

DESIGNING PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION LESSONS BASED ON A NEONOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract. The article discusses the process of designing educational lessons in primary schools based on the neonological approach. This approach is aimed at developing students' creative thinking, organizing interactive and practical activities for them, as well as improving students' self-awareness and free expression skills. Ideas are expressed on how education in primary schools can be organized effectively and modernly through the introduction of the neonological approach into the education system.

Keywords: Neonological approach, primary school, education, lesson, design, student, creative thinking, interactive, practical activity, skills, modern education, integration.

Introduction

The modern educational landscape demands innovative and adaptive teaching methodologies that cater to the diverse needs of students. The neonological approach has emerged as an effective strategy aimed at optimizing the learning process through the integration of contemporary pedagogical techniques. This approach prioritizes student-centered learning, fostering creativity, problem-solving skills, and individualized instruction. By emphasizing the unique characteristics of each learner, the neonological approach ensures that students receive an education tailored to their abilities, interests, and cognitive styles.

In primary education, the neonological approach is particularly significant as it facilitates a personalized and engaging learning experience. Teachers must recognize that students exhibit varied intellectual abilities, learning styles, and

social behaviors, requiring differentiated instruction to maximize their academic potential. Moreover, technological advancements and innovative teaching strategies, such as gamification, project-based learning, and flipped classrooms, further enhance student engagement and motivation.

This paper explores the principles and implementation of the neonological approach in primary education, focusing on its role in fostering student-centered learning, interdisciplinary integration, and interactive teaching methods. By examining its practical applications and advantages, this study highlights the potential of neonological strategies to revolutionize traditional education systems, making learning more dynamic, inclusive, and effective.

"Neonological approach" is an approach aimed at organizing the learning process of students based on innovative and modern pedagogical methods. When designing educational lessons in elementary grades using the neonological approach, the following factors should be taken into account:

In the neonological approach, it is very important to pay attention to the individual characteristics of the student. It is necessary to design lessons based on the specific abilities, interests and needs of each student. This, in turn, helps each student to achieve success in accordance with his or her capabilities. Taking into account the personal characteristics of students is one of the important aspects of the effective organization of the educational process. Each student is distinguished by his or her own unique, unique abilities, interests and needs. Taking into account personal characteristics ensures that education is individual and effective for each student.

Each student has their own abilities, for example, some may be strong in mathematics or language learning, while others may be strong in creative fields or natural sciences. Taking into account these differences, teachers should choose an individual approach to fully develop students' abilities.

Students may also have different intellectual levels. Therefore, it is necessary to provide students with tasks and activities of adapted complexity.

Students have different learning styles: some students learn best through visual learning, while others may prefer to learn through hearing (auditory learning style). Other students learn best through hands-on experience (kinesthetic learning style).

Teachers should identify their students' learning styles and plan lessons accordingly. For example, visual learners can be taught using diagrams, pictures, and videos, while kinesthetic learners can be taught using games or hands-on activities.

The emotional state of students also affects the learning process. Some students may be socially active and playful, while others may be withdrawn and shy. These characteristics affect the ability of students to work in groups, express their opinions, and participate in class.

Teachers should monitor the emotional state of students, communicate with them, and help them feel free. This increases student motivation and makes the learning process more effective.

Students' motivation and interests affect the learning process. Each student is interested in different subjects and activities. For example, some students are interested in art, others in science, and still others in sports.

Teachers should try to identify students' interests and make lessons interesting and useful for them. This will help increase students' motivation for learning.

Some students may have difficulties in reading, writing or arithmetic. At the same time, students may also have psychological, health-related or special needs. Lessons need to be adapted to take these needs into account.

Teachers should develop individual approaches for students with special educational needs. For example, additional support, simplification of teaching materials or temporary modifications.

The family and cultural background of students also affects the learning process. Some students may have extra time and resources to study, while others may need additional support due to their family circumstances.

Teachers should understand the family background of students and provide additional support, adapting learning materials, and providing necessary resources.

Students' social skills are also very important. Some students do well in group activities, while others prefer to work more independently.

Teachers should help students develop their teamwork skills through a variety of activities. This increases students' ability to cooperate and work together.

