
THE USE OF INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TALENT AND LEADERSHIP OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The worldview is a system of dialectical views and beliefs that determines the development of nature, social society, thinking and the content of activities of Primary School students. Within the framework of this system, the principles formed on the basis of socio-ideological, philosophical, economic, natural-scientific, spiritual-moral, aesthetic, legal and environmental knowledge are represented as the main structural elements. The lessons of mother tongue, mathematics, reading, manners, Natural Science passed in the primary classes occupy a special place in the educational system according to their essence, goals and tasks. So, it stands on their ground the basis of literacy and moral-educational upbringing. In this article, we will discuss the factors of talent and leadership development of Primary School students, the importance of using pedagogical technologies and interactive techniques in teaching.

KEYWORDS: *Primary School Students, Talent, Talent, Development, Education, Upbringing, Worldview, Interactive Techniques, Pedagogical Technologies.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Having a certain worldview creates the ground for Primary School students to have a full understanding of the environment, social relationships, the process of labor activity and production, the decision-making of a certain attitude towards the subjects, as well as the social responsibilities assumed by Primary School students and a sense of responsibility towards their performance. Special attention should be paid to increasing the interest of students in primary education lessons. Because children should not be tired of the sacred word "lesson" from the primary classes. Today, in order to increase the interest of students in the lesson, experienced teachers use various didactic games. In the traditional methods of teaching primary school students, attention will be the methodology that focuses on the teacher. Teachers are responsible for the class and manage all activities. While group work can be done, most of the lesson time is spent by the teacher explaining the concepts and doing individual work. The methodology directed at the teachers has recently been overlooked because this strategy of teaching is pleasing to the passive students. Ideally, teachers prefer that their students take an active part in the learning process. A teacher-oriented approach does not help this strategically. Instead, control over the behavior of students is of paramount importance. [1]

The interactive method is to guarantee the assimilation of knowledge under the influence of their mutual action by increasing the activity between the teacher and the students in the educational process, serves the development of personal qualities. The use of these methods will help to improve the quality and effectiveness of the lesson. Its main criteria are to conduct informal discussions, to freely describe the educational material, to study independently, to study, to

conduct seminars, to create opportunities for the initiative of students, to work as a small group, as a large group, as a class team, to give tasks, to carry out written work, etc. Interpersonal it is the activity of two people, that is, the process of learning from it takes place in the form of dialogue (computer communication) or on the basis of interaction of teacher - students. Interpersonal – occurs in conversations of mutual activity, action, impressiveness, pupil – teacher, pupil-reader. The main goal of interactive techniques is to create an atmosphere of active, free, creative thinking of the student by creating the most favorable environment and situation for the educational process, to create an environment for its needs, interests, and internal opportunities. Such lessons are so late that in the process, not a single reader will have the opportunity to express clearly the thoughts that he or she has heard, read, seen, not overlooked. The process of mutual exchange of views is formed. In children, enthusiasm for knowledge, interest increases, mutual friendly relations are formed. [2]

The worldview in primary school students is formed as a result of the establishment of consistent, systematic, continuous and purposefully organized education and training, its active participation in the process of social relations in different directions and content, as well as self-education. In the formation of the worldview of the younger generation, careful Mastering by them of the foundations of the natural, social and humanitarian Sciences, which are taught in educational institutions, plays an important role. The moral and moral image of the pupils of the primary classes, their vital companions, the values that are of paramount importance to him, as well as the essence of moral principles, expresses the content of the worldview that he possesses. In turn, the enrichment of the worldview provides for the ever-increasing stability of the qualities and qualities of primary schoolchildren in the primary school. The worldview, which expresses noble ideas in its own meaning, contributes to the enrichment of positive qualities, which are manifested in the image of primary schoolchildren.

