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## IMPROVING THE TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TO ORGANIZE EDUCATIONAL LESSONS BASED ON AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH.

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**Abstract:** Education is a practical and theoretical interaction of the teacher with the student for a specific purpose, taking into account the spiritual resources and modern requirements and needs. The concept of upbringing, based on the knowledge acquired in the younger generation, mental behavior reflects the worldview, human beliefs, duties and responsibilities, the goal of creating the moral qualities inherent in the people of our society. In this sense, upbringing refers to the systematic effect of education on the psyche of the pupil in order to inculcate in the minds of the pupils the qualities which he desires.

Abdullah Avloni, one of the founders of national pedagogy, said, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster!" is proof of our point.

**Keywords:** Education, teacher, society, skills, creative heritage, teachers, communication, culture of communication, child's personality, worldview, perfect man, educational work, conceptual, independence, spirituality, pride, respect for national values, freedom and liberty, humanity, brotherhood and cooperation, love of science, faith and belief.

**摘要：**教育是教师与学生出于特定目的进行的实践和理论互动，同时考虑到精神资源和现代要求和需要。教养的概念基于年轻一代获得的知识，心理行为反映了世界观、人类信仰、义务和责任，目标是创造我们社会人民固有的道德品质。从这个意义上说，教养是指教育对学生心理的系统影响，以便在学生的头脑中灌输他所渴望的品质。

**国家教育学的创始人之一阿卜杜拉·阿夫洛尼 (Abdullah Avloni) 说：“对我们来说，教育关乎生死、拯救或毁灭、幸福或灾难！”是我们观点的证明。**

**关键词：**教育、教师、社会、技能、创造性遗产、教师、交流、交流文化、儿童的个性、世界观、完美的人、教育工作、概念、独立、灵性、自豪感、对民族价值观的尊重、自由和自由、人性、兄弟情谊与合作、热爱科学、信仰与信念。

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The role of ethnopedagogical works in ensuring the spiritual maturity of society, the depth of social consciousness, human development is incomparable. Therefore, it is important to study the historical development of Uzbek folk pedagogy.

The content of education is the essence of the social requirements for the formation of the individual. It should be borne in mind that the same task can be filled with different ideas. Therefore, it is important to link the methods to a specific idea, not to the content as a whole.

From ancient times, the authors of historical, artistic and scientific works have used folklore works for various purposes. Among them is Mahmud Qashqari's (11th century) *Devoni lug'otu turk*. These sources promote pedagogical ideas. In the process of historical development of the society, ethnopedagogical works have reached perfection and reached us. In the process of labor and due to the development of consciousness, the samples of the first ethnopedagogical works became artistically perfected.

Initially, small stories and myths, fairy tales and legends were created to ease the work, refresh the soul, and songs appeared. Thus, the sources of Uzbek folk pedagogy appeared long before the emergence of writing and became the basis for the emergence of written literature. Ancient ethnopedagogical sources have not reached us in their original form. Because they have changed and refined in the stages of social development. The oldest ethnopedagogical sources were myths, wars, legends, fairy tales, stories, and songs. In Central Asia, the period of feudalism (until the XI-early XX centuries) was a very controversial stage of development, the features of which had a strong

influence on the sources of ethnopedagogy. However, the teachings of this period have not yet reached us.

Current developments show that in ancient times, pedagogical ideas were promoted in myths, legends, sayings, labor, and ceremonial songs. Especially since the advent of epic poetry, people have enjoyed the spiritual support and encouragement of the educational qualities of the heroes they praise. Young people felt a sense of honesty, spiritual and physical maturity. The first written copy of ethnopedagogical sources was written in Central Asia in the XII century (the book "Abu Muslim"). In the 14th century, Amir Temur entrusted his victorious march to the bakhshis to sing epics. Sources say that the first stanza of Uzbek epics dates back to the epics of Ergash Jumanbulbul oglu's seven ancestors (16th century).

