HISTORICAL AND NATIONAL BASES OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

The article states the information about historical and national bases of educational technologies in educational processes. The national basis of pedagogical technology consists of information about the forms and methods, content and implementation of educational practices in different historical periods, as well as various pedagogical theories, which are the basis for the emergence of modern pedagogical technologies. Today, in our country, great attention is paid to the education of young people, and, of course, national education will be established. So, the formation of national culture and national spirit, mastering the national way of life is the main task of the national school. This requires a study of the technology of using national educational methods.

Keywords: Educational technologies, cultural development, national educational methods, Constitution, moral education, folk pedagogy, primary and higher education.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

During the years of independence, our country has taken comprehensive measures to build a democratic state governed by the rule of law, a strong civil society, develop an economy based on free market relations and private property, create conditions for a peaceful and prosperous life, and Uzbekistan's worthy place in the international arena.

Based on an objective assessment of the path and experience gained, an analysis of the achievements of the years of independence and the requirements of the times, we were tasked to further deepen democratic reforms and identify important priorities and clear goals for accelerating the country's development.

The idea of national independence emerging in Uzbekistan serves to achieve the noble goals of building a humane, democratic, legal state and society recognized in the Constitution, as well as to raise the socio-economic and cultural development to a higher level, to take a worthy place in the world community. The positive results of these goals depend, first of all, on the effective organization of educational work to thoroughly teach the younger generation the basics of scientific knowledge, to form in them a broad outlook and scope of thinking, the formation of spiritual and moral qualities. After all, the creation of a bright future of the country, the spread of its name in the world, the presentation of national and cultural heritage created by great ancestors, their enrichment, ensuring the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan among developed countries depend on educating the younger generation.

At all times, humanity has set itself the goal of educating the younger generation in all respects, mature, spiritually mature, strong knowledge, potential. He used various methods and techniques to achieve this glorious goal, trying to increase the effectiveness of education.

When we look at the history of Uzbekistan, we see that under the influence of different periods and ideologies, the first scientific-historical, religious-philosophical, educational-moral teachings were the basis of education, a powerful force, intelligence, understanding, high thinking, spiritual and moral formation. Of course, in carrying out these glorious tasks, our ancestors used appropriate methods and techniques in education.

When we call these "national-historical educational technologies", we see that there are specific teaching technologies in the history of education.

The national basis of pedagogical technology consists of information about the forms and methods, content and implementation of educational practices in different historical periods, as well as various pedagogical theories, which are the basis for the emergence of modern pedagogical technologies. Modern pedagogical technologies have emerged and improved on the basis of teaching methods and techniques of different periods, folk pedagogy and the views of thinkers on education.

Today, in our country, great attention is paid to the education of young people, and, of course, national education will be established. So, the formation of national culture and national spirit, mastering the national way of life is the main task of the national school. This requires a study of the technology of using national educational methods.

It is known that pedagogical technology is the appropriate ways, forms and methods of teaching, the direction of its practical activity is the system of management applied in the educational process, which directly involves the educational process.

In Uzbekistan, the technology of national education has developed over the centuries and formed on a national basis.

After the independence of our republic, attention was paid to our national and educational heritage. Its advanced ideas and technologies began to be applied to the educational process. Our national-educational heritage has been widely used in the creation of new textbooks and methodological manuals. Because the study of the history of education has shown that it has a rich national educational methods and technologies.

The earliest elements of national teaching technologies date back to ancient times. Hence, educational technologies began to take shape at a time when human beings were engaged in educational activities.

Even before the writing appeared, the teaching was carried out on the basis of speech, demonstration, explanation. Educational training was conducted in the form of oral explanations at a time when educational institutions had not yet emerged. Education was conducted in the family, gradually on a community basis.

And as writing began to appear, people learned to read and write, first by writing writing on blackboards.

With the advent of paper, manuscripts began to appear. But there were few literate people who could read and write.

Accordingly, literacy teaching methods began to take shape. Gradually, lithographs appeared, and as the number of literate people increased, various subjects were taught in schools, and forms and methods of education began to develop. However, the concepts of "Pedagogical Technology", "Educational Technology" are not yet used in the educational process, so this concept is not used in the educational process.

The idea of technologicalization of the education system was developed in Western Europe and the United States in the early twentieth century, with the aim of reforming education and increasing its effectiveness.

In the conditions of independence, the introduction of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process in Uzbekistan, the problem of implementing these activities in accordance with national educational practices, together with the problem of effective introduction of "educational technology" in the education system.

Several types of education can be cited as the historical and national basis of educational technologies developed and formed in Uzbekistan.

For example, the Uzbek folklore - legends, epics, fairy tales, songs and proverbs - emphasizes the need for education, and there are reports that ordinary people, kings and princes taught their children to read and write in the schools of their time.

An example of this can be found in every fairy tale and epic. However, in the oral tradition of the people, although there is no information about the technology of education, in these sources can be found methods and techniques such as admonition, respect for science, and encouragement of young people to be educated, encouragement. In these sources, educated people win the debates on worldly issues, solve puzzles, and quickly understand the secrets of various talismans: they are healthy, strong, resilient, fearless, brave, morally pure, just, patriotic, generous people of their time.

In legends and fairy tales, there are many examples of smart, intelligent, shrewd young men and women arguing with others and winning in their own intellect, discussion, and communication.

We see that many effective methods have been used in folklore. Teaching, imitation in education; to explain, set an example, get used to learning a profession as an individual student; begging together the most important techniques — exhortation, example, approval and praise, applause, reward, rebuke, corporal punishment, etc. — were used.

Of these, instruction as well as demonstration was the most commonly used methods.
In ancient times, the content, form and methods of teaching were also put forward in written sources. For example, a unique cultural monument - the Avesto - describes the rules, ways and methods of implementation of the ideas of "Good thought", "Good word", "Good deed", which are the criteria of moral maturity.

Zoroastrians used visual, practical description, comparison, independent teaching methods of education. The main content of education was labor education, moral education, and legal education, environmental and economic education. Incentives, punishments, prohibitions were the main methods.

In the education system, primary and higher education are the main stages. In the fire-rooms (temples), in the reading-room, in the library, in the rooms where special musicians are taught to sing the anthems, special parts of the Avesto are taught on the basis of reading and reciting with melodies and methods. The Goths were also learned to sing in a choral style. In-depth knowledge is imparted in the madrassa-style educational institution in Otashkada. Primary education covers 7 to 15 years of age, and secular knowledge is also taught in primary and higher education.

With the advent of writing, ways of learning to read and write have been sought. As a result of the conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs, the Arabic script was introduced in the VIII century. Teaching from the Holy Qur'an and Hadith was also a unique technology.

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