

FORMATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL COMPETENCES IN FUTURE GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The article says that the main goal of the ongoing reforms is to educate educated, spiritually mature generations for the future of our country, and therefore the teaching of geography will help students expand their understanding of the region, geographical processes, architectural monuments, archeological sites, events and nature. In addition, we have tried to scientifically substantiate that there is an integral connection between the sciences of geography and the sciences of law, which also serve to increase their constitutional knowledge.

KEYWORDS: *Local Lore, Monumental Art Monuments, Literary Tradition, UNESCO, Fundamentals Of Demography.*

INTRODUCTION

Many reforms in the field of education and various innovations in education are being created in our country. The main goal of the ongoing reforms is to bring up a generation of educated, spiritually mature, deep-thinking people who will contribute to the future of our country. The upbringing of such young people places a great responsibility on professors and teachers working in higher education. In carrying out this responsible task, each teacher strives to create adequate conditions for students to live in step with the times in the process of teaching their subject, and the main goal is to achieve high quality efficiency in the educational process. At present, the disciplines taught in all areas of higher education in the country are interconnected and integrated. In this regard, the teaching of local lore and economic and social geography of Uzbekistan among geographers, as well as expands students' understanding of the region, enriches their knowledge of geographical processes, architectural monuments, archeological sites, historical cities, monumental art monuments, events and nature. It also serves to increase their constitutional knowledge. The reason is that every citizen living in the territory of our country, first of all, must know and follow their duties to the motherland, duties and responsibilities to nature. It would be expedient to carry out these obligations and duties not only in the socio-economic sciences, but also in the teaching of geography. It is known that all students studying in higher education study the economic and social geography of Uzbekistan (8th grade geography) in secondary schools, where they learn the basics of the territory of the Republic, its borders, underground and surface resources, nature, their protection and rational use. The principles of nature protection and nature use are also reflected in the Constitution of

the Republic of Uzbekistan. The activities of government agencies in this area are also defined in the Constitution.

English language and literature of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute are taught to 2nd year students by teachers of the Department of Geography. In the process of teaching science, it will be more effective to teach students the subject "Museums operating in the territory of Uzbekistan" using the articles of the Constitution of our country.

The study of the art of a region or place, as well as folk crafts, is an integral part of general local lore. The monuments of art reflect the modern and ancient history of the country. Each region of Uzbekistan is closely connected with the history of Uzbek literature. Each country or place has its own literary tradition, monuments and museums.

Historical monuments and written sources indicate that science and culture flourished in our country for a long time, especially in the Middle Ages. The study, registration, preservation and transmission of architectural monuments, archeological sites, historical monuments, monumental art monuments, which play an important role in world civilization, to the next generation have been identified. It is noteworthy that scientists are engaged in it, but foreign experts are showing great interest in it. In particular, they take part in many scientific expeditions. International organizations have adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the preservation of historical monuments. In particular, a number of cultural heritage sites in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other regions of the country are registered and protected by UNESCO.

The worldwide recognition of the significant contribution of Eastern thinkers to world civilization means a lot. Our world-famous scientists, who lived in our prosperous land, have left an indelible mark on history with their profound worldview, research and invaluable inventions. In other words, our ancient and unique country, located on the Great Silk Road, which connects East and West, has long been famous for its famous scientists. Their works in the fields of history, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, agriculture, pedagogy are a priceless treasure not only of our people, but of all mankind. As the President said, "A nation with such a rich heritage is rare in the world." The great scientific discoveries of our great ancestors will play an important role in the development of our children as a harmoniously developed generation for thousands of years to come.

Today, more than 7,000 masterpieces of cultural heritage, thousands of archeological objects and finds, excavations in the territory of our country clearly prove this. Great attention is paid to the restoration, support of archeological research, construction of new museums. For this purpose, the necessary organizational and legal basis has been created in our country. First of all, Article 49 of the Constitution stipulates that citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan, and that cultural monuments are under state protection.

Historical monuments, architectural monuments, works of literature, fine and applied arts, archeological finds, complexes of national and international significance are protected by the state. Protection of monuments in Uzbekistan began mainly in the 1920s. The General Directorate of Scientific Production for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. "Golden Heritage" for the purpose of dealing with unique manuscripts, cultural and historical monuments, handicrafts, folklore, works of art and art, theatrical music,

documents on the history of ancient statehood, collection of ancient musical instruments, etc., preserved in the country and abroad. International Charity Fund was established (October 12, 1999). The Cabinet of Ministers approved the National List of Real Estate Objects of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the Resolution No. 846 of 4.10.2019. monuments, 2,250 architectural monuments, 678 monumental art monuments, 532 attractions. 7123 of these objects are state property and 353 are private property.

It is emphasized that those who violate the laws on nature protection will be held administratively, materially and criminally liable. In particular, Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the borders and territory of the Republic are inviolable and indivisible.

It is known that the demographic situation in the country, its population, the level of urbanization, information about the nations and ethnic groups living in the territory of the Republic are taught in higher education in the basics of demography, along with some other disciplines.

In our country, more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live. Article 18 of the Constitution states that "in the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status."

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also addresses the issues of nature use and use of natural resources. The protection and rational use of nature requires, first of all, the study of the laws of nature and their strict observance. In the teaching of geography, the integral relationship between nature and society, the imbalances between them, the importance of natural resources in human life, the negative consequences of misuse of nature are also studied in depth. These cases are also enshrined in our Constitution. In particular, Article 50 of the Constitution states that citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care.

Natural resources are the main means of human existence, and man receives all the blessings he needs from nature, and without natural resources he cannot carry out his activities. In this regard, we can conclude that the Republic is becoming a society that can foresee its development and prospects for a long time in advance and has the opportunity to use natural resources for its intended purpose and use nature wisely. A clear example of this is Article 55 of the Constitution, which states that "Land, mineral resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and they are state protection." It is clear that the elements of nature mentioned in this article are limited and therefore the issues of their rational use are also enshrined in law.

Therefore, in the organization of geography lessons, along with the provision of information about the Republic, the emphasis on the fact that this information has entered into force, leads to the acquisition of basic knowledge by students.

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