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were a flourishing period in the development of epic poetry. During this period, works praising patriotism, courage, honesty, humanity, mental and physical perfection, proverbs, proverbs, folk songs emerged.

The horrors of the Russian occupation are reflected in the ethnopedagogical models of the 19th century. Including:

I gave my child a bite of bread so that he could return from work.

I cursed the oppressors, O God, to swallow the earth.

Or the hatred of the local people towards the invaders is even more evident in the following song.

I don't drink juice,

I don't give up.

I will not take off my boots,

Nikolai, who took Mardikor

I cut down a pine tree in the snow,  
and I will not let it fall from the throne.

Also noteworthy are the following songs, which evoke a spirit of hatred for oppressive local rulers:

Also noteworthy are the following songs, which evoke a spirit of hatred for oppressive local rulers:

It is clear that on the eve of the twentieth century, the spirit of the struggle against social injustice began to enter the historical songs. The spirit of hatred for aggression and oppression was propagated, the dream of national liberation was strengthened by the ideas of patriotism and humanity.

Although the collection, recording, and publication of ethnopedagogical sources increased during the Soviet era, the reading and use of sources that did not conform to the spirit of the current system was banned in the name of the past and religion. Only due to national independence was it possible to use the resources of folk pedagogy on a large scale. The restoration of the people's cultural heritage and historical truth has risen to the level of state policy.

Principles and rules of education.

The rule of pedagogy is the basic premise, the basis of leadership, which is used in order to better organize the process of pedagogical education and upbringing. Discipline rules are guidelines that guide teachers and educators. The rules of education include:

The principle of purposefulness of education. The main purpose of education is to form a comprehensively spiritually developed mentally and morally mature person. Educational work is a purposeful and continuous process of education. The principle that education is goal-oriented helps children to see the development prospects of the community.

The principle of humanity and democracy in education. The spiritual level of a teacher's knowledge is one of the leading factors that motivate and develop a society. The use of the Qur'an and hadiths is very important in educating young people in the spirit of human qualities. In upbringing, the individual must be recognized as a high social value, each child and adolescent must be respected for his or her uniqueness and originality, and his or her social rights and freedoms must be taken into account. Democratization of education means putting education above administrative needs and interests, changing the nature of pedagogical relations between educators and students on the basis of mutual trust and cooperation. The teacher should treat the student as a subject, not as an object of education as before. The democratization and humanization of educational activity implies a rethinking of its essence and content. Provides personal development and self-awareness.

The principle of the primacy of national and universal values in education. It is very important to acquaint students with the values of our country, its rich culture, to develop and enrich their skills, to form aesthetic requirements, to form the requirements for the acquisition of cultural and religious knowledge. It is impossible to understand the national identity, the sense of national pride without a deep knowledge of the great centuries-old values and rich cultural heritage of our people. The cultural riches he has created are an important tool in educating young people. Through the works of great thinkers, students gain a broad understanding of the rules of good morals, happiness, honesty, purity, compassion, and respect for parents. Humanity embodies the best moral qualities of a person, such as friendship, devotion to parents, diligence,

and piety. That is why the best qualities in a person are passed down from generation to generation. The principle of consistency, systematization, coherence and continuity of educational influences in education. Consistency is very important in educational work. If the educator first demands something from the children and then forgets about it, it will have a negative effect on the upbringing. The teacher must be proven and persistent. One of the most important conditions for success is consistency and uniformity in the educational impact on students. Education is a long process involving parents, teachers and the community. Therefore, it is important to ensure consistency and continuity in their work. This rule implies that all the links that carry out education (family, school, student community, out-of-school educational institutions, the general public) work together. Because the system should cover not only young people, but all segments of the population. The child wants to grow up to study, to take an active part in society. The educator must know how to bring him up, in what relationships, in what pedagogical process, and at the same time remember that the child is an active participant in self-transformation.

