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DIFFERENCES IN THE TEACHING OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN URBAN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.

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Annotation: currently, the field of education is given a lot of attention in Jude. Good conditions have been created in Jude so that young people of our future can receive quality education and add a decent amount to the development of our country. Several different aspects of teaching primary education in urban and rural schools have been highlighted in this article.
Keywords: state educational standard, modern education, comfortable teaching rooms, efficient games, educational environment.

Introduction. Learning never chooses space and time, but sometimes the environment in which people live can affect their worldview in different ways. Neither the educated nor the educated are the same as not everything is the same in life.

Currently, the most important tasks in the field of education are abandoning outdated principles and teaching methods in one mold, requiring the search for new directions that meet the requirements of the time.

The most effective way to teach-the truth of students in training it is his desire for knowledge, thinking, free communication, cooperation. This spirit in the lessons
without it, such training will be lifeless, boring and ineffective.

One of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time, without excessive mental and physical exertion. Between short periods of time, the delivery of certain theoretical knowledge to students, the formation of skills and competencies in them on a certain activity, the assessment of the level of knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by them requires a high pedagogical skill from the teacher as well as a technological approach to the educational process.

In the course of education,when the teacher is unable to apply methods suitable for the personality of the student, when conditions are not created for changing the personality of the student, a retreat in his upbringing occurs.

The teacher is now faced with a responsible and painstaking task –to teach students to think freely and to form creative thinking.

The changes carried out in the educational process require the upbringing of the growing younger generation, the qualitative improvement of the educational process for them. In the current period, when scientific and technical progress is rapidly developing, it is important to cultivate the creative abilities of students for the training of competitive, independent-minded personnel in the labor market and has been proven in the experience of developed countries. In the full independence of Uzbekistan, the spiritual and mental independence of citizens is an important occupation. That is why training members of society, especially young people, to be able to think intangible, is an extremely urgent issue today. The educational system plays a special role in educating young people as initiators, getting them used to non-standard thinking. At the moment, the main focus of national pedagogy is on the maturation of the spirituality of The brought up person, the formation of him as an active person who thinks in his own way, can come to independent conclusions, is

creative, enterprising, does not hesitate to take responsibility. As long as a person's world of feelings, the world of feelings, is not free, he can never say an independent opinion, exclaiming from the repression, violence of a teacher or other person. Able to think freely from a person whose feelings are not touched, to make his own opinion can justify, can protect it. The need to teach free thinking, in addition to the need to strengthen independence, it was necessary to end vices such as muteness, impotence embedded in the spirit of the people, as well as to remove from his mind such qualities as serandishness, blind obedience to adults, impatience. These issues are now taken into account by directly related institutions, individuals, who began to change the attitude towards the educator and realize that the ultimate goal of the educational process is free thinking and spirituality. Most importantly, an independent-minded student was interested in knowing everything, unlike a classmate who did not have such a quality, enjoyed the educational process. It should be noted that the student quickly perceives, thoroughly assimilates educational material when he acquires methods and ways of thinking freely and independently. He will not be satisfied with the lesson. He is offended by the indecent behavior of his classmate, which undermines his thinking.At the moment, a student who is not used to thinking, feels helplessness in front of a thinking classmate, suffers anguish, and from working in a group made up of students of different potential, the teacher is quickly exhausted. Such situations, on the other hand, entail grouping according to the level of training, ability of the students of the class. The main condition for the high efficiency of the work of students, the emergence of initiative and activity of them to create their activities is an assessment.

Sometimes teachers think that students are well versed in their ability, and therefore one can make an assessment of one, not checking whether they are able to perform personal knowledge and exercises, especially since the informant and the learner memorize the main task aspects.These tasks require the assessment of five to six children in the lesson in order to fulfill the stated requirements.

In addition, in each lesson, ”come to you! "Raw is going well" you'll get used to it quickly! It is advisable to use the words that if you strengthen a little more, you will be strong, light, beautiful. Such words are necessary to throw a gaze, show a gesture, throw a bite without using any rest.

Methodology. When comparing teaching elementary classes in the city and village, one can first talk about the material technical base. Until now, the appearance and equipment of schools in remote villages is the same as in The Times of the Russian regime. We also see students who have moved walls and are studying in old broken chairs through the mirror world. For this reason, young people also have a much lower interest in reading. What could be the interest of a student who did not see his future in the image of a teacher to gain knowledge?

In cities, spacious bright and cozy rooms, a variety of modern educational equipment, electronic whiteboards, etc. For them, studying in these buildings is a universal joy.

In addition, there is also a huge difference in the worldview and thinking of urban and rural residents.

In the elementary school, students are mainly interested in colorful rooms and classes taking place in modern devices. Especially in a time when the internet and technology are currently developing.

Conclusion.The environment being created in classrooms makes it even easier to acquire knowledge and arouses the interest of students. Villages are not the same in many places, even more excellent conditions have been created than in the city. Most of the very educated young people are also rural children. In all places, whether urban or rural, it is necessary for the teaching teachers to diligently carry out their work.

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