

UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION IN MODERN PRIMARY SCHOOLING

Jovliyeva Laylo Panji kizi

Student, Faculty of Primary Education, TerDPI

Scientific supervisor: **Urakova Sharofatxon Saidqul kizi**

Lecturer, TerMEI

Annotation. This article explores the content, purpose, tasks, and unique features of the subject of Education in modern primary schooling. It analyzes the methodological foundations of integrating innovative pedagogical technologies, learner-centered approaches, competency-based teaching, and the formation of national and universal values in the educational process. The effectiveness of applying information technologies, game-based learning, communicative cooperation, and social-emotional skill development is discussed. The article highlights the significance of the subject of Education in shaping students' social behavior, moral culture, and essential life competencies within the primary education system.

Keywords: primary education, education subject, learner-centered teaching, moral education, values, innovative methods, game technologies, communicative competence, national upbringing, social-emotional learning, competencies.

Introduction. In today's era of globalization, primary education represents not only the transmission of academic knowledge but also the foundational stage in shaping a well-rounded personality. Primary school pupils acquire essential principles of humanity, ethics, etiquette, communication culture, and social behavior during this period. Therefore, the subject of Education is one of the most essential components of the primary education system. The modern concept of upbringing focuses on understanding the child as an individual, acknowledging their abilities, needs, emotional condition, and social activity. This makes the upbringing process a complex pedagogical system directed toward the inner world of the learner rather than a set of instructions imposed by the teacher.

The Content of the Education Subject in Modern Primary Schooling. The upbringing process in primary education includes the following key areas:

Moral education – formation of respect, honesty, responsibility, courtesy, and ethical behavior.

Intellectual education – development of reasoning, analysis, creativity, and independent decision-making.

Physical education – cultivation of healthy lifestyle habits, hygiene, and physical activity.

Aesthetic education – appreciation of art, nature, and beauty, and developing artistic taste.

Labor education – forming diligence, discipline, independence, and responsibility.

Patriotic education – fostering love for the homeland and respect for national values. The content of upbringing is enriched according to the developmental and psychological characteristics of young learners.

Unique Features of the Upbringing Process in Modern Primary Education: Learner-Centered Approach Modern education regards each learner as an individual with distinct needs and capabilities. In upbringing, special emphasis is placed on: individual abilities, freedom to express opinions, independent decision-making. This approach helps students become confident, responsible, and active learners.

Value-Based Upbringing. Values play a crucial role in contemporary upbringing, including: national and universal values, tolerance, friendship, and mutual respect, honesty and responsibility, patriotism and social accountability. Values are not merely taught but **practically reinforced** through daily activities and interactions. **Development of Communication and Social-Emotional Skills.** One of the most important 21st-century competences is **SEL (Social Emotional Learning)**. Through Education lessons, pupils learn to: manage their emotions, understand others' feelings, resolve conflicts peacefully, work cooperatively, develop effective communication skills. These skills are essential for social adaptation and emotional well-being.

Use of Innovative Pedagogical Technologies. Modern Education lessons effectively incorporate: **Interactive strategies:** brainstorming, role play, debates. **Game-based learning** and dramatization. **Cluster mapping, concept maps, and "cinquain" techniques.** **Multimedia resources:** videos, presentations. **Case-study (situation analysis)** Such methods strengthen moral understanding and active participation. **Strengthening School-Family Cooperation.** Collaboration between school and family is a vital component of effective upbringing. This includes: parent meetings and seminars, educational workshops, family involvement in school activities, parent clubs. Effective school-family cooperation ensures a harmonious upbringing environment. **Digital and Media Education.** Given the digital nature of modern childhood, teaching digital etiquette has become essential. Education lessons now include: internet safety, digital ethics, responsible online communication, media literacy. These skills protect children from digital risks and promote safe online behavior. **Activity-Based and Play-Based Approaches.** Since play is the primary activity of young learners, Education lessons integrate: creative and role-play games, dramatized situations, problem-solving activities, interactive storytelling. Play-based upbringing improves memory, emotional connection, and social adaptation.

Methods Used in Modern Upbringing.

Discussion – develops reasoning and communication.

Debate – teaches defending one's views respectfully.

Role play – helps learners practice correct social behavior.

"Evaluate and Explain" method – enhances moral reasoning.

