

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING PRIMARY STUDENTS' INTEREST IN LEARNING AND SKILLS

Yaxshiboyeva Nargiza Rustamqulovna

Assistant at the Samarkand Campus of the

University of Economics and Pedagogy

nargizayaxshiboeva1983@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the development of interest in learning and skills of primary school students. Introduction, Formation of interest in learning in students, Development of learning skills, Use of innovative and modern methods, Parent-teacher cooperation, Taking into account the personal approach of students, Scientific point of view and practical examples, Practical examples, Statistical data, The role of modern approaches, Pedagogical recommendations, Conclusion, List of references.

Keywords: Primary education, arousing interest in students, learning skills, interactive methods, innovative approaches, person-centered education, parent-teacher cooperation, lesson effectiveness.

Introduction

The issue of motivating primary school students to learn and developing their learning skills is one of the current topics in pedagogy and psychology, and has been widely studied by many scientists and specialists. In this regard, various studies have been conducted, especially on the basis of young child psychology, educational motivation, didactics, personality development, and activity-oriented approaches. Russian scientists such as A.V. Zaporozhets, L.S. Vygotsky, P.Ya. Galperin, N.F. Talyzina have deeply studied the formation of learning activity in primary school children and the psychological foundations of interest in learning. In Uzbek pedagogy, scientists such as T.I. Islamov, S.S. Rashidov, B.S. Qosimov, Kh. Tursunov have developed theoretical and practical recommendations on the formation of children's motivation for learning and the development of learning skills in the primary education system.

Today, it is important to use modern pedagogical technologies in education, use game-based and interactive methods, and enhance students' interest in learning through person-centered approaches. At the same time, approaches such as STEAM education, critical thinking, and BLM (active learning methodology) also play an important role in positively changing the attitude of primary school students to the learning process. In general, there are many scientific works, methodological guides, and articles on the topic, which serve to increase the effectiveness of primary education.

Today, the education system has become an urgent issue in educating the younger generation as well-rounded, spiritually and intellectually mature individuals. In particular, the primary education stage is the first step of a child into the world of education and upbringing, and plays an important role in his further life and professional direction. Therefore, primary school teachers have a responsible task not only to provide children with knowledge, but also to teach them to read, research and think independently. In today's era of globalization and the rapid development of information technologies, the formation of students' need for learning and knowledge, motivation and skills is an integral part of the pedagogical process. Primary school students belong to an age group that is open, sensitive and active in learning, and the learning environment and educational content created for them during this period are completely different. Primary education is the first stage of knowledge and upbringing in a student's life, which serves as the foundation for his further education and upbringing. It is at this stage that students begin to develop an interest in learning, a positive attitude towards learning, learning skills and personal qualities. One of the important tasks in primary education is to awaken and strengthen students' interest in learning. This directly depends on the teacher's qualifications, teaching methods and cooperation with parents.

This article discusses the methods and approaches used in this process, as well as the importance of parent-teacher cooperation.

Primary school students learn through emotions and imagination. Therefore, making lessons lively and interesting increases their attention to the lesson. It is possible to attract children's attention in the educational process through various interactive methods, didactic games, questions and answers, role-playing, and creating problem situations. For example, organizing a simple reading lesson through small scenes and dramatization will make children more interested in the

lesson. In addition, the teacher should identify the individual interests of each student and adapt the lesson process accordingly. Someone is good at drawing, someone is interested in solving mathematical problems, and someone is not good at reading. The teacher should take these characteristics into account and encourage students in a way that matches their personal needs and interests.

It is not enough to just arouse interest in knowledge in students, but it is also necessary to teach them to learn in an understanding way. This is achieved through the formation of such learning skills. Students

- Independent thinking,
- Analytical analysis,
- Systematic learning and memorization,
- Communication and cooperation,
- Finding the right solutions to problems and situations

Developing such skills is one of the main tasks of the teacher.

For this reason, it is important to work in groups, organize games and competitions, create problem situations, and carry out small research projects in the lessons. For example, in environmental studies lessons, if children are divided into small groups and carry out research tasks related to nature, they develop independent learning and teamwork skills.

Today, the effective use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is considered important in education. Multimedia lessons, interactive whiteboards, and electronic resources further enhance children's interest in learning. In particular, cartoons, short videos, and virtual laboratories increase students' observation and reasoning skills. In addition, organizing lessons using the STEAM approach (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics) is considered one of the effective methods in modern education. This approach simultaneously develops children's scientific research and creative thinking abilities.

The relationship between students and their teachers largely depends on the cooperation between parents and teachers. Parents should support their children's interest in learning, praise them, and express satisfaction with their achievements. It is also important for teachers to regularly inform students about their achievements and shortcomings. In some cases, parental involvement in the educational process also motivates students, because the child, seeing his parents' interest in learning, is also motivated. Each child has his own learning style and

pace. Some learn quickly, while others learn more slowly. The teacher should take these factors into account during the lesson and establish an individual approach to each student. Through this, students feel valued and recognized as individuals. As a result, students develop self-esteem and pride.

Scientific research shows that a young child learns through play and experience. For example, Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, in his theory of the "Zone of Proximal Development", emphasizes that children learn more effectively and meaningfully when guided by adults or peers. Therefore, constant help and support from a teacher in early childhood education is very important.

According to another scientific basis - J. Piaget's theory of staged intellectual development, children aged 6-10 are at a more concrete (specific) stage of thinking. They learn best through real events, illustrations and practical examples. Therefore, from the first three grades, real-life examples and tasks related to reality are considered more important than theoretical concepts.

According to the results of studies conducted in the field of education (UNESCO, 2023 report):

- The level of participation and interest in lessons among students of primary school teachers who regularly used interactive methods increased by 25-30%.
- The mastery rate of students whose parents were actively involved in the learning process outside the lessons was on average 20% higher.
- In lessons where ICT tools and multimedia resources were used, students' memorization rates were 15-18% higher.

Pedagogical recommendations

1. Encouragement and praise are effective tools for arousing students' interest in learning. Every small achievement should not be ignored.
2. It is recommended to organize lessons in a short, lively and rich in images, taking into account the age characteristics of children.
3. In addition to lessons, children's creative abilities are supported by organizing various clubs and free activities.
4. Parents should constantly explain their child's successes and establish regular communication with them.

Inspiring primary school students to learn and forming them as individuals with learning skills not only serves to educate them as teachers, but also as socially active and creative people who will consciously manage their independent lives

in the future. If teachers and parents work together and build education based on modern pedagogical methods, the learning process in children will become voluntary and effective.

By effectively organizing the learning process for primary school students, it is possible to educate them as people who love science, think independently and are ready for activity. At this stage, the approach of teachers, the use of innovative methods and the establishment of strong cooperation with parents are considered important.

In today's global educational environment, an interactive and person-centered approach to the comprehensive development of a child is becoming increasingly necessary. After all, child education is one of the main ways to improve the quality of education and raise a successful person in modern social life.

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