

**STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK  
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The reform of the education and training system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as raising it to the level of developed countries, is being paid great attention as a priority direction of the state policy. Now it is known to everyone that the system of continuous education and training has become a decisive and important factor in the development of innovation in harmony with the modern requirements of any state. In this article highlights of modern educational technologies and innovative activity of teacher in higher education system.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Education System of Uzbekistan, Higher Education, Modern Educational Technologies.*

In the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the higher education system": "each higher educational institution shall establish close cooperation with the world's leading scientific and educational institutions, broad introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, educational programs and educational – methodological materials based on international educational standards into the educational process, active involvement of highly qualified" it will be highlighted. The main driving force of these fundamental tasks, which determines the success of the national and spiritual and educational development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is the application of innovative pedagogical technologies into practice. In this will have to abandon authoritarian pedagogy and adopt innovative technology. At present, the main purpose and content of education and training in Uzbekistan has been radically updated. Therefore, special attention is paid to the effective introduction of innovative technologies in higher and secondary special educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the management of innovative educational technologies in higher educational institutions, the teacher's competence, this set of interrelated requirements should be able to express the generalized model and basic requirements of the teacher teacher;

- The teacher must know the skills of teaching, the skills of upbringing, the ability to objectively assess and control the knowledge of the educators;
- Must know the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in the organization of the educational and educational process;

- The teacher-educator must have the following qualities for the formation of views and for the new approach to the educational process: modern scientific, deep understanding of the essence of cultural and innovative technological development;
- Deep understanding of the system of knowledge about the world and man from a deep and broad point of view;

- Application of other technical means of computer education and training to the educational process;
- Having an understanding of the internet network and being able to analyze the content of Information Technology in, full understanding of the essence of spiritual and educational reforms;

- Knowledge of the essence and principles of innovative pedagogical technologies, as well as its advantages in the traditional educational process, the person can apply pedagogical innovations in order to ensure the Prohibition and priority of education;
- Be able to apply innovative technologies in teaching students on their own subject, to activate the educational process; It is known that the process of formation of the Uzbek nation was somewhat different from other Turkic-speaking nations. In particular, the ancestors of the Uzbek nation came into being on the basis of ethnic units of the indigenous land, that is, in the process of intervention

of peoples of the two languages (Turkic and Iranian languages) category. The Sogdians, khorezmids, Turkic-speaking Ethnos, who lived in the regions adjacent to Movaraunnahr and settled in them, form the foundation of the future Uzbek nation[1]. The inhabitants of the more active oasis of Central Asia are named after the Sogdians, khorezmians, Bactrians, parkans, chochians. And in the steppes, which surrounded the oases in which they lived, the herdsmen lived. They were called Saks in the ahmanian inscriptions. In Greek sources they are referred to as Scythians. This population, whose main farm is livestock, is called species in the "Avesto", and their institution is referred to as Turon[2]. Both of these should be understood as belonging to the ancient ethnic stratum of Uzbeks. This is due to the Bronze Age, during which the first Turkic-speaking tribes entered the Movaraunnahr. At this stage, the essence of human life in terms of zardoṣtiylik e'tiqodlari is that honesty and purity, human noble thought, noble deed fought evil with the orkali. The achievements of our ancestors at this time positively influenced the culture of the East (China, India) and the West (Rum, Greek). Then the economic and cultural development of Turkic-speaking Ethnos developed in the II-nd centuries AD and a new Kangar nation was formed in the IV-V centuries AD. During the period of the Turkish Khanate, the process of mutual rapprochement and intervention of Turkic and Sogdian peoples continued. As a result, economic and ethnographic conditions will be created for the formation of two fraternal Uzbek and Tajik peoples. IX-X centuries K. According to shoniyozov, the Uzbek people were formed as elats[3]. It is known that the Uzbek and Tajik tribes received veins from sak-massagets, bactrids, yuechjids – kangars, Huns, Sogdians. But each of them has distinctive features, such as the ability to understand the language, the identity of each of them, and each elat differs from each other by those features.

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