Taking into account the individual characteristics of students increases the effectiveness of the educational process. Each student is unique, so the teacher should adapt teaching methods to meet the individual needs of each. Taking into account the abilities, motivation, needs, and learning styles of students helps to teach students more successfully and joyfully.

The use of new technologies and innovative methods in lessons, such as digital learning tools, interactive curricula and online platforms, helps to implement the pedagogical approach. At the same time, it is important for students to develop creative thinking, problem-solving and independent learning skills.

The use of innovative methods is a set of methods and approaches aimed at making the learning process more effective, interesting and motivating for students. Innovative methods can help develop students' creativity, independent thinking, and teamwork skills. These methods often involve new technologies, interactive platforms, and innovative approaches by the teacher to organizing the lesson.

Below are some of the main types of innovative methods and recommendations for their use in primary grades:

Use of information and communication technologies (ICT)

Tasks: Use of digital learning tools, curricula, online resources, interactive whiteboards (smartboards) and educational platforms.

Advantages: Provides students with the opportunity to learn through new technologies, makes lessons interesting and interactive, and increases student participation.

Examples: Display text, diagrams and videos using a smart board.

Test students' knowledge through online tests and quizzes.

Teach students through interactive games using educational applications.

Gamification in teaching (teaching through games)

Tasks: Present the learning process to students in the form of a game, thereby making learning more interesting and stimulating.

Advantages: Increases students' motivation, they learn new knowledge through games, and encourage cooperation.

Examples: Teaching in the classroom using games or simulation programs (for example, based on history, geography, or science experiments).

Reinforcing knowledge through quizzes and competitive games.

Encouraging students to compete in the learning process through maps or cartridges.

Project-based learning. Tasks: Giving students project assignments focused on solving real-life problems, thereby increasing students' creativity and responsibility.

Advantages: Allows students to apply knowledge in practice, develops teamwork, and increases students' problem-solving skills.

Examples: Nature Studies: Giving students project assignments based on studying natural resources and environmental issues.

Arts and Creativity: Having students work on creative projects (creating paintings, poems, stories).

Interactive teaching methods. Objectives: Use methods that encourage students to actively participate, exchange ideas, and engage in the learning process.

Advantages: Students actively participate in the lesson and have the opportunity to apply what they have learned in practice, and they freely express and discuss their ideas.

Examples: Group work: Divide students into small groups and exchange ideas on the material read.

Brainstorming: Help students generate different ideas to solve a problem.

Debates: Teach students to argue about a topic and justify each idea.⁵
Kollaborativ o‘qitish (Hamkorlikda o‘qish)

Objectives: To teach students to work in groups, to explain their ideas to others, and to solve problems collectively.

Benefits: Students learn from each other, develop teamwork skills, and improve their social and communication skills.

Group Problem Solving: Students are given tasks to work in groups and develop solutions together.

Team Research: Students are given the task of conducting research and presenting the results as a group.

Flipped Classroom. Objectives: To provide students with the opportunity to learn at home through video lessons, learning materials, and resources, and to apply and discuss this information in practice during class.

Benefits: Students learn the lesson in their own time and have the opportunity to engage in more discussion and practice in class.

Examples: Give students video lessons to take home and solve exercises or problems on this topic in class.

Differentiated teaching. Tasks: Personalize the lesson according to the speed and style of learning of students, giving each student specific tasks and materials.

Advantages: The individual needs and abilities of each student are taken into account, which increases their success in learning.

Giving students more difficult or easier tasks. Additional resources or special help for unclear topics.

Innovative methods create great opportunities to make the educational process modern and interesting, to further deepen students' knowledge. They activate students, personalize the learning process and develop independent thinking skills. For teachers, these methods allow them to organize lessons more effectively and creatively.

In the neoneological approach, it is necessary to ensure that educational lessons are not limited to traditional teaching methods, but to provide students with active

participation, work in groups, and carry out more interactive learning activities. For example, using methods such as "role-playing games", "theater scenes", "structured discussions", lessons can be more dynamic and interactive.

Multidisciplinary and interactive lessons are lessons that combine several academic subjects and activities in the educational process, encourage active participation of students, and are based on establishing interaction between them. Such lessons help students to master various knowledge in practice, approaching it from a single topic or issue.

