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Methodology of Organizing and Conducting Elementary School Technology Lessons Based on the National Curriculum

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Abstract: *In the article, the methods and means of forming the methodology of organizing and conducting elementary technology classes based on the national curriculum, training mature specialists who can meet the requirements of the time, forming new knowledge and skills in them, working on themselves , meant to improve the ability to use the achievements of modern technology.*

Keywords: *Technology, national curriculum, methodology, skill, primary class, method, modern, tool, competence, outlook, culture, knowledge, labor, patriotism, student.*

The process of renewal and modernization in the field of education in our country is continuous in all parts of the education system, including in higher education, the training of mature specialists who can meet the requirements of the times, the formation of new knowledge and skills in them, their own working on it requires improving the ability to purposefully use the achievements of modern technology. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5712 dated April 29, 2019, a number of plans and projects were developed based on the "Concept of the Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030".

In particular, the concepts of creating "New generation textbooks" and developing the science of "Technology" were developed for general secondary educational institutions. Special attention is paid to ensuring the effectiveness of education through innovative technologies in achieving the harmony of language and thinking in the content of education, which is considered as the driving force of the development of the state and society on a global scale. Especially in research centers and higher education institutions of developed countries such as Japan, Germany, USA, Russian Federation, Canada, theoretical and practical issues of teaching in primary education are in the leading place. The problem of "fundamental improvement of teaching by means of innovative pedagogical technologies" is defined as an urgent task in the UN Agreement on Education, Science and Culture.

In the world practice of the education system, the introduction of modern information and communication technologies based on the individualization of the teaching methodology and the competence approach is considered as a leading factor in ensuring the quality of education. In particular, the adoption of the Concept "Development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" opened the door to major reforms in the field of education in our country. Concepts and curricula were edited and modified by Methodists and leaders in the ministries and brought to the state of the general complex. This complex is a unified concept of the continuous education system in the field of technology, concepts for the preschool education system, the curriculum for grades 1-9 of general secondary education, initial professional education, i.e., 2-year education for vocational schools. "The National Curriculum of Continuing Education of the Republic

of Uzbekistan in Technology" is a complex consisting of the curriculum and the curricula of higher pedagogical education. 12 educational programs of higher education were selected in accordance with the technological science curriculum of general secondary education and worked on their integration, of which "Technology education methodology", "Drawing geometry and engineering graphics", "Technical mechanics" are included in this collection. ", "Folk crafts and artistic design", "Technology education practicum", "Technical creativity and design", "Technology of product preparation", "Household basics", "Robotics basics", "Electrical engineering, electronics and electrical conductors", "Hydroautomatics", "Technology of organization of agricultural work" educational programs are given as examples. Such an experience, that is, the inclusion of educational programs for all stages of the education system in one complex and their consolidation through a single concept, was implemented for the first time in the Republic.

The need to fundamentally update the primary education system, to nationalize and standardize its material and technical basis, study and teaching methods, and to do this clearly defined the ways to implement a number of important tasks. It is not without reason that our state pays serious attention to this issue. The lack of continuity of science programs in the continuous education system has a negative impact on the quality and effectiveness of education. Problems such as the repetition of interdisciplinary subjects, too many hours allocated to certain subjects, the fact that the content of the subject is based almost on theoretical information, and the lack of international research were identified.

In particular: when analyzing the existing educational programs in the field of technology based on comparative tables, there are 43 repeated subjects, 83 subjects that are not coherent, 65 subjects to be removed, 93 subjects proposed for new inclusion or improvement, subjects to be included in international studies the number was determined to be 95 and changes were made to the programs.

As it can be seen from the analysis of the goals and tasks of teaching technology, it can be seen that technology is considered as an education focused on preparing students for life and creativity, taking into account their interests and abilities. And in Uzbekistan, in the teaching of technology science, it is aimed at forming more competencies in students and inculcating patriotic qualities by directing them to the profession. All these tasks are carried out interdependently. A positive solution to them is the combination of theoretical and practical materials given in the textbook in accordance with the level of the students to acquire the necessary writing skills, organizing work on mastering in accordance with the goal, as well as the nature of the assignments and a series that determines the specific aspects of children's mental activity. depending on the conditions.