## **2. Methods of education in folk pedagogy.**

Concepts such as purpose, content, form, method, and means reveal the essence of the educational process. However, there is another concept that has a special significance in illuminating the essence of education, and that is the concept of educational methods. In the process of upbringing, it is advisable to take into account the age characteristics of the pupils. Age characteristics are anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological features that are specific to a particular age group. For example, a

sense of responsibility can also be formed in students studying in primary, secondary and secondary special, vocational education institutions. However, at each stage, different methods are used to form this quality.

Folk pedagogy combines all aspects of Uzbek morality, etiquette and upbringing. Different methods and means of education are used in folk pedagogy. These methods and tools are extremely diverse and in many ways surpass scientific pedagogy. Consequently, these methods also influenced the formation of scientific pedagogy. The various methods of education used in folk pedagogy can be summarized as follows:

1. Explanation (storytelling, teaching).
  2. Exercise (habituation, exercise).
  3. Example (advice, apology, example).
  4. Admonition, exhortation (encouragement, persuasion, supplication, supplication, supplication, approval, thanksgiving, prayer, pleading, etc.).
  5. Condemnation and punishment (reprimand, rebuke, resentment, reprimand, coercion, reprimand, accusation, shame, intimidation, hatred, swearing) drinking, beating, beating, etc.).
- Examples of folk pedagogy, methods of education and educational influences have been used by certain means. Waiting for a guest, visiting a guest, various labor processes, hashars, various gurungs (teahouses, weddings), parties, family traditions (birthdays, passports, general secondary, secondary special and higher education) celebrating events such as certificates of ownership and diplomas, receiving state awards) and competitions are a unique educational tool.

## **3. Classification of methods of education.**

These are ways to influence the minds, emotions,

and will of students in order to shape their spiritual and moral qualities, beliefs, and worldviews. They instill in students the social ideas and goals that are a priority in society. Methods of formation of social consciousness are used to form the worldview of young people, to help them understand the meaning of life. should. Explanation is the most widely used method of shaping social consciousness. In the explanation, students are taught that a citizen of a country is bound to the state on the basis of certain rights and duties. It is important to educate in the spirit of loyalty to the national flag, coat of arms, anthem and the Constitution. Therefore, the essence of the national flag, coat of arms, anthem and the Constitution was explained.

Conversation. The teacher's live speech is the most effective way to form the student's personality ideologically and spiritually. When choosing a topic for conversation, it is necessary to take into account its relevance, its suitability for the class, the ability to form in them the spiritual and moral qualities. The interview can be conducted on the following topics. The organization of conversations on labor, legal, environmental, economic and hygienic topics also gives positive results. During the conversation, it is useful to ask students questions that allow them to express themselves freely and think independently. Debates in this regard are of great importance.

Story. Students usually listen with great interest to stories enriched with real-life examples from various literatures. They can be told stories about morality, the people's past, natural resources, the lives and courage of heroes, as well as history, literature and art. Samples of fiction, as well as teachings published in the media - radio, television, newspapers and magazines - will be valuable material for

students. Both the conversation and the story should be conducted in a literary language using words that students can understand on age-appropriate topics. The choice of the topic of the conversation or story by the students ensures their effective flow, as a result of which the students are not indifferent to the topic being promoted.

**For example.** It is important that students see and learn from all the good moral qualities in those around them. Being a role model has a big impact, especially on young people. They observe how the teacher behaves in class and in life, how he interacts with the people around him, how he performs his duties. Students imitate the behavior of those close to them, which influences the development of good and sometimes bad qualities in children. Therefore, teachers and parents need to be able to behave in any situation. Wherever they are, they need to feel that there are children around them. Adults need to ensure that there is no difference in words and actions. Teachings from the lives and activities of advanced people, good examples of the behavior of the heroes of literary works, movies and plays have a strong impact on the minds of children. Meetings with industry leaders will be held in schools. Students are proud of their parents' accomplishments and strive to emulate them. The model also uses the ideas of folk pedagogy. Parents have always encouraged their children to learn from people with extensive life experience, worldview and knowledge. For example, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest." Very simple conclusion. We do not always understand how many ideas are concentrated under this simple conclusion. In this way, people want to be orderly in the house, otherwise the child will be

disorderly in the street, "" Do not gossip in front of the child, the child will be a gossip. "

Methods of self-education. The process of self-education can be considered effective only when the student has a need for self-education, that is, conscious, self-directed work. The use of self-discipline methods in the educational process is effective. These methods are used to ensure that students are self-governing, actively involved in the activities of various student bodies, and to enhance their social status. Self-education is an effective means of self-management of students, and active participation in the activities of student bodies, raising their social status.

