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9th INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS

May 29-31, 2024 / Nakhchivan, Azerbaijan

EDITOR

**Assoc. Prof. Azad Novruzov
Prof. Gafurdjan Mukhamedov**

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL SKILLS IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS BASED ON CLUSTER APPROACH

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Abstract

In this article, on the basis of the changes in the field of education in our Republic, large-scale research is being conducted to improve the efficiency of professional and methodical activities in the primary education system, to develop the creative potential of teachers, and today, primary education Technological stages of providing lim cluster, priority directions of problem-based, collaborative teaching, individualization, exploratory research, work on educational information, modernization of the educational process corresponding to the description of educational activities: improvement of non-formal (teaching-basic research - innovations in the educational process based on the strategy of collaboration, emphasis on online teaching, tutoring) and informal (teaching - individual and personal) teaching content, it creates the need to develop effective forms and methods of developing children's speech and thinking, to create various models and technologies for ensuring the integration of training, therefore, it is necessary to form and develop the practical skills of elementary school students, and in this regard, also in education implementation of the cluster is considered one of today's requirements, regardless of whether any new trends arising from the needs of the times enter the school, no matter how the programs and textbooks change, based on the requirements of forming a culture of practical activity of students, practical training of elementary school students there is talk about the need to form and develop skills.

Development of human inclinations, turning them into abilities is one of the tasks of education and upbringing, which cannot be solved without knowledge and development of practical processes, in the development of practical skills, the development of independent, creative, research, and thinking is considered one of the main tasks. , for a successful learning process, it is appropriate to create special conditions in the classroom - an atmosphere of joy, surprise, pleasure. in this regard, it is thought about the wide use of creating a situation of success, encouraging students with confidence in their own strength, and ways to convince them that everything will be fine for them.

Keywords: cluster, cluster approach, creative cluster, practical skills.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the development of any country depends on its practical potential. The practical potential is the opinionated, qualified, educated, highly ethical personnel who can ensure modern development of international standards. It is a fact that since the first days of independence, Uzbekistan has been pursuing a state policy aimed at forming a new generation of personnel with high practical potential. One of the main tasks carried out in this way was the establishment of a new educational system that will become the basis for the development of independent Uzbekistan.

Based on the changes in the field of education taking place in our republic, large-scale research is being conducted to improve the efficiency of professional and methodical activities in the primary education system, and to develop the creative potential of teachers. Today, the technological stages of providing an educational cluster in primary education, problem-based, cooperative teaching, individualization, research-research, work on educational information, education - the priority directions of modernization of the

educational process: informal (teaching - basic research - innovations in the educational process based on the strategy of cooperation, emphasis on online teaching, tutoring) and informal (teaching - individual situation and personal) creates the need to improve the teaching content, develop effective forms and methods of developing children's speech and thinking, and create various models and technologies to ensure the integration of training.

Therefore, formation and development of practical skills of elementary school students and implementation of a cluster in education in this regard is one of the requirements of today. No matter what new trends enter the school, no matter how the programs and textbooks change, the formation of a culture of practical activity of students has always been and will remain one of the main general requirements.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

When we talk about the formation and development of practical skills of elementary school students, it would be appropriate to consider this practice first of all as an example of the science of education. In order to form practical skills in the young generation, the following opinions are presented in the literature regarding education and manners:

The 9th-15th century, called the Eastern Renaissance, was the most elevated and spiritually rich period of the spiritual culture of Central Asia. During this period, the center that was able to raise Eastern culture to the level of universal value, i.e. "Ma'mun Academy" (9th century, in Baghdad, "Baytul Hikma") was established. At the Academy, "On the basis of the fusion of the material and spiritual culture of the peoples of the Near and Middle East, a unique multifaceted mixture of the current Central Asian culture has emerged. Our scholars Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi (780-850), Ahmad al-Farghani (247-861), Ahmad ibn Abdullah al-Marwazi (ninth century), Abu Nasr Farabi (870-950), Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037), Abu Rayhan Beruni (975-1050) are incomparable. This period is distinguished by its all-round excellence, rich cultural heritage, national values, and the development of world-famous scholars. "The contributions of Eastern thinkers to the field of spiritual culture are extremely rich and are characterized by the fact that they encompass all directions of values. They are:

values associated with the formation of intellectual culture;

moral and spiritual values;

socio-political values;

artistic and elegant values;

expressed in the form of religious values."¹

According to thinkers, it is necessary to gain deep knowledge and be enlightened in order to realize humanitarian ideas and achieve spiritual maturity. They glorify science at the level of universal human value, call all members of society to acquire knowledge, and highly appreciate the role of science in human spiritual life. Abu Nasr Farabi's pedagogic views, philosophical thoughts on human emotions are extremely important in studying the doctrine of education. In his philosophical views, he gives importance to the study of the structure, psyche, material and spiritual world of man, and man has abilities and strength that are not found in all other bodies - mental strength, intelligence and the ability to speak. separates it from the bodies and it is shown that it gave him the opportunity to rule over it. In this worldview, Farabi paid special attention to mental processes that serve to know things and events, to enrich the human mind with knowledge, to make it knowledgeable and enlightened.

¹ Abdullayeva Barno Sayfutdinovna Tursunova Malika Bakhtiyor girl Khaidarova Mahliyo Habibullayevna
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In his many treatises, such as "On the Attainment of Happiness", "Classification of Sciences", "What You Need to Know Before Studying Philosophy", "The Virtue of Sciences and Arts" mentioned that its development depends on knowledge.

Abu Rayhan Beruni emphasized that knowledge is the key to learning universal values, and an enlightened person is a fighter for the fate of society and people, and is far from all evil. He put forward the opinion that "the benefit of science is not to collect gold and silver greedily, but to acquire things necessary for man through it."²

Yusuf Hos Hajib's thoughts on mental, moral, work, physical and refinement education in the work "Kutadgu Bilig" are of great educational importance. He glorifies man. According to Yusuf Hos Hajib, the greatness of a person lies in his intelligence, ability to speak, knowledge, learning, and skill. Mnutafakkir distinguishes learning and knowledge: learning is innate in the human psyche, and knowledge is acquired through study and work. If both of them are combined, the value of a person will increase: where there is intelligence, there will be greatness, and whoever has knowledge, will get greatness. "A wise man sleeps, a wise man knows, A wise man wishes." Yusuf Hos Hajib recommends that education and training should be inextricably linked, he emphasizes that boys should learn several arts and crafts, these are their future lives, says that it is necessary for the development of society.

Abu Ali ibn Sina tries to explain the issues of ethics and moral education on a philosophical and pedagogical basis. He emphasizes the role of parents in family education: "When a child is born, the father should first give him a good name, and then bring him up well." Al-Khorazmi says that human behavior and behavior can be perfectly formed only if it is based on logical thinking.

Humanitarianism is the basis of ideas advanced by Eastern thinkers about purity of conscience, family, parents, nation, and children's duty. Because the relationship between parents and children, duty is the golden key of moral values.

Ibn Sina's medical treatises, "Donishnama", "Qabusnama" by Kaikovus, "Kutadgu Bilig" by Yusuf Hos Hajib, "Gulistan", "Bo'stan" by Sa'di, "Hayrat ul-Abror" by Alisher Navai, "Mahbub ul -qulub" works are directly related to issues of moral qualities, manners and upbringing. They interpreted high spiritual qualities within the framework of universal human values and highly valued spiritual factors in the socio-economic development of society. They put forward the idea that the basis of forming a perfect person depends on spiritual factors.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Every mature specialist should scientifically and theoretically master the range of subjects he teaches, know the content and essence of ideas, theories and laws related to scientific knowledge.

From a scientific point of view, theory is considered as a system of real proven, verified knowledge about the nature of the process. Theory is the highest form of scientific knowledge, which reveals the composition, function and development of the object being studied, the relationship and connection between the elements that make it up.

The laws of science are the expression of objective laws in the form of theoretical confirmation (that is, they represent the laws of the general and necessary connection of the researched processes, objects, and events).

