

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPROVING THE EDUCATION PROCESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract. *Theoretical information about the psychological characteristics of elementary school pupils. Also, recommendations on the development of the educational process of pupils of junior school age, the organization of educational activities based on the psychological characteristics of pupils.*

Keywords: *education, junior school age, student, social pedagogical activity, social psychological characteristics, family, parents.*

In our country, special attention is paid to raising a well-rounded young generation. The quality of the educational process is being improved in order to raise the young generation as a well-rounded person. Educational results, educational achievements and indicators, and the results of personal and social success of students are visible.

There comes a time in every child's life when they finish preschool. Kindergartens and educators are replaced by schools and teachers. A child's going to school plays an extremely important role in his psychological development and formation as a person. Under the guidance of the teacher, the child acquires the content of various basic forms of human consciousness in educational activities and learns to act on the basis of human traditions. The child will be greeted by new acquaintances, new communication, new feelings and impressions. It is at this age that the child goes through a period of crisis. At the age of junior school, the child's behavior changes, and psychological features arise that make him feel acute.

Psychologically, the peculiarity of early school age in children implies the emergence of the opportunity to use the right time to start the educational process. That is, seven years old is the age when a child is ready to learn, get information, and learn new things. If the thinking of students of junior school age is not developed, if they cannot distinguish words from thoughts, then everything will change dramatically during this period. In order to determine the child's good learning, mastery, ability or lack of ability, the involvement of parents and teachers in this process is already being used in practice.

The psychological characteristics of children at primary school age are also reflected in their readiness to learn, the child knows the level of his abilities, he is able to establish communication, he obeys what adults say. At no age is the ability to respond to the demands and instructions of teachers and parents more pronounced than at this time. Specific empathy is associated with the stage of growth and change in the child's thinking process. It is not surprising that first graders are always considered diligent and obedient students in the classroom. At the same time, there is an interest in appearance, and self-requirements are manifested. The child tries the elements of self-monitoring, self-punishment, self-control, self-control. He begins to reacquaint himself with adults, as if he were to engage in role-playing interactions, subject to the conditions of the situation in which he was faced. He can distinguish communication, the style of

conversation changes depending on whether he is talking to adults or peers, whether he is familiar or unfamiliar. He begins to show interest in his classmates, affection, sympathy, friendship appear in the process of building relationships. From this moment, their full psychological development begins.

The role of psychological training in improving the educational process of elementary school students is of great importance. Psychological training is a system of game exercises and behavior to teach a child to communicate. The main goal of the training is to free the child from psychological (spiritual) tension, nervous tension, to feel natural freedom in him and to form the ability to establish mutual relations and communication within and outside his group. For example, teaching a child to understand other children or himself, learning about others and himself, providing self-evaluation, understanding others and being able to perceive them.

Another psychological characteristic of students of junior school age is the perception of reading as a leading activity. The most important thing that worries students at this stage of educational development is the educational process. The student learns new information, acquires new skills, establishes a trusting relationship with the teacher, sees something very important in him, helps him grow and become smarter. For a child, a teacher is a socially significant authority. But if the teacher makes a mistake in the matter of discipline and rules, these rules immediately lose their importance for the child. The most effective way for a child to learn materials is in the circle of peers, in the process of communicating with them.

All children are born capable. There are no children with a low mastery level. They can only be incompetent as a result of improper training. But there is another side of the coin, education is not omnipotent, there are natural inclinations, for some they are more developed and for others less so. Here it is important to involve the parents and keep the initial inclinations in the child that he shows best.