Students use self-discipline techniques in reading, parenting, and recreation that encourage self-discipline, initiative, and independence.

Self-analysis is a way of analyzing one's personality, existing qualities, behavior, attitudes, enriching existing qualities, or eliminating negative habits. For self-analysis (control), the student regularly writes in his diary about his behavior, discipline, the increase of positive qualities and, conversely, the decrease of negative habits.

Self-assessment is a method of self-assessment that focuses on self-assessment through the analysis of existing qualities, behaviors, and attitudes. It is important to help students develop their abilities on their own. Self-assessment is difficult, but it is possible to prepare the student well enough. Therefore, the student must be strong-willed, understand his duty, have a reason to study and be educated, that is, want to be educated, see himself through the eyes of his peers, others, and should strive for self-improvement. Self-assessment helps the student to calculate his / her personal abilities, to

evaluate himself / herself objectively, and to be self-satisfied.

Interpretation is a method of emotional and verbal influence on the pupil. An important feature of interpretation that distinguishes it from story and narrative is that it is aimed at a specific group or individual. When working with students, it is important to explain the social significance and meaning of spiritual and moral concepts. Interpretation creates the following situations: 1) the formation and consolidation of new spiritual and moral qualities or behavioral skills; 2) to create a correct, conscious attitude of students to a particular event (for example, the absence of students in class). Interpretation in educational practice is based on persuasion. Persuasion has an insignificant effect on the student's psyche. Elementary school students and teens can be confident. The educator uses persuasion in situations where the learner needs to accept instruction. This method is also used to enhance the effect of other methods.

Debate is a method of debate aimed at the formation of spiritual and moral qualities in students on the basis of emotional and verbal influence, and includes political, economic, cultural, aesthetic and legal issues ("Debate about taste")., "Ways to Become Famous", "Are We Civilized?", Etc.). Discussion helps students to be confident about an educational event in a conflict situation. At the heart of the debate are different views. It is important to prepare well for a positive outcome. The discussion will prepare 5-6 questions. Questions will be introduced to participants in advance. Sometimes the facilitator can appoint the facilitators themselves. Speeches should be live, free and short. The educator helps the participants to express their opinions concisely, reasonably and on the basis of evidence.

Methods of training and teaching (practice training) - is the rational, purposeful and thorough organization of children's activities with the help of certain exercises, accustoming them to the observance of moral norms and rules of conduct. Habits are formed from childhood and become stronger in the later stages of a person's development. Teachers and parents need to keep an eye on the development of positive habits in children. Students do not inherit habits from their loved ones, but they are formed on the basis of imitation, continuous education, as they actively communicate with others. As a result, the habit becomes an action, and the exercise involves repeating certain actions many times. Exercise and habituation is a conscious, positive process for the student. The result of the exercise is the formation of skills, habits, new knowledge, the development of mental abilities of students, the enrichment of spiritual and moral qualities, the increase of life experience.

Teaching is a set of actions that are planned and consistently organized in order to form students' social behavioral skills and habits. Teaching is a set of several coherent actions that require demonstration and explanation of actions. There are different types of exercise in educational practice: 1) exercise in activity; 2) agenda exercises; 3) special exercises. Exercise in practice is aimed at cultivating the habits of organizing labor, social and community activities and building relationships. Schedule exercises teach the habit of following a set schedule, managing the desires and movements associated with it, and making the best use of work and free time. Special exercises develop and strengthen cultural skills and abilities.

