

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION IN TEACHING TECHNOLOGY LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

The main part of the article covers the role of historical information in the lessons of technology for students at the present stage of their education, and precisely the importance of their wider use in theoretical and practical classes

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on education” and “national program of training” set such ambitious tasks as the radical improvement of educational work in educational institutions in our country, the training of specialist personnel who can meet the requirements of World templates. In particular, in the program: "creating conditions for a person, his harmonious development and well-being in every possible way, the realization of the interests of the individual, changing the templates of outdated thinking and social behavior is the main goal and driving force of the reforms carried out in the Republic. The formation of an excellent system of training personnel on the basis of the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, on the basis of the achievements of modern culture, economy, science and technology is an important condition for the development of Uzbekistan," he said. To complete these tasks, it is important first of all to improve the methods of education, to search for new ones and to carry out their effective use. Especially, in the current period, when the achievements and shortcomings of the national program at the qualitative stage are being analyzed, in order to perform the same tasks as above, our teachers and educators will have to work with great effort and enthusiasm. Consequently, the achievement of the noble intentions of our people, the Great Goals that our society has set for itself — is primarily associated with the training of highly qualified specialist personnel that meet the requirements of the time, putting them in place. Therefore, the government of our Republic attaches great importance to the issue of training personnel from the first steps towards independence. Consequently, due to independence, great reforms are being carried out in the field of education in our country.

“When we talk about the issue of Education, which is the most important condition for the upbringing of a healthy and harmonious generation in our country, we often talk more about strengthening the material and technical base of the industry, building new schools, lyceums and Colleges, Higher Educational Institutions, their modern improvement. However, along with these works, the content and quality of education are radically changing,” he writes.

In recent years, a lot of necessary work has been done and will be done to improve the National Education and training system in our homeland. In particular, the educational system was improved, a number of educational institutions of a new type were created, educational standards, curricula, training programs were created for them. And the task at hand is to boldly bring the achievements of World pedagogy, new pedagogical technologies to the content of education in order to carry out these glorious works, who set great tasks for Uzbek teachers and teachers of the XXI century. The demand of our people is to educate the perfect generation, to educate young people as perfect people. At the next time, interest in the use of new pedagogical technologies, innovative methods in the work of training and education of the younger generation in our country is growing. This is due to the fact that so far in the old traditional teaching, students are taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge. Today, modern pedagogical and information technologies teach them to search for the knowledge they acquire on their own, independently study and analyze it, and even bring

conclusions themselves. Because in this case, in the process of education and upbringing of the teacher in his subject, the phrase pedagogical technology is widely used, along with the phrase methodology in the process of developing, forming, acquiring knowledge and currently teaching the student. Of course there are similar and different aspects of this phrase (term). Their general similarity is that both terms represent the process of carrying out educational and educational work. At the same time, methodology is understood as the totality of recommendations for the organization and conduct of the educational process, pedagogical technology is considered as the totality, set of measures that refresh the professional activity of the teacher and guarantee the final result in education. It can be seen from this that pedagogical technology can be viewed as an area of

The methodology based on the joint activities of a new, instructive and learner. The system of Labor and professional training is one of the great works that directly carry out the work of professional information, selection of professions, vocational guidance of young people, and has its own past development. It is impossible to imagine the formation of our people as a nation, an elat without work, without professions, without vocation. From the appearance of mankind, he was engaged in labor. Labor, which was initially done only to make ends meet, later evolved to the level of production sectors that could provide large military troops, millions of peoples with items, equipment, even in the 10th century, being carried out to see a greater purpose, material gain.

In the XII - XV centuries, the development of vocational science, scale in Movarounnakh and Khorasan rose to the highest level. Each people inherited from their ancestors, separated from generation to generation by their own historical and cultural unity, and retained their own characteristics. The Uzbeks are among them. Archaeological studies carried out on the territory of our Republic show that crafts developed on these lands two thousand years ago. During this period, a class society appeared, and on the basis of a large division of Labor, crafts were separated as an independent sphere.

In the IX - XII centuries, crafts were widely developed and the economic and cultural relations of our people with foreign countries grew. Some sources note that the settlement, where there were 32 different types of trades, was called a city. At the time of the first census in 1897, the majority of the population in large cities was considered artisans. For example, 64% of the population of Namangan, 52% of Kokand, 54% of Chust, 50% of Margilan, was considered an independent professional.

