biological geography studies the specific characteristics and biological diversity of the flora and fauna of the country, deals with the implementation of measures for the protection and reproduction of some rare and endangered species.

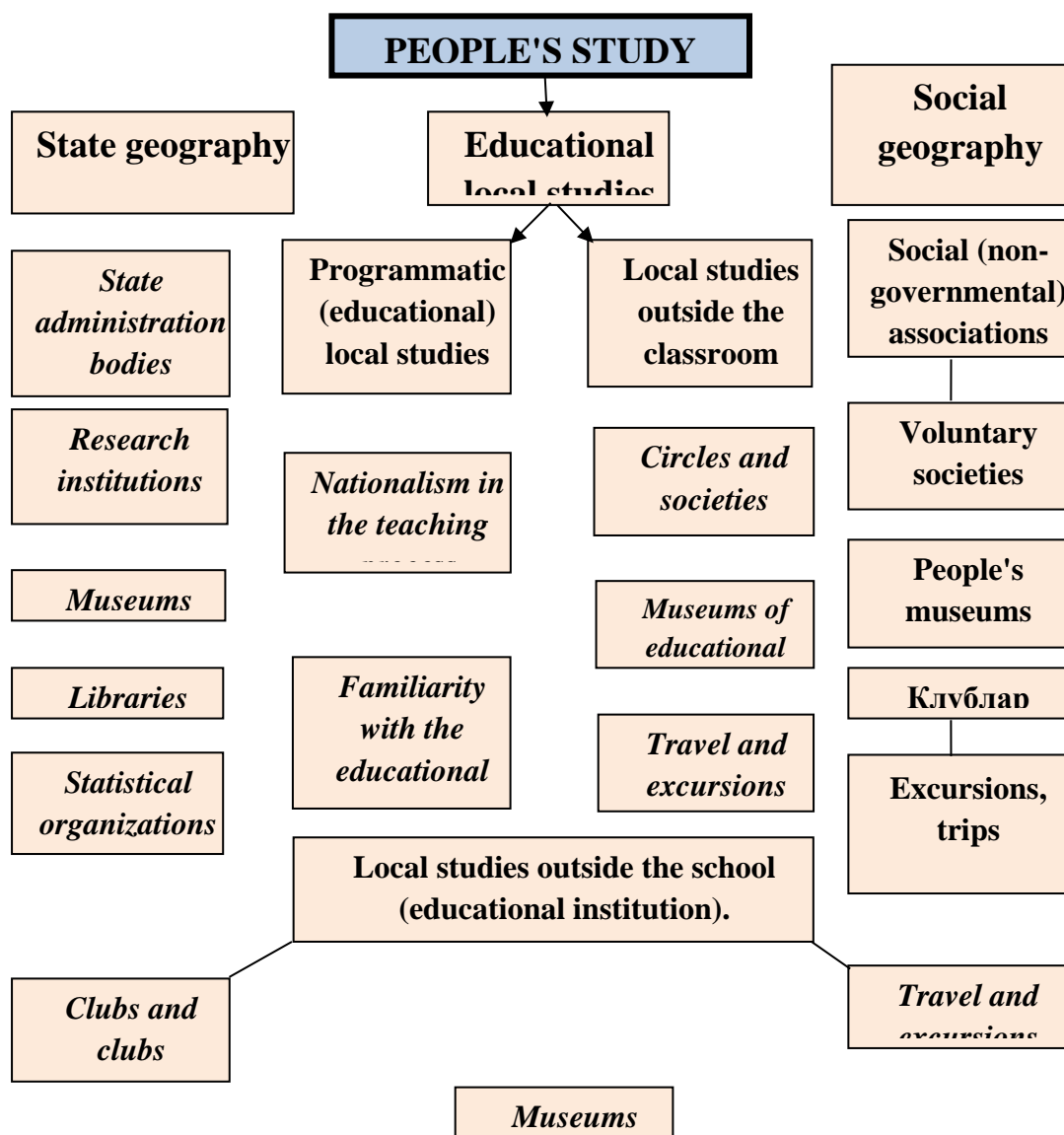
Economic geography studies the country's economy, some of its branches and enterprises, as well as the country's population and residential areas. Economic geography studies the modern economic situation in a particular country and the reasons for the emergence of new industries, the number of the country's population, natural growth, migration, composition and location, the specific characteristics of residential areas in rural and urban areas.

