

# Content And Directions Of Pedagogical Research Carried Out In Uzbekistan During The Years Of Independence (1991-2017)

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**Abstract**— *The article discusses the content and direction of pedagogical research, educational and pedagogical research of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan after gaining independence in accordance with the requirements of the state and society.*

**Keywords**— education system, reform, common values, national culture, education, national idea, sense of independence, innovative technologies, state educational standards, curriculum, program, textbook, modernization, guaranteed burning, gifted youth, intelligence, talented, continuing education system.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the priority task was to carry out educational and pedagogical research of young people in accordance with the requirements of the state and society. Particular attention was paid to studying the views of our ancestors on education.

During the years of independence, the task was set to reform the education system in the following areas : selection and regular enrichment of the content of education based on the national idea, a sense of independence, taking into account universal human values and national culture; improving the efficiency of education through the use of innovative technologies; achieving a guaranteed result by modernizing the content of curricula, programs and textbooks based on the updated state educational standards; creating a human-centered education system that will fully support the intelligence and talent of gifted youth; application of advanced pedagogical practices and approaches to the system of continuing education; using advanced information and innovative technologies in the educational process; improving the system of professional development of teachers based on the new content; learning the experience of developed countries in the field of education and showing how to use it effectively ; strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions and developing democratic foundations for managing the education system.

## 2. MAIN PART

In the system of continuing education, there is a three-stage system of preparing cadres:

- 1) training of junior pedagogical specialists in pedagogical professional colleges;
- 2) higher pedagogical education;
- 3) training of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel in postgraduate and doctoral studies.

Reforms and effective experience have shown that the development and implementation of state education standards in the country is a requirement of the time, and this work must be done immediately. Because educational standards provide for state norms of personal literacy.

With the help of educational standards, the student's level of knowledge is balanced, developed and provided the consistency with the prospects for the development of society.

State educational standards do not place the educational process in a strictly limited structure, but, on the contrary, open the way for pedagogical creativity, a multitude of differentiated programs, textbooks, teaching methods around a single basis for the content of education.

It is planned to gradually develop and introduce state educational standards for secondary schools, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 16, 1999, No. 390.

Cultural and educational heritage and effective usage of advanced experience of foreign countries have played an important role in the development of the education system. Effective research is being carried out in the sphere of solving pressing problems such as improving the quality of education, gradually bringing it to the level of developed countries of the world; development of differentiated education, taking into account the abilities and needs of students; upbringing of young people on the basis of ideas of independence and providing educational institutions with teaching staff that are capable of achieving new goals and objectives.

The introduction of the Latin alphabet in the country has placed great responsibility on public educational institutions. The fate of any country and people, its future, the foundations of its development depend on the school, which is the place of education and upbringing. Therefore, the development of an education system with national characteristics is of particular importance. One of the main features of the pedagogy of the period of independence is the scientific solution of existing problems in the education system.

During the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a unique school of pedagogical theories was created. The gradual development of this pedagogical theory clearly reflects the level of social and scientific thinking of the nation, which was

leading during this period. At the same time, the development of pedagogical ideas is directly related to the state's social order for education. Because the needs of the state and society are reflected in the social structure. Since the social needs of members of society are met through education, there is a need for a scientific basis for the same education system.

The nature of social relations is determined by the way of thinking, a set of spiritual qualities of a particular society.

It is extremely important for pedagogical theory and practice to develop a system of continuing education, to form personal qualities in young people, to introduce them to the true values of our people, to prepare them for social life. The development of pedagogical thinking took place as a result of innovations in the social thinking of the Uzbek people. This, in turn, opened a new era in the development of pedagogical thought.

An important factor in the development of pedagogical ideas during the years of independence is the introduction of the idea of national independence in the consciousness of members of society.

Over the years of independence, a system of continuous education of a humane and democratic nature has been introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is primarily aimed at creating the necessary conditions for the realization of spirituality, abilities, talents, personality potential, and its manifestation in practice. This led to the development of pedagogical science based on a new methodology. This, in turn, expanded the scope of pedagogical research. Pedagogy initially focused on developing a theory of student-centered education. This, in turn, led to the emergence of personal pedagogy. This approach made it possible to develop the educational process on the scientific basis of the theory and practice of pedagogy. Because for pedagogical science, the knowledge gained by students participating in the educational process is important, as well as their intellectual development and the degree of their acquisition of moral qualities. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, reflecting on the spiritual and moral foundations of the development of Uzbekistan in the first years of independence, called for the restoration of the spiritual and educational heritage of our people, its culture, traditions, spiritual, moral, educational values, the use of their beliefs, language, literature and art, as well as the creation of for this, the necessary conditions, the creation of socio-economic, political, legal foundations.

The law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted at the VI extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 1991, clearly defined the constitutional foundations of a qualitative democratic stage of national revival, legal, spiritual, educational and practical. The most important thing was to create material opportunities for people, improve their living conditions by increasing national wealth and building a stable economy, which is one of the factors of social protection, to protect people through the legal state and the rule of power. The second important basis for the cultural and spiritual development of independence is the creation of its political and spiritual foundations.

