

**XXI АСРДА БИОЛОГИЯНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ
ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ ВА УЛАРДА
ИННОВАЦИЯЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ**



**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ БИОЛОГИИ
В XXI ВЕКЕ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В НИХ
ИННОВАЦИЙ**



**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**АБДУЛЛА ҚОДИРИЙ НОМИДАГИ
ЖИЗЗАХ ДАВЛАТ ПЕДАГОГИКА ИНСТИТУТИ**

**XXI АСРДА БИОЛОГИЯНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ
ВА УЛАРДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ**

**Биология ва уни ўқитиш методикаси кафедраси профессори Хударган
Мавлонов таваллудининг 75 йиллигига бағишланган**

**Республика илмий анжумани материаллари
(2021 йил 15 апрель)**

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ БИОЛОГИИ В XXI ВЕКЕ И
ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В НИХ ИННОВАЦИЙ
МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**Республиканская конференция, посвящённая к 75-летию профессора
кафедры биологии и методики её преподавания Хударгана Мавлонова
(15 апреля 2021 года)**

Жиззах-2021

УДК: 581.5 (09)

ББК: 28.58 Г

Э-59

“XXI асрда Биологиянинг ривожланиш истиқболлари ва уларда инновацияларнинг аҳамияти” мавзусидаги республика илмий анжумани материаллари

Жиззах 2021. – 498 бет.

Таҳрир хайъати:, проф. п.ф.д. Ш.С.Шарипов, таҳрир хайъати раиси б.ф.н. доц. Қодиров Ғ., таҳрир хайъати ўринбосари проф., б.ф.д. Раҳмонқулов У. доц., б.ф.д. (PhD) Азимова Д.Э. б.ф.д. (PhD). Авалбоев О.Н. б.ф.д. (PhD). Абдуллаева Н.С. б.ф.д.(PhD). Ҳамраева Н.Т. Усанов У.Н.

Тўплам редакторлари: б.ф.д.(PhD)., доц. Азимова Д.Э., б.ф.д.(PhD). Авалбоев О.Н., б.ф.д.(PhD). Ҳамраева Н.Т.

Ушбу тўплам Жиззах давлат педагогика институтида 2021 йил 15 апрелда бўлиб ўтган Республика илмий анжумани материалларидан иборат.

Уларда флора, систематика ва юксак ўсимликлар географияси, биологикхилма-хилликни ўрганиш ҳамда ноёб, йўқолиб бораётган ўсимлик ва ҳайвон турларининг муҳофазаси, ўсимликлар қоплами, ресурсларини ўрганиш, структуравий ботаника, экология, интродукция, сув ва қуруқлик ценозлари ҳайвонларни ўрганиш, паразитлар ва энтомокомплекслари шакллантирувчи, ҳаракатлартирувчи тадқиқотларнинг замонавий муаммолари бўйича олиб борилган тадқиқотларнинг натижалари келтирилган.

Мақолалар тўплами илмий ҳодимлар, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва сув хўжалиги мутахасислар, олий ва ўрта махсус ўқув юртлари ўқитувчи, талабалари ҳамда тадқиқотчилар учун мўлжалланган.

Мазкур тўплам Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий ва ўрта махсус таълими вазирлигининг 2021 йил 2 мартдаги 78-Ф-сонли фармойиши асосида нашрга тавсия этилган.

Илохий ишқ йўлида энг буюк жасорат кўрсатган Мансур Ҳаллож, Насимий, Машраб кабиларни бугунги авлод ёдидан чиқармайди. Эл-юрт мустақиллиги йўлида ўз жонини фидо қилган Нажмиддин Кубро ёки Жалолиддин Мангубердиларнинг жасоратисиз, мамлакатни ривожлантириш, давлатни мустаҳкамлашга умрини бахшида этган Амир Темурсиз, халқ фаровонлиги, жамият барқарорлиги ҳақида қайгурган Алишер Навоийсиз, Ватан ишқи билан буюк салтанатни яратган Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобурсиз ўзбек халқининг тарихи ва буюк келажигини тасаввур этиш мумкин эмас.[2]

