

## Methodology of Teaching the Subject of the Science of Education in Primary Education

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**Abstract:** In this article, the use of pedagogical technology in the classroom, interactive methods and educational games in primary school, the use of modern information and communication technologies in teaching elementary education in primary school helps students to think independently, creative research and logical thinking along with the expansion, ideas are articulated that help them relate what they learn in the lessons to life, increasing their interest.

**Keywords:** technical, informational, audiovisual active civic position, responsibility, obligation, legal consciousness and culture, deep outlook, healthy beliefs, enlightenment, tolerance, spiritual, ideological, delicate upbringing.

**INTRODUCTION:** There is a clear difference between education and upbringing. Education is a part of education. Education includes education, not the other way around. Therefore, education is perfect and comprehensive compared to education by itself. The meaning of Islamic education is to build a perfect human personality in society from all sides, and of course, this education includes spiritual, mental and physical aspects.

As we mentioned above, education is a part of perfect education. And it develops and polishes the mind. As a result, he learns knowledge, knowledge, various information about things, professional skills or sciences related to professions and trades, which he will need in his life, but it cannot be as comprehensive as education. Because education cannot cover a person's spiritual, mental and physical aspects at the same time, that's why education and training must always be together.

**MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION:** A thousand years ago, the great thinker Mahmud Kashgari touched on the issues of education and morality in his work "Devonu Lughatit Turk" and said, "Time has completely waned. Knowledge, wisdom, purity decreased. "There is an increase in the number of bad people, and the number of virtuous people is disappearing," he wrote. Such views of sages who lived in different eras can be observed in the history of many peoples of the world. However, according to the development of time and society, new problems have arisen in the issue of youth education, and the tasks before educators and teachers have increased. People are not divided into good or bad as a whole. If that were the case, the issue of upbringing would be easily resolved. The struggle of good qualities and bad habits, different ideas to occupy the heart and mind of a person shows how complicated the issue of education is.

Although the word "education" has many meanings, if we proceed from national traditions, its "moral" quality first comes to mind. That's why our forefathers prioritized child morals over other types of education.

"Consequently, so that the mental and physical education of the child does not become ineffective," writes the first Uzbek professor Abdurauf Fitrat in the brochure "Family", "it is necessary to seriously engage in the moral education of the child and make a lot of efforts." Ethical education means perfecting a person's morals, that is, a person should be educated in such a way that his actions and deeds are useful and beneficial to himself and others." [2.58]

Fitrat adds education to education and calls it "mental education". Also, paying serious attention to bringing a child to a healthy adulthood, i.e., "physical education", and summarizing these three types

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of education, he simply expresses the "socialization of a person" in modern language: "...child education means raising a child physically, intellectually and morally and bringing him to maturity. That is, to send them to the desert of effort and struggle, that is, to the field of life and death, armed with a strong body, a healthy mind and good morals.

Abdulla Avloni, in his treatise "Turkiy Gulistan Yakhud Akhloq", when approaching child education, divides it into physical, mental and moral types, and pays special attention to moral education.

But in the modern education system, there are cases of retreat from the word "education", even the law is called "On Education". We gradually got used to calling kindergarten "Preschool educational institution" (preschool educational organization), but when we say MTM, we still think of kindergarten. If we look deeper into the issue, physical and moral types of upbringing are important for children from an early age. Mental or intellectual education - education takes place before children go to school.

At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on the dictionary meaning of the word "education". In the views of Fitrat and Abdulla Avloni, the famous representatives of the history of national education, we noted that the meaning of the word "education" is somewhat wider than that of "education". "education" is considered a component of education. In general, the word "education" means educating young people (both physically, morally, and mentally) as a mature generation. In other words, "educated child" means a well-rounded generation.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word tarbiya is an Arabic word that means "to develop, maintain, grow; to teach; It is written that it means a number of meanings, such as giving knowledge. When we carefully study the explanatory dictionary, the word "education" expresses a wider meaning than the word "education".

Since ancient times, our people have approached the joint mental and moral education with great ingenuity. Abu Nasr Farabi explains this issue in his own way in his work "Achieving Happiness": "The word education is the unification of theoretical virtue between peoples and townspeople, and education is the innate virtue and practical between these peoples. is a word that means combining professional qualities". The thinker envisages both the acquisition of a profession and education through practical activities, and education is limited to learning only from the word and theoretical side.

"Intelligent people are said to be those who are virtuous, sharp debating, devoted to good, useful works, have great talent in discovering and inventing necessary things," writes Farabi in his treatise "On the Mind". They refrain from bad deeds. Such people are called "smart". Those who have intelligence in devising evil deeds cannot be called "intelligent", they should be called "tricksters" and "deceivers". [4.63]

It is understood that education in the East is a broader concept than education, and at the heart of it, personal qualities, knowledge, occupation, manners, and the extent to which it can benefit people in society were considered the main criteria.