It is important to increase the social activity of citizens, especially young people, to strengthen peace and stability in the country, to maintain their harmony, social security, as well as the political, legal, cultural, spiritual and moral development of each citizen. After all, science, culture, education will rise to the level at which a person is valued in society, and human abilities, talents and intellectual potential will develop at the level of modern requirements.

From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has focused on the development of the country, the peacefulness of the people, the strengthening and development of independence and the younger generation.

The reforms were based on the formation of a harmoniously developed person who thinks independently, fully realizes his rights and obligations and is patriotic, selfless and intelligent.

The content and essence of pedagogical theory radically changed, when the main goal was the personal value of students, both for the practice and for the theory and history of pedagogy as well as the formation of them as harmoniously developed people.

It is known that education prepares a person for life in society. Therefore, from the first years of independence, the Government of Uzbekistan has paid attention to the development of the education system and pedagogy as a priority.

The process of enriching the theory of pedagogy and the formation of a harmoniously developed personality not only provided scientific and methodological support, but also expanded the possibilities of continuous methodological service. In the field of pedagogy in our country, there is a system of training and management of the educational process - a system of pedagogical management. New forms of education, opportunities for liberalization, and the foundations for improving the personal educational process have been developed.

Significant amount of work has been done in the study of the rich pedagogical heritage of our ancestors. Pedagogical research carried out over the years of independence can be divided into the following groups:

1. Research in the field of creating a regulatory framework for education;
  2. Research in the field of modernization of educational content;
  3. Directions contributing to the deepening of the scientific and methodological base of education;
  4. Works on the introduction of new pedagogical and innovative technologies in the educational process;
  5. Research in the field of management of educational system and educational process and pedagogical management;
  6. Research in the history of pedagogy;
  7. Research in the field of folk pedagogy;
  8. Research on the study of international teaching practice;
  9. Works in the field of training, retraining and professional development of teachers;
  10. Scientific researches on the development of vocational education;
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11. Research on family education;
12. Research in the field of extracurricular education;
13. Research of spiritual and moral education in the formation of a harmoniously developed generation;
14. Research on legal, economic, environmental and aesthetic education;
15. Research aimed at developing students' knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of a healthy lifestyle;
16. Research on improving the activities of information resource centers;
17. Works related to special methodology.

During the years of independence, private branches of pedagogy have developed. The research was carried out in the field of pedagogical forecasting, diagnostics, pedagogical psychology, social pedagogy, andro-pedagogy, defectology and inclusive education.

In addition, there are a number of problems in pedagogy which must be solved:

- formation of an independent thinker, socially active, legally mature person;
- creating a new typology of textbooks;
- expanding the scope of research in the private sector of pedagogy;
- creating an innovative system of training, retraining and advanced training of highly qualified teachers;
- increasing the level of knowledge and skills of teachers in the design of the educational process;
- creating new technologies for vocational guidance of students through the formation and continuous development of their scientific worldview;
- developing the research in areas such as expanding the opportunities in assessment of students' knowledge.

Today, in pedagogy, the following tasks await their solution:

1. Creating opportunities for improving teaching aids, methods and techniques that serve the full development of young people in the process of becoming a harmoniously developed personality.
2. Creating a pedagogical system aimed at instilling national values, traditions, cultural wealth, traditions of the Uzbek people in the spiritual and moral education of youth.
3. Scientific and methodological support of the personal learning process, taking into account its universality.
4. Expanding the volume of fundamental research in the field of the history of pedagogy.
5. Determining the new content and forms of educational work.

One of the important tasks of pedagogy is the creating a continuous and consistent system of professional development for teachers. It is very important for future teachers to develop the ability to independently build the educational process. Only a teacher who can independently develop their own activities will have the practical and pedagogical skills and successfully manage the student-centered learning process.

The enrichment of the theoretical foundations of interaction pedagogy and the development of ways to use its potential in practice are of particular importance. Mechanisms need to be developed to create an atmosphere of solidarity, mutual trust and creative collaboration between teachers and students.

The content of teacher education, teacher training and retraining should consist of future teachers with the foundations of national ideas and instill in them a sense of confidence and responsibility in order to pass on their knowledge and experience to future generations.

The personal character of pedagogy is evident today. The training of professionals who will prepare the younger generation for a normal life and functioning in society is an important social order.

Thus, pedagogical ideas, developing on the basis of socio-economic, political, legal, cultural and educational conditions and opportunities provided by independence, on the basis of national and universal values, have become the basis for the development of Uzbekistan and play an important role. Therefore, pedagogy has become a priority area of science in the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Therefore," said the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov in his speech at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1997, focusing on the most important tasks in the field of spirituality and education, "from the first steps towards the independence of our country, it is being paid much attention to the development of the national education system, strengthening its national base, bringing it to world standards and skills based on adaptation to modern requirements.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The following important tasks in the field of pedagogy have been identified: rejection of the ideological views of the former soviet period, the implementation of continuity in the education system, training teachers with modern knowledge, improving the quality of primary education, the educational process and its content, determination of the quality of textbooks and the volume of knowledge provided to students, restoration of secondary specialized and vocational education, creation of a scientific base for the training of modern specialists in the field of higher education.

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