Assignment is a method used to develop students' work, social behavior, and life experience

skills. Students' ability to complete tasks as a team is important in shaping their social behavioral experiences. Students learn to focus on their work and to feel responsible for the community.

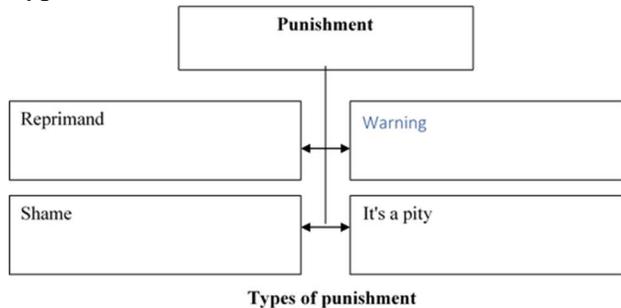
A pedagogical requirement is a set of social behaviors that a student must follow in order to perform a variety of behaviors and participate in activities. Pedagogical demand is one of the most important methods of education. A pedagogical requirement may have actions that encourage or stop learning activities and encourage the student to perform rational actions.

Motivation is a way to build trust, encouragement and support a student based on a positive assessment of their behavior and activities. The teacher needs to understand the positive changes that are taking place in each student's personality. Only then will the student feel that he is maturing, that he will have confidence in his own strength. Helps to develop positive qualities in the student by using stimulating methods in the teacher's work. The following types of incentives are used in educational practice:



Any incentive must be in accordance with existing pedagogical requirements, not consistent, as well as conditions such as excessive praise of the student or his behavior, comparisons with other students, not to discriminate against them, not to loosen the requirements. applied accordingly.

Punishment is a negative assessment of a person's behavior. Punishment is also the latest form of discipline used for individual student behavior and community activity. Corporal punishment, beatings, beatings, intimidation and anger of the student are not allowed in the application of sanctions. On the contrary, when a student is afraid, he learns to lie and becomes a hypocrite.



Discipline is the most important form of punishment. The teacher scolds the teacher face to face, which can be written in the diary.

A warning is used to prevent certain actions that may occur.

Assessing student learning behaviors on a case-by-case basis. If the reprimand or warning does not produce the expected result, the student may be reprimanded, depending on the extent of his or her guilt and the circumstances in which he or she violated the discipline.

Embarrassment is the assessment of a student's educational behavior in front of the community or the subjects responsible for his or her upbringing (parents, guardians, community members, etc.). One of the most delicate senses of man is shame, honor and shame. The stronger a person's self-esteem and humanity, the more self-respect he has, the stronger his honor and shame will be. These feelings should be nurtured with care when raising children, but it is not good to be embarrassed or blush. It should be used

wisely and appropriately, so that a positive result can be expected.

Punishment should be carefully thought out, not anger. Punishments should be based on individual action, that is, on the application of a single method, appropriate to the student's guilt, appropriate, infrequent application, no doubt in the convict's correctness of the sentence, and let them feel their guilt. When there is community discussion and community-supported punishment, its impact is even greater. Punishment should not cause physical or mental suffering, humiliation, or humiliation to the student. As the science and practice of pedagogy are constantly evolving, so is the process of education. In order to bring educational work in line with the requirements of the time, it is necessary to reconsider all the ideas that are the basis of education, to focus on the individual, to make effective use of the positive experience gained over the years.

The main purpose of educational work is to develop and implement effective, organizational, pedagogical forms and tools in the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, based on the rich national, spiritual and historical traditions, customs and universal values of the people.

The task of upbringing is to form a person who is mentally free-thinking, morally mature and physically developed, as well as to create opportunities for the full development of his abilities.