Advantages of multidisciplinary and interactive lessons:

1. Develops students' thinking skills - by combining different areas, disciplines and methods, students learn to combine different points of view.
2. Increases motivation - interactive activities and group work make students more interested and active in the learning process.
3. Teaches problem-solving - multidisciplinary lessons allow students to use different approaches to solving complex problems.
4. Develops creativity - allow students to express their ideas and demonstrate creativity through practical activities.

The main aspects that should be considered when planning such lessons:

1. Choosing a topic and developing an interactive approach - the topic should provide students with the opportunity to gain knowledge from different subjects. For example, the topic "Nature and Man" combines biology, geography, ecology and art.
2. Group work – it is necessary to divide students into small groups and create opportunities for them to help each other and share knowledge.
3. Ensuring active participation of students – it is important to encourage students to discuss, express opinions, and express their ideas during the lesson.
4. Using interactive technologies – using smart boards, online platforms, and applications to involve students in solving problems, participating in quizzes, and group discussions.

5. Practical activities – allowing students to participate in practical work such as creating, building, testing, and conducting experiments.

Mathematics and Social Studies Lesson:

Subjects: Mathematics, Social Studies, Economics.

Topic: "Financial Literacy and Economic Decisions".

Activities: Theoretical part: Reading about money management, budgeting and economic decisions.

Interactive activities: Involving students in virtual economic games, making financial decisions.

Group work: Students are tasked with developing decisions based on various variations in solving economic problems.

Multi-disciplinary and interactive lessons make education more diverse and interesting, and contribute to the comprehensive development of students. Such lessons allow students not only to impart knowledge, but also to develop skills such as learning, creating, solving problems and collaborating with other students. These methods also encourage students to actively participate and make the learning process lively and interactive.

Developing primary skills. The neoneological approach places great emphasis on developing the basic skills of students in the primary grades. These skills include communicative, creative and problem-solving skills. Students need to be taught teamwork, conversational skills, reasoning and expressing their opinions.

Primary skills are skills that are aimed at developing students' basic academic and personal skills, such as reading, writing, mathematics, and logical thinking. These skills allow students to be successful in the learning process, perform everyday tasks, and work effectively in a team. They create a solid foundation for students, preparing them to master more complex skills in the future.

In the neoneological approach, it is useful to organize the learning process for students more through project work. For example, implementing project work on topics such as ecology, art, or history allows students to develop more in their own learning and creativity.

Appropriate assessment system. In the neonological approach, unlike the traditional assessment system, when assessing student achievement, it is necessary to assess students' knowledge and skills individually. This helps students to self-evaluate, self-monitor, and motivate them to improve.

An appropriate assessment system is an important tool for assessing students' learning activities, which ensures a correct assessment of the knowledge and skills acquired by students. This system takes into account not only students' knowledge, but also their practical activities, creative approaches, cooperation and problem-solving skills.

Flexibility for all students. A non-formal approach requires organizing lessons in accordance with the capabilities of all students and implementing a flexible approach for them. This helps students not only develop their knowledge, but also play a successful role in society.

Flexibility for all students means organizing the educational process, taking into account the individual needs, abilities, learning styles and speeds of students. Each student is unique and special, so the education system must adapt to each of them. This approach allows students to develop themselves, learn effectively, and receive education tailored to their needs.

Conclusion

The neonological approach presents a transformative model for modern education, emphasizing individualized learning, creativity, and technological integration. By acknowledging students' diverse abilities, interests, and emotional states, this methodology ensures that learning is both effective and engaging. The adaptation of teaching techniques, such as interactive learning, gamification, and project-based instruction, allows educators to cultivate critical thinking, collaboration, and problem-solving skills among students.

Furthermore, the implementation of multidisciplinary lessons and innovative assessment methods provides students with a comprehensive and holistic learning experience. As technology continues to shape education, the neonological

approach serves as a bridge between traditional pedagogy and modern digital tools, making the learning process more flexible, inclusive, and student-oriented.

Ultimately, the success of the neological approach relies on the commitment of educators to continuously refine their teaching strategies, ensuring that students receive an education tailored to their evolving needs. By embracing innovation and adaptability, this approach has the potential to enhance student motivation, academic achievement, and lifelong learning skills, preparing them for success in an ever-changing world.

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