In educational works (such as "Qabusnoma", "Mahbub ul-Qulub", "Futuvvatnomayi Sultani", "Turkiy Gulistan Yakhud Akhloq"), even the smallest, simplest manifestations of personality qualities in our imagination are described in detail serves as a clear example of detailed interpretation of personality qualities and learning in the course of the lesson is Abdulla Avlani's work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics". In the work, human qualities, good and bad behavior and vices are explained one by one.

In different historical periods, unique methods and traditions have been formed to overcome the problems faced by education. Call to bravery and goodness in inscriptions, virtues such as wisdom, kindness, hard work in folklore, righteous kings, perfect children, virtuous people; moral teachings of medieval thinkers, "teacher and student", "pir and murid" traditions; We witness the abundance of rich historical sources, such as modern educational science.



Although education is defined in different ways in modern world pedagogy, the legacy left by Eastern thinkers is valuable for us due to its vitality and comprehensive content. In some cases, ideas were put forward about putting education above education, neglecting education, or implementing education through education in educational institutions. But life shows that these experiments in world pedagogy are not justified. As the Russian scientist G.K. Selevko admitted, "Educative education" caused great harm to the Russian education system - it put education above education, failed to adequately evaluate community education, separated school from practical life"

Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons for the separation of the school from practical life (as the eastern thinkers emphasized) is the approach to the education of the young generation only from the theoretical (educational) side, and moral activity is neglected. In fact, getting an education (educational activity) can implement intellectual education, that is, develop independent study and thinking. But education at the core of education remains theoretical knowledge, it is not an activity. [5.52]

Russian pedagogue scientist I.P. Podlasiy (ethical) education from a general philosophical point of view is the adaptation of a person to living conditions, from the social side, the transfer of the life and moral experiences of the older generation to the younger generation, the process of all influences on a person in a pedagogical sense and its result, in the narrow sense, it is a controlled collective interaction, which is specially organized by educators in educational institutions, directed to a specific goal, and which forms defined qualities in the learners, educational activities aimed at the implementation of specific educational tasks from a practical point of view (educators, in cooperation with teachers, class leaders, leaders) explains the process and result. Also, the well-known Russian pedagogue G.M. Kodjasparova approaches the category of education in two directions.

Firstly, education as a social phenomenon is "the process of imparting socio-historical experiences to the new generation in order to prepare them for social life, and secondly, as a pedagogical phenomenon, it is the creation of specific purpose-oriented and planned (continuous) conditions for a person to master the existing culture. ", he explains. This education is carried out in special educational institutions, family, school, out-of-school educational institutions, associations of children and teenagers, clubs in residential areas. Imagine if these tasks can be carried out under education?

The purpose and essence of education does not change over time, it is equally important for all nations. National and universal values, traditions determine the essence of education. [6.71] Today, both in the German, Russian and English schools, as well as in the Uzbek schools, the strengthening of the educational tasks of the educational institution and dissatisfaction with the "educative" activities of education are recognized by scientists. It should be noted that there is a need to study the experiences of education-based schools and educational institutions whose main goal is to prepare students for life and socialization.

At first glance, we can see from their simple greeting that the graduates of Japanese or Korean schools, where education is organized at a high level, have been educated on the basis of the national values of their people. Therefore, in the field of education, it is possible to study the scientific achievements of the countries of the world, but in education, it is impossible to retreat from national values and traditions or relegate them to the second level.

It should not be forgotten that education is based on examples and exemplary practical activities. That is, if intellectual education (education) develops from simple to complex on the basis of specific programs and plans, then in education (moral education) it is necessary to instill an appropriate attitude in young people to the events taking place in society, to specific goals and results. In addition to the implementation of focused plans and programs, a creative approach, careful study of the social environment is required. Compared to intellectual education, the scope of activities of moral education and the tasks set before it are large, and the school has limited opportunities for its effective implementation. Nevertheless, it is desirable for the educational institution to be the organizer and coordinator of the educational process. Because families have different levels of not only educational (intellectual), but also moral and physical upbringing of children, even there are not a few parents who are not able to teach their children the rules of etiquette. [7.13]



It is necessary to implement moral education in the pedagogical process, based on the requirements of continuity, as well as in the educational system (such as state education standards). Of course, the concepts of spiritual and moral education cannot be molded, but they can be expressed in the form of requirements without being separated from life. Undoubtedly, one of the effective tools in this regard is further improvement of national literature teaching. Because we should remember that our national literature has been based on manners since time immemorial.

