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## **PSYCHO-DIDACTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE LEARNING PROCESS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this article discusse about psycho- didactic foundations of the learning process in primary education

### **KEYWORDS**

Primary education, educational process, psycho-didactic, modern aducational technologies.

### **INTRODUCTION**

During the development period of independence, the issue of improving and modernizing the educational process remains urgent. At the same time, the issue of training highly professional personnel for our society requires pedagogues to find new forms of educational training, create modern educational technologies and introduce them to the educational process, effectively organize the educational process and thereby provide higher education. "My students in educational institutions are demanding the implementation of the

goal of further increasing the mastery of subjects. One of such methods of teaching is the method of pedagogical technology known to us today. However, in the process of applying the word education technology, the results obtained in the process of jointly designing the individual capabilities of students in one or another subject, through a critical analysis of the problems before us, and the development of problems such as finding non-standard solutions. Therefore, the use of technology saves the teacher's

time and personal communication, which is very important for the further improvement of the professional skills of the students. We would like to recommend to your attention another such educational technology, the technology of the science of "Acmeology". When we implement it, reasonable questions arise: how can we follow the "complex approach", the principles and rules of didactics, and the principles of "acmetology", what are its advantages, and how does it differ from other technologies.

It should be noted that a carefully modeled project of any subject can be the basis for several years of effective pedagogical activity. Therefore, training sessions based on this modeled project are guaranteed to be "excellent" or "good". This modeled project of "Acmeologia" can be used as an example not only by experts in the field, but also by representatives of a number of disciplines. Based on the above-mentioned principles of "Acmetotechnology", the tasks performed in the preparation of the project of training sessions are carried out in the following order, which is called the algorithm of preparation of the training session project. - the first task. the main topics (chapters) of the training course are identified, they are taken together as a whole and called "mego" (extremely large) module, and its goals and tasks are defined and expressed in the form of a table. In this topic, the educational subject "Social work with separate social groups and strata" was taken as a mega-module, and its goal was determined. This goal must correspond to the state educational standards set for the course. - the second task. Based on the total volume, consistency, and completeness of the knowledge included in this module, the educational material is divided into "macro" (large) modules, their goals are determined and presented in a tabular form. Based on the volume of knowledge, logical connection and completeness of

ideas in the "mego" module of the academic subject "Social work with separate social groups and strata", the "Acmeology" course contained in it is considered as a "macro", i.e., "large" module. we can distinguish it and determine its purpose. - the third task. Individual schedules of each two-hour training sessions, that is, meso-modulation, are drawn up. In this case, firstly, the mesomodule of a pair of soath educational activities is divided into "micro", i.e., small modules consisting of several small topics, and the objectives of the study and the time allocated to them are indicated. Secondly, from the system of knowledge provided through micromodules in a one-hour training session, the basic concepts are separated, and based on them, control questions are created to assess students' knowledge and skills, and evaluation criteria are indicated. Thirdly, based on the content of the micro-module, the type and type of training is determined. Fourthly, the traditional or interactive methods, technical tools and didactic materials that should be used according to the type and type of training of the micro-module are shown. Fifth, a list of literature that should be used for the effective implementation of the micro-module is given. Based on the principles of "Acmetotechnology" it is possible to create a draft of all topics of "Acmeology" training sessions by implementing the above conditions. It is a good thing that the students set before themselves in accordance with the goals, creating a favorable environment for the rational use of the abilities, knowledge, skills, professional abilities and efforts of the citizens of our country by means of a well-thought-out, scientifically based state policy, as well as their needs for the development of independent Uzbekistan, determining and realizing social interests and life prospects is of great importance. To form the skills of a radical new approach to the management of the changes in the construction of the state and society, which are being rapidly implemented in our Republic of Jonajon, and to



analyze the reforms in the policy of professional personnel training carried out in the society.

