



THE BASIS OF MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract: The article presents the basis of the PISA international assessment system in the textbooks created for modern schools and their comparative analysis with the PISA tasks. Important points are made that the founders of the first educational standards are also Jadids.

Keywords: PISA International Assessment System, Educational Standards, Jadidism, Abdurauf Fitrat, Textbook, Text, Exercise, Assignment, Education Optimization, Competence.

All changes in the educational system, new innovative pedagogical technologies are required to serve the development of socio-economic and political spheres of society. For this purpose, the PISA international evaluation system was introduced to modernize the education system, i.e. to optimize teaching, increase student competence, expand cognitive knowledge, and teach creative thinking.

The main task of PISA is to analyze the achievements and shortcomings of the educational system of a particular state or institution, to implement educational monitoring and to propose programs for improving the quality of education. PISA is to demonstrate the dynamics of formation of skills to apply theoretical issues of science in practice, taking into account the age characteristics of students. Since 2000, PISA tests have been held every three years. Uzbekistan also became a member of this international program based on the decision No. PQ-997 of December 8, 2018. School graduates aged 15-16 will test their knowledge for the first time in the PISA tests to be held in 2022. That is, in 2022, a total of about 300 schools and more than 12,000 students from Uzbekistan are expected to participate.

A legitimate question arises as to how students' knowledge of reading literacy is tested in the PISA program. Text is the main material used in the PISA test of reading literacy. Texts can be in different forms: text, map, table, diagram, pictures on various topics. They apply to all branches of science. For example, some texts relate to the student's knowledge of geography and economics, while some may require the student's thoughts on politics and history.

Although today PISA is recognized as the latest innovation in the educational system, we can see the first roots of this program in the history of our national pedagogy. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Jadidism movement appeared in order to prevent socio-economic and political decline. They raised the issue of reforming the education system as a guarantee of national independence and development. The organization of new-style schools, the creation of modern textbooks, the organization of programs and examinations in the section of classes is directly related to the name of modernity. Thoughts and considerations logically close to the PISA test mentioned above are reflected in modern pedagogy.

For example, Abdurauf Fitrat's "Textbook intended for the last grades of elementary schools" in the modern method focuses on the aspects related to the development of the student's oral and written speech, the practice of making logical conclusions based on the written text. The important aspect of this textbook is that it is not limited to religious texts and hadiths that glorify human

qualities. a wide opportunity was created for them to learn from worldly subjects such as geography, physics, mathematics. Here, let's focus on a text from the textbook:

HOW TURSUN GOT RICH

My son, work will not look for you, you look for work.

Tursun was a fifteen years old boy. He graduated from school. He came home for three or four days. He saw that his father could not do it. His sister is sick. It is difficult for four people to make ends meet with the little money that a single mother earns by doing this and that.

Tursun was not one of the unsophisticated scoundrels. Should a young man like a mountain stare at his mother's barely earned bread? He could not agree to that. He left the house to find a job. He went to his shops and looked. Someone did not say: "Come, my son, do this work, get your money." Tursun got up in a hurry and came back crying. He said to go home, he couldn't lift his feet from the ground because he was ashamed. He sat leaning against a wall. He sat and thought... thought. He was suddenly happy. He remembered Ergashboy's factory. He ran towards the factory. He went straight to Ergashboy and greeted him. Ergashboy answered:

- Yes, my son, what are you doing? - he said.

- Tursun said: - I came to work at your factory, rich grandfather.

Ergashboy needed a lot of workers:

- Well done, my son! Take the fluffy sacks from these carts and take them to the warehouse. "I will give you as much money as I give to these workers in the evening," he said.

Tursun was happy. He ran to the carts. He carried the sacks and took them to the warehouse. He worked more than other workers. It's evening. Ergashboy gave two more coins to Tursun. Tursun came home very happy and gave the money to his mother. After that, he went to the factory every morning and brought back his daily wages every evening. Money increased. He called a doctor for his sick sister and treated him. He got well immediately.

One day Ergashboy called Tursun and said:

- My son! You are a very honest and reliable guy. I will give you a suitable job. After that, put the shipping. Take this notebook, calculate the wages of workers in the factory.

Tursun accepted. Today, Tursun is the accountant of this factory.

