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# Using Modern Innovative Methods in Teaching Primary School Students

Egamberdiyeva Yulduz Urinboyevna

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences from FarSU, Uzbekistan

Tolqinova Nurxonoy

Student at FarSU, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** The article provides information on the use of modern innovative methods in teaching primary school students, as well as their types. It also discusses the importance of these methods in today's context.

**Keywords:** Education, innovation, teaching, modern, method.

**Introduction:** Nowadays, alongside pedagogical theory, the use of innovative methods in modern pedagogical practices has become a global requirement of the times. The application of new methods in the educational process has become one of the key components of primary education. Innovative activity has been elevated to the level of state policy, with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Innovative Activity" on April 7, 2020, and the Presidential Decree "On Approval of the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026." Furthermore, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Program for Personnel Training," the use of advanced methods of modern education is considered a key criterion in enhancing the scientific skills of students in primary school.

The active application of advanced pedagogical technologies, increasing the efficiency of education, analyzing and implementing them in practice is one of the most important tasks of today. Since primary education is the foundation of general education schools, it is necessary to pay more attention to the comprehensive development of the student's personality during this period. The responsibilities of primary school teachers are immense. They help

students who are just stepping into school life to adapt and pave the way for acquiring modern knowledge. Children's attitude toward learning and their intellectual capacity are formed during this period. This highlights the great responsibility of primary school teachers.

Lessons organized based on pedagogical technologies must be tailored to students' needs in terms of organizational methods and teaching strategies. Such lessons are often closer to the child's psychology. In the education system, innovation means introducing new elements into the purpose and content of education, taking new approaches, organizing the collaborative activity of teacher and student, improving pedagogical technologies, and encompassing the methods, forms, and tools of teaching.

Today, "modern teaching methods" refer to an approach that focuses more on enhancing students' intellectual behavior through the application of various new and innovative ideas, rather than forcing them to study outdated programs just to pass exams. Existing methods do not work effectively with the new generation of students. Standardized education does not consider individual qualities and the need for creative development. Despite the many unresolved issues with traditional methods, challenges still exist in implementing innovations. Teachers must understand that introducing innovative methods not only helps students absorb material more effectively but also fosters their creative potential. Moreover, it enables the teacher to realize their own intellectual and creative capabilities.

What we refer to as a modern teaching method is largely based on practical activity and centers on the student's mind, fully engaging them in the learning process. In modern teaching methods, the teaching and planning of the curriculum are carried out with the student as the primary focus. In recent years, the volume of knowledge in science and technology has increased dramatically, as has the human capacity to adapt to new scientific and technological knowledge. Consequently, there is a growing need for innovative and creative minds to explore the unknown and undiscovered areas of various fields. Applying modern methods is the only way to remain strong in a world dominated by science and technology.

Modern teaching is undoubtedly a requirement of our time due to its relevance in today's world. The revolution in science and technology demands great ideas and broad actions to solve any situation that arises along the path of development. All of this rests on the small shoulders of great students. Therefore, it is essential not only to impart knowledge to students

but also to enhance their skills.

After studying various teaching methods in detail, it is impossible to declare which pedagogical method is the best. Both traditional and modern teaching methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. They are similar yet different. One of the strengths of modern teaching methods is that they take traditional methods into account and do not completely discard them, while also incorporating new strategies for students. However, modern teaching methods are more suitable for addressing current environmental and contextual challenges.

Innovative educational technology refers to educational technology based on the use of innovative teaching methods. In pedagogy, three types of innovative teaching techniques are conditionally distinguished: radical, which requires reorganizing the learning process or its core parts; integrative, which combines several known elements, styles, or methods; and modifying, aimed at improving traditional methods without drastically altering them.

If we analyze their content aspect, it can be emphasized that these technologies are based on active teaching methods that help students develop a creative approach to understanding professional activity, cultivate independent thinking, and enhance their ability to make optimal decisions in specific situations.

The following teaching methods will transform your classroom. Integrate as many as possible to create a dynamic learning experience for your students.