Case-study – develops real-life problem-solving skills.

Educational projects – strengthen patriotism, environmental awareness, and responsibility. Value-based upbringing. In the modern process of primary education, upbringing, which relies on values, is considered one of the most priority areas. Because values form the main criterion for children's behavior, worldview, social relationships and maturation as individuals. It is during this period that socio-moral norms are formed in a primary school student. Therefore,

the following values occupy a special place in the upbringing process: 1. National and universal values National values are the historical heritage, traditions, customs, language, culture, specific spiritual views of the people and serve to form the national identity of the student. Elementary students feel a sense of respect and loyalty to their people through national fairy tales, Proverbs, national holidays and folk oral creativity. Upbringing, relying on national values, strengthens such concepts as decency, admiration, respect for the older, self-esteem, kindness in children. Universal values, on the other hand, include ideas common to all nations, such as humanity, peace-loving, justice, equality, honesty, affection. These values ensure that the student develops in the right direction in the global world. Result: in the mind of the reader, national pride and universal qualities are formed harmoniously. Tolerance Tolerance is the ability to accept people with a different opinion, faith, nationality, culture and character. In the primary class, it is important to form this value, which reduces disagreements between children, develops a culture of cooperation. A tolerant child understands others, respects different thoughts. Friendship Friendship means that students are kind, devoted, helpful to each other, working cooperatively. During the lesson, through games, group work and joint assignments, friendship relationships are strengthened in children. This value develops skills such as treating children, working in a team, showing empathy. Respect Respect is the main criterion for personal and collective discipline. The student learns to treat adults, teachers, peers, and underclassmen with care and courtesy.

Honesty. Honesty is correctness, Justice, purity, conscientiousness, lies and away from fraud. It is very important to form honesty at an early age, since moral qualities in a child will become stable precisely during this period. Honesty to the reader is instilled in the following ways: conversations on "True Lies"; comparing right and wrong behavior through role-playing games; building trust by giving responsibility; demonstrate fair assessment; give incentives for honest work. An honest child will have respect among his classmates and become a reliable person in society. Patriotism Patriotism is the love of one's own land, the preservation of it, the desire to contribute to its development, the appreciation of the symbols of the state and the formation of a sense of national pride. In primary education, patriotism is brought up through: study and respect for state symbols; celebration of national holidays; introduction to historical figures; preserving nature and teaching ecological culture; a careful look at the school property. A patriotic child feels responsibility for the future of his home country. Social responsibility Social responsibility is a person's duty to society, the ability to follow the rules, understand the consequences of his own behavior, respect the rights of others. In the elementary grades, this value is formed in the following directions: following class rules; being able to complete team assignments; preservation of class and school property; collaborative work; environmental education; fulfilling responsible tasks within the classroom. A socially responsible child will grow up to be a conscious, active, orderly and social life-ready citizen in the future. Absorption of values through practical activities Values are not only explained verbally, but also: stage appearances, role-playing games, analysis of conflict situations, group work and collaboration exercises, small social projects, participation in public affairs through it is absorbed into the inner world of students in a natural and effective way.

Conclusion. The subject of Education in modern primary schooling plays an essential role in developing both the intellectual and moral aspects of the young learner. With innovative technologies, interactive strategies, digital tools, and value-based methodologies, the upbringing process becomes more effective and meaningful. Education lessons shape pupils into ethical, socially responsible, emotionally balanced, and culturally aware individuals. The

effectiveness of upbringing in primary school depends greatly on the teacher's pedagogical skill, creativity, and ability to integrate modern educational methods. Therefore, the subject of Education remains indispensable in forming the foundation of a well-rounded and mature personality.

Participation in public affairs is the active participation of students or citizens in society, School, neighborhood, street, park, Library and other social environments. In the discipline of upbringing, this concept is considered due to the responsible and active inclusion of an individual in the life of society. Simply put, participation in public affairs includes: Activities in school and class life – for example, class shifts, post-class events, holidays, sports competitions. Participation in neighborhood and community work – cleaning promotions, cultural events, assistance, environmental projects. Skills of cooperation and group work – collective decision-making, helping each other, showing respect. From the point of view of upbringing, participation in public affairs forms such values as social responsibility, tolerance, cooperation, hard work in students.

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