## DISCUSSION

The process of acquiring knowledge is connected with complex mental operations. In particular, the processes of acquiring knowledge of children of primary school age differ from other age periods with their specific subtleties. The period of primary school age is of particular importance as it is a stage that opens a new page in a child's life. During this period, drastic changes occur in the child's activities, relationships, and relationships with other people.

Biologically, the child goes through the second period of generalization: in them, compared to the kindergarten age, the growth of height slows down, weight increases; the process of ossification continues in the skeletal system. The muscular system begins to develop intensively. Due to the development of the small muscles of the palm of the hand, the child develops the ability to perform delicate movements with the help of the fingers, and the child begins to develop the skills of writing faster. In general, all tissues of the child's body are in a state of growth.

At the junior school age, the nervous system improves, and the activity of the large hemispheres of the brain develops. At this age, the weight of a child's brain is almost equal to the weight of an adult's brain, that is, on average, it is up to 1400 grams. A child's psyche develops quickly. The correspondence between the processes of excitation and inhibition changes: the process of inhibition is slightly stronger, but the process of excitation is as high as before, and elementary students are highly aroused. It is distinguished by its flexibility. The work of the senses becomes clearer. Compared to preschool age, children's sense of distinguishing colors increases by

45%, bone-muscle sense by 50%, and visual sense by 80%.

The perception of children of junior school age is distinguished by disorganization and lack of determination, but at the same time sharpness and accuracy. He can replace the numbers 9 and 6, the hyphen ('-) with the comma (,), but nevertheless he perceives with lively curiosity the life around him, which opens new pages before his eyes every day. The lack of differentiation of perception, the shallowness of the analysis-synthesis in the process of perception, at the same time, is complemented by its vividly expressed emotionality. Relying on this feature of perception, experienced pedagogues gradually form goal-oriented hearing and vision skills and observation in children.

The attention of children of junior school age is involuntary and narrow in size. That is why the entire educational process in primary grades is focused on forming a culture of attention in students. School life requires the child to constantly work on voluntary attention, to perform volitional acts to concentrate thoughts. Voluntary attention develops together with the processes of motivating learning, forming a sense of responsibility for achieving success in educational activities.

Thinking grows from emotional-imagery to abstract-logical thinking in the period of small school age. "The child thinks through shapes, colors, sounds and sensations in general," wrote K. D. Ushinsky and calls on teachers to rely on these features of the child's thinking in the early stages of school life. The task of the school at the first stage is to raise the child's thinking to a qualitatively new level, to raise it to the level of understanding cause-and-effect connections. As noted by L. S. Vygotsky, when the child comes to school, the intelligence indicator is at a low level. At



school, the intellect develops to such an extent that it can never develop to such an extent outside of the school period. In this regard, the role of schools and teachers is extremely important. Research shows that if the educational process is organized differently, the content and methods of education, and the methodology of organizing educational activities are changed, it will help to form different views of elementary school students. can be achieved.

Children's thinking develops along with their speech. It has been determined that the vocabulary of current fourth graders is 3500-4000 words. As a result of the influence of school education, elementary school students not only increase their vocabulary, but also learn to express their thoughts through oral and written speech.

The memory of a primary school student is also very important in mastering educational materials. In this regard, the possibilities of a primary school student are extremely large, since the brain of children of this age is flexible (in terms of the processes that take place in it), they can quickly and easily perform tasks related to word-for-word memorization. Let's compare: a preschooler remembers 3-5 out of 15 words, a junior school student can remember 6-8 words. They remember interesting, clear and vivid educational material without fail. His memory will have an instructive-figurative character. But primary school students have difficulty managing their memory and subordinating it to academic tasks. That is why teachers are required to pay great attention to the formation of self-control, self-examination, and effective organization of educational work in children during the memorization process.

