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PEDAGOGY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION, UNIQUE FEATURES OF INNOVATION AND INTEGRATION SCIENCE

Atamuratova Nesibeli Davirkhanovna
Elementary School Teacher of School No. 39 Affiliated to the
Khujayli District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Annotation
Education means the physical process as a single process and the soul. the formation of personality, the process of socialization is consciously focused on some ideal images, societies that are historically consolidated in the mind of society. This article discusses about the pedagogy of primary education, unique features of innovation and integration science.

Keywords: pedagogy, primary education, features, uniqueness, innovation, process, formation, integration, science, community, personality.

Educational paradigms (models) in modern pedagogy. Pedagogical paradigm (Greek "paradeigma" - example, example) is a set of theoretical and methodological instructions recognized by the scientific and pedagogical community as a model (model, standard) for solving educational and educational problems at a certain stage of the development of the science of pedagogy. it is used as a conceptual model of education. The subject, functions and task of didactics. The science of pedagogy studies the process of education and upbringing on the basis of their integrity and unity. To clearly describe the essence of each of the two activities, they distinguish between didactics (theory of education) and the theory of education. At present, didactics is understood as a field of pedagogy that scientifically bases the content, methods and organizational forms of education. In addition to general didactics, there are also special didactics or didactics, which are called educational methods for specific subjects. Their content determines the theoretical basis of studying and teaching one or another subject at certain levels of education. It is necessary for every student to know the basics of didactics thoroughly and to organize activities based on them. The formation of pedagogy as a science brings the young generation to life training, from the need to effectively implement their education comes out. After gaining experience in this need there is a need to generalize similar experiences, develop laws on youth education. First of all, pedagogy theoretical buds appear on the basis of philosophy. Some philosophical thoughts began to develop in the slave society. Man from ancient times ideas about education are found in folk proverbs,

legends, epics expressed. They have honesty and respect for parents virtues are praised. Educational issues are always a thinker. the writer imagination of scientists has been busy. In pedagogy, the word "education" is used in different meanings. For example, when education is used in a broad social sense, as a social phenomenon all educational means of society: family, preschool education, educational institutions, labor teams, information sources it includes actions in the direction of education. Education is understood as a physical process as a single process and spirit. the formation of personality, the process of socialization is consciously focused on some ideal images, societies that are historically consolidated in the mind of society.

It is primarily social. a directed phenomenon of the process of education and upbringing aimed at the interests of man, society and the state. In modern conditions, the requirements of a well-developed person arise from social logic. and technological progress. Today, the world community is inevitably moving towards the implementation of humanistic ideas in education by increasing the social, pedagogical and economic efficiency of its activities. Education is social. the phenomenon is relatively unique. system, cat function. regular training and upbringing of members of society aimed at acquiring certain knowledge, ideological and moral values, skills, norms of behavior, the content of the cat. ultimately determined by the social economy. and political. the structure of this society and the level of its material and technical development. The educational system is contradictory and dialectical. All the variability of the components of the educational system, the super-system or the macro-system is characterized by integrity.

Education as a process reflects the stages and characteristics of the development of the educational system as a change in its state during a certain period. This dynamic characteristic of education is related to the process of achieving the goal, the methods of achieving the result, the processes, conditions and forms of education and training spent on it, the effectiveness of education and training, and the degree of compatibility of desirable and undesirable changes of a person. These educational tools are all-round development of the growing young generation serves to find. Philosophy is the methodological basis of the science of pedagogy. Because the goal of education is to form a scientific outlook consists of The economy and, in particular, the economy of public education, which is a part of it, is connected with pedagogy. Because of economists according to the results of his research, the production of heat is high the effectiveness of general education is highly developed it depends. Pedagogy in the upbringing of a child, his age and individual takes into account (psychological) characteristics. Therefore, pedagogy for child characteristics of pedagogical psychology, which pass in them words about the laws of mental processes are important. Therefore, the connection of pedagogy with the science of psychology traditional. Cybernetics of pedagogy in later times (the science that studies the control of important dynamic systems) with the connection is visible. This situation is

common to cybernetics programmed education to use ideas in education can be seen in the example. Researching pedagogical problems from the study of literature starts. Study documents and sources for public knowledge related documents are included. At the same time, historical-pedagogical literature, archival documents, pedagogical press materials, textbooks related to the science of pedagogy. educational and methodological developments are also included. What aspects of problems are good methods of studying literature it gives an opportunity to know the openness, which issues have not been resolved, etc. Working with literary sources involves the use of the following methods: creating a bibliography, annotation, summarizing. Methodological guidelines are divided into general methodological principles and pedagogic training. to implement general methodological principles such as: differentiated approach, use of various exercises, techniques and educational methods, special location signs (explanatory display, reinforcement), holistic approach to motivation and encouragement isolation by educational principles include the principles of parallel training, communicative orientation, the principle of oral foundation as the principle of interpretation. Based on the purpose of the work above one of the methods is selected. In the implementation of today's tasks, the requirements for scientific education combined with deep social beliefs are extremely important. What is the science of teaching in didactics is reasonably stated. to the content of school education how all incoming knowledge makes reality, as it is, reflects without any additions. The task of the pedagogue is to explain scientific and truthful knowledge to the students. It consists of memorizing the truths acquired in the independent study of knowledge, which guarantees their conformity with existing things - objective things outside of human consciousness. Even children's education the knowledge acquired in the first step should not distort the truth. In the minds of students as a result of correct teaching on a scientific basis a true picture of the objective world is formed.

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