The language of the work is understandable, simple and, most importantly, can provide something new for the reader. At the beginning of the 20th century, production areas expanded in Turkestan, and factories specializing in the production of various products were launched. The main goal of the Jadid schools was to invite the Muslims of Turkestan to keep up with the times in every way. To introduce them to the latest achievements of science and technology, to develop development trends together with the world, to have a worthy place in the world community, first of all, it is necessary to learn, even when learning, to memorize as in old schools not only in the method, but also the formation of competencies related to the practical application of the learned knowledge, the improvement of the study process was defined as the main goal. This goal has not lost its relevance even in the current education system. Reforms of Jadids in the educational system were partially implemented, the repression policy was an obstacle to such views of Turkestan Muslims, their desire to realize national identity, and especially the achievements of Jadid schools. As a result, Jadid schools and intellectuals supporting it were persecuted by the government and Jadidism was abolished.

Regarding the text "How Tursun became rich", the author addresses the students with 4 tasks. In the textbook, the term "training" is used instead of the term "task".

1. How was Tursun?
2. Why did he start looking for a job?
3. How did he get a job?
4. What is the reason for becoming an accountant?

Comprehending, Using, Reflecting, and Responding to Text in Reading Literacy [1.13] the central concepts are listed. While reading the above text, the reader is required to understand the idea and main content presented in the text. He will get detailed information about Tursun's identity, character, family situation, his goals, how he got out of poverty and was promoted to the position of the head of a large factory. The most important thing is that the textbook is written in the native language, so it is not difficult for the child to understand the texts. Considering that Arabic and Persian textbooks were mainly used in the old schools, it can be said that this was a real innovation in the field of textbook creation at that time.

Use means being able to draw logical conclusions from the text we read, and having the ability to apply words and terms in practice. In addition, one of the important aspects of modern PISA tests is that it is focused on practical application of acquired knowledge. In the text mentioned above, hard work, honesty, diligence, learning are glorified as high human qualities. According to the purpose of nature, modern people should have good qualities. So, the text focuses on educational and educational aspects in parallel. From the text, the reader learns how important science is in human development, and it awakens an incentive to learn.

Tursun is depicted as a representative of the poor, ordinary people, who made up the majority of Muslims of Turkestan at that time. As we read the text, we realize that the issue raised by Fitrat is relevant even today. That is, how many young people, when they finish school and step on the threshold of an independent life, face an obstacle like Tursun. Some tests and experiments are required for them to demonstrate their knowledge in practice. While reading the text, the reader compares his situation with Tursun's situation, makes a comparative analysis, and reflects on the benefits of gaining knowledge.

Both the Jadids and the PISA program emphasize response to the text as the most important aspect. Because a person feels that he is a part of society, reacts to the changes taking place in society and gives them a subjective assessment is the most important factor for any space and time. So, even today, it is appropriate that the devotees of education educate students based on these ideas.

In the old-style schools, lessons were mostly focused on studying and memorizing, and each teacher introduced his own internal procedures in the school. In modern schools, textbooks are created and taught based on modern science programs. For example, in the schools of the new method, it was necessary to strictly observe the following:

1. The number of children in the class (school) should not exceed 30 people.
2. Children can be admitted only twice - in summer and early winter.
3. Each reception should be one class regardless of how many there are.
4. Each teacher should have a maximum of 3-4 classes.
5. If the school consists of three classes, the lessons should be taught consecutively, in a certain harmony.

6. A child of 7-9 years old cannot study for 7-8 hours continuously. 5 hours is enough for him. A 10-minute break is required after each lesson.
7. Fridays and holidays are rest days.
8. After studying for ten months, it is appropriate to have a vacation in the hot summer days.
9. The lesson should not be boring. It's not difficult to study five different subjects for five hours, but to study only one lesson for five hours will cool the child's heart from the lesson.
10. There is no need to hit or scold students.
11. At the end of each week, the student should be given a weekly assessment. Pupils who mastered the lessons well during the week should be given an excellent grade.
12. It is important that the windows of the classroom are large, and the interior is spacious and bright... Teaching in a cold room is like punishing an innocent child...

It can be seen that the educational standards developed by the Jadids regulate the student-teacher interaction in the classroom, from the students' admission to the school, the interior of the classroom, the arrangement of the desks, from the state of reflection of the subjects in the lesson schedule. World experience has been studied, and new methods have been developed that serve the development of our national pedagogy and are aimed at achieving the effectiveness of the quality of education. Special importance is given to interdisciplinary integration. Jadids taught students not only to read the text, but also to understand its essence, draw relevant conclusions, and apply the acquired knowledge in practice.

In conclusion, there was no doubt that we would be among the most developed countries in the world if the modern intellectuals, who laid the foundation stone for the development of our national pedagogy, had not been subjected to the repression policy. It is appropriate to make good use of the rich scientific heritage of modern scientists in reforming the education system. We would recommend creating a translation of the texts given in Fitrat's "Textbook intended for the last grades of elementary schools" in the current Uzbek literary language and using them in the extracurricular reading classes of the school curriculum.

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