The most common type of crafts in ancient times was blacksmithing, jewelry, coppery and tinsmithing. One of the ancient professions that have become widespread so far is the craft of making wooden products. With the advent of sewing machines at the beginning of the 20th century, a new craft profession arises - sewing. One of the most common home occupations of Uzbeks is skirmishing.

In addition to these, craftsmen made all kinds of leather products, shoemakers sold their products to residents walking through cities and villages. Bakery, confectionery and butchery are also among the professions whose shops have come across at every step. The custom of holding large weddings has given rise to a special culinary profession.

Based on historical data, we can say that professional orientation work has long been formed. Career guidance work has also come from the needs of the Society of mankind, and it also has its own history of development, like society. Naturally, vocational guidance could not have appeared before the emergence of professions and, consequently, the need for it.

We will also see about the importance of vocational training in the works of the encyclopedic scientist Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037). In his opinion, a child should be taught a profession from an early age. It is necessary to teach the child to use his profession in life after mastering the profession to some extent, that is, to lead an independent life with honest work.

"It is important to teach young people knowledge and teach them skills. With the study of the craft, young people will be free from any adverse actions," emphasizes Abu Ali Ibn Sina. His exhortations to be honourable are still important today:

Learn the Golden Apple craft

Haşdir golden dice in front of the

Al-Khorezmi thought that in the work of the Okhites, "Labor is a flood, if this flood stops, it will be absorbed. " The great thinker al-Khorezmi told a very vital, important truth in this, because, water – the source of life, there is no life without water. He also described that even without labor there is no life, that life passes dry, like the absorption of water into the ground.

Abu Rayhon Beruni in his "Mineralogy" wrote, "Does anyone who has achieved fame and career without labor deserve respect?" – and he himself answers the question: "a person who has achieved a high career without work lives in the shadow of prosperity and pleasure, dresses well, but is naked, devoid of a dress of greatness." With these words of the great thinker, one must work honestly to live in true greatness, true pleasure, true prosperity. "If a person does not work even if he goes out into high ranks without work (this is what happens in life), then in this case a person has a superficial reputation, and in fact he is naked," says the author.

Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Qutadgu bilig" ("the elitist knowledge of happiness") also reflects on morality, knowledge, education of children, happiness, Justice, State, contentment, language qualities, the benefit of the country, hospitality and speaking etiquette, as well as the study of the profession. According to him, everyone, as an active participant in social life, needs to learn the craft, to serve his people, his homeland with his honor. The desire to learn a profession and work should be a vital need for every person.

This work is also important in that it preserved the first information about the ancient methods of education and upbringing of Turkic peoples. The author glorifies man. In his opinion, the greatness, intelligence, ability to speak, knowledge, reading of a person depend on how he mastered the profession and profession.

Eastern, Central Asian thinkers and Uzbek enlightenment poets have also left valuable advice in their works on the importance of vocational training, a legacy that is still important in the professional orientation of young people today.

In the historical development of mankind, special attention was paid to the professional occupation of young people even in the East and West. They were regularly given paternity, mentoring advice, guidance to their professional occupation. Officially, professional counseling agencies began to appear at the beginning of our century.

According to the reform, the training time allocated to the labor training of students was gained almost twice. A common profession was introduced at the school, due to which students had the opportunity to master one of the mass professions until the beginning of their labor activity, and the demand for work in choosing a profession increased. The task of career selection work is for each student to achieve a conscious choice of a profession for himself until the end of the ninth grade. To solve this important issue, a new educational subject "fundamentals of production, choice of profession" was introduced in grades 8-9. It also played an important role in the implementation of polytechnic education of students. Adding education with productive work Conduct begins in the lower classes, and in the upper classes, productive labor has become the main form of labor activity of students

Great attention has been paid by pedagogical scientists of our country to the use of new pedagogical and innovative technologies in order to improve the educational process and increase its effectiveness. They use a number of modern teaching methods such as working in small groups, discussion lesson, training lesson, auction lesson, role staging, teaching critical thinking in order to increase the activity of students in the

educational process. This is a reference to scientific research work in Soha. I. Vorobeyov O. A. Nishanaliev, R. J. Ishmukhamedov, A'. Q. Talipov, SH. S. SHaripov, I. I. Karimov, A. A. Kozhinov and others added a significant massively.

List of Used Literature

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