

Use Of Pedagogical Technologies In Forming Primary Students' Interest In Learning

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Abstract: This article analyzes the main psychological, pedagogical and organizational factors that affect the formation of interest in education in primary school students. Also, the methods of awakening students' internal motivation during the lesson, encouragement, personal approach and the influence of the family environment on the educational process are highlighted.

Keywords: interest in education, primary school, motivation, pedagogical approach, educational activity, teacher personality.

Introduction. In today's era of globalization, the demands on the education system are also changing. In particular, the main task of education has become to arouse interest in education in primary school students, to direct them to independent thinking, creativity and active learning. The use of modern pedagogical technologies in this regard is of great importance.

The primary school stage is an important period in which children's attitude to education, intellectual and psychological growth are formed. Traditional teaching methods can bore children and reduce their attention and enthusiasm for the lesson. Therefore, it is necessary to increase their interest in the lesson through modern, interactive and innovative approaches.

In recent years, many studies have been conducted in the field of pedagogy to increase students' motivation for learning. In particular, scientists such as V.A. Slastenin, G.N. Shchukina, A.V. Petrovsky have put forward consistent scientific views on motivation, the role of internal and external incentives in learning. A number of practical works are also being carried out in Uzbekistan in this regard. In particular, recommendations have been developed for teachers on the use of interactive methods, ICT, and game technologies.

1. Scientific interpretation of the concept of interest

In psychological literature, "interest" is defined as a person's desire to understand a certain activity and approach it with enthusiasm. Educational interest is formed as a positive attitude and internal motivation of the student towards educational activities.

2. Internal and external factors that shape interest

The following factors directly influence the formation of a student's interest in learning in the first grade:

Internal factors:

- The child's natural need for knowledge;
- Individual psychological characteristics (attention, memory, speech level);
- A sense of satisfaction from success;
- The ability to think independently.

External factors:

- The teacher's interesting organization of the lesson;
- The learning environment (classroom equipment, availability of technologies);
- Relationships with parents and family;
- Incentive system (verbal praise, evaluation, prizes).

3. The role of pedagogical approaches

- The following approaches have a positive effect on the involvement of primary school students in their learning activities:
 - Person-centered approach – the individuality of each student is taken into account;
 - Active and interactive methods – group work, role-playing games, use of ICT;

- Game-based learning – learning through games activates the student's attention;
- Organization of the environment – creating a psychological atmosphere in the lesson increases interest.

4. Teacher personality and its influence

The professional qualifications, personal qualities, and creativity of the primary school teacher in organizing the lesson determine the student's attitude towards learning. Research shows that in classes taught by kind, fair, and knowledgeable teachers, students' academic activity is higher.

5. The influence of the family environment

Family support, parental attention to education, and participation in lesson preparation form a completely positive attitude towards learning in children. They are also more confident in their success.

New pedagogical technologies stimulate the interest of primary school students through the following:

1. Interactive methods - cluster, brainstorming, "B-B-B" technology, "Insert", "Fishbone" methods, students are actively involved in the learning process.

2. Information and communication technologies (ICT) - multimedia lessons, video tutorials, interactive boards make explaining topics more interesting and understandable for students.

3. Game technologies - are especially important for primary school students. Learning through games helps them to understand their nature and to master knowledge.

4. Project method - forms students' independent thinking and teamwork skills. For example, small projects like "My Family" or "Friends of Nature".

5. Portfolio-based assessment – students' individual achievements are monitored and this serves as a challenge for them.

Suggestions and recommendations

1. Organize special training courses for teachers on the use of active methods in primary education.
2. Provide the necessary technical means for the effective use of ICT in lessons.
3. Develop special methodological manuals for conducting the lesson process through games and apply them in practice.
4. Introduce programs tailored to the individual interests of students.
5. Involve parents in supporting students through pedagogical technologies.

Conclusion. Interest in learning is one of the important results of primary education. The formation of this interest depends on a number of factors - psychological state, quality of lessons, pedagogical approach and the harmony of primary education. In the first grade, taking into account the individual characteristics of the student, it is possible to organize lessons in an active and interactive manner, and to involve the student in independent learning activities by motivating him. The use of innovative technologies in education contributes not only to teaching, but also to the student's personal development. Interest in learning is especially important in the first grade, because it is precisely at this stage that the student's attitude to future education is formed. Therefore, each teacher should strive to conduct his lessons on the basis of modern technologies.

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