Interactive education by its own feature didactic games (thinking, searching, finding) through the creation and solution of a problematic situation through the design of the conversation – lesson process, which includes the techniques of implementation using information communication technologies on the basis of creativity. Education on the basis of information and Communication Technologies consists in teaching using computer programs, distance learning, teaching on the basis of internet networks, media education methods. In primary education, methods based on the design dialogues through didactic games are widely used, according to the age characteristics, literacy levels, and personal nature of students. The main types of interactive games are: intellectual (intelligent) and mobile, as well as mixed games. These contribute to the development of mental, physical, moral, spiritual, educational, psychological, aesthetic, artistic, entrepreneurial, creative, labor, professional skills in students. This method leads the reader to the launch of their internal capabilities, thinking, free thinking, communication, creativity. Especially in it there is an increased interest in the environment, knowledge of life, the difficulty encountered, how to overcome obstacles and form critical thinking skills. In the educational process, it is desirable to use didactic games based on physiology, which mainly show the motivation for learning in students, increase their abilities and interest in the type of communication, and show their predisposition to a profession. [3]

The worldview differs in its essence in the way of a scientific (having a certain philosophical system) and a simple (not having a certain philosophical system) worldview. On the basis of the scientific worldview lies ideas that have gained stability as a result of thorough mastering of the foundations of consistently existing disciplines, active participation in the process of social relations. The formation of the worldview of primary schoolchildren is considered a complex process with a long-term, dynamic nature. The main signs and essence of the intellectual upbringing and scientific worldview. Intellectual education plays an important role in the formation of the worldview of Primary School students. Intellectual education is a pedagogical

activity aimed at giving the pupils of primary classes knowledge about the development of nature and society, the formation of his intellectual (cognitive) ability, thinking, on the basis of which the worldview is formed on the basis of its effective path. Being a highly qualified personnel that meets high moral and moral requirements means a thorough acquisition of existing scientific, as well as professional knowledge. Consequently, having in-depth knowledge allows to understand the essence of natural and social processes, to see and evaluate their positive and negative aspects. Intellectual education provides the basis for the formation of creative, free, independent thinking skills in the field of introducing the primary school students to the achievements in science, technology and production. That is, a constructive approach that is aimed at the students, that is, it focuses attention not only on the teacher, but also on the students. In this approach, children can sit in small groups, in entry centers, and possibly move freely around the classroom. Children play a more active role in obtaining knowledge, even they can help in the selection of topics that they will learn. Teachers should study the internal motivation of children. These qualities of responsibility and internal motivation are sometimes difficult, even though self-confidence improves. [4]

Development of psychological abilities (speech, attention, memory, thinking, creative imagination) and features (aspiration for a specific purpose, curiosity, independent thinking, creative thinking, reasoning of one's own opinion, generalization of existing information, grouping, logical conclusions, etc.) that help to master knowledge. On the basis of the unit of mental education and training, thinking (a full reflection of social events in consciousness, a high form of human mental activity) develops in primary school students. According to the sources, the determination of the level of intelligence available is somewhat complicated, which can be determined by the following signs:

- Availability of a system of scientific knowledge.
- The process of mastering the available scientific knowledge.
- Possession of thinking skills.
- The emergence of the need and the need for the acquisition of knowledge.

Mental thinking occurs as a result of long-term and tireless research. In its formation, it occupies a scientific position and a specific place. Teaching primary school students to creative thinking, the formation of inventive skills creates the basis for their scientific research and the promotion of certain scientific views. Effective organization of mental education ensures the occurrence of scientific thinking in primary school students. Scientific thought is a scientific approach to social events, processes, which is considered a high form of human mental activity.

2. CONCLUSION:

At the first stage they are unstable and acquire the property of variability according to the circumstances. At the second stage, it becomes a stable principle of spiritual and moral views. The existing demand is dictated by the organization of conscious action in difficult, contradictory situations, deviating from the moral rules recognized by society, seeing work based on willpower qualities. At the third stage, in all situations, too, remains a dominant spiritual-moral principle. Unlike other stages of continuing education, the formation of reading skills of students in the reading lessons of primary classes, work on the text of the work is the didactic purpose of Education. He is closely connected with spiritual-moral, literary-aesthetic upbringing by working on texts on various topics. When scientific knowledge, mastered by Primary School students, is widely used in the process of life relationships, when their essence is deeply felt and understood, they are able to manifest their talents and talents. An effective teacher is a teacher who believes in what he is doing! Thus, if one of the strategies on this list of teaching methods is interesting to

you, you can discover a new method that will stimulate your students, improve their knowledge and teaching experience! And the most important thing is education to the students. In giving, their interests and desires are also necessarily required to be taken into account.

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