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтишимиз мумкинки, биз ана шундай буюк сиймолар томонидан амалга оширилган буюк маънавий жасоратларни ёшларга синфдан ташқари машғулотлар орқали ўргатишда, улар қўним топган қадамжоларга ташриф қилиш, жойларни ободонлаштириш, тоза тутиш орқали экологик маданиятни тарғиб қилиб борамиз. Инсон ҳаётида шундай дамлар бўладики, шахсий дард-аламлар юки уни эзиб ташлайди, рухий ёки жисмоний дарддан дунё қоронгу бўлиб кетади. Бундай пайтларда фақат катта юрак, буқилмас ирода эгаларигина ўзини унутишга қодир бўлади.

Ўқувчиларда экологик маданиятни шакллантириш баркамол шахсни камолга етказиш борасида олиб борилаётган таълим-тарбиявий ишларнинг асосий таркибий қисми эканлигини назарда тутиш зарур.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Толипова Ж.О., Ғофуров А. Т. Биологияни ўқитиш методикаси. Тошкент.: Шарқ.- 2011, - 148 бет.
2. Пардаев М.Қ., Атабозев Р. Туризм асослари. СамИСИ, Самарқанд 2006.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

**Karimov U.U., Karimova G.Yi.,
Fergana State University**

In the process of reforming the development of a new society in Uzbekistan, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects and experiences of the creation of the foundations of civil society in different countries of the world at different levels and periods.

As we know that at present interactive methods, innovation technologies and information technologies have been on of important tasks in integrating in education and teaching. Because modern technologies help the youth to gain knowledge, to learn independently, to analyze and make conclusions on the knowledge they gained. "Educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and respect for our national values, protection from various ills and threats, increasing the effectiveness of propaganda work is one of the pressing problems of today. The rapid development of Information Technology and globalization processes are setting new tasks in the areas of human factor, education, new pedagogical technology"[5, 3].

The genesis of socio-cultural technologies in scientific management of society is the development of science, the rise of human thinking and scientific knowledge. The solution of

existing problems in the society is related to innovative activities. The genesis of socio-cultural technologies is also closely linked to the development of "technology".

The views of society have been dealt with differently by definitions and classifications in the past, but it has always required a scientific approach to society and its management. Therefore, scientific management of society begins with the definition of the problem of scientific knowledge. The development of human cognition in society is classified as putting in some of the problems and moving on to the solution of new problems, while the process of human development is combined with innovative activities.

One of the most important tools that is targeted and effective is the management process and management technology. The elements of management and the proposals for their use are, to some extent, a foundation for scientific management of society.

For over the years of independence the Republic of Uzbekistan has carried out fundamental, structural and substantive reforms that have encompassed all levels of education system and its components, which were aimed at ensuring its compliance with the long-term objectives and interests of the country, modern requirements, as well as international standards. The appropriate legal framework reforming this sector was created, which defined as a priority the growth of investment, as well as the investments in human capital, training of educated and intellectually developed generation, which is the crucial asset and a decisive force in the achievement of democratic development, modernization and renewal, ensuring stable and sustainable growth of the economy.

One of the culminating problem while creating the Democratic society is the change of human's education and thinking. The creation of new type of thinking, will become the principal factor of development which is based on the directions democratic society of the person's place and understanding the role in today's progress. Human is a main wealth in every nation. It can be concluded from this, the primary way of improving nation's wealth and power is to increase the each person's own creative skills. Nowadays the amount of money which are spent on education are just not simple expenses, probably they are considered as investments which bring economical income in a fast rate.

"Innovation (Eng. Innovation - innovation) - is the introduction of new forms, methods and skills in the field of education, training and scientific activity. In general, any socio-economic innovation, while it has not yet received massive, i.e. serial distribution, can be considered an innovation.

The word "innovation" (from the Latin "innovation") appeared in the middle of the 17th century and means the entry of a new one into a certain sphere, implantation into it and the generation of a whole series of changes in this sphere. Innovation is, on the one hand, the process of updating, implementation, implementation, and on the other hand, it is the activity of introducing innovation into certain social practices, and not at all"[2, 29].

