



Pedagogical Opportunities for Implementing an Individual Approach to the Initial Educational Process

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Abstract: This article describes the pedagogical possibilities of implementing an individual approach to the primary education process, the factors influencing this process, based on the fact that the need to organize the primary education process on the basis of an individual approach is related to objective conditions. The article also discusses the specific advantages and disadvantages of organizing the primary education process on the basis of an individual approach.

Keywords: *primary education, individual approach, objective conditions, factors, pedagogical opportunities, small school age student, intensive development, family upbringing, learning, play activities, work activities*

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The need to organize the process of primary education on the basis of an individual approach is associated with objective conditions. Recently, the attitude of people towards universal values, including knowledge, has changed. The social need of the younger generation is growing for a conscious choice of the content and forms of life from an early age, for the correct choice of a future profession, taking into account psychological, physical, mental characteristics, personality traits and characteristics.

The successful implementation of educational tasks requires a qualitatively unique approach to the interaction of teachers and students in the educational process. The theoretical development and implementation of effective methods and techniques for taking into account the individual characteristics of students is one of the possible ways to increase the effectiveness of the educational process in a modern school.

Radical reforms in education, the adoption of a student-centered approach to learning as a priority principle requires a comprehensive theoretical justification and scientific and methodological support of the individual educational process, close to the abilities and skills of the student.

The period of primary education plays a leading role in this process. It is during this period that an intensive development of the personality and qualitative changes take place. Younger school age is sensitive to the formation of educational motives and the development of children's interest in learning, the assimilation of social and moral rules.

In the encyclopedia of pedagogy, it is interpreted as “the method of an individual approach - (lat. Individual - indivisible) - a method of implementing the pedagogical process, taking into account the individual characteristics of the student (client, character, abilities, inclinations, etc.). "[1; 311-b.].

To organize the process of primary education on an individualized basis, the school must also move to a new form of work.

During: creation of various forms of additional education;

such as improving students' independent work and enriching their content.

Convenience of organizing the primary education process based on an individual approach	Disadvantages of organizing the process of primary education based on an individual approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the learning process, it is possible to take into account the uniqueness of each student; - Increased student interest in the learning process; - the importance of independent work will increase; - The creative abilities of young students develop in the process of completing individual assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the classroom system, the teacher's ability to work with each student individually is limited; - undermines the effectiveness of the educational process as a result of taking into account the interests of students when teaching a particular subject; - Not all students in the class have the opportunity to independently assimilate teaching materials.

By age of primary school students;by gender;based on interests;by the level of mental development;by personal psychological characteristics;an individual approach to the level of health is possible.

According to U. Maksudov [2], the general lack of will in younger students is also a sign of age: a small student does not have much experience in a long struggle, overcoming difficulties and obstacles on the way to the goal.A student during this period may lose hope of failure, losing confidence in his own strengths and abilities.Stubbornness and stubbornness are often observed.Their common cause is family parenting mistakes.The child is used to satisfying all his desires and needs, his requirements are not rejected.Perseverance and perseverance is a form of a specific protest of a child against the strict requirements imposed on him at school [2;20-b.].

The period of primary school age opens up great opportunities for the development of a person's moral qualities.This is facilitated by the submissiveness and a certain authority of the students, the inclination to imitate and, most importantly, the excellent reputation of the teacher.Therefore, the role of the teacher at this age is enormous, and his individual approach contributes to the socialization of the individual, the formation of moral behavior.

In addition, as a result of the application of an individual approach at primary school age, moral norms and rules of behavior are assimilated, and the social orientation of the individual begins to form.

The character of schoolchildren of primary school age is somewhat different.They are often very impulsive, and also tend to act immediately in random situations, not thinking under the influence of impulses, motives and not considering all the circumstances.This is due to the need for active external stimuli with age-related weakness of arbitrary regulation of behavior, as a result of which there is a need for an individual approach to the personality of the child.

So, according to R.G.Safarova [3], today the age of junior schoolchildren ranges from 6-7 to 10-11 years, and at this age the following new psychological products are observed - the chaotic nature of mental processes, the internal nature of behavior.condition, reflection.In children of primary school age, during this period, there is a transition from visual-figurative thinking to verbal-logical, conceptual thinking.In the pedagogical characteristics of primary school students, children can be very emotional during this period, and the main task of educators is to purposefully increase the motivation of children for future educational activities through their perception of the world.

In addition, the small school is engaged in activities such as games, work, sports and arts during childhood.But learning activity is leadership.For children of primary school age, the reputation of the teacher is the most important condition for learning.At this age, the child's self-esteem is greatly influenced by his or her learning skills.According to psychological and pedagogical research, at an early school age, children develop new relationships, such as "child - teacher", "teacher - child".

When the process of primary education is organized on the basis of an individual approach, the personality of each student of primary school age is expressed in his "I", which reflects the knowledge gained at a certain stage of the student's life.In the early stages of a student's life, his ideas about himself are manifested through the knowledge of who he should be, how others perceive him.

A number of factors influence the implementation of an individualized approach to the primary education process:

- creating a healthy social environment in society;
- the issue of ensuring the spiritual and moral maturity of citizens has risen to the level of state policy;
- systematic, continuous and consistent educational work is carried out based on a specific goal;
- Orientation of the potential of educational organizations towards the implementation of a single social goal;
- the leading role of the personal factor in the process of social relations, etc.
- Thus, with an individual approach to the process of primary education, it is achieved:
- there is an opportunity to identify and diagnose students of primary school age who have not found a worthy place in the community and have not been formed in accordance with the set goal;
- teachers will have the opportunity to support free students, focus on knowledgeable students;
- a decrease in the overall level of the quality of education is prevented;
- there is an opportunity to work effectively with difficult students experiencing difficulties in mastering ethical norms;
- diversified students have the ability to move quickly in the learning process;
- students develop self-awareness, self-confidence, and idle students learn to be inspired by academic success, the desire to get rid of bad habits.

In short, each student is unique and unrepeatable as a person.It is on this uniqueness that he is connected with others and with himself.The unity of consciousness and activity of a young schoolchild is reflected in his actions and communication.

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