PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES: INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL AND MODERN TRADITIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses how exciting and ancient education in the history of national education, the use of various national technologies in science, the impact of Uzbek folklore on education and upbringing, its relevance to nationality and modernity, the national basis of pedagogical theories of different historical periods.

Keywords: Education, nationality, enthusiasm, honesty, co – operation.

INTRODUCTION

When we study the scientific works of great thinkers and scientists and their works on education and morality, we can be witnesses of practical ways of applying, forms, methods and means of scientific ideas in their description.

During Eastern Renaissance method based on scientific perception has been developed. As a result of this, intellectual education became on the center of scientists. Al-Khwarizmi and Forobi were the first scientists who justified this method and other scientists of that era followed their ways and their educational and morality works were directed to honing the intellect, intellectual perfection ways and clarifying the content of knowledge.

Al-Khwarizmi has broadened the term of abstraction in mathematics. He solves the general equations in mathematics with the help of induction and specific equation through deduction.

His " al- Kitab al- mukhtasar fi hisab al-jabr wa'l- muqabala" ("The Compendious Book on Calculation by Comletion and Balancing") contributed to the development of mathematics in general, learned science until his period and synthesized it, and explains the methods of their application in real life situations. With the use of his method, any equation can be solved with bringing the equation in one type and then applying the method. This systematic method was very important in the science world. On the Calculation with Hindu Numerals written about 825, was principally responsible for spreading the Indian system of numeration throughout the Middle East and Europe. It was translated into Latin as Algoritmi de numero Indorum. Al-Khwarizmi, rendered as (Latin) Algoritmi, led to the term "algorithm". He explained the theoretical development and the real life application of mathematics. He contributed some ideas and concepts on distributing the heritage and properties.

Al-Khwarizmi has introduced the systematic division, multiplication, addition and abstraction in mathematics. Also, he introduced number in different types. For example, in order to multiply seconds and minutes, both multipliers should be brought into one type, i.e.to second or minute and them multiplication can be performed.

His book " Kitab surat al-Ard " (Book on the appearance of the Earth" or " The image of the Earth" is one of the books on geography.) This book describes the map of world and considered as revised and completed version of Ptolemy's Geography, consisting of a list of 2402 coordinates of cities and other geographical features following a general introduction. This book is the result of his many-year researches and observations.

It is important to note that Al-Khwarizmi has synthesized previous ideas, principles and methods of other scientists. He paid attention to the independent study of the learners.

As other thinkers, Al-Khwarizmi used experience methods, various means of teaching, questions and answers, skills and abilities' development methods and testing methods of knowledge.

He also contributed significantly to the theory of knowledge. As one of the pioneers, he constituted the methods of observation and testing (based on the table of the movement of space objects he developed the algorithmic method of mathematic issues.) He justified that with mathematical ideas people can solve their real life situations, problems and scientific discoveries happen because of people's need.

Today, there is a great deal of change in general secondary education, achievements of world pedagogy, historical and national technologies of teaching, rich scientific and educational heritage of Oriental thinkers (Al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khos Hojib, Alisher Navoiy, Ulugbek and others), human and educational ideas are used to integrate national and modern pedagogical technologies.

The National Program for Personnel Training emphasized the use of national and universal values in the educational process, the introduction of increasing the effectiveness of organizing the education process on the basis of a systematic approach to education.

In this regard, teachers-methodologists, field academics have developed a new approach to education, to develop the goals and objectives of the curriculum, to translate the learning objectives into the test tasks, and to expose the content of the topic through designated tasks

First of all, it is the implementation of the learning process through problem solving and solution. At the same time, the teacher puts problems in front of the students, tries to solve these problem and leads the students to solve these problems.

This is partial research, involving student in solving problematic tasks independently and providing effective functioning. In addition, this activity also pushed learners to independently develop problems and solve them independently. For example, writing essays, referrals is one of them. Also, business games, such as games that guide students to choose a career, will also help to highlight the essence of their future activities. There are various types of business games that are used to analyze specific professional situations and identify the results of professional solutions

In addition, there training that involve the acquisition of knowledge by interacting, exchanging, understanding each other, and practicing mutual identification. The training also include business relationship, perceptive, social- pedagogical, socio- psychological types.

In debates, many of the controversial issues are discussed. Social-humanitarian disciplines offer the opportunity to use problematic explanation, workshop, training sessions and discussions. These are active methods, using the debate, discussion, diologue method, question-answer method, the knowledge gained, and their free ideas begin to evolve. It provides student with the opportunity to develop practical skills and abilities to learn.

It is also important to teach students to work with independent work. In the course of independent work, interesting literature on science, the use of computers to handle certain issues, reading and applying scientific literature, in turn, increase the interest of children in scientific knowledge.

Integration of historical, national and modern technologies is of great importance in shaping such qualities as patriotism, national pride, respect for the national language, respect

for national values, historical and cultural values, responsibility for peace and tranquility, respects for adults, knowledgeable enthusiasm, honesty, diligence, entrepreneurship and law-abiding.

Until the integration of historical, national and modern technologies, an independent thinking person will have the opportunity to educate a person with high culture and morals who will meet the requirements of the time, to choose a specific and appropriate path in the future.

It is crucial to establish partnerships between the teacher and the student.

Another important aspects of integrating historical , national and modern technologies is the relationship between the student and the teacher. Because any pedagogical treatment ctriteria. That is, it requires a balanced pedagogical relationship between the student and teacher.

In psychology of pedagogical technology L.S. Vygotski emphasizes the organization of educational activity on the basis of progressive linkages between education and psychological development and education.

In addition, the integration of historical, national and modern technologies will help to identify individual and intellectual capacities of the individual in the delivery of each student according to the requirements of educational programs based on the individualization and classification of educational material.

At the same time, the harmony of all historical, national and modern technologies, and the harmonization of this harmony, will be deeply understood by the formation and expression of the reader's perception of image, the logical continuity in memory and thinking, the positive emotional activity of the of the learning. Pedagogical technologies create a bi-directional activity that allows the student to be content with the teachers involvement in the classroom.

The organization of the education process on the basis of integration of historical and nation and modern technologies requires that a student learns as s subject matter self – control, self – assessment and self – development, help.

Pedagogical technologies whether it is historic, national or modern pedagogical technology, make it possible knowledge, skills and abilities in all subjects through the specific approach to integrating the learning process. In the process of methodical organization of this process, we first developed the experimental program of the research.

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