



METHODS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE THRESHOLD OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation

This article describes the use of pedagogical and information technologies and interactive methods in teaching the topic of Uzbekistan on the threshold of independence. In particular, the article analyzes the use of audio-video materials, "working in small groups", crossword puzzles, "brainstorming", "case study" and various self-assessment tests to reinforce the topic. . In addition to the theoretical tests, the students were very interested in the information about historical figures who left a deep mark on the history of the Uzbek statehood through the pictures of historical figures displayed on the monitor. The presentation of videos and slides depicting the life and events of that period in the explanation of the topic gave the students a better idea of the difficulties in our path to independence.

Introduction

Uzbekistan is on the verge of independence

1. New changes in the political leadership of the Uzbek SSR.
2. Socio-political limitations and mistakes of the People's Movement "Birlik" and the Democratic Party "Erk".
3. Declaration of Independence and its significance.
4. New Alliance Treaty and GKChP.
5. Declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On June 23, 1989, he became the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR. 'ydi. [1-2]

In November 1988, the Birlik People's Movement (headed by Professor Abdurahim Pulatov) was established as a public organization. A group of Birlik activists later tried to form a political party led by Muhammad Salih. On April 30, 1990, the founding congress of the Democratic Party "Erk" adopted its program and charter. In 1990-1992, the Erk newspaper became very popular among the people of Uzbekistan. [2]





The movement was suspended in Uzbekistan in 1992 after the movement and its leaders began to undermine the policies of the President and the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, undermining the harmony and solidarity of citizens. The Declaration of Independence was adopted in the Uzbek SSR on June 20, 1990. The Declaration of Independence was a very important and decisive step towards the independence of Uzbekistan. [3]

Outcome Analysis

1. It is important to take tests from students to review the topics covered
 1. In what year was the Erk newspaper published by the Erk Democratic Party?
A) 1990-1993 B) 1991-1994
C) 1990-1994 D) 1990-1992
 2. When was the People's Movement "Unity" formed as a public organization?
A) In December 1988 B) In October 1989
C) November 1988 D) November 1989
 3. Who will lead a group of activists of the People's Movement "Unity" to form a political party?
A) Muhammad Salih B) Abdurahim Pulatov
C) Mirahmad Mirqosimov D) Shukurulla Mirsaidov
 4. When will the demonstration in Kokand be shot?
A) July 7-8, 1989 B) June 3-12, 1989 C) June 7-8, 1989 D) October 1, 1989
 5. When are the ethnic clashes in Fergana region?
A) June 3, 1989 B) February 4-7, 1989 C) July 3-12, 1989 D) April 2-7, 1990
- On June 6, _____, I. Karimov was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.
- On November 7, _____, the leader of the Birlik people's movement, Professor _____, was established as a public organization.
- 8 A group of activists from the Birlik people's movement later set out to form a political party under the leadership of the modern poet _____.
- 9 _____ On April _____, the founding congress of the Democratic Party "Erk" adopted its program and charter.
- From 10 _____, Birlik and Erk ceased their political activities in Uzbekistan.
2. Crossword on the topic further expands students' thinking activities.
 3. Through the pictures of historical figures, information was provided about their life, in which cities they studied, and about their works. This will help students to strengthen their knowledge of historical figures and to use picture tests.



In the process of providing information about historical figures, students use electronic pictures on the board to provide information about the life and work of the historical figure, his years and works. M. Behbudiyev lived in 1875-1919, near Samarkand. Born in the village of Bakhshitepa, he wrote the drama "Padarkush". I. Kaimov lived in 1938-2016, was born in Samarkand. Abu Rayhan Beruni lived in 973-1048 and was born in Khorezm.

4. Quick Questions (Brainstorming) Students' ability to express themselves in a way that reinforces their knowledge, their ability to put their knowledge into practice, their self-confidence, and their ability to capture their emotions.

1. Which document consists of 12 articles?
2. When and at what session was the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the National Anthem adopted?
3. When was the town of Mirzachul transformed into the city of Gulistan?
4. When was the Islamic Council founded?
5. Who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Turkestan Autonomy?
6. What territories does the state of Hussein Boykaro cover?
7. In what areas did the Bactrians live?





8. What did the postmaster of the palace do?
9. When was the Tashkent Judicial Chamber formed?
10. The border of the Qarluq state? [1-2-3]

Keys Question Statement:

The age-old dream of our ancestors, the days our people longed for, the date of the historic turning point, the day of liberation from Soviet oppression, ie the holy and historical dream of our people by President IAKarimov at the VI special session of the twelfth convocation our independence was declared.

1. What is freedom 2. What is independence 3. The day when the age-old dream of our people came true 4. August 31, 1991 What day is it for our people 5. What is the activity of GKCHP
6. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? When were the events in Namangan? 7. When were the events in Namangan? 8. What are your thoughts on the activities of the Erk Democratic Party? 9. Your thoughts on the activities of the movement 10. How many articles does the document on the basics of independence consist of?

Analysis and Results

1. Students further strengthen their knowledge through the open test, expand their thinking.
2. By giving students a closed test, the topic becomes stronger and broadens their thinking.
3. By creating a crossword puzzle, students expand their understanding of the topic, strengthen their independent thinking, and further enhance their knowledge.
4. In order to know and consolidate the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by the student, through the pictures of various historical figures, he gives information about that historical figure, his years of residence, information about his works. This will help you to work on the pictures that fall in the exams today without any difficulty in the tests.
5. In the student leaders' competition, the topic and the topics covered will be repeated, and the topics covered will be covered and reinforced by the questions asked.
6. Explaining the lesson using audio and video information used to explain the topic in order to reinforce the knowledge gained. [5]

Conclusion: In studying the topic of Uzbekistan on the threshold of independence from audio-video materials and through the statement of questions "working in small groups", crossword puzzles, "brainstorming" "Cases" students learned about the ways





of our state to independence and Along with the information that Karimov brought our country to independence from difficult processes, we have witnessed an increase in students' love and devotion to the motherland.

Books

1. History of Uzbekistan (Soviet colonial period). Textbook for academic lyceums and professional colleges. Q. Usmonov. 2014.
2. New history of Uzbekistan. The second book. Uzbekistan during the Soviet era. -T .: Sharq, 2000.
- 3 New history of Uzbekistan. The third book. History of independent Uzbekistan. - T .: Sharq, 2000.
4. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. -T .: Uzbekistan, 2011.5. New history of Uzbekistan. The first book. Turkestan during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia. - T .: Sharq, 2000.
5. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan: national independence, economy, politics, ideology. T.1. -T .: Uzbekistan, 1996.