Innovation - is theoretically grounded, focused and practice - oriented innovation. The objectives of the innovative education are:

- Ensuring a high level of intellectual and personal and spiritual development of the student;
- Creation of conditions for mastering the skills they scientific way of thinking;
- Teaching methodology innovations in socio-economic and professional spheres.

Nowadays required to prepare a new professional quality, society needs not just a competent worker, and the expert, capable to self-oriented creative approach to business, with high culture of thinking, multilateral development people.

Many teachers of special subjects now ask, what should be a lesson for modern students with the knowledge of the maximum of what they are given.

We need to teach students how to learn for life, and for that the teacher must be capable of continuous updating of techniques to work with the new generation, to fit in a constantly changing environment, encourage students in their creative approach to the subject, using a variety of non-traditional forms and methods of teaching , innovative technologies.

Particular emphasis is placed on student-oriented technologies - cooperative learning, project-based learning, technology individualization and differentiation, multilevel training. Individualization technology is widely used in conducting training courses with course design, graduation design. Students' progress in the protection course or research projects show performance. Collective learning technology is used during the lessons in the form of workshops, talks, discussions, dialogues as a result of which is the solution of the problem situation to a student, for example, on the railways.

Training is carried out in co-operation during the laboratory and practical works on disciplines special cycle.

Learning is based on binary Stepping organization of cognitive and practical activities of students.

These lessons are lively, emotionally, in an atmosphere of high activity of students and cover material more than one discipline.

Under the prism of innovative technologies change the system checks the students in the knowledge of specialized disciplines. Modern methods of measuring the level of training of students, focused on the use of computer technology (computer testing), and fully meet the realities of the present, provide fundamentally new opportunities, increase the effectiveness of the teacher. A significant advantage of these technologies is that they provide new opportunities and student. Student of the object of study is transformed into a subject of study, consciously involved in the learning process and make their own decisions associated with it. Forte computer test control of knowledge is the ability to capture in the process of testing a large amount of material, and thus get a really broad view of knowledge of the student test that allows you to significantly increase the objectivity, the detail and accuracy of the estimation results of the learning process.

Conducting lessons of special subjects using video, computer presentations - is a powerful incentive to learn. Through these lessons the students become active mental processes: perception, attention, memory, thinking; much more active and quicker arousal of cognitive interest. Information technologies provide information in various forms and thus make the learning process more effective. Saving the time required studying a particular material, the average is 30%, and acquired knowledge stored in the memory is much longer. Thus, the use of ICT in conjunction with the right technology training and create the necessary level of quality of education, variation, differentiation and individualization of learning.

In this regard, the following conclusions and highlight a number of advantages such a lesson in comparison with the ordinary:

- Improves the absorption of new material, as a result of the predominance of Visual thinking students easily perceive the information thus supplied;
- In the course of the students formed spatial and logical thinking;
- Naturally achieved by optimization of the pace of work of students;
- It is possible with the help of computer animation in the classroom to create a problematic situation, resulting in a lesson assumes the character of educational games, and most of the students increases the motivation of educational activity.

Integration of conventional lessons with a computer allows the teacher to shift part of their work on a PC, while making the learning process more interesting, diverse and intense. In particular, it is faster recording process definitions, objectives, and other important parts of the material, because the teacher does not have to repeat the text several times (he brought it to the screen), the student does not have to wait until it is again required him to fragment.

All this shows that the lesson using computer presentations has a higher efficiency compared to a conventional lesson.

The essence of innovative technologies aimed at the formation of skills is precisely to ensure that the students of these problems, in the solution of which they have mastered the techniques of activity.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say applying innovation technologies are the main factor of the development of the country. We think that every citizen must be initiative and active in accelerating the process of applying innovation technologies.

