

METHODOLOGY FOR ORGANIZING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATION CLASSES

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Abstract

This article will review reviews and reflections on the methodology of organizing parenting lessons in elementary school. The importance of elementary education in shaping the foundation for a child's future cannot be overstated. A well-structured and carefully thought-out methodology in organizing these early classes is crucial in promoting cognitive, emotional, and social development. As children navigate this formative phase of their education, the right teaching strategies can ignite their curiosity, build essential life skills, and cultivate a lifelong passion for learning.

Keywords: curriculum design, learning objectives, thematic learning, child-centered pedagogy, active learning, differentiated instruction, play-based learning, inclusive education.

Introduction

The discipline serves to form an active civic position in students, promote their comprehensive socialization, effectively cooperate, organize their time meaningfully, respect national, spiritual and universal values, and realize their intellectual and creative potential. Alternatively, to give students quality knowledge, direct them on the right path of upbringing, support them to acquire the necessary knowledge and life skills, adapt to an independent life, make decisions based on legal, spiritual criteria in various situations aesthetically modernly decorated, rich in interesting and psychological-pedagogical materials aimed at the formation of skills.

The fact that the educational and methodological complex is created on the basis of the basic principles of state policy in the field of education; taking into account the mental and physical capabilities of students, age, psychophysiological characteristics, level of knowledge, interests, abilities; aimed at forming a sense of patriotism and national pride in students; given the necessary volume of general Secondary Education, directed; it is noteworthy that the content consistency of the topics, advanced pedagogical Technologies, media products are used efficiently.

In the educational process, the emphasis on interactive methods, innovative technologies on the application of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process is gaining strength day by day. One of the reasons for this is that, until then, in traditional education, students are taught to master only ready-made knowledge, while modern technologies also teach them to deeply master the knowledge they are acquiring, to

independently study and analyze, to draw large creative conclusions. The discharge creates conditions for the development, formation, knowledge and upbringing of the individual in this process, as well as acting as manageability, cheapness.

Organizing elementary education classes requires balancing educational content with appropriate teaching techniques, considering children's developmental stages, learning styles, and socio-cultural backgrounds. This article explores the key methodologies that can ensure a dynamic, effective, and inclusive learning environment for elementary students. At the heart of any elementary education class is the curriculum. A well-designed curriculum ensures that students are introduced to core subjects, including language, mathematics, science, social studies, and arts, in a way that is relevant and engaging. The curriculum must be age-appropriate and reflect national or regional education standards. Setting clear learning objectives for each subject and lesson is essential for structured instruction. These objectives provide a roadmap for what students are expected to know and be able to do by the end of each session, week, or unit. Learning objectives in elementary education should focus on building foundational literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills.

One popular approach in curriculum design is thematic learning, where lessons are organized around themes that cut across multiple subjects. For example, a theme such as "Seasons" can be used to explore science (weather and climate), language arts (reading and writing about seasonal changes), and art (creating seasonal crafts). This integrated method helps students make connections between subjects, fostering a deeper understanding of concepts.

Elementary students, especially in their early years, learn best when the teaching approaches are child-centered. This means focusing on the individual needs, interests, and developmental levels of each child, rather than solely adhering to a predetermined plan.

Active learning methodologies encourage children to participate actively in their education through hands-on activities, discussions, and collaborative projects. Instead of passively receiving information, students engage with the material through inquiry, experimentation, and problem-solving. This could involve science experiments, building models, or participating in group storytelling. Active learning helps students retain information more effectively and fosters critical thinking.

Differentiated instruction involves tailoring teaching methods and materials to accommodate the varying abilities, learning styles, and interests of students. In a typical elementary classroom, students may differ significantly in terms of academic readiness, learning preferences, and language proficiency. By offering different paths to learning such as visual aids for visual learners or storytelling for auditory learners' teachers can ensure that every student is challenged at an appropriate level.

Play is a natural and powerful way for children to learn, especially at the elementary level. Play-based learning allows students to explore, experiment, and discover through activities that feel enjoyable and meaningful. In a play-based classroom, students might engage in role-play scenarios that teach them about social interactions, or participate in games that

help build numeracy and literacy skills. This method fosters creativity, collaboration, and emotional resilience.

An effective elementary education methodology must prioritize inclusivity, ensuring that all children, regardless of their abilities, backgrounds, or learning needs, have access to a quality education. This requires both structural and instructional adjustments in the classroom.

Elementary education classrooms are often diverse, with students coming from various cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic backgrounds. Culturally responsive teaching acknowledges and incorporates students' cultural references in all aspects of learning. For example, teachers can use literature and examples from different cultures, invite students to share their personal experiences, and encourage bilingualism by incorporating students' home languages into the classroom. This method not only enhances engagement but also fosters a sense of belonging and respect for diversity. For effective learning to take place, the classroom environment must be well-managed and conducive to learning. Effective classroom management is about creating a space where students feel safe, respected, and motivated to learn.

Clear, consistent rules and routines are essential in helping elementary students understand what is expected of them. Classroom rules should be simple, age-appropriate, and positively framed (e.g., "Raise your hand before speaking" rather than "Don't shout"). Routines such as starting the day with a morning meeting or organizing materials before a lesson help students feel secure and reduce time lost to transitions.

Using positive reinforcement to encourage good behavior and academic effort is a key aspect of classroom management. This can be as simple as verbal praise, stickers, or a point system that rewards individual or group achievements. Positive reinforcement not only motivates students but also helps build their self-esteem and encourages a growth mindset. The physical organization of the classroom plays a significant role in how students interact with one another and with the teacher. In elementary education, a flexible classroom layout that allows for different configurations—such as small group tables, a reading corner, and a space for whole-group instruction—enables varied teaching methods and fosters collaboration. A visually stimulating classroom, with colorful displays of student work and learning materials, also promotes engagement and ownership of the learning process. In today's world, technology plays an increasingly important role in elementary education. Digital tools can enhance learning experiences, making abstract concepts more tangible and accessible.

At each stage, we can see a number of ideas, such as educating students in the spirit of respect for national and universal values; strengthening the family's interaction with the school in the upbringing of students, supporting the formation of respect for parents, representatives of other nationalities and cultures based on the universal principle; protecting children's rights and ensuring their legitimate interests, instilling national values. It is these tasks that are currently required of us educators::

- to teach students to adapt to social life and make the right decisions in various complex situations through comprehensive, physical, mental, spiritual and moral development; to form active civic positions in the child;
- in addition to explaining that world religions are a spiritual value that has been passed down from generation to generation for many centuries, explaining that no world religion promotes the ideas of violence, terrorism and extremism;
- to strengthen cooperation with socio-educational institutions in the activities of the individual; it is gratifying that it is a worthy auxiliary guide in our tasks, such as working in an individual way with children of a troubled family who have a problem or have gaps in their upbringing, who are prone to crime or are on a preventive list.

Interactive learning platforms, such as educational games and apps, can be used to reinforce core subjects like math, reading, and science. These platforms often offer personalized learning paths that adapt to the student's level, providing immediate feedback and allowing for self-paced learning. Digital storytelling tools enable students to create multimedia projects, combining text, images, and audio to express their understanding of a topic. Similarly, creativity apps for drawing, coding, or music composition can help children develop their artistic and technical skills.

Conclusion

The methodology for organizing elementary education classes should be dynamic, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of young learners. By focusing on a well-rounded curriculum, child-centered pedagogy, inclusive practices, effective classroom management, and the integration of technology, teachers can create an engaging and nurturing environment where children can thrive. A strong elementary education not only builds essential academic skills but also fosters the confidence, curiosity, and resilience that students need for lifelong success.

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