Historical local studies - studies the past of the country, historical monuments, and also promotes knowledge about the history of the country. Historical events, events, monuments related to the activities of certain individuals, memorable places, material and meaningful objects in the country are considered objects of historical local history. Researching existing monuments and searching for unknown ones is part of the task of historical geography.

Ecological geography is a new direction that studies natural and cultural ecological systems (natural and cultural landscapes) and the state of the environment in a specific country in relation to each other. The content of this direction is somewhat complex, geographical (the nature and climate of the country), biological (the composition of local species and their adaptation),

economic (ecological foundations of the country's economy, population and habitats), social (the role of man in the change of local natural landscapes), educational (attitude to the environment and ecological behavior), cultural (the nature of the country in literature, visual arts, and music) knowledge is formed at the intersection, ecosystems in a specific country (natural and cultural ecosystems, landscapes, their emergence, development, decline, re-recovery, rare and protected species, nature reserves, etc.) are comprehensively researched.

scientific (state) local history - its objects, methods and ways arise from the tasks of developing one or another field of knowledge; learning is carried out in a planned manner. State geography is directed to the comprehensive scientific study of different regions of the country and is studied by state administration bodies, research institutions, statistical organizations, museums, libraries, etc. of a particular country. The tasks of the state local history are collecting relevant materials, scientific processing and preservation, developing the theory of local history, establishing new museums and expositions, restoration projects of cultural landscapes, etc.



Organizational forms of local studies

- social (public) local studies - a specific country is studied for various purposes by social (non-governmental) associations, societies, clubs, etc. Collecting and recording local toponyms, collecting household items and production products, identifying local dialects, customs, ceremonies, paintings and songs, recording local narratives, stories and memories of indigenous people, objects that are disappearing for one reason or another. (old buildings, cemeteries, etc.) identification, etc. can be tasks of social geography;
- educational (educational) local studies - the natural, economic and social conditions of a specific country are studied by students under the guidance of pedagogues through the system of local studies for pedagogical (educational) purposes.

Educational local studies is a system of local studies carried out in historical, geographical, biological, literary, ethnographic, ecological and other directions as part of the educational work of institutions of the continuous education system. These directions are the main structural components of educational geography, they are integrally and firmly connected with each other. Educational local studies implies comprehensive study of the objects of one's country by students for educational purposes under the guidance of a teacher based on various sources, observations, practical research works and so on.

Sustainable forms of local studies include:

- 1) works in the field of geography (biology);
- 2) phenological observations;
- 3) meetings with famous friends;
- 4) imaginary trips around the country;
- 5) local studies olympiads;
- 6) regional studies conferences;
- 7) local history lectures;
- 8) local studies competitions;
- 9) local history exhibitions;
- 10) question-and-answer games on local history;
- 11) publication of local history magazines and newspapers;
- 12) mutual exchange of local history literature;
- 13) publication of local history calendars and other measures held in educational institutions and residential areas, etc..

REFERENCES

1. Avazov Sh. Ecology and nature conservation: ecological geography. Textbook.– T.: "Sparks of Literature", 2016.
2. Geocological education: methodology, theory, methodology [Collective monograph] // Ed. N.F. Vinokurova, N.N. Demi-dova. – Nizhny Novgorod, 2007.
3. Krivoshapkina O.M. Geocological local history (theory and experience). – St. Petersburg: Publishing house of the Russian State Pedagogical University named after. A.I. Herzen, 2002.

4. Maleev K.I. Ecological local history. Perm region: Textbook. manual for students. – Perm: “Book. world”, 2003.
5. Sitarov V.A., Pustovoitov V.V. Social ecology: textbook. aid for students higher ped. textbook establishments. – M.: Publishing Center “Academy”, 2000.