Education is a lifelong process. Everyone in life has an educational influence. As he is brought up in the school of life, as an educator, as a means of education, he also serves to create a social environment. [8.91]

The science of education is general at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced in secondary educational institutions starting from the 2020-2021 academic year. This science "National to inculcate the idea of "from recovery to national rise", make them social preparation for a successful life, active citizenship position, responsibility, commitment, legal awareness and culture, deep worldview, healthy faith, with the aim of forming qualities such as enlightenment and tolerance put In creating the concept of science and textbooks, Japan, Singapore, England, from the experience of foreign countries such as UAE, China, Korea, Russia, Germany was used. Education because the educational process is an extremely complex process effectiveness depends on the activity of the pedagogue and student, the availability of educational tools, depends on the organizational, scientific, methodical perfection of the educational process.

Advanced means, methods, technical means, methods of educational process based improvement system. This system is by the teacher is created; it serves to connect the stages of education. [9.37] His predetermining the content and tasks, purpose, forms of education and preparation of tools, formation in students planning lessons aimed at mastering the acquired spiritual qualities includes the like. Today, with the development of science and technology, human activity is extremely high is expanding and new technologies are coming. Quality changes are proof of that which now requires new methods and is indispensable for the educational process becoming a part of it, introducing its own characteristics to it. There are also new technical, informational, audio-visual tools turned modern pedagogical technologies into concrete reality.

Increases the productivity of the educational process, makes students independent forms the thinking process, students' knowledge increases enthusiasm and interest, solid acquisition of knowledge, from them free use in practice forms skills and qualifications. Traditional the teaching system, it can be said, works based on written and spoken words is described as informative teaching because the activity of the teacher is one not as an organizer of the educational process, but as a source of authoritative knowledge is being evaluated, noting that it is turning. [10.36] For many centuries, the Uzbek people have been preparing the young generation for life used methods and tools, event forms, unique customs and traditions have ideas about education and life experience. This legacy is in the past it was the basis for the emergence of many scholars and sages.

Nowadays, the creative use of this heritage is of great importance. Our ancestors attached great importance to the activity of a teacher who teaches knowledge. This was one of the main requirements for pedagogical activity. Abu Nasr Farabi, a great thinker of the Eastern renaissance, was intelligent, wise and he says about sharp thinking people: "To such a person is called intelligent it is said that they are virtuous, sharp-minded, devoted to useful works, and necessary things has a great talent for discovery and invention; keeping himself away from bad deeds they walk Such people are called intelligent. In his opinion, "Education is words and teaching" only with and education is learning through practical work and experience, that is, this nation, to the work, profession, which consists of the practical skills of this nation, is given. If they are given to work, profession, to profession if they are interested, if this interest completely attracts them to the profession, then they will be true lovers of the profession"

The educational process includes two interrelated activities - the teacher and the student includes activities. In the process of education, the mind of the student is formed, feelings and various abilities



are developed, ideological, moral, volitional, aesthetic characteristics are formed, a system of scientific views on nature and society is formed, physical strength is strengthened. The student in the process of education moral qualification that meets the moral requirements of the society and habits are formed. To achieve this, the student's mind (education in the process), to his feelings (in class and in various extracurricular activities), to his will (in the process of organizing activities, controlling behavior) with a systematic and regular influence in the process of education, any of these (consciousness, emotions will) are neglected if left, it becomes difficult to achieve the goal. [11.53]

The purpose of education is formed according to the needs of society. So therefore, the goal of education should be appropriate and proportionate. In scientific literature the goal of education is the ability to correct, accurately and appropriately use the opportunities and formation of skills, development of logical-creative thinking, communicative improving literacy, inculcating the national idea, forming oriental education, it is emphasized that it consists of spiritual enrichment of a person. Based on educational purpose to improve students' independent thinking, oral and written literacy, logic through the development of thinking, their communication culture is improved. Nowadays, interactive methods and information technologies are used in the educational process the interest in using it in the educational process is increasing day by day. Such one of the reasons for this is that until now students in traditional education have only if they are trained to acquire ready-made knowledge, from modern technologies and to use, to search for the knowledge they are acquiring by themselves, independently learning and thinking, analyzing, even drawing final conclusions by themselves teaches to release.

**CONCLUSION:** Interactive methods and educational games in primary classes, modern the use of information and communication technologies makes students independent to thinking, along with expanding the scope of creative research and logical thinking to connect what they learned in classes with life, to increase their interest will help. Based on such modern requirements of teachers using the created conditions effectively, the lessons are advanced pedagogic and education organized on the basis of information and communication technologies guarantees the quality of the process. We turn again to Abdulla Avloni: our enlightened grandfather in his work "Turkish Gulistan or Aklah" complains about the parents who "give the education they don't have" and the teachers who "didn't see the proper education". So, family, neighborhood, community, school cooperation in moral education and problems in this regard did not appear today. The creation of dozens of educational concepts and technologies based on this cooperation will remain an urgent task on the agenda. Both the problems of our time and educational opportunities are more complex and huge than in all times.

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