The formation of the personality of a primary school student is a new relationship with adults (teachers), peers (classmates), a new view of activity (studying),

the ranks of whole groups with one head (universal school, general class team). is carried out under the influence of processes such as input. In it, the elements of the feeling of sociality, the manifestations of social behavior begin to form. At junior school age, students have a great opportunity to develop moral characteristics and positive qualities. The impressionability, trustworthiness, imitability of children of this age, the fact that the teacher has a great reputation for them creates favorable conditions for the formation of high moral qualities in them. The foundations of moral norms are formed in primary education, therefore, its place in the process of socialization of a person is extremely important.

Primary education should involve students in consciously organized production work that corresponds to the capabilities of students. Therefore, it is important for the formation of social qualities in a person. Children's work can be in the form of self-service, helping adults or high school students. Mixing work with play also gives good results. Because it creates an atmosphere of mutual competition, initiative, and creativity.

In-depth study and knowledge of the above-mentioned and analyzed features of the junior school age expands the possibility of creating the necessary conditions for primary school students to fully and thoroughly master the educational material.

Psychologist B.G. Ananyev, who founded the introduction of acmeology into scientific circulation, says that "in the center of the development of human spiritual knowledge is the initial and final ontogeny, and the more creative and effective social-active phase of a person's life can be on the "outside". Of course, there are also theories that all these processes cannot exist without the part of the unique scientific-theoretical idea about the individual-spiritual





development of a person, which is specially developed, the youth psychology of adolescence and maturity.

Therefore, a firm concept emerged that the subject of acmeology should be the individual, the maximum maturity achieved in all areas of individual activity (A.A. Bodalyov, N.V. Kuzmina, A.A. Derkach, etc.).

Maximum maturity is associated with an individual, the peak of personal development and individual activity, so this peak is called "acme" in Greek, and this field is called acmeology.

At the same time, "acme" also refers to situations related to human activity. In particular, a person's "star" moments or similar processes, i.e. high achievements achieved in a certain field (N. VKuzmina).

The Greeks called this part of a person's life "acme" when all the signs of maturity that serve to show the edges of what a person is capable of, abilities and possibilities are manifested. Acme - Greek ("rise", "peak") means perfection, rise, maturity. Acmeologist experts believe that the rational solution to the problems of high professionalism and creative skills of a person is the use of important human resources. This means that they promote the idea of the importance of integrative-complex learning. In our opinion, limiting ourselves only to the idea of achieving professional excellence is difficult to solve the problem. The leading philosopher-scientist Khatima Shaikhova said in this regard: "Acmeology is a modern new science." Its important task is to study various aspects of a certain profession's rise to the top. The essence of acmeology is a person's deep understanding of each profession through knowledge, a deep understanding that it serves to strengthen the positive impact on the development of society, the development of the nation, well-being, and the economic, political, spiritual and legal aspects of social development, z is to learn to

achieve perfection and maturity in order to spend creative activity, duties and responsibilities in the field of profession. In our opinion, acmeology is a science of studying the phenomenology of not only the achievement of professional skills on the basis of natural, general and human rules, but also the laws and mechanisms of spiritual and social development of a person at the stage of maturity, and the levels of social and spiritual achievement. We will not be mistaken if we say that the foundation of this science was expressed in the manuscripts of Central Asian thinkers and is widely used in our country today, having studied the concept of "perfect man" of Eastern scholars along with the concept of "acmeology" as the object of acmeology. Judging from the above conclusions, the concept of "acme" can definitely be called a high peak, climax, the highest emotions (A. Maslow).

## CONCLUSION

One of the main expressions in acmeology is the phrase "acmeological tendency", which means the tendency of a person. Acmesakhs is the main subject of acmeology, and its essence is the in-depth acquisition of every profession by a person through science and knowledge, its development in the society, development of the nation, well-being, and the economic, political, spiritual and legal aspects of social development. It consists in learning the aspects of achieving perfection and maturity in harmony with the sciences in order to deeply understand that it serves to strengthen the positive effect, to spend one's creative activity, to fulfill one's duties and responsibilities in the field of profession, and it consists in studying the social - studies the problems of reaching higher peaks in the economic and spiritual world, the stage of perfection in professional development.

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