
**CURRENT ISSUES OF TEACHING NATURAL SCIENCES IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

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Annotation:

In this article, the relevance of the education of naturals in secondary schools, the existing problems in IT, issues of improving environmental thinking, students' ability to analyze facts, create a mechanism of links in the study of phenomena and processes, conscious assimilation of educational material by applying previously mastered knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies in Natural Sciences in new situations, the educational content of Natural Sciences the continuity of knowledge of various educational disciplines studying the problems surrounding human and nature interaction is expressed on the basis of the use of modern educational technologies.

Key words: Natural Sciences, Innovation, Experience, Design, Education, real world context, critical thinking, problem, collaboration and communication, technology integration.

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫХ
НАУК В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ**

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Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы преподавания естественных наук в общеобразовательных школах, имеющиеся в них проблемы, вопросы совершенствования экологического мышления, умения учащихся анализировать факты, создание механизма связей в изучении явлений и процессов, осознанное усвоение учебного материала путем применения ранее усвоенных знаний, умений, навыков и компетенций по естественным наукам в новых ситуациях., естественнонаучное содержание образования непрерывность знаний по различным учебным дисциплинам, изучающим проблемы, связанные с взаимосвязью человека и природы,

сформулирована на основе использования современных образовательных технологий.

Ключевые слова: естественные науки, инновации, эксперименты, дизайн, образование, контекст реального мира, критическое мышление, проблемы, сотрудничество и общение, интеграция технологий.

The foundation of our national statehood of independent Uzbekistan is strengthening and developing every day. From their historical traditions, the way they live, many laws are being created, relying on the experiences of great ancestors. The law on education and the National Training Program, which defines the Uzbek model of Continuing Education, adopted at the IX session of the Supreme Assembly on August 29, 1997, set the task of further improving the quality of Education. The main goal of the law is to reform the educational sphere, to completely rid it of the ideology, views left over from the past, to create a national system of training highly qualified personnel at the level of Developed Countries, meeting high spiritual requirements. In implementing this law, it is important to protect the nature of the education system, which is considered the first main link, to provide environmental education. The role of this field in the upbringing of the younger generation as mature specialists, mentally, spiritually matured, a lover of his homeland, a person who venerates him is incomparable. In the perfect formation of a child's personality, nature and the event that happens in it-phenomena, laws of nature play an important role. As children get acquainted with these, the views of the world are embodied and formed, both mentally, morally, physically and scientifically, and they are brought up in the spirit of preserving, caring and protecting their nature.

The basis of the comprehensive education of students is the formation of a scientific worldview in them. Natural science is important in the implementation of this task in the elementary grades. The study of this discipline enriches the personal experience of younger students, allows us to accumulate knowledge about phenomena and processes occurring in a lively and inanimate nature around us. Therefore, students of pedagogical higher educational institutions, especially future primary school teachers, should be well acquainted with the scientific and theoretical and practical achievements of the science of teaching natural science as a subject of pedagogical study. A good knowledge of the teaching methodology of natural science allows the elementary school teacher to properly organize the education of children. The methodology makes it possible for the

teacher to take possession of teaching skills by arming Natural Science with the theory of teaching.

The methodology for teaching natural science includes all teaching processes, from the preparation of the teacher to taking into account the results of mastering the educational material, including work in the classroom, in the house, in the classroom and out of school. On the basis of comprehensive training of the practice of training and then creative generalization of the results, certain laws of training are established and measures are developed to further improve it. In accordance with the law of the Chononchi, the direct acceptance of what is being studied (plant v animals) (which ensures the formation of the correct imagination), specific measures for the application of subject training are developed.

Issues that the methodology of natural science studies and develops include:

- 1) the educational and educational significance of Natural Science as an educational discipline, its role in the educational system;
- 2) the content of the educational material and the system of its distribution;
- 3) teaching methods and forms of Organization of educational work;
- 4) take into account the learning material, the learning process and the results of training;
- 5) equipment and use of training weapons;
- 6) extracurricular and extracurricular activities, material base of training.

Thus, the purpose of the subject of the methodology for teaching natural science is to prepare elementary school teachers to teach the younger generation, natural science, using new pedagogical technologies based on the requirements of today. The equipment and tools of educational work (manuals) are determined on the basis of methodology. The methodology answers the questions of why nature should be studied, what and how to teach, on what basis and how to educate. In order for the teaching of natural science to be properly established, a special training must have a material base, that is, a room equipped with educational equipment, a living nature corner and an educational and experimental site. The uniqueness of the material determines not only the specificity of the methodology of teaching natural science, but also its educational capabilities.

As you know, each person will have his own characteristics of the individual, namely need, temperament types, character traits, talent, abilities. The formation of the development of these features directly depends on the environment in which the child lives, tevarak-environment. Therefore, child psychology will also

be closely connected with nature, and they will complement, strengthen each other. The methodology for introducing children to nature is diverse in a school setting, in which the characteristics of children, their understanding of nature are taken into account, teaching children to learn from elementary concepts, the concepts of the most complex nature suitable for children and the phenomena that occur in nature. Each teacher is creatively sought-after, observant, inspired by nature. In life it is necessary to be a bold step forward today's student-tomorrow's specialist. So the demand for current students is even greater. Because our life is constantly opening up new and new aspects in the field of development, science and technology, education.

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