
MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract. *Geography is the branch of knowledge that studies the lands, the features, the inhabitants and the phenomena of the Earth. The first person to use the word geography was Eratosthenes and literally means “writing about the Earth”. The word can be divided into two parts- geo and graph. Geo means the earth & graph refers to writing. Today Geography means much more than writing about the earth but its difficult discipline to define geography is a fascinating subject. It reveals all the wonderful changes and activities that have been going on in the world since the beginning of time. Geography draws from across the physical, cultural, economic & political spheres to the local and the global. Through Geography we learn to appreciate the diversity of landscapes, peoples & cultures, Geography is therefore a vital subject resource for 21st century global citizens, enabling us to face questions of what it means to live sustainably in an interdependent world.*

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Introduction. A knowledge of geography helps us in acquiring the knowledge about cultural and intellectual life of a particular country and in this way it becomes easier to carry out a props study of the cultural life of whole world. The knowledge of geography also helps a student in developing his power of imagination and also encourages him to find out cause and effect of various phenomenon. When a student of geography learns about the mountains, rivers, forest etc. Then a image of all these things is focused before him. Whenever the actually comes across any of the country Geographical factors also influence the intellectual life of a country so we can say that geography has an intellectual importance. In the words of fair grievie.” “The real value of geography lies in the fact it helps man to place himself in the world to learn his true position & duties.”

Main part. Successful teachers always keep in view that teaching must “be dynamic, challenging and in accordance with the learner’s comprehension. He does not depend on any single method for making his teaching interesting, inspirational and effective”. Regarding the importance of Methodology it may be said that a Methodologist, like any other scholar will be required to carry on his self-education throughout his life because a well trained Methodologist will confront new developments in his science, judge their merits, relate them to past trends and make a reasoned choice as to what he wants to integrate into his own thinking.’ It may also be printed out that a meaningful solution of

the problem depends on the methods which are available. In other words, it means that if a problem has been unsuccessfully examined at an earlier stage of discipline's evolution, it should be repeatedly attempted till a synthetic approach has been achieved. With this end in view we should talk about new Methodology in Geography in the field of teaching methods. Teaching methodology, like all didactics, is going through a difficult period. The goals of general secondary education have changed, new curricula are being developed, and new approaches to reflecting content through holistic areas of education rather than separate disciplines. New concepts and standards of education are being developed, which, based on the areas of activity, describe not only the content, but also the requirements for learning outcomes. It is known that the quality of knowledge is determined by what the student can do with it. Difficulties also arise due to the increasing number of subjects taught in school curricula and the reduction in time to study some classical school subjects, including geography. All this creates the basis for new theoretical research in the field of methods of studying geography, requires different approaches to the organization of the educational process. The methodology of geography has accumulated a sufficient number of problems that require special research. These include identifying the interdependence of facts and theoretical rules in the content of the topic, the problem of integrating a branched system of geographical knowledge, the implementation of a regional approach to the content of the topic, updating the methods, tools and forms of education. The last problem is closely related to the development and application of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process. Updating the education of the younger generation requires the use of non-traditional methods and forms of teaching organization. You cannot just believe that the practice of teaching explanatory-illustrative and reproductive methods is widespread. The modern didactic principle of student-centered teaching requires special work to take into account the psychophysiological characteristics of students, a systematic, proactive approach, the organization of the interaction of teacher and student, which is planned. provides learning outcomes.

Economic Geography: This concerns the production and distribution of the raw materials in the country. The internal, external and international trades come within its domain. It studies the influences, both physical and political, which operate on man's economic life and conditions of development in the fields of agriculture, manufacture and commerce. The study also includes the impact of constructional investment on the socio-economic life of the people. The problems of movement of labour and industrial locations are tackled both by geographers and economists. The location and distribution of mine-based raw materials and agricultural-based industries are also some of the subject of study of the geography of powers which is the basis of all industrial developments. The study of geography of agriculture and livestock is another branch of economic geography. Soil