The formation of a child's maturity largely depends on the process of formation in the technology class. Technology plays an important role in human life. Because he uses various papers and documents every day. All this requires a technological process. But in a short period of time, the formation of the skills and abilities of young schoolchildren to perform beautiful, flawless appliqué work creates certain difficulties.

Young schoolchildren have great opportunities to "exercise observation skills" in the process of technology education. These are observation of its change in the process of material processing, observation of the working characteristics of various tools in different production and labor situations, practical determination of the expediency of labor operations. By observing their own work and that of their peers, students compare, compare, and evaluate design solutions, methods and quality of finish of finished products and their details. Indicators such as auxiliary and processing operations, the simplicity, convenience and ease of work methods, the amount of time spent on work do not escape the attention of students. All these together require active thinking activity and contribute to the intellectual development of students.

Observations and the simplest experiments performed by elementary school students in technology classes are based on the simultaneous use of all analyzers, in particular, the movement apparatus of each student. It is the nature and quality of various materials (soft-hard; light-heavy; dense-porous;

strong-thin; clear, white, colored, etc.) and also allows to answer questions about resistance properties of each material in processing more precisely and correctly.

The use of different types of work activities in technology classes is an important basis of the experience gained by students in the field of knowledge and skills in the field of technological operations.

An important result of students' activity in technology classes is their independent identification of new signs and characteristics of objects and phenomena being studied, drawing conclusions that become more precise and systematic from lesson to lesson. For example, in one of the lessons, the teacher sets the students the task of identifying the types of paper, describing the general properties of paper as a multifunctional material, and the endless possibilities of its use and use.

Students will gradually learn to distinguish these properties, to look for and find properties that are similar to other materials, and to justify their selection for specific practical purposes. All this is important for children to develop the skills of designing and making things correctly.

An important result of the observations and experiments carried out by students is the connection with life, that is, the practical application of the acquired knowledge and skills in current educational work, technology lessons, and the preparation of various items.

Purposeful observation, experiments and the simplest laboratory works help to develop the learning activity of students and encourage students to search for the best options for solving practical problems of designing, preparing and finishing an object. Students' learning activity in the process of educational work helps them to independently determine the conditions for successful completion of the task, to determine the cause of mistakes and to eliminate their consequences.

Why is it necessary to take thick and strong drawing paper for making the simplest flying model of an airplane or glider, and for a parachute model - thin and light tissue paper? Why do spots appear on the surface of photos when glued with some types of glue? When making a toy from natural materials, with what and how should two pine nuts be combined? The successful independent solution of such practical problems gives satisfaction to students and stimulates their learning activity, interest in objects, processes and work results.

Children are taught the ability to organize even the simplest observation and experiment - to master its goals and tasks, to carefully select the objects of observation and experiment, to draw up a rational general plan, to determine the procedure, methods, and, if necessary, deadlines for its implementation. cannot be implemented without systematic development. No matter how simple it is, mastering the technique of observation and experiments cannot be carried out without constant improvement of students' ability to focus, take measurements, make notes and drawings, analyze the results, and self-control.

A primary school student gradually moves from simple, short-term, sometimes momentary observations to predetermined, organized and purposeful experiences. For example, the teacher sets the students the task of independently organizing and conducting a simple experiment to determine the relative strength of threads made of any type of fibers - vegetable, animal, artificial and mixed - of the same thickness and function. possible Children are taught the ability to organize even the simplest observation and experiment - to master its goals and tasks, to carefully select the objects of observation and experiment, to draw up a rational general plan, to determine the procedure, methods, and, if necessary, deadlines for its implementation. cannot be implemented without systematic development. No matter how simple it is, mastering the technique of observation and experiments cannot be carried out without constant improvement of students' ability to focus, take measurements, make notes and drawings, analyze the results, and self-control.

It is important to teach primary school students that they can learn independently, to develop skills and abilities, to learn independently, and to teach them what and how to learn. requires high knowledge and skill from the pedagogue. Therefore, it is important for every teacher to work on

himself, to apply modern methods to organize a modern lesson, in a word, to have an innovative approach.

As a result of lessons organized on the basis of modern pedagogical and information technologies in technology classes, students develop knowledge and learning process, deepen their knowledge and acquire the ability to independently apply their knowledge in practice.

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