

PECULIARITIES OF THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT "EDUCATION" IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Jumatov Aydos Baxtiyar uli

1st year of Master's degree Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz

(Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)

jumatovaydos2001@gmail.com +998944651711

Abstract: The article deals with the introduction of practical approaches and effective pedagogical techniques in the teaching of younger pupils in the subject "Education" for the complete solution of educational and teaching tasks in the primary school.

Keywords: Child, school, teacher, education, practical methods, pedagogical techniques, innovations, interactive methods.

When a child crosses the threshold of school for the first time, he or she is immersed in a wonderful world of discovery. Seven-year-old children are inquisitive, energetic, hardworking and eager to learn, and they have respect for their first mentor. As the creator of the future, it is important for a teacher to pass on his experience, knowledge and sincerity to the children so that they grow up to be spiritually rich and educated individuals.

In the context of modern trends in education and the innovative development of Uzbekistan, education is seen in close connection with national and universal values. Reforms are being carried out in the field of education and upbringing, affecting all aspects of social life. The creation of the subject "Education" is aimed at combining the educational process and the formation of the personality of the younger generation. Education and upbringing complement each other and serve a common goal - the harmonious development of schoolchildren.

High demands are placed on primary school teachers. The teacher, who forms the personality of the pupil in the process of learning, must constantly improve his skills, look for new ways of imparting knowledge. It is important that the teacher himself possesses the qualities he is trying to develop in the children, that he is a role model for them. The priority task is to implement the educational reforms undertaken in the country. As the Eastern wisdom says: 'A child is a treasure, but education is an even greater treasure'.

Education is a purposeful pedagogical process aimed at the formation of spiritual and moral values necessary for life in society.

The main purpose of teaching the subject "Education" in primary schools is to lay a solid foundation of moral and ethical principles, noble character traits, deep humanistic perceptions and knowledge, as well as patriotic beliefs, responsibility, stability of moral principles and sense of duty in the consciousness and outlook of the younger generation who will build the future of our country.

Application of practical methods and pedagogical techniques in primary education. The modern educational process requires an innovative approach to the teaching of education in primary schools. It

is necessary to use a variety of methods and forms of work with children, take into account their individual characteristics and maintain their interest in the lessons. The teacher's ideas should be understandable to all pupils. There are many methods and techniques that can be used in the classroom and the teacher must be creative in choosing the most appropriate practical approach. The teacher should be clear about the knowledge he/she wants to impart, the qualities and skills he/she wants to develop in the students.

Teaching methods are organised activities of a teacher and students aimed at achieving an educational goal, a set of ways and means of solving educational tasks.

A lesson is the main form of organisation of learning that provides for the transfer of knowledge from teacher to student. Non-standardised teaching involves the use of practical methods and techniques to create problem situations and stimulate active, independent activity by pupils, which promotes the creative acquisition of knowledge and skills and the development of thinking. The use of innovative interactive teaching methods helps to solve educational, developmental and pedagogical tasks.

Pedagogical innovations are innovations in the educational process, changes in approaches to education and upbringing aimed at improving their performance. In the era of shaping the future, it is extremely important to rely on advanced ideas and methods.

Interactive methods are learning tools that involve active interaction between learners, teacher and learning material to achieve a specific goal. They can be implemented in various forms: collective work, group activities, pair work, 'chain' of tasks. The use of these approaches implies that the teacher does not simply transmit ready-made knowledge, but stimulates an independent search for information and solutions. The teacher's role is transformed: he/she creates the conditions for pupils' creative potential and supports their initiative. Taking into account the peculiarities of the subject and the characteristics of the age group, each teacher can develop and implement his or her own methods for solving educational and pedagogical goals. Professionalism of a teacher consists in deep understanding of the possibilities of the studied material and its influence on the formation of personality. As V.A. Sukhomlinsky noted, the teacher's knowledge becomes a tool with the help of which students master interactive methods. Here are just a few examples of interactive methods that I have successfully used in my work with younger students (grades 1-4): 'Brainstorming', 'Synquain', 'Cluster', 'Find a pair', 'Tree of good deeds', 'Snowball', 'Interview' method, 'Venn diagram', 'Little teacher' method. All these techniques have been shown to be effective in stimulating independent, creative and investigative activities in the classroom.

The competent use of interactive methods within a given subject contributes to the formation of positive personal qualities necessary for the development of an intellectually developed, educated and cultured member of society.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the importance of diversity of pedagogical approaches and techniques in the learning process. The introduction of innovative methods in modern teaching has a great pedagogical value for the development of mental and moral qualities of younger students and for the solution of key pedagogical tasks:

1. Solving the tasks of social pedagogy;
2. Development of patriotism;
3. Formation of industriousness;

4. To stimulate creative activity;
5. To educate morality;
6. To increase motivation for learning;
7. Aesthetic development.

Every teacher who wishes to improve the quality and effectiveness of the learning process should endeavour to ensure that teaching helps students to develop the skills of independent analysis, decision-making and the search for optimal solutions to life situations.

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