PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF LEARNERS OF INITIAL CLASSES

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Abstract. Education of young generation on the basis of traditions and life experience of the people is considered a leading problem of the educational system. In this article features of national education of pupils of initial classes on the basis of cultural wealth of the Uzbek people are considered, definition is given to the concept "national education", the pedagogical technologies promoting formation at younger school pupils of concepts about national values are characterized. The main part of article the description makes lessons of the subject "Values of Our Ancestors" during which learners receive information on traditions, the holidays of the people transferred from generation to generation. The orientation of this nonconventional lesson on formation at learners of the moral qualities peculiar Uzbek nation: friendship, hospitality, love for the country, to the native language, mercy is especially emphasized, desire for peace, etc.

Keywords: education, Uzbekistan, national education, elementary school, pedagogic.

The education system in Uzbekistan in days of independence solves formation problems intellectually and physically developed, highly moral, ideological personality, and in this system the main direction is national education. In the country the new educational model which is reflected in the National program for training is created. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized that the Program sets as the purpose formation comprehensively developed and independently clever person possessing the outlooks on life and a firm civic stand (Karimov, 1997, p. 56).

And for this purpose it is necessary to define approaches to national education.

Actual task in this direction is definition of the purposes, the contents and the directions of national education, improvement of pedagogical bases of national education of learners of initial classes.

The concept "national education" proceeds from value of two words. "National" – is understood as a complex of the specific features peculiar to certain people (ethnos). "Education" incorporates "the socio-historical and life experience which is passed on through generations, the employee to process of formation of comprehensively developed personality and improvement". That is "national education" can be characterized as development of young generation on the basis of traditions and life experience of the people.

Features of national education are expressed in the following:
1) development of intellectual potential of the personality in the process of training and education;
2) formation of moral qualities of the personality on the basis of national traditions, customs and values;
3) enrichment of outlook of the personality on the basis of steady thinking and healthy ideas;
4) preparation of young generation for social life in the process of overcoming of difficulties.

These parties of education are characteristic for the Uzbek people and are a basis for formation of the future of the nation.

Accepted in the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997 the Law "About Education" and the National program for training caused radical reforming of an education system. Reference points in younger generation education on the basis of rich spiritual national heritage and use of world experience of the developed countries in education were defined.

The requirement is reflected in the documents called above "about further strengthening of material and information base of educational institutions, ensuring teaching and educational process with high-quality educational literature and the advanced pedagogical technologies" also.

Therefore, for achievement of good results in an education system it is necessary, along with improvement of material resources, creation of methodical literature and textbooks with use of a rich spiritual and cultural heritage, introduction of modern pedagogical technologies.
If to penetrate into a phrase "pedagogical technology" essence, the following becomes clear: pedagogic (from the Greek words meaning: child+bringing to mind (education)), that is "education of the child" (Hasanboev et al., 2011, p. 22).

Secondly, "technology" - dictionary value, experience from the Greek roots: techno – art, skill; logos – science, the doctrine. Therefore, the concept "technology" means a complex of receptions and the methods, applied to production of finished goods (Gafforova, 2011, p. 8).

We understand a complex of methods and the receptions used in an education system as pedagogical technology, for development of knowledge at a certain level and at the scheduled time. However pedagogical technologies extend not only on process of mastering by knowledge, but also on different types of education, including on national education. For an example we will provide the short description of one lesson of a subject:

"Values of our ancestors"
(an ethics lesson in the 4th class)

The aim of the lesson:

1. Educational: To give expanded concept about contents of the text, illustrations to it and value of the text.
2. Educational: To help children to realize itself, to call for preservation of the values left to us by ancestors, to impart the learner feeling of love to the nation, a dress means of national education, to cultivate respect for traditions and customs of the people.
3. Developing: expansion of outlook of learners by their acquaintance with the remained values of ancestors.

The type of the lesson: the nonconventional

The methods of the lesson: game, conversation, text tasks, work with the book.