To do this: to prepare young people for free thinking, to help them understand the meaning of life, to form the ability to self-manage and control, to take a purposeful approach to their personal lives, to instill in them a sense of unity of plan and action; to form in students the requirements for the acquisition of cultural and

secular knowledge, the formation of skills, the development and enrichment of aesthetic concepts; to identify and develop the knowledge and creative potential of each adolescent, to introduce human activities in various fields; educational tools such as the formation of humane etiquette (understanding each other, kindness, compassion, non-racial discrimination) should be widely used. Upbringing is the recognition of the pupil as a high social value, taking into account the uniqueness and originality of each person, adolescent and young man - the girl. In practice, special attention should be paid to the integrated and continuous work of the educational process and the inclusion of students of different ages. Not only do teenagers and girls prepare for the big life ahead, but they also live this real life. Achieving quality and efficiency in any activity is an important requirement of our time. The main activity of the educational institution is reading, so the more education is connected with educational activity, the stronger the educational aspect in its content, the more the unity of education and training is solved by all means, then the easier it is to succeed. But the impact of education is not limited to education. Its content is supplemented and addressed through the organization of extracurricular student activities, the organization of various district educational activities.

Improving the effectiveness of education is a pressing and complex issue. Efficiency refers to the ability to achieve a goal in a short period of time with minimal effort and material costs in any activity. Although we apply it to education, it also takes into account the convenience aspect. But its practical application will depend on the educational environment. This requires, first of all, a rigid system in practice. Systematic practice

is understood as the regular organization of the desired pedagogical event. In some educational institutions, a system of productive educational work has been developed by talented, creative research group leaders. But in the experience of some group leaders, there are only a few components of the overall system. In others, we encounter a chaotic set of activities instead of a system. In this case, the link between the educational opportunity and the result is lost. In order to prevent this from happening, the group leader must have a system of educational work. The system of educational work has its own characteristics, and the leader of the group should keep in mind the following:

1. Educational work should be subordinated to the general purpose of education and at the same time to a specific task;

2. The content, method, method, form and organization of education must ensure the integrity and integrity of the management process. These are interdependent, and a change in one of them leads to a change in the whole system;

3. Dynamics in education - any system must have its own past, present and future prospects;

4. Management of education - the system of educational work requires the educator to study the results of the work done, to master the method of analyzing their work;

5. Educational work should be connected with the environment and the spirit of the times. The system of educational work has its own content. This is determined by the overall content of the training and the size of the group to fit the capacity. However, the system of educational work should be constantly updated in content and form, and this education should be created as a need of the community. Education is a practical and theoretical interaction of the teacher with the

student for a specific purpose, taking into account the spiritual resources and modern requirements and needs. Today, educational methods can be divided into the following groups:

1. The method of verbal expression.
2. Demonstration method.
3. Practical, sample method.
4. Encouragement and punishment.

The first group is verbal expression of advice, advice, guidance, conversation, story, speech. The second group is films, fine arts, fine arts and literature.

The third group is to provide educational information through practical work, to set an example, to use examples and role models.

The fourth group is to encourage students to do well. Incentives can be spiritual or material. Punishment also has its educational effect, although it is rarely used. Punishment includes reprimands, stern warnings, and embarrassment. One of the most important issues today is to bring up young people as harmoniously developed people, progressive people of their homeland. Because young people are the future of our state. As we enter the new century, our country is undergoing deep, comprehensive economic, political and social reforms. Ideas underlying the Decree of the 1st President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 3, 1999 "On the support of the Republican Council for Spirituality and Enlightenment" at a time of spiritual uplift and renewal of society, reaffirmed the primacy of spirituality as the primary goal from which they derive. Strengthening and developing the spiritual spirit of the people is the most important task of the state and society in Uzbekistan. Spirituality is such a precious fruit that it has grown in the hearts of our ancient and young people with a

sense of independence and a love of freedom in the vast family of all mankind. Spirituality permeates a person with mother's milk, father's example, and ancestral teachings. The great significance of the mother tongue is that it brings people together as a sign of spirituality. Closeness to nature, enjoyment of the beauty of the native land nourishes and strengthens spirituality. Spirituality becomes a powerful force only when it is based on a deep knowledge and understanding of the history of its people, its culture and mission.

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