erosion is the greatest single evil to agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural practices are usually dependent of the working of livestock which suffer from under starvation due to scarcity of adequate fodder resources. This is another problem which attracts the attention of both geographers and the agriculturists. 3. Human Geography: The subject covers the evolution of mankind, its different races, their distribution and man's adaption to environments. It is an established fact that no man's life today is tied up completely to his immediate surroundings and that human life is to be treated as a partial adaption to the geographical. The influence of environments on the mode of life is a subject in which geographers are as much interested as the anthropologists. The geography of population studies the various causes of regional variations in population distribution. Settlement geography deals with the size, form and functions of settlement built up by the man & analyses their historic growth. The study of urban geography there is less of the theory of environment determinism. It is widely accepted today that it is not the physico-biological environments alone that determine man's ability to make the best use of the natural resources around him but the philosophy of life and technical skill that he has acquired are the main determining factors.

Political Geography: This branch deals with the government of state and countries. Geography had its birth in the research of finding out the relations between man, his physical environments and the state to which the individual belonged. This gave birth to political geography in Greece, Great Britain, USA and Germany. It is the least developed branch of geography, though there is more than ample scope to expand its horizons.

Cartography: The term is applied to the conception, the design and the execution of maps of the art of drawing maps and charts. This branch is responsible for geodetic and topographic surveys and preparation of maps on certain selected scale. Even though a geographer has no monopoly on cartography, it is important that every geographer should have a working knowledge of cartographic presentation, not only to read maps but also to make them.

Urban Geography: Urban geography brings clear focus to the concepts of location, interaction and accessibility as well as distribution and movements of population. It deals with land use patterns and classifications of cities according to their function. Basic and non-basic urban employments are described in the urban geography. Level of hierarchy of towns, functions of the towns, land use pattern and structure of the towns, functions of the towns, land use pattern and structure of the towns are explained with reference to the models. Socioeconomic composition, age structure, sex structure, journey to work movements, modes of travel and housing sites of the urban are dealt with.

Anthropogeography : The study of the distribution of human communities on the earth in relation to their geographical environment is Anthropogeography; it thus bears

the same relation to anthropology as biography does to biology, and zoogeography does to zoology.

Agricultural Geography: Agricultural Geography helps a geographer to understand how particular kinds farms and farming systems have developed in particular areas and how they are similar to or different from the farms and farming systems of other areas. Further, it enables him to understand different kinds of agriculture are distributed over the earth and how they function in this spatial arrangement. Importance of Geography in school Education At present geography is one of the important subject in school curriculum geography derives a lot of material from such subjects as Biology, Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Mathematics, Chemistry & other sciences. The subject matter of geography includes study of natural environment of man and also the study of social & cultural environment. Thus geography has a very wide scope unparalleled by any other subject geography is a science and an art. It tries to train and develop good citizens who may be able to solve various social economic and political problems of the country. The importance of geography can be understood more clearly by considering the effect of geography teaching on man as human being, as an administrator, as a politician, etc. the importance of geography is discussed under various heads in the following pages. Practical importance knowledge of geography is quite handy to prepare the students to face various problems of life. If a student is familiar with the natural conditions of a country, its climate, vegetation, natural resources, mineral wealth etc. than it because easier for him to plan his future. Such a knowledge can be of much help to an individual in developing social, political & economic relationships with the other countries. Thus we find that the knowledge of geography has a practical utility. Cultural and Intellectuals Importance of Geography A knowledge of geography helps us in acquiring the knowledge about cultural and intellectual life of a particular country and in this way it becomes easier to carry out a props study of the cultural life of whole world. The knowledge of geography also helps a student in developing his power of imagination and also encourages him to find out cause and effect of various phenomenon. When a student of geography learns about the mountains, rivers, forest etc. Then a image of all these things is focused before him. Whenever the actually comes across any of the country Geographical factors also influence the intellectual life of a country so we can say that geography has an intellectual importance. In the words of fair grieve." "The real value of geography lies in the fact it helps man to place himself in the world to learn his true position & duties."

CONCLUSION. It may, however not be understood that regional method intends to minimize the importance of political division in Geography. Each political division or country should be regarded as a separate unit and as such it should be divided into natural regions or less important countries, these may be grouped together whenever possible for purposes of Geographical study, or the principle of "cause and effect".

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