Spiritual and educational changes in the state and social life, goals and tasks of the educational process, change and update directly depending on the level of development of science.

² Abdullayeva Barno Sayfutdinovna Tursunova Malika Bakhtiyor girl Khaidarova Mahliyo Habibullayevna
TEXTBOOK OF EDUCATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION Tashkent - 2022 page 13

It should be noted that the development of practical skills of elementary school students based on the cluster approach should be one of the goals and tasks set before the continuous education system. Based on today's requirements, it is appropriate to apply the following teaching principles to pedagogical practice:

1. The law of dependence of the goal, content, means and forms of education on the social environment. This law reflects the influence of social-economic, spiritual-educational changes and social relations in the society in the selection and formation of the components of the educational process. This law serves to form high spirituality, culture and creative thinking in students.

2. Educative and developmental educational law - is based on the person's learning process, mastering of knowledge, methods of activity, his development and formation of personal qualities. This law makes it possible to form a well-rounded person who has matured in all aspects. After all, through the system of continuous education, it is intended to form a well-rounded person, a citizen with his own independent opinion.³

Below we will focus on the main requirements that ensure the necessary and sufficient level of preparation of a specialist for pedagogical work:

- Teaching skills;
- Teaching skills;
- Personal qualities that provide a humanitarian factor in the educational process;
- The ability to objectively control and evaluate the knowledge of students.

If the pedagogue sets himself the goal of developing the practical abilities of elementary school students, this in turn will require him to effectively organize the lesson process, develop the organization of lectures based on multimedia tools, electronic textbooks, electronic - It requires effective use of educational resources, innovative methods in the educational process, increasing student activity and improving creativity.

When starting pedagogical work with children, first of all, it is very important to understand what is given to the child by nature and what is acquired due to the influence of the environment. cannot be solved without developing processes. The process of intellectual development is related to the correct organization of educational and cognitive activities, and this is especially effective at the primary school age, when the student's personal needs for knowledge are strong enough. In the development of practical skills, the development of independent, creative, research and thinking is one of the main tasks. In primary education, it is necessary to create the basic foundation of practical development of children, which will bring to the family education system creative, independent thinking pedagogues who critically evaluate their actions, compare, promote and distinguish several methods of problem solving. sets the task of education. The main thing is to draw general conclusions; applying knowledge in non-standard conditions. This is possible only under one condition: continuous work on the practical development of the student.

³ Ernazarova Munishkhan Zhorakulovna "Development of intellectual abilities of primary school students based on the cluster approach" master's thesis 2023.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Teaching is a leading activity at primary school age. Therefore, a smooth transition from one type of activity to another is necessary for a child to successfully adapt to school life. For this purpose, the teacher can classify the use of different types of game techniques in the lesson, both in the classroom and in the extracurricular activities.⁴

For a successful learning process, it is appropriate to create special conditions in the classroom - an atmosphere of joy, surprise, and pleasure. In this case, it is necessary to make extensive use of creating a situation for achieving success, to inspire students with confidence in their own strength, to convince them that everything will be fine for them. Successful organization of educational activities of primary school students is impossible without an individual approach. In addition to the characteristics of the components of the intellectual sphere, such as perception, attention, thinking, memory, imagination, we should always take into account the characteristics of the child's emotional and volitional sphere, as well as the characteristics of temperament and speed. We must try to take into account the individual characteristics of each child. According to differentiated and individual approaches, tasks for students should be selected in such a way that those who need stimulation should take the tasks available to them at the appropriate stage and then move on to more complex exercises.⁵

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In short, in order to train the practical skills of elementary school students and increase their interest in the lesson, it is necessary to pay special attention to the selection of interesting tasks and problems. It is necessary that the tasks and issues selected for the lesson form a specific system, focus on a specific method of selection and a specific goal of education. The system of selected tasks can be related to various topics. The content of the assignments must correspond to the goals and objectives of teaching the science of education in primary school. As a result of mastering the selected tasks, the student should have clear scientific knowledge and practical skills.

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