References:

1. I.Jurayev. Innovation technologies. T., 2006 y.
2. Kipchakova Yo.X., Kodirova G.A. INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN EDUCATION. Теория и практика современной науки. 5(59), май, 2020.
3. Karimov U. et al. USING NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEM //НОВАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННАЯ РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ В ЗЕРКАЛЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ. – 2018. – С. 9-11.
4. Karimov A., Muxammadjonov X. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: INFORMATION EDUCATION AND INFORMATICS //Экономикаисоциум. – 2020. – №. 8. – С. 40-43.
5. M.Abdurakhmonova, D.Akromov. THE ISSUE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY. Теория и практика современной науки. №3(57), март, 2020.
6. Normatova D. E. PECULIARITIES OF ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND HUMANISM OF THE SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT OF WESTERN EUROPE IN THE ERA OF RENAISSANCE //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 168-173.
7. Normatova D. E. THE SOCIAL AND MORAL VIEWS OF MICHELLE ECKEM DE MONTEN //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 10. – С. 184-187.
8. Otamuratov S., Khusanov S., Ramatov Yu. Basics of spirituality. Toolkit. Tashkent, 2002.
9. Ziyomukhammadov B. Pedagogy. Toolkit. Tashkent, 2006, p. 37.

	ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ.....	137
50	Karimov U.U., Karimova G.Yi. THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS.....	139
51	Sulliyeva S.X., Zokirov Q.G'. BIOLOGIK TA'LIM JARAYONINING YAXLITLILIGI, O'QITISH PRINSIPLARI VA QONUNIYATLARI.....	143
52	Норматова Д.Э. ИННОВАЦИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ.....	146
53	Салимова Ҳ.Х., Толибова Г.Ҳ. ТУПРОҚШУНОСЛИК ФАНИДАН “ТУПРОҚ УНУМДОРЛИГИ” МАВЗУСИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ.....	150
54	Mavlonova S.X., Maxammadiyev D.M., Aberqulov E.A., Xolmo'minova Ch.I. TABIATSHUNOSLIK DARSLARINING MAZMUNI VA ULARNI O'QITISHNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH USULLARI.....	156
55	Мирзоева М.А., Ҳайитбоева М.Б. СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПРОФЕССИОНАЛУ.....	159
56	Qarshiboyeva N.H., Xolmirzayeva A.A. BOTANIKA DARSIDA QOQIO`TDOSHLAR (ASTERACEAE) OILASIGA MANSUB DORIVOR O`SIMLIKLARNI O`QITISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH.....	163
57	Sulliyeva S.X., Zokirov Q.G'. BIOLOGIK TA'LIMNING ROLI.....	167
58	Қозақова С. “БОБУРНОМА” СЮЖЕТИДАГИ ЎЗИГА ХОСЛИКЛАР.....	171
59	Almamatov J.M., Jumaboeva D.B. KATTA YOSHDAGI TARBIYALANUVCHILARGA YIL FASLLARI HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA BERISH.....	176
60	Tojiboyev Sh.J., Sheraliyev O.X. O`SIMLIKLARDAN IBRAT OLING.....	180
61	С.М. Назарова, И.Р. Баракаев, М.Р. Халилова. “ТУПРОҚНИНГ АГРОФИЗИКАВИЙ ХОССАЛАРИ” МАВЗУСИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ.....	185
62	M.U. Eshonqulova, N. Namraqulova. MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARINI O'QITISH SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA INNOVATSOIN TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI.....	190
63	Р. Уразова. ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ПРИРОДОВЕДЕНИЯ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ.....	192
	3-SHO'BA. BIOXILMAXILLIK, O'SIMLIK VA HAYVONOT GENOFONDINI SAQLASH VA ULARDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH	
64	Г.Ў.Қодиров, Д.Э. Азимова, МОЛГУЗАР ТИЗМАСИ ФЛОРАСИНИНГ И.Г. СЕРЕБРЯКОВ (1962) ТАСНИФИ БЎЙИЧА ҲАЁТИЙ ШАКЛЛАРИ.....	195
65	J. To'lishev. TOLALI ZIG'IRNING BIOLOGIYASI.....	197
66	D.E. Azimova, M.X. Sharipova, M.S. Sayfiddinov. O'ZBEKISTON QO'RIQXONALARIDA TARQALGAN ROSACEAE OILASINING TURKUM TURLARI.....	199
67	L.S. Ortiqova, E.A. Aberqulov, K. Abroroba. EFEMER VA EFEMEROID	