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ROLE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN HISTORY

Abstract: This article talks about the importance of organizing independent education in the teaching of History. Also, some of our comments on the achievements of the organization of independent education are included in this article. The role and importance of modern technologies in the implementation of independent education are discussed, and our opinions on the results and achievements of applying modern technologies to this process are presented.

Key words: Approach, analysis, technique, system, independent, actual, pedagogue, education, information.

TARIX FANIDA MUSTAQIL TA’LIMNI TASHKIL ETISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Tarix fanini o‘qitishda mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etishning axamiyati haqida so‘z boradi. Hamda mustaqil ta’limning tashkil etishning yutuqlari borasida ayrim mulohazalarimiz ham ushbu maqolamizda o‘rin olgandir. Mustaqil ta’limni joriy etishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o‘rni va axamiyati haqida ham fikr yuritilib, ushbu jorayonga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo‘llashning natija va yutuqlari borasida fikrlarimiz bayon etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Yondashuv, tahlil, texnika, tizim, mustaqil, dolzarb, pedagog, ta’lim, axborot.

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РОЛЬ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПО ИСТОРИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о важности организации самостоятельного образования при преподавании истории. Также в данную статью включены некоторые наши комментарии о достижениях организации независимого образования. Обсуждаются роль и значение современных технологий в реализации самостоятельного образования, а также излагаются наши мнения о результатах и достижениях применения современных технологий в этом процессе.

Ключевые слова: Подход, анализ, методика, система, самостоятельный, актуальный, педагог, образование, информация.

The role and place of modern teaching methods, interactive methods, and innovative technologies in the training of qualified professionals in higher educational institutions and faculties of our republic is extremely large. Knowledge, experience, and interactive methods of pedagogical technology and pedagogical skills ensure that students acquire knowledgeable, mature skills [1]. Today, the current problems of modern history lessons, along with a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the basic principles of modern development, should be addressed by carefully studying all media and Internet information, taking an integrated approach to them, correctly analyzing the necessary information in the lesson process, and conveying it to the minds of students and students. The necessary conditions and opportunities have been created to educate the younger generation as fully developed individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century. For the specific and targeted implementation of this work, documents, programs and plans of state importance have been developed. At the same time, a number of conceptual ideas have been analyzed regarding the qualities of students and their future teachers, social, philosophical, psychological aspects, the legal basis of teaching history, and the methodological foundations of factors affecting

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education and upbringing in today's dangerous times. The process of continuous education can solve the complex problems it sets itself only when it adheres to scientific and pedagogical principles [2]. The continuous education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be achieved by fully ensuring the scientific and methodological aspects of the educational process in all forms and types of institutions. Constant changes in the field of history education from the outside constantly present the current education system with the problems of adapting students to science, technology, production culture and everyday pedagogical practice. In this regard, in the history education system, efforts have been made to raise the effectiveness of the research process of history to a qualitatively higher level, develop modern educational and methodological complexes using advanced pedagogical and information technologies, form the content of education and develop state standards in accordance with the stages of continuous education, and this is being implemented based on the characteristics of each discipline. The structure and essence of education in our country, the reform of personnel training have also set specific tasks for the discipline of history. These tasks include the entire range of problems related to the scientific provision of the goals, essence, methods, means and organizational forms of upbringing and education, taking into account the prospects for socio-economic development of the Republic, achievements in the field of science, engineering and technology. [3]. Today, in our country, attention is paid to the effective and systematic organization of the education system. Of course, it is important to adapt the education system to the requirements of the times and introduce innovations into this system. Among these processes, the independent conduct of the education system is also of great importance.

Literature review and methodology

The effective organization of extracurricular activities has attracted the attention of teachers and methodologists at different times. The first information about extracurricular activities is found in Russian sources of the 18th century.

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During this period, students in schools (noble boarding houses and general) read excerpts from their translated works and essays in their free time. The concept of "extracurricular activities" first appeared in the works of V. Sheremetevsky in the 19th century. By the 60s-70s of the 20th century, extracurricular activities had become firmly established in the practice of Soviet schools, including Uzbekistan, and had become an integral part of the pedagogical process. In modern pedagogy, there are various definitions of the term "extracurricular activities". I.A. Karimov defines it as follows: "Extracurricular activities are organized by the school with the aim of expanding and deepening the knowledge and skills of students, developing their individual abilities, and also organizing their rational rest." [4].

At the same time, for some time, pedagogical technology has been considered as the implementation of the educational process using technological means. Only since the 70s has the essence of this concept begun to be interpreted in a new way in pedagogical literature. It is recognized by the Japanese scientist T. Sakamoto that "educational technology is a field of knowledge related to a system of guidelines that ensure the acceptability of teaching".

For many years, the theory and practice of pedagogical technology have been studied in the education system independently. As a result, one or another advanced methodology aimed at improving the teaching process or developing the cognitive activity of students has not been able to rise to the level of technology and is gradually losing its position and moving away from pedagogical science. For example, it is enough to recall the "Programmed Education" that caused a huge stir in the 60s, or the "Shatalovchilik Movement" on the scale of the former Soviet Union in the 70s. Today, our country has enough opportunities to combine the scientific potential of specialists. Ensuring the unity of theory and practice paves the way for determining the true essence of pedagogical technology [5].

