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IMPORTANCE OF USING INNOVATIVE METHODS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

***Resume:** This article explains the importance of using innovative methods in primary education.*

***Keywords:** primary education, innovative education, methodology, methodology, interests, skills*

ВАЖНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ МЕТОДОВ В НАЧАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

***Аннотация:** Эта статья объясняет важность использования инновационных методов в начальном образовании.*

***Ключевые слова:** начальное образование, инновационное обучение, методика, методология, интересы, умения*

The essence and purpose of the new education is the actual development of the general, generic abilities of a person, the development of universal methods of activity and thinking. A person of the 21st century should be able to:

- focus on knowledge and use new technologies;
- actively strive to expand their life horizon;
- rationally use your time and be able to design your future;-to be financially literate;
- lead a healthy and safe lifestyle.

Currently, Uzbekistan is developing a new education system aimed at entering the global educational space. Education must ensure the formation of the political culture of a democratic state - the training of a generation of free, wealthy, critical-thinking, self-confident people.

The new standard of general education today has changed approaches:

- to the goal of education;
- to teaching aids (how to teach?);
- to training technologies;
- to the content of education (what to teach?);
- to goal setting for teachers and pupils (for what to teach?);
- to the requirements of teacher training.

The new goal of education is education, social and pedagogical support for the formation and development of a highly moral, responsible, creative, proactive, competent citizen of Uzbekistan.

The educational system is being modernized - educational practice is beginning to require teachers to update the entire educational process, its style, and change the work of the teacher and pupil. Today it is impossible to be a pedagogically competent specialist without studying the entire vast spectrum of educational technologies. Modern pedagogical technologies can be implemented only in an innovative school. Innovations, or innovations, are characteristic of any professional activity of a person and therefore naturally become the subject of study, analysis and implementation. Innovations per se do not arise; they are the result of scientific research, the advanced pedagogical experience of individual teachers and entire collectives.

The concept of "innovation" means innovation, novelty, change; innovation as a means and process involves the introduction of something new. With regard to the pedagogical process, innovation means the introduction of a new goal, content, methods and forms of training and education, the organization of joint activities of a teacher and pupil. Educational innovations are the result of a creative search for teachers and scientists: new ideas, technologies, approaches, teaching methods, as well as individual elements of the educational process.

Pedagogical innovations in modern school education¹. Information and communication technologies (ICT) in subject teaching. Experience in the use of ICT in schools has shown that:

a) children are motivated to study subject disciplines, especially using the project method;

b) the psychological tension of school communication is removed by moving from subjective teacher-pupil relations to the most objective pupil-computer-teacher relations, the efficiency of pupil work is increased, the proportion of creative work is increased, the opportunity for additional education in the subject within the walls of the school is expanded, and in the future, the deliberate choice of the university, prestigious work is realized;

c) increased productivity and information culture of the teacher himself.

In general, the use of ICTs enhances the quality of pupils' knowledge and skills.

2. Person-oriented technologies in teaching a subject. Personality-oriented technologies put the child's personality at the center of the entire school educational system, providing comfortable, conflict-free and safe conditions for its development, the realization of its natural potentials. The child's personality in this technology is not only a subject, but also a priority subject. The main result of the standards is the development of a child's personality based on educational activities.

3. Information and analytical support of the educational process and quality management of schoolchildren. The use of such innovative technology makes it possible to objectively, impartially trace the development in time of each child individually, class, parallel, school as a whole.

4. Monitoring of intellectual development. Analysis and diagnosis of the quality of education of each pupil through testing and graphing the dynamics of academic performance.

5. Educational technologies as a leading mechanism for the formation of a modern pupil. Educational technologies are implemented in the form of involving pupils in additional forms of personality development: participation in cultural events, the theater, centers of children's creativity, etc.

6. Didactic technology as a condition for the development of the educational process of educational institutions.

Here both well-known and proven techniques can be implemented, as well as new ones. This is an independent work with the help of a training book, a game, design and defense of projects, training using audio-visual technical means, a “consultant” system, group, differentiated teaching methods - a system of “small groups”, etc. Various combinations of these techniques are usually used in practice .

7. Psychological and pedagogical support of the introduction of innovative technologies in the educational process of the school. Thus, the experience of the modern Uzbekistan school has a wide arsenal of the use of pedagogical innovations in the learning process. The task of any school is to create conditions for the development and improvement of the child, based on his inclinations, interests, needs and his own life goals. Primary school is the first and most important step in the general educational process. In primary school age, there is an intensive development of personality traits such as thinking, attention, memory and imagination. Already in elementary school, children need to be taught: algorithmic thinking in all areas of life, independent task setting, choosing effective tools, assessing the quality of one's own work, the ability to work with literature and generally self-education skills, the ability to work in a team. At this age, begins the social and personal development of the child, his entry into society. Based on the theory of L. S. Vygotsky, the development of a younger pupil as a person is determined by the learning process. The modernization of primary education is associated with the new status of a primary school pupil as a subject of educational activity. Innovations

in education should carry, first of all, the process of developing the confidence of a small person in himself, his strengths. It is necessary to reverse the authoritarianism of education in the minds of teachers so that they can put the child on an equal level with themselves and give the child the opportunity to adequately manage himself and the world around him. At the same time, it is important to note that innovations in education, first of all, should be aimed at creating a personality that is set up for success in any area of application of its capabilities. Primary school teachers are called upon to teach children creativity, to educate in each child an independent person who owns the tools of self-development and self-improvement, is able to find effective ways to solve the problem, search for the right information, think critically, enter into discussion, communication. The main results of the Second Generation Standards are:- the formation of a support system of knowledge, subject and universal methods of action, providing the possibility of continuing education in a primary school;- Education of "learning" - the ability to self-organize in order to solve educational problems;-individual progress in the main areas of personal development - emotional, cognitive, self-regulation.

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