1. Flipped Classroom. Let's start with one of the most popular modern teaching techniques. Traditional teaching methods introduce students to a subject in the classroom first, followed by independent study at home. In a flipped classroom, students first study the topic independently, then come to class to solve problems and engage in collaborative projects or other relevant activities. This method helps students take an active role and develop greater autonomy in their learning. Instead of relying on the teacher to introduce the topic and do all the heavy lifting, students become their own instructors!

2. Tactile Learning. Also known as kinesthetic learning, tactile learning is done through demonstrations and hands-on practice. This method applies to online classes as well—teachers demonstrate, and students simultaneously practice at home. It is ideal for hands-on subjects and skills requiring dexterity or construction. Tactile learning refers to active and collaborative learning. When working at the same pace as the teacher, students can immediately identify and correct mistakes, preventing the development of incorrect techniques.

3. **Project-Based Learning.** In project-based learning, the teacher assigns a practical or theoretical project, and students must work to implement it. Projects are not abstract but aim to solve real-life problems. You can assign them individually or in small groups. Either way, working on a project is one of the best examples of active learning. It enhances creativity, problem-solving skills, and encourages practical thinking.

4. **Problem-Based Learning.** Though similar to project-based learning, problem-based learning differs in that the problem is presented before any formal instruction. Students work together or independently to determine the best course of action to complete the project. In problem-based learning, the level of difficulty gradually increases as students move from basic knowledge and discovery to advanced projects.

5. **Collaborative Learning.** Collaborative learning is a broad term that includes any project or activity where students work together. A lesson plan based on collaborative learning helps develop valuable soft skills like teamwork, delegation, time management, cooperation, decision-making, and social interaction. Through collaborative activities, students also begin to reflect on themselves, assessing their strengths and choosing their role in the project accordingly. All group members are responsible for the outcome, teaching them how their actions affect the entire group.

6. **Cooperative Learning.** This method is similar to collaborative learning. The teacher divides students into small groups and assigns each member a specific role and task. In cooperative learning, students work toward a common goal. Along the way, they learn to collaborate, take responsibility, and foster a team spirit.

7. **Game-Based Learning.** Game-based learning is exactly what it sounds like—using games as part of the teaching process. Games include elements of active learning and are especially engaging because they serve as a fun “distraction” from traditional learning. Online games, group games, or role-playing games can be integrated into the curriculum. Games naturally make the learning environment fun and turn learning into an adventure. By definition, games typically involve rewards and a sense of achievement, which can highly motivate students. Game-based learning can also include game mechanics—such as points, levels, badges, and leaderboards—though they are not required.

8. **Inquiry-Based Learning.** Inquiry-based learning is a popular method in modern education. Typically, the teacher poses an open-ended question or assigns a project, and students conduct their own research to

complete the project or form a theory. Students can complete this activity individually or in small groups. The teacher may provide a research method for them to use or allow students to determine it themselves. Alternatively, students might start from scratch—coming up with their own question and working on a solution. Inquiry-based learning fosters important analytical and critical thinking skills and curiosity. Students learn to be inventive and observant. At a secondary level, this approach is also effective in improving communication and presentation skills.

9. **Reflective Learning.** Reflective learning can (and should) be combined with all teaching methods, as it is an additional form of learning. Reflective activities involve asking deeper questions and “examining” the truth of a given fact. Reflective learning can also take the form of self-reflection after completing a project. The teacher invites students to identify what was right and wrong in their methodology and what they could have done instead. This strategy enhances critical thinking, analytical skills, and self-awareness.

10. **Competency-Based Learning.** Competency-based learning can be used alongside other methods. In this approach, teachers assess students through evaluations and practical projects to confirm whether they have achieved their desired learning objectives and are ready to move on to more advanced levels. By default, competency-based learning is personalized. The course program is not pre-defined; it is continuously adjusted based on student performance. Competency-based learning supports deep learning—assessment measures not whether students can recall facts but whether they can apply their knowledge in practice.

11. **Independent Learning.** In independent learning, students take full control of their education—from deciding what to learn to how to assess themselves. The teacher may still be part of the process but takes on a facilitator role. They can support students by providing learning materials and giving feedback on their progress. Independent learning is as personalized and flexible as possible. It gives learners full autonomy and freedom. On the other hand, it often lacks accountability and requires strong motivation to succeed.

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