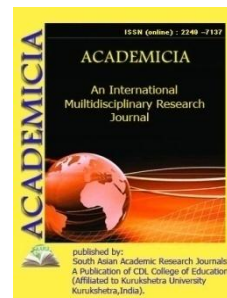




ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01378.1

METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Raising children is one of the main tasks they should start with their parents without seeing the world. While pre-school education for young children is mainly with their parents, later educational work will continue with their teachers. The right teaching methodology chosen in the primary school will play an important role in children's future learning and personal development. From previously published textbooks, we can learn the following: "Method-based education is a tool for teachers to develop the moral beliefs, moral habits, skills, etc. of adolescents and young people. Education is a very complex process that reflects the socio-political life of each era. Its methods, forms, means, and factors have evolved over the centuries and become a tradition. Thus, in the process of upbringing, the teacher addresses the age and individual characteristics of the students in order to solve any educational problem in the interests of the individual student or the class.

KEYWORDS: *Education, Upbringing, Methodology, Style, Method.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is the purposeful development of each growing person as a unique human being and personality. The learning process in school is part of an integrated pedagogical process that combines teaching and learning. The psychological essence of educational processes is the process of moving from one level to another and from the point of view of psychology education, from the external to the experience, values, norms, plans of the inner mental person.

Main part

From a pedagogical point of view - the conscious interaction of teachers and students constitutes the activity of mental, social and spiritual experiences. Modern theory emphasizes that education is not direct, it is based on the social interaction of the educator and the pupil.

The process is characterized by a high-quality shift in the mind and behavior of the pupil as a result of the teacher's actions through the organization of children's meaningful time. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that teaching is a map of children's future choices, while forming the right methodological guide in organizing a meaningful life for children. The tasks of educational work are the changes achieved in pedagogical activity during the planned period.

Methods of teaching have a clear impact on the mind, emotions, behavior of school students, solving pedagogical problems, as well as teachers.

The concept of "method" is defined as a method of moving to any goal. Thus, the method of education is a "method of educational action."

In pedagogy, there is currently no single interpretation of the conceptual approaches to teaching aids. From previously published textbooks, we can learn the following: "Method-based education is a tool for teachers to develop the moral beliefs, moral habits, skills, etc. of adolescents and young people. The methodological manuals are understood". It can be seen that the concept of method in this definition is confused with the concept of these tools.

There are many teaching methods available today. According to some estimates, there are now more than 500 basic methods. Teaching methods are the way to achieve the goals of education. There are different approaches to the classification of teaching methods. Methods are constantly being developed and refined.

The form of organization of education is a way of organizing the learning process. The child forms his skills, behaviors, values in the process of interacting with people and interacting with them. Therefore, in order to achieve the learning objectives, the course leader should organize different methodologies taking into account the age-related characteristics.

Tasks of educational work:

1. Formation of feelings of patriotism, love and respect for the motherland.
2. Uniting the community, fostering strong relationships.
3. Forming a conscious and conscientious attitude to learning.
4. Creating conditions for the formation of moral qualities of the individual on the assimilation and practical application of the rules of ethics.
5. Deepen and strengthen knowledge about personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle.

In the upbringing of young children, every event that happens in their lives is of great importance. In particular: holidays, games, travel, fun hours, competitions, excursions, cognitive games, questions and many other educational activities create an effective learning environment for children.

Collective situations can be a necessary event not only for children but also for parents. Holidays and working together give a good mood not only to the children, but also to their parents and educators, and remain in the minds of every child as a positive memory.

In the first grade, the school year is the beginning of the school year, creating an environment for children to transition from kindergarten or early childhood to school life. Children gradually develop the ability to develop a sense of partnership, the ability to communicate culturally with each other, to understand the truth, to follow the basic rules that exist in school, in the classroom.

The educational process: A sense of "good and evil" forms a "culture of kindness." Educational classes also teach children how to follow the rules of the road, the rules of the streets and roads, control their behavior, and follow the rules of sports and physical education.

Traveling around the world, reading quizzes, reading books, participating in actions "Feeding the birds" helps to expand the emotional understanding. Love for nature, love for mother nature - one of the signs of love for the motherland.

Working in ethical and aesthetic and spiritual-ethical directions allows children, mothers, to form complex feelings and concepts such as love for their homeland. One of the goals of every educator is to try to instill in children a sense of patriotism, a negative attitude to war, a desire for peace on the planet.

One of the important areas in a classroom teacher's job is to work with parents. Taking the children in 1st grade, I assign the main stages of the pedagogical relationship between family and school:

- Creating a social passport of the class;
- interviewed parents;
- visiting children at home;
- Pedagogical management of family education through parent meetings, individual and group counseling;
- Organization of parental self-government;
- Identify positive experiences of raising children in the family.

By the end of the first year, such changes will take place as class life, a generally positive psychological climate, increases children's lifespan. These changes will draw the attention of parents. As a result, mutual understanding, cooperation, help and support are manifested in their participation.

The mental and intellectual qualities that determine behavior are necessary for a person, in addition, the outcome of the whole learning process depends on them. In conclusion, I can say that everyone has the sun, it just needs to shine.

In most cases, parents may not notice this sun and may choose the opposite parenting path altogether and make a mistake. At the same time, the educator's approach, the method of upbringing, helps the little soul to shine even brighter without fading the huge sun.

The main task of teachers is to be able to see the uniqueness of each child, to find an individual approach for each child, to practice separately. Know that a good teacher is not one who has unparalleled knowledge, but one who inspires others to do good deeds and is a beacon in choosing the right path.

The child wants to study, to be brought up, to grow up and to take an active part in society. The educator must know how, in what conditions of relationship, in what pedagogical process he should be brought up. Only when the teacher is a friend and mentor will the students be able to reveal their inner literature.

As mentioned earlier, it is a two-way process that involves the activities of the educator and the learner. Educators are young people who have the knowledge and laws to be educated, and the learners (including their activities) are the ones who acquire knowledge and experience. But students need to be active to some degree.

This means that the method of upbringing is a way of interaction and interaction between the educator and the pupils.

The word "method" is Greek and means a way. Educational tools are used to organize the solution of any educational problem in a purposeful way. Educational tools should be included in the educational system of the teacher-educator in order to achieve educational goals.

The results of education depend on the skillful use of methods, techniques, tools and forms of the educational process. Parenting methods involve treating one child and each group of children individually. Thus, in the process of upbringing, the teacher addresses the age and individual characteristics of the students in order to solve any educational problem in the interests of the individual student or the class.

The method of education is a set of forms of influence, taking into account the level of education, the nature of the pedagogical situation. Education is a very complex process that reflects the socio-political life of each era. Its methods, forms, means, and factors have evolved over the centuries and become a tradition. That is why education should not be separated from the national and historical background.

Rare examples of folk pedagogy, methods of upbringing and educational influences have been realized by certain means. Waiting for a guest, going to a guest, various cocktail processes, competitions, various celebrations, festivals, various ceremonies, feasts and so on. Serves as a unique educational tool.

Different national traditions and universal values should be taken into account in the upbringing of young people. Every educator must be able to foresee scientifically that the seed of goodness that has been planted in the human heart today will sprout in 10 years.

CONCLUSION

To facilitate the study and analysis of educational methods, their use in the pedagogical process, the acquisition of skills and abilities, we can conditionally divide them into several groups:

- ✚ Methods of shaping social consciousness.
- ✚ Methods of self-education.

✚ Incentives.

✚ Methods of punishment

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