Equipment: art photos with the image of national ceremonies and customs, a distributing material

Organizational part:

a) detection of attendance,
b) homework check.

The process of the lesson:

Organizational moment: learners, standing near the desks, welcome teacher poetically, wish it health, promise to be well-mannered. As a sign of welcome children lay the right hand to heart.

Learners are ready to the lesson of beginning.

Homework questioning: "Who knows language, that knows the people?" – to this text learners made at home text questions. For this purpose learners were divided into two groups. The questions prepared by the first group were set to the second group and quite the opposite.

1. What is the name of Sardor's sister?
   a) Nasiba; b) Nigora; c) Nilufar
2. What kind of girl is Sardor's sister?
   a) clever; b) well-mannered; c) both answers true
3. What foreign languages are known well by Nigora?
   a) Russian and English languages; b) Korean and English; c) English and French
4. What state award was received by Nigora?
   a) Zulfiya; b) Mukarramkhonim Turgunboyeva; c) award Nikhol

Statement of a new subject: On a board the name of the subject "Values of Our Ancestors" registers.

Work with the textbook. On the instructions of the teacher children read the text in turn – according to one offer.

"Value" – very broad concept, it means something very important and expensive to the person and mankind. During the millennium people store values and transfer them from generation to generation. Values are material and spiritual riches, traditions, ceremonies, qualities, precepts, manuals.

Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers and more remote ancestors kept and transferred to descendants respect for parents, love for the country, the world tranquility, freedom, mercy, hospitality, generosity and other values.

Values at each people, unique are holidays, ceremonies, traditions. So, to us the holiday Navruz from time immemorial came.

Navruz symbolizes awakening the nature, updating, is connected with mercy, kindness manifestation. In the ancient time in days of a holiday people showed all best: dressed up in beautiful clothes, prepared tasty
dishes. Today Navruz is widely and beautifully celebrated. These days in huge cauldrons cook sumalak, we care, round the center dances, songs, jokes are arranged. Along with it in days of a holiday visit patients, pay attention and the help to the needing.

Hashar – too one of fine traditions which is transferred on generations. On khashar there are inhabitants together to build buildings, bridges, madrasah to clean channels. So was earlier. This tradition is carried on and now, but in other form.

The respect for seniors, care of children is too tradition. To help relatives, to bring up orphans, to visit patients – all this is considered tradition. The physical hardening of an organism enters national traditions, among the people national games and sports – kupkari, kurash are widespread. To win a victory in competitions honesty, courage, dexterity is required.

Values are a wealth of the people. To keep them, to transfer to the next generations – our debt (Holikova and Ergasheva, 2013, p. 13-14).

Work with the dictionary.

Hashar – the Arab world designates "set", "collective", "group", "crowd". Many people gather for the general work, at the heart of work humanity, desire to do good, to give help disinterestedly lies. Hashar is a high human value.

Kupkari – one of ancient, mass games, (competitions) of the people of Central Asia. Are generally carried out to time of a holiday of a crop, weddings, mass celebrations.

In the process of the game "Tarmoqlar", ("Communications", "Networks") at children oral speech and thinking develops.

Table
Tasks (on cards) on a new subject are distributed to learners.
1. What are the values?
2. What you know traditions, holidays which became national values?
3. Collective works (khashar) in which season are performed?
4. As whose wealth values are considered?

Summing up lesson and estimation of work of learners.
The teacher asks questions for fixing of a new subject and makes comments on estimates the learner.

Task for homework: to read the text and to write answers to questions. To draw the scheme of national values.

Thus, carrying out nonconventional lessons is important for national education of learners of initial classes. On the basis of the above it is possible to make the following:

First, in national education of learners of initial classes play introduction of new information and the last achievements of science in the maintenance of nonconventional lessons large role.

Secondly, nonconventional lessons give the chance of formation at learners of initial classes national character, national ethics of behavior, national outlook, spiritual and moral consciousness and a social maturity.

Thirdly, use of nonconventional forms of the organization of a lesson in the process of national education promotes increase of efficiency and quality of training and education.

References