



Characteristics Of Education And Intellectual Education Of Primary Class Students

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to determine the content of the concepts of "self-organization", "self-learning", and to determine the features of independent learning in the process of mental development of primary school students based on a synergistic approach.

Key words: synergetics, pedagogy, quality education, working with children, elementary school, classroom environment, pedagogical advice.

Boshlang'ich Sinf O'Quvchilarining O'Quv- Intellectual Uquvining Xususiyatlari

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi "o'zi mustaqil tashkil etish", "o'zi mustaqil bilim olish uquvi" tushunchalarining mazmunini aniqlash, boshlang'ich sinflar o'quvchilarida aqliy rivojlanish jarayonida o'zi mustaqil bilim olish xususiyatlarini sinergetik yondoshuv asosida aniqlashdan iborat.



Kalit soʻzlar: sinergetika, pedagogika, sifatli taʼlim, bolalar bilan ishlash, boshlangʻich sinf, sinf muhiti, pedagogik maslahatlar.

Аннотация: Целью данной статьи является определение содержания понятий «самоорганизация», «самообучение», а также определение особенностей самостоятельного обучения в процессе психического развития учащихся начальных классов на основе синергетического подхода. подход.

Ключевые слова: синергетика, педагогика, качественное образование, работа с детьми, начальная школа, классная среда, педагогические консультации.

The social task of the present time is to change the content of school and education within the framework of the reconstruction of society and the need for active, independent thinking people, not only the acquisition of knowledge itself, but also general intellectual development in the process of acquiring knowledge and acquiring it. development of independence is set as the main task. In this regard, independent education of schoolchildren is of particular importance.

We consider it necessary to dwell on the discussion of the concept of synergetics in modern science. It is defined as a concept identical to the term self-organization.

Synergetics is a new direction in science. Synergetics created on the basis of nonlinear thermodynamics by I. Prigozhin, G.G. Malinesky [explained that open systems of desired nature and scale will move to a more ordered state as a result of cooperative action. Currently, synergetics has become a methodological basis for most areas of science.

The word "synergy" comes from the Greek word "sinegrina" - help, cooperation. This term emphasizes the interaction of parts in the formation of a structure as a whole.

Synergetics is a field of scientific research, the purpose of which is to identify



general laws in the process of organization of complex unbalanced systems of various nature.

Yu.Babansky [42] gave the following definition: "Self-organization is self-development of any system by building on itself, growing new, more stable structures from itself. is a property".

Observing the introduction of synergetics into the science of pedagogy in modern society, he pointed out the following scientific schools that dealt with this problem. Since the 70s of the 20th century, the methodology of philosophy and general systems theory has been widely used in the field of pedagogy, and since the 1990s, the term "synergetics" has become popular, like the optimization approach. At the same time, "personal development-oriented systems" are being improved.

However, even before the emergence of research based on the "synergistic approach", there were a number of rules of modern teaching theory. Based on them, the structure of education and upbringing can be described as a dynamic system, the stability of which is in the relative dynamic balance of its conflicting internal forces and tendencies, which cannot be understood in isolation.

Like any science, synergetics is based on certain categories. In this case, such categories are: fluctuation, yuifupexy, attractor, stability, instability, feedback and others.

Synergetics is a field of scientific research, the purpose of which is to determine the general laws in the processes of the organization of complex unbalanced systems of various nature. In this case, the study of educational systems from the point of view of synergy can reveal a new meaning in them.

According to the author, cooperation consists in the self-organization of complex systems. Self-organization takes place due to the interaction of all the constituents of these systems.

The development process of the above-mentioned systems is represented by a certain sequence (consistency) from the point of view of synergetics. At first, some organizers - attractors will certainly appear among them. Attractors show activity in relation to other constituents depending on different conditions, which causes the system to vibrate from within and bring it to a critical state -



bifurcation.

In this case, the system cannot stay long and therefore switches to another state. Microfluctuations due to attractors lead to macrofluctuations, which cause the entire system and its constituents to move from one state to another.

According to the analysis of scientific literature, special attention is being paid to the problem of using the ideas of synergetics in pedagogy. Synergetics, synergy, synergism (Greek: synergeia-cooperation, commonwealth) - joint action; the joint movement of different types of potential or energy in a unified movement. In sociology, joint work as the basis of commonality in all spheres of human activity; in pedagogy - the joint action of the educational activity of the pedagogue, improvement of the influence of the infrastructure of the society in order to ensure the full-blooded development of the individual.

In this case, three aspects are distinguished:

- didactic problems of adapting the ideas of synergetics to the content of school education;
- using them as a methodological basis of pedagogical research;
- their use in modeling and forecasting educational systems and managing the educational process.

However, there are certain limitations in using the synergistic approach in pedagogical research. It is known that the synergetic approach is characterized by the use of non-linear differential equations, which are not used to describe pedagogical phenomena.

The next limitation is determined by the fact that the presence of a bifurcation stage in the self-development of the pedagogical system implies serious changes in the structure itself and its properties. Such a "revolution" will not be acceptable for pedagogical research.

The third limitation is based on the fact that pedagogical research should consist of a combination of a synergistic approach (orientation to positive communication) and a cybernetic approach (orientation to negative communication).



And the last limitation is that the system does not remember its past as a result of the bifurcation from a synergistic point of view.

This also cannot be applied to the pedagogical system, because it refers to the initial development of the system when passing through the bifurcation points, to the self-development and self-organization of the system, to the external influence of various organizers on the system. and also implies reliance on the effect of fluctuation.

As a result of A.I. Bochkaryova's theoretical studies, the concepts of "synergistic environment in education", "synergistic thinking style", "reality algorithm" were introduced to science and the properties of synergistic thinking style were determined. The researcher proposed a model of pedagogical activity that designs a synergistic environment, and also discussed and implemented the features of the educational process in a synergistic environment.

According to A.I. Bochkaryova, in order to form a synergistic thinking style in students and teachers, it is necessary to create such a synergistic environment in education: it consists in creating such a complex of informational-methodical, economic, legal conditions and tools of teaching based on the principles of synergistics in the pedagogical system that , he should ensure that a creative personality with safe life experience at the stage of study, upbringing and development is settled."

According to the author, "The pedagogical-psychological side of the educational process in a synergistic environment is, first of all, to solve the task of developing students in the educational process in a complex manner with education and upbringing. One of the contributors to the development of intellectual competence is methodological culture and synergistic thinking style.

We believe that A.I. Bochkaryova's research on independent self-organization in the field of pedagogy is deeply developed, sufficiently grounded, and can be partially used in school education. Therefore, in our work, we follow the thinking apparatus proposed by this author.

Synergetics is a cooperative science that studies self-organizing systems. In pedagogy, such systems include education, consciousness, personality: "The changes that occur within these systems are ensured by the activity of the



personality structures of the mind that affect the quality of education and training."

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