

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF HISTORICAL MATERIALS IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the main goals of pedagogical technology and the task that the school sets for itself is to improve the quality of teaching and education of students. The quality of education reflects the state and effectiveness of the educational process.

KEYWORDS: Education, humanism, individuality, teaching and upbringing of students, national culture, innovation.

INTRODUCTION

Using elements of historicism in mathematics lessons in primary school

In modern society, education occupies a leading place among various spheres of activity and is one of the determining factors in the future of the country. This is explained by the fact that the education system is the basis for the economic and social development of the state.

To achieve progress and prosperity of our country, it is necessary to develop the intellectual potential of the nation, especially in the context of the fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan strives to become a competitive state by joining the global educational community.

From the very beginning of independence, Uzbekistan has consistently pursued a policy of reforming the educational sector, which is a key element in the overall strategy of reform and renewal of society.

To achieve this goal, the National Personnel Training Program has been adopted and is being successfully implemented, which provides for "... the implementation of a national model of personnel training, the creation of socio-economic, legal, psychological and pedagogical conditions for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality, adaptation in a modern changing society". This is stated in the message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis:

"...We have set ourselves the goal of joining a number of developed countries and we can achieve it only by carrying out accelerated reforms, relying on science, education and innovation. To do this, we, first of all, need to educate a new generation of personnel who will initiate reforms, have a strategic vision, deep knowledge and high qualifications. That is why we began reforming all levels of education - from preschool to higher education.

Science and education are of paramount importance for increasing the intellectual and spiritual potential of not only young people, but also our entire society. Where science does not develop, regression and backwardness of society in all spheres are observed.

The great thinkers of the East said: “The greatest wealth is reason and science, the greatest inheritance is good education, the greatest poverty is lack of knowledge.”

The desire to acquire modern knowledge, to be enlightened and to have a high culture should become a vital need for all of us.”

Of particular importance is improving the quality of education and upbringing of students, starting from the elementary grades. It cannot be denied that the introduction of historical elements into educational programs that radically change the thinking and worldview, as well as the daily life of young people in general, including advanced foreign experience, national and universal values, to create a free and prosperous life in the country.

Consequently, the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be focused, first of all, on ensuring high quality training and education of young people, as well as preparing them for work in new market conditions and competition. The solution to these problems determines a new stage in school reform, the main principles of which are democracy, humanism, individuality, differentiated education and education of students.

In accordance with the strategic directions of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the integration of Uzbekistan into the international educational space, great attention is paid to the improvement and development of the educational system. Which, in turn, is reflected in the main strategic documents for the development of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education”. This law was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on May 19, 2020, approved by the Senate on August 7, 2020 [1.2.32], as well as in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020: “On improving the organization of activities of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

The need to improve the quality of general education becomes a source of development of innovative processes. A new type of learning is emerging, an alternative to the traditional one - innovative learning.

Innovative teaching is a process that ensures the development of both the teacher and the student by liberating them from the rigid framework of learning and involving them in joint creative and productive activities throughout the entire period of study.

The new education model allows schools to move from homogeneity to variability in the organization of the educational process. The use of innovative teaching allows the teacher not only to convey educational information, but also to design the educational process, ensuring that students achieve the expected results. The existing traditional system of organizing the educational process, despite the variety of its forms, is focused on the assimilation of a certain amount of knowledge, skills and abilities by students. Development is seen as a predetermined component. The goal of modern education is to achieve such personal development that is real and necessary for its active social life and meets the needs of society. [1,2,14]

One of the main goals of any pedagogical technology and the task that a school sets for itself is to improve the quality of teaching and education of students. The quality of education reflects the state and effectiveness of the educational process.

To evaluate learning outcomes, the following criteria have been established: the level of students' mastery of the material, their personal development, plus a healthy lifestyle.

The level of knowledge of students is determined by the degree of mastery of educational material in accordance with the requirements of curricula and educational standards, the dynamics of the results of educational activities over a certain period of study, as well as the formation of their general educational skills and abilities.

Training and education are important and closely related components of a single pedagogical process, studied in the science known as "pedagogy". Historically, pedagogy arose as the study of leadership and education of children (from the Greek "paidagogike" - child rearing or guidance of children), but over time its subject expanded, and it became a science that studies the education and training of people, regardless of their age.

Now upbringing and training are considered as integral components of the educational process, differing primarily in organizational forms and methods, as well as the specifics of the activities of students or trainees. At the same time, our goal is the formation and development of individuals who have traditional human values and knowledge of the history of their state and people.

According to the traditional approach, general learning theory, also known as didactics, studies the theories, concepts, approaches and tools associated with the learning process.

On the other hand, the theory of education (where "education" means cultivation) studies theories, concepts that consider approaches and means associated with the process of education. Both of these areas serve to preserve and transfer the values accumulated by humanity to the new generation.

However, changes in production, cultural eras, scientific and technological progress give rise to new challenges and requirements for education, which entails an adjustment of its goals, values and results. New pedagogical approaches, approaches to education and innovative teaching methods are emerging. Constant updating of goals, content, methods of teaching and education is necessary.

However, we believe that instead of creating completely new pedagogical approaches and theories of teaching and upbringing, it would be more correct to update existing modern theories and concepts. These updated approaches should integrate successful methods, tools and forms. Currently, there are many individual theories of training and education, as well as many didactic and educational concepts. Understanding the concept as a system of views, assessments and interpretations that is constantly being formed and developing. However, we believe that even more important is the formation and consistent development of skills and skills in using historical elements in future primary school teachers in mathematics lessons. The history of our nation is a real educational ideology. The deeds, exploits and courage of our great ancestors revive historical memories, form a new worldview, and become a source of historical and moral education for students in mathematics lessons in primary school.

In the history of Central Asia there were many great figures who personified political consciousness, moral courage, religious worldview and encyclopedic knowledge. Our great ancestors Imam Al-Bukhari, At-Termezi, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Ahmad Yassawi, Al-Khorezmi, Al Beruni, Ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and others made a

great contribution to the development of the world, the development of our national culture , have become the pride of our people. These names and their contribution to the development of science are known throughout the world today. Children receive an education at school, acquire their own worldview, and gain a deeper understanding of the essence and content of a particular science by studying the knowledge accumulated by humanity over thousands of years, that is, the historical heritage. To do this, it is necessary to didactically analyze the problem of studying historical materials.

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