It is advisable to pay special attention to extracurricular activities, especially educational activities. If we talk about planning educational activities in extracurricular activities and the pedagogical requirements for them, then planning the educational

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activities of students in class and out of class has its own rules. In this case, the pedagogical team of the class should familiarize themselves with the upbringing of each student, including the family life and conditions of students, the sense of the duty of parents in raising children and the student's attitude to daily changes, the level of knowledge of students about national values, customs, traditions, examples of the work of scientists and thinkers who have developed in their country, and others. The educational process and forms of educational work should be organized to meet the requirements of the current era [6].

Results and discussion

Since the ability of a person to make independent assessments is complex, one of the main directions in the work of history teachers should be to develop the skills of independent thinking in students. Experience shows that only when they patiently and independently complete the work they have begun, they achieve the goals they set for themselves in life. The organization of independent work plays a particularly important role in the traditional quality education of students. Today, young students, due to the enormous flow of information and the development of science and technology, cannot convey their knowledge, no matter how skillful they are or how much knowledge they have in the lesson process. The only way to fill it is for students to work independently on themselves.

In historical education, independent work of students is an integral element of the teaching process. It is impossible to ensure the unity of teaching and independent learning of students without independent work. But can independent work be considered a teaching method? There are several points of view on this issue. It is sometimes included in the formats of organizing educational work, types of teaching, and among practical methods of teaching. In recent years, most methodological authors have been including independent work in teaching methods, since it plays the role of one of the most common methods of solving educational and educational problems, including problems with independence of cognition and learning. However, among teachers, the

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question arises: if we have distinguished practical methods, that is, methods of applying theoretical knowledge in the process of practical work, why do we also need to distinguish the method of independent work? After all, here we are talking about exercises, solving problems, conducting experiments, the question often arises again and again [7]. One of the most characteristic features of independent work methods is that they are performed by students without direct supervision. Independent work can be carried out by students in lessons through learning new material, performing exercises, experiments, observations, performing labor operations, etc. A fairly common type of independent work is homework. Independent work methods perform educational, educational and developmental tasks, especially in teaching history. Independent work helps to develop thinking, skills and abilities, strengthens the will of the individual [8]. Now let's look at situations where it is most appropriate to use independent work methods in teaching history:

- In solving which tasks is this method particularly successful?
- What is the content of the learning material in which this method is particularly effective?
- When the material is suitable for independent study
- What opportunities should the student have to use this material?

All didactic and methodological materials are available for students to work independently, and they have enough time to organize it in class. [9]. The most important aspects of independent work are these. Currently, great attention is being paid to these aspects. The work on organizing and implementing independent education is also among these. Currently, great attention is being paid to these aspects.

The organization and implementation of independent education is carried out within the framework of the subject. Topics are given, and students conduct independent research on the topics. How this work is accepted is determined by the teacher. We will try to justify this through the table below;

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Independent work topic given in the subject of the history of Asian and African countries

№	Independent work topic	Acceptance	Independent work submission forms
1	The economic situation of China in the 19th and 20th centuries	electronic	1. Lecture 2. Video (based on the topic) 3. Electronic, 'quiz' test covering the topic 4. Based on the topic worked on (project work, report, lesson development) 5. 'Abstract' with a scientific basis

Figure 1. The development of independent learning in history based on modern approaches on the example of "Digital History" [1]

Conclusion

In the current era of rapid integration of information, one of the main tasks of modern education is to develop a person who can independently analyze the events and phenomena of the surrounding world. Like other general education subjects, History has great potential for the formation of independent thinking in students. In a democratic society, individuals who can think freely are valued. In turn, they are able to value the aspirations and opinions of others. Dignity emerges as an important aspect of the social and spiritual freedom of a person. Freedom is the first step towards independent thinking. The existence and development of independent thinking largely depends on the level of freedom of students. In order to form and develop independent thinking, it is necessary to achieve individual and collective freedom of students. Because independent thinking, as a personal trait, remains one of the important factors ensuring high performance in achieving individual and collective success in any type of activity. At the same time, independent thinking is a product of the opportunities and freedoms that society has created for a person. Thinking, on the other hand, is a process of cognitive activity of an individual, characterized by a direct and generalized reflection of the event. One of the most characteristic features of independent work methods is the

[1] Author's personal development

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implementation of educational tasks by students without the direct supervision of the teacher. Independent work can be carried out by students in the lessons through the study of new material, exercises, experiments, observations, labor operations, etc. A fairly common type of independent work is the performance of homework (oral, written or experimental). Independent work methods perform educational, educational and developmental tasks, especially in history teaching. Independent work helps to develop thinking, skills and abilities, strengthens the will of the individual [10]. Of course, it is worth noting that modern technologies also play a significant role in implementing these processes. The use of these technologies in the education system to establish an independent educational system will yield good and positive results. It will also create a basis for development in the current era of modernization.

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