

# Practical Teaching of School Geography

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The specificity of the subject of geography lies in the fact that in order to study and understand it, it is necessary for the student to be able to use, for example, cartography, statistics, etc., to acquire information. Practical work is a necessary part of teaching geography. Performing practical work is a prerequisite for the formation of the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, develops such important skills as thoughtful reading, map analysis, statistical data comparison, processing, application, etc. Performing various types of practical work. I think the opinion is correct: "Study the subjects yourself; "Learn by first experience", is a universally accepted principle. A decade of experimenting with teachers has revealed well-organized work plans in geography, a field in which matters remain unresolved, at least in America, there are people who question whether geography is really a science. There is no agreement on what should be included in the term and what should be excluded. Anyone who has tried to define the area of geography has discovered how elusive and elastic are its boundaries and how numerous are its ramifications into all other fields of knowledge. Physical geography takes its place among the sciences, but it is so easily subjected to laboratory studies in schools. As in the scientific subjects of chemistry, physics, or biology, laboratory practice by itself cannot form as large a part in the study of physical geography as it does in other named sciences, this is even more true in the wider field of general geography. It is necessary to make practical lessons mandatory in each school.