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PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING WITH AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN PRIMARY GRADES (Using The Example Of The "Technology" Subject)

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Annotation. This article highlights the pedagogical principles of applying an integrative approach to teaching the subject "Technology" in primary grades. The importance of integration in improving the effectiveness of lessons is emphasized in detail.

Keywords: Integration, primary grades, "Technology" subject, interdisciplinary connections.

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ С ИНТЕГРАТИВНЫМ ПОДХОДОМ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ (На примере предмета "Технология")

Аннотация. В данной статье освещаются педагогические принципы применения интегративного подхода в обучении предмету "Технология" в начальных классах. Подробно подчеркивается важность интеграции для повышения эффективности уроков.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, начальные классы, предмет "Технология", междисциплинарные связи.

INTRODUCTION.

The use of integration in teaching the subject "Technology" in primary grades connects various disciplines and helps students acquire comprehensive knowledge during the educational process. The primary form of "Technology" lessons in primary grades is practical activities [1; p.3]. Classes in the "Technology" subject are among the factors that foster creativity in students. For instance, "Technology" lessons help students develop creativity and innovation while fostering qualities such as a creative approach to work, self-management, identifying mistakes in time, self-discipline, goal orientation, and independent work.

Teaching through projects provides students with opportunities to explore "Technology" and other subjects, such as mathematics and art, by creating projects. Using interactive and visual materials, teaching through video lessons, virtual labs, and other visual aids improves understanding. Topics from other subjects, such as biology and chemistry, can be visually explained through "Technology." Knowledge gained in "Technology" lessons can help students become skilled professionals and inventors in the future. Resources used during practical lessons must align with students' psychological characteristics. Otherwise, overloading them with excessive information may lead to fatigue, reduced interest in the lessons, and a decrease in their effectiveness.

Practical activities in "Technology" lessons are conducted using various methods. During these activities, assignments are structured progressively, starting with simpler tasks and moving to more complex ones. Initially, tasks are completed collaboratively between teacher and student. Over time, as students' independent working skills develop, they begin to take greater interest in their work, engaging in persistent efforts.

Safety rules for primary-grade students:

1.Each student should work only in their designated workspace.

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2.If the work is done in groups, students must clearly understand their assigned responsibilities.

3.Work should only begin with the teacher's permission.

4.Before starting, prepare your workspace. Place tools and materials for the right hand (e.g., scissors, pencils, erasers) on the right side, and those for the left hand (e.g., paper, glue) on the left. Organizing the work process involves following safety, hygiene, and technical standards during product manufacturing. The word "technology" originates from the Greek term "techne," meaning art, skill, or craftsmanship. Technology refers to mastering the skills necessary to perform tasks proficiently.

In "Technology" lessons, students can make various crafts using colored paper, such as flowers, models, greeting cards, toys, birds, and animals. They can also craft items from fabrics. Such activities are interesting and engaging for students. In addition, students learn about different professions and crafts. This subject plays a supportive role in helping them become skilled professionals in their chosen fields.

All student activities should be under the teacher's supervision. After practical tasks, students must ensure that all tools, such as needles, are accounted for to ensure safety. Tools and materials should always be handled under the teacher's supervision.

Traditional handicrafts and their significance.

Handicrafts refer to professions involving manual labor to produce goods. Cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand were centers of traditional crafts such as pottery and textiles. Crafts like carpet weaving, jewelry making, and others have historical roots. These activities reflect national values and are particularly popular among girls.

Main types of technological methods:

1.Computer technology methods. These involve using computers and programs, such as artificial intelligence, data analysis, and automation.

2.Innovative methods. These are approaches based on new technologies, such as nanotechnology and biotechnology.

3.Pedagogical technology methods. These aim to improve the educational process using methods like interactive learning, distance learning, and multimedia resources.

4.Production technology methods. These encompass technical processes used in manufacturing, such as automated assembly systems and robotics.

Each field has developed its own technological methods, which evolve over time. Technology implies "innovation." For instance, one can invent or create various items using different materials. To innovate in technology, creative thinking, learning new knowledge, and observing modern trends are essential. Collaborative work and teamwork are often crucial in many areas.

Throughout their lives, individuals frequently interact with technical objects. The sequence of operations and the use of tools during work is referred to as a technical system. For instance, in woodworking, machines consist of various components, each affecting the operation of the others, forming a technical system.

Connecting with daily life.

In teaching "Technology," connecting lessons with students' daily lives is essential [4; p.7]. For example, discussions about household electronic devices, the internet, and other technologies help students understand the relevance of technology. This approach enhances their interest in the subject and encourages their engagement.

Integrating the "Technology" subject with other disciplines, such as natural sciences, mathematics, and physical education, allows students to understand the interconnectedness of various fields. Integration fosters creativity, develops practical skills, and makes education more engaging and effective.

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