



FEATURES OF BOTANICAL CIRCLES AND THEIR ROLE IN STRENGTHENING THE KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS

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Annotation

In this article, the biology circle is working on a variety of ya go properties are mentioned.

Keywords. “Hower Festival”, “forest festival”, “bird festival”, botanists, zoologists, Physiologists, geneticists, agricultural experimenters.

Young botanists togaragi should mainly Unite Students of the same age. If students of different classes work in the circle, it should be divided into sections. For example, students of grades V-VI can be combined into a branch of Botany, students of grades VII into a sector of work carried out in the content of the subject of Zoology.

In the educational institution, a general circle of naturalists is organized, in which it is better to draw up sections of young botanists, young zoologists, young physiologists, young geneticists. Each sect can consist of 20-30 students. More than that, giving each student enough assignments and attentiveness will slow down.

Such circles are organized by: botanists, zoologists, physiologists, geneticists, agricultural experimenters and other names. In some educational institutions, these circles include students who are engaged in extracurricular individual and episodic group work.

By organizing a trip to nature or livestock farms before organizing the work of the circle, at this time the teacher offers interested students to organize a circle of young naturalists. The desire of students to work in a circle of young naturalists often becomes known after interesting public events, for example, “flower holiday”, “forest holiday”, “bird holiday”.

This circle is a volunteer organization of students. However, the reader must follow certain Rules (Terms of the regulation) after joining this hurricane. These rules are developed and adopted by young naturalists at one of the first meetings. Belonging to young naturalists can be the content of this document. As an example, let's cite the Charter of the Botanical circle in one educational institution.

1. Every student who is interested in the life of plants and receives a circle Charter (Charter) can become a member of a circle of young botanists. The reader makes known his desire by writing it down to the head or head of the circle.





2. Each member of the circle must perform the following work:

- a) Caring for a plant in the corner of living nature and observing it, conducting experiments or observations on plants in nature;
- b) Filling out the observation diary by writing;
- C) Participation in a circle training, which is carried out at most once every two weeks;
- g) Active participation of young botanists in the release of Wall newspapers bullitens, montages, jadavals;
- d) That the living nature corner and the educational and experimental site are on duty well and conscientiously in the agronomy department;
- e) Should attract other students to work.

3. A conscientiously made Duty, a good record of observations, the preparation of lectures, the production of newspapers, the Assembly, the collection of herbaries, the preparation of collections and other useful work performed by young naturalists are recorded in a special notebook. The work of young botanists is completed several times, and the best works are rewarded.

4. Students who do not comply with the rules of the regulations are removed from the circle by the decision of the general meeting of young botanists.

Some students who envy their new work every year at the beginning of the school year of the circle may also be admitted to the circle at a different time as an exception. Before entering the circle as a member, the future young botanist is obliged to familiarize himself with the Charter of this circle and perform the tasks provided for in it.

Extracurricular activities are aimed at expanding and complementing the topics covered by the biology curriculum under the guidance of the teacher of the students, which is a type of voluntary knowledge acquisition that is carried out outside the classroom.

To achieve a deep and solid assimilation of the basics of science by students, to organize their independent work using additional educational literature, visual means, to conduct observations and experiments on established topics, to master the interests and knowledge of students

in order to organize differentiated education, develop their creative abilities, independent and logical thinking, expand their scientific worldview, go to the profession, instill in the minds and hearts of students the idea of national independence, inextricably link their studies with productive physical and mental work, classes are held from biology to the classroom.

There are three different types of extracurricular activities:





1. Individual classes with individual students
2. Activities carried out with a group of students.
3. Mass-conducted classes with students.

These types of extracurricular activities recorded are inextricably linked with each other, complement and necessitate each other. The type of extracurricular activities is the content of extracurricular activities, which are carried out individually with individual students

Studying additional educational literature from biology, testing their knowledge with the help of Information Technology programs, organizing creative research through multimedia, conducting observations and experiments with the aim of studying seasonal changes in living organisms on school experience grounds, heredity of signs, preparing lectures and visual materials on various topics. Classes conducted with a group of students are “young botanists” in grades 5-6, “young zoologists” in Grade 7, “Young physiologists” in Grade 8, and the organization of a circle of “young biologists” in grades 9-11 are mass-conducted classes with students. It is also possible to plan to hold parties, holidays, lectures on various topics, “readings of sharp minds”, quizzes, “Greening week”, “Garden week” “Harvest Festival”, because it is considered much easier to work with students in the park. Extracurricular activities with individual students can be conducted in the Biology study room, living nature corner, school experimental area, Computer Science Room, community and farm fields, given their desire, desire, need and interests. These classes will be devoted to the study of additional educational literature of students, the organization of creative research, observation and experimentation on certain topics in the test and experimental fields, the preparation of lectures and visual materials.

Students, in accordance with their will, interests, choose one of these topics and work according to a plan drawn up in cooperation with the teacher. The work carried out and their results are supervised by a biology teacher. Examples of extracurricular activities with a group of students will be the equipment of a biology study room, the organization of thematic excursions to nature, the preparation of visual aids necessary for the educational process, and the work of the circle “young bataniks”. The didactic goal of this circle is to gain students' interest in academic disciplines, expand their scientific worldview, work independently on additional educational literature, to find content in a conscious attitude towards nature and society, to consciously choose a profession, to develop the skills of independent and creative thinking, putting experience and conducting observations. The general name of the circle formed from biology is called "Young biologists", and the educational science, youth and psihological characteristics, interests of students are studied, a circle of “young





botanists” is organized in grades 5-6, “young zoologists” in Grade 7, “Young physiologists” in Grade 8 and “young biologists” in Grades 9, taking into account their needs. In the circle of “young botanists”, which is organized with students in grades 5-6, it is recommended to focus on the following issues. ” The development of botanical science in Uzbekistan“, ” the study of the views of the Great alloma ibn Sina on medicinal plants“, the study of wise stories and Hadiths about the importance of plants and their preservation, the classification, care and reproduction of room plants, the study of the biological and ecological properties of medicinal plants, plants included in the”Red Book ” of Uzbekistan, etc.q.

Mass training differs from other types of training in the presence of a large number of students. Mass training has a positive effect on the community of students with its educational, educational and developmental function. Therefore, the biology teacher should pay attention to the organization of mass classes at the required level.

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