THE ROLE OF DIDACTIC LAWS IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVEN ESS OF BIOLOGY EDUCATION

Juraeva Dildora Yunusovna
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The possibility of relying on didactic laws to increase the effectiveness of biology education, the fact that didactic laws are the methodological basis of the educational process.

Key word: nationalism, universality, law, values, didactic, biology, model, Khorezm didactic views.

Biology education uses material, natural, spiritual-cultural, national-universal and pedagogical values dedicated to the study of nature, created by human society over the centuries. In the Strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the priorities on "increasing the capacity of quality educational services, continuing the policy of training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market" special attention is paid to improving the quality and efficiency of training in the natural sciences, including chemistry and biology.

The methodological basis for increasing the effectiveness of biology education depends on didactic laws. It is a well-known fact that the law is an events internal connection is a constantly recurring event that has been tested in practice for centuries. In philosophy, each science develops on the basis of the laws of nationality and universality, serving one or another area of society development.

The philosophy dictionary states that “law is a necessary and important connection between events in nature and society. Legal relations, because of their nature necessarity, always occur when the right conditions are in place."[1.] Hence, the law is an unstable recurring event, the internal connection of events, the most important, relatively determined basis, the feature of reality.

It is known that in recent years, research has been conducted on the legal approach to educational process and didactic laws modernization. The general laws of didactics are the methodological basis of private methodology.

General laws applied in the methodology of teaching biology

Education is a historical, national and universal law of the educational process	Education is the law of conformity of the educational process to the existing conditions and requirements of the time	The law of unity of education theory with practice
Education is a law of interdependence of upbringing and development	Education - the law of conformity of education to the capabilities and abilities of students (differentiation, stratification)	The law of upbringing in the educational process and the relationship between self-education, teaching and learning (teacher and student activity)
Education is a law of interdependence of methods and means of purpose and content in education	Education is a law of interdisciplinary connection in the educational process	

The scientific methodological approach to the educational process guarantees effectiveness.

The fact that the development of the world education system is based on national and universal experience, the possibility of integration in the field of science in the next three years is an expression of didactic laws.

The natural resources, medicinal plants and biosphere of Uzbekistan have not been studied for almost a century. Even in school textbooks, national values, the study of miracle plants growing underfoot, were not allowed.

historicity as a didactic category are the values that reflect the content, methods, stages of educational tools development, their importance in this or that period and their place today.The historical method allows to know the process of development of living nature on the basis of information about the current state and past of the organic world.

Thus, these methods are interconnected, that is, the division of biology into descriptive and experimental sections has a specific form of action of a living being that emerges from inorganic bodies, in which the laws that occur are also specific. The dialectical methodology is based on the theory that each organism must be studied in relation to its historical development.

The great experts of the East on the development of nature and related education, the teachings of their ancestors, today proudly engraved over the centuries on the history of each subject. Inculcating these in the hearts and minds of young people will increase their scientific outlook.

For example, Khorezmi Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa (783-950), a great mathematician, geographer and didactic scientist, made a great contribution to world science, became the founder of the science of algebra. The word "algebra" is taken from his treatise "Al-kitab al-muhtasa fi isib al-jabr and al-muqabala." His treatise on arithmetic is based on Indian numbers, and the decimal system we use today has spread to Europe, where the name "Al-Khwarizmi" is included in the world science in the form of "Algorithm". He himself dreamed of "making it easy to calculate the elements of nature." More than 20 works of Khorezmi, 10 have survived. The scientific significance of his works on algebra, such as "On the Indian arithmetic", on geography, "Kitab surat-ul-arz", "Zij", "Book on working with Astrlob", "Book on making Astrlob", "On determining azumut with Astrlob" defined in world science. However, the role of didactics in the study of nature in the history of methodology has not been analyzed.

Abu Rayhan Beruni was a great talent and researcher who made a huge contribution to the development of world science. His immortal scientific works are of great importance for the development of world science. Beruni's major works include Mineralogy, India, Geodesy, Monuments of the Past, and Saydana. Beruni pays attention to the fact that each of his works is in line with the human psyche, abilities, and does not tire him. Beruni writes: “Our goal is not to tire the reader. It will be boring to read anything. If a student moves from one subject to another, it is as if he is walking in a variety of gardens, and as soon as he passes from one garden to another, another garden begins. Then he wants to see and watch everyone. ” Beruni's ideas on the ways and means of acquiring scientific knowledge are still relevant today.

- not to bore the student;

- not to teach different things or the same subject in education;

- membership, consistency;

- suggests that new topics should be interesting, mainly visual.

In addition to laying the foundation stone of the heritage of great encyclopedic scientists, the problems of its study and education have also been developed. In other words, it is expedient to study the heritage of Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni as scientific values as well as pedagogical values. For modern scientists, the study of the sciences created by him will be an example in the development of methods. Didactic laws and values are historically and logically related to each other, both laws and values have been tested in practice for centuries.

ABU ABDULLAH AL-KHWARIZMI (783-850) USE OF DIDACTIC VIEWS

In the study of every subject, object, problem, and science, it can be concluded that the principle of historicity is the basis of scientific knowledge. After all, scientific knowledge is a comprehensive understanding of the origin of each event, phenomenon, object, its connection with historical conditions and other events, and its social significance today.

In our biological experience, it was found that the historical approach is a factor in the effectiveness of the formation of knowledge, skills in the development of historical thinking, the inextricable link between humanity and nature in future professionals.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947 "On the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan".
2. .J.Tolipova, A.G'ofurov. "Methods of teaching biology."
3. T. Gafurov and etc. «Biology. Evolution and ecology.
4. A.Choriev, N.Choriev. Methodology of pedagogical history. Publishing house "Fan" of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent - 2010.
5. Philosophy Encyclopedic Dictionary. (Compiler and editor-in-chief: K. Nazarov). - T .: Sharq. 2004. - 496 p.