In Uzbek families, parents try not to show, express, or hide their love and affection for each other to their family members and children. Because this is considered a shame in Uzbek families. But the child is growing up without seeing the affection of his parents, seeing their war quarrels. First of all, a child receives education from his family and parents. The key to proper, moral upbringing and youth development of a child is to be in a friendly environment at home and at school. If there are frequent quarrels at home, constant yelling, swearing, obscene words are heard, the upbringing of the child will deteriorate. Children whose parents spend almost every day just talking with their children, having lunch or dinner together, or discussing their success in school, have a higher sense of life satisfaction. Simple communication with parents has a stronger effect on the level of life satisfaction of students. A lot depends on the situation at school, if classmates do not like the child, treat him as a stranger, the desire to learn and develop disappears. The task of parents is to create a safe environment for the child at home. The task of teachers is to study children's relationships during classes and breaks, observe their disagreements, and resolve them immediately when conflicts arise. This is another important point affecting the development and age-related psychological characteristics of young school age. Parents need to learn a few basic rules for the development of children, compliance with which will depend on the further education of the child. Children should be accepted according to their psychological characteristics. You cannot give orders to the child at will - all requests, instructions and instructions must be reasonable. It is worth paying attention to your behavior and carefully monitoring it - the child always looks to his parents as an example. You must break bad habits, stop using bad words, and

remember to keep your tone even (never speak aloud). You need to establish a trusting relationship between yourself and your child. Your child needs to trust you, so that you can learn about his little secrets and influence his outlook, behavior, and decisions.

Avoid indulging children with excessive gifts - excessive attention to the child affects his upbringing, which is manifested in his whims, desires and still unreasonable needs for toys and sweets. Otherwise, you risk raising a child in the family to be selfish. Make all decisions together - the child needs to see that he contributes to family councils, that his voice also means something. Get used to sharing everything equally in the family. You teach the child that you have to share everything with your neighbors and loved ones, thus you educate the mind. Never get into the habit of being upset and being silent to the delinquent child's questions. This method of moral pressure can negatively affect the child's behavior in the future, he will simply begin to communicate with you in the same spirit. These simple life values are directly and indirectly related to children's personal development and psychological characteristics in early school age. An integral part of the educational process is physical education. And we are talking not only about the exercises performed in the classroom, but also about the exercises that parents should do with the child at home. Teach your child morning exercises from childhood. It not only educates the child, but also teaches him to the regime, allows him to understand and accept the need for sports from early childhood. The active physical part is closely related to the child's thinking as he realizes the need to live in active movement.

At preschool age, the child's understanding of the world around him is characterized by instability, chaos, indifference. Therefore, further familiarization with perception becomes an important element of cognition in junior school age, the psychological nature of which is manifested in the responsibility for the subsequent mental and behavioral model in children. That is, in other words, it depends on how the child receives the received information, how he interprets it later, and how he behaves in response to the perception.

Surprisingly, many studies have shown that the most effective way for a child to learn material is in the circle of peers, in the process of communicating with them. The rate of learning the subject is higher than when children learn a phenomenon one-on-one with a teacher. This is another psychological characteristic of children of primary school age.

It should be noted that under no circumstances should you prevent communication with classmates. First of all, this is already a serious step for a child to start communicating with other people, guys he doesn't know. Secondly, due to changes in early childhood, such children become indifferent, socially inactive, prone to loneliness. Therefore, the age period in question is a good starting period for the formation of the right and necessary connections.

Conclusion

In conclusion, integrating social psychological characteristics into the education process of primary school students can have numerous benefits and contribute to their overall development. By considering the social and psychological aspects, educators can create a conducive learning environment that fosters positive relationships, enhances motivation, and cultivates essential social skills. Firstly, incorporating social psychological characteristics promotes positive relationships among students and between students and teachers. Encouraging collaboration, empathy, and respect in the classroom helps to create a supportive and inclusive atmosphere. This, in turn, enhances students' social skills, communication abilities, and teamwork, which are vital for their future personal and professional lives. Secondly, understanding the psychological needs of

primary school students can significantly impact their motivation to learn. Recognizing individual differences and tailoring teaching methods accordingly can increase students' engagement and intrinsic motivation. By incorporating interactive and hands-on activities, educators can make learning more enjoyable and meaningful, leading to improved academic performance and a lifelong love of learning. Additionally, integrating social psychological characteristics in education can help address social and emotional challenges that students may face.

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