



DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPETENT PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENT WITH INTEGRATIVE KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: This paper presents a structured model for the development of a competent primary school student equipped with integrative knowledge. The model is based on seven core stages, each contributing to the holistic growth of students by aligning theoretical learning with practical applications. The approach utilizes subject integration, pedagogical monitoring, and innovative methods to ensure that students gain both the knowledge and skills required for future academic and professional success.

Key words: integrative education, interdisciplinary integration, theoretical and practical knowledge, self-assessment, pedagogical monitoring, curriculum, development, skill development, competency-based education

Introduction. In modern educational practice, one of the key objectives is to prepare students for real-life challenges by equipping them with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. This goal is particularly relevant in primary education, where a foundation for lifelong learning is established. An integrative approach to education aims to bridge the gap between different subjects, creating a holistic learning environment that fosters the development of critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills in students. The “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PF-6079, on October 5, 2020, aimed at accelerating the country’s digital transformation. The primary goal of this strategy is to enhance economic development and improve the efficiency of public administration by introducing digital technologies across all sectors. In particular, the expansion of digital technology use in the education system plays a crucial role in fostering integrative knowledge and competencies in primary school students. Digital educational technologies make learning processes more interactive and effective, contributing significantly to the development of students' skills in applying knowledge to real-life situations.

The measures outlined in this decree are focused on raising digital literacy in primary education by implementing an integrated approach, aiming to prepare students as active participants in the future digital economy.

The integration of various disciplines, alongside the harmonization of theoretical knowledge and practical application, encourages students to engage more deeply with the material and to apply what they learn in everyday contexts. Additionally, the incorporation of self-analysis, continuous pedagogical monitoring, and innovative technologies ensures that students’ competencies are constantly nurtured and developed. This paper outlines a model for developing competent primary school students equipped with integrative knowledge. The model emphasizes key stages such as the development of educational plans, interdisciplinary integration, and continuous evaluation processes, all of which contribute to forming well-rounded, capable learners ready for future educational and professional challenges.

1. Development of educational plans

The first stage involves the creation of educational plans based on an integrative approach. The curriculum is designed to cultivate necessary knowledge and skills, ensuring that students can interlink various subjects. The focus here is on developing a curriculum that not only covers academic content but also incorporates

real-life applications.

Outcome: This step helps form essential knowledge and skills, providing a solid foundation for the development of competencies.

2. Interdisciplinary integration

In the second stage, links between different subjects are established, promoting interdisciplinary learning. The aim is to foster critical and creative thinking by showing students how knowledge in one area can complement another. This method supports the development of multi-dimensional thinking.

Outcome: The integration encourages logical and creative abilities in students, making them more adaptable and problem-solving-oriented.

3. Harmonization of practical and theoretical knowledge

At this stage, theoretical knowledge is integrated with practical application. Lessons are designed to include hands-on experiences through simulations, experiments, and real-life tasks. This allows students to directly apply what they've learned in a practical setting, reinforcing their understanding.

Outcome: Students develop skills to apply theoretical knowledge in real-world situations, making learning more meaningful and applicable.

4. Self-analysis and evaluation

Students are encouraged to engage in self-assessment, which involves analyzing their knowledge and skillsets independently. This stage is crucial for fostering self-regulation and reflective thinking, as it helps students take responsibility for their learning.

Outcome: The development of self-management skills enhances students' abilities to independently guide their own learning processes.

5. Pedagogical monitoring

Continuous observation and assessment form the core of this stage. Teachers actively monitor students' progress, providing feedback and adjusting the teaching approach as needed. This ongoing evaluation ensures that students are consistently developing their competencies.

Outcome: The regular assessment helps students to keep improving their competencies, ensuring steady growth in their learning journey.

6. Skill development through innovation

In this phase, innovative pedagogical technologies are incorporated into the learning process. Digital tools, online resources, and interactive learning platforms are used to expand students' skills and knowledge. This not only enhances engagement but also prepares students for the technological demands of modern education and professions.

Outcome: Students broaden their professional and practical skills, gaining competence in using innovative technologies.

7. Monitoring of results

The final stage involves evaluating the overall progress and outcomes achieved by students. A comprehensive assessment system measures students' competencies and ensures that they are competent in integrating various subjects and applying their knowledge effectively.

Outcome: The culmination of the model results in students becoming competent primary school learners with integrative knowledge, equipped for future academic and professional success.

Conclusion:

The integrative approach outlined in this model highlights the importance of combining different learning processes to develop a competent primary school student. Through a step-by-step process, this model ensures that students not only acquire theoretical knowledge but also develop practical skills, self-management capabilities, and adaptability. The implementation of innovative technologies and pedagogical monitoring further enhances the students' ability to succeed in their educational journey.

Stages	Processes	Result
1. Development of	Development of educational	Formation of necessary

educational plans	plans based on an integrative approach	knowledge and skills in students
2. Interdisciplinary integration	Creation of links between subjects	Development of students' logical and creative abilities
3. Harmonization of practical and theoretical knowledge	Application of theoretical knowledge in practice	Development of students' skills in applying knowledge in real life
4. Self-analysis and evaluation	Independent analysis of their knowledge and skills	Students' ability to manage their own activities
5. Pedagogical monitoring	Continuous observation and evaluation processes	Continuous development of students' competencies
6. Development of skills	Application of innovative technologies	Expansion of students' professional and practical skills
7. Monitoring of results	Evaluation of students' achieved results	A competent primary school student with integrative knowledge

Discussion and conclusion. In the contemporary educational landscape, the integration of digital technologies and interdisciplinary approaches is essential for developing competent primary school students. The «Digital Uzbekistan – 2030» strategy highlights the importance of incorporating digital tools and innovative teaching methods into the educational system, ensuring that students are well-equipped for the demands of the future. By focusing on integrative education, we not only enhance students' theoretical knowledge but also their practical skills, which are crucial for their overall development and future employability.

The seven-stage model discussed in this paper provides a comprehensive framework for implementing integrative education effectively. Each stage, from developing educational plans to monitoring results, plays a pivotal role in fostering a holistic learning environment. The emphasis on self-assessment, pedagogical monitoring, and the application of innovative technologies ensures that students are actively engaged in their learning processes, leading to deeper understanding and retention of knowledge.

Moreover, the successful implementation of this model relies heavily on collaboration among educators, policymakers, and educational institutions. Continuous professional development for teachers, access to modern educational resources, and the establishment of supportive learning environments are critical for realizing the goals of integrative education.

In conclusion, the development of a competent primary school student with integrative knowledge is not only a matter of academic achievement but also a vital investment in the future workforce. By embracing integrative education and leveraging digital technologies, we can prepare students to navigate the complexities of the modern world, fostering a generation that is adaptable, innovative, and capable of contributing to the sustainable development of society. The findings and recommendations presented in this paper provide a solid foundation for further research and practice in this vital area of education.

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