

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING USING DIDACTIC MATERIALS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**

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**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00256.8**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The article discusses the issue of the effectiveness of teaching using didactic materials in primary education. The article analyzes the use of didactic materials in primary education as a pedagogical problem and examines the principles and requirements for the creation of didactic materials. Issues such as the content and methodological possibilities of using didactic materials in primary education, the technology of using didactic materials in the native language and reading lessons are considered. The use of didactic materials in primary education has also been described as a factor in enhancing teaching effectiveness.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Education, Training, Didactics, Educational, Pedagogical, Developing, Posters, Diagrams, Pictures, Diagrams, Charts, Tables, E-Books, Multimedia Books, Semi-Media Books, Hypermedia, Smart Books, Telemedia Books, Cybernetics Books, Electronic Publications, Electronic Educational Resources, Electronic Methodological Manual, Electronic Forums.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

One of the important conditions for the intellectual, spiritual, moral, socio-economic development of the individual in our independent country, which is on a new path of development, is to organize the education system on the basis of the concept of person-centered education and competency approach. Development in the education system is the foundation of society's development. Due to the continuity, continuity of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the priority of the personality and interests of students, didactic materials also have a special place in the organization of the educational process in accordance with their age.

Theoretical knowledge imparted to the minds of students in the process of learning is further strengthened through practical activities. Man learns the nature of the events, things and phenomena around him by encountering them in practical life. It is only through practical activity that man learns the relationships that make up the process of social production, as well as the mysteries of natural phenomena. As a result of practical interaction with objects, objects affect the senses, and the senses produce perception. In practice, a person's active thinking activity occurs. With the help of thinking, he has a deep understanding of the real event.

Education is the process of physical and spiritual development of an individual, the historical emergence of certain areas of his exemplary activities, the pursuit of social role and all-round perfection.

The primary function of education is to educate the learner. It also provides information on family, industry and other areas. Teaching is a pedagogical activity aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of the learner, the process of developing a person's mental activity. Teaching

takes place through a conscious understanding of the content of the learning process. Didactics is the part of the theory of education, that is, the study of the general laws of the educational process in pedagogy, which deals with the development of goals, content, laws, principles. Didactics is a Greek word derived from the words "didasco" - teaching, "didaskol" - teacher. The literal translation of didactics refers to the theory of education.

The main task of didactics is to equip the younger generation with a system of scientific knowledge, skills and abilities. All this should be reflected in the implementation of the educational, pedagogical, developmental tasks of the teacher. On this basis, it can be said that in the process of learning, the teacher teaches the acquired knowledge to his students. Equips them with skills and competencies in their learning activities. At the same time, it forms the worldview and moral norms in the learners, forms their interests and abilities, and increases their cognitive activity. The work of a teacher opens up great opportunities for the purposeful formation of the learner. More specifically, it plans the entire learning process, organizing collaborative activities with learners in the process. Helps learners overcome challenges and diagnoses their knowledge and the entire learning process. In turn, the activities of students focus on learning in the learning process, the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, preparing themselves for useful activities in society. The activities of learners in the learning process represent a multifaceted movement, and this movement is a great help to them in solving cognitive tasks.

The effective organization of the primary education process, the increase of students' cognitive activity directly depends on the content and structure of the didactic materials used. Prof. The encyclopedia "Pedagogy", edited by R. Safarova, describes it as "didactic material - a special educational material selected for the purpose of education and upbringing of students." Prof. According to B. Ziyomhammadov, didactic materials are prepared by the teacher for each lesson, fully express the content of the lesson and help students to better understand the content of the lesson. These include a variety of visual aids, various problem-solving devices, games, and more. Didactic materials are also created in accordance with the principles of didactics. The course process is carried out only through methods and techniques and is an integral part of the lesson. Just as it is impossible to teach without a teacher and a student, and without a curriculum and a plan, it is impossible to teach without pedagogical methods and techniques.

Apparently, didactic materials are the presentation of knowledge expressed in some form. In general, didactic materials are a set of purposeful tasks that are pedagogically developed and systematized in the process of learning. There are two main types of didactic materials: simple and complex didactic materials.

Didactic materials are used directly or by means of teaching. The simplest types of didactic materials that can be used directly are divided into several types depending on the purpose for which they are used:

1. Visual aids: pictures, diagrams, charts, tables, diagrams, posters.
2. Traditional textbooks: textbooks, manuals, lecture notes, dictionaries, reference books, etc.
3. Handouts: test material, newsletters, assignment cards, questionnaires.
4. Sample materials: natural samples, samples of raw materials, samples of finished products.

Let's talk about the types of simple didactic materials. Demonstration materials. When it is not possible to present the material to the students orally during the lesson, it is necessary to present it visually. Such didactic materials are called visual materials. These information is intended to be shared with all students in the class. These materials are mainly used by teachers to impart new knowledge to students. Visual aids make it easier for students to understand because they graphically represent educational information. There are several types of visual aids. Let's look at

some of them from simple to complex. Pictures are the simplest visual material used by the teacher to show the general appearance, parts, shape, and relative dimensions of an object related to the topic.

Schematics are mainly used to explain the structure and working principle of complex objects in a simplified way. Drawings are used to study objects in depth. Tables are collections of several interrelated sizes related to a topic in a specific order. They make it quick and easy to get and calculate the data and sizes you need. Using diagrams, we can graphically represent the relationship between several parameters. Diagrams can be represented in a variety of ways: circular, columnar, linear, three-dimensional, and so on. Posters are the most universal type of display material and can combine all of the above types of display materials. Therefore, with the help of the above-mentioned visual aids, we can use posters to provide all the information on a whole topic, if we provide information about a particular part of the training materials.

Traditional textbooks. Independent study and methodological support are important for students to learn. The didactic materials used in such cases are textbooks, which are available in traditional (printed) and electronic versions. They can be textbooks, manuals and instructions, collections, reference books, dictionaries, text of lectures. They are widely used both in training and in independent work. They can be used by both the teacher and the students. It is impossible to study without them. Therefore, it is important that education is adequately equipped with teaching materials.

Textbooks are used to acquire theoretical knowledge for independent reading outside the classroom. Examples and problem sets, reference books, dictionaries, and catalogs are widely used for more practical work and independent assignments. Students will find it helpful to use guidelines during the lesson or when doing assignments independently. The text of the lectures also helps the students to master the subject. Handouts. During the lesson, the learning materials have to be delivered to each student in the group or to small groups within the group. At this time, the didactic material is distributed. Therefore, such didactic materials are called handouts. This type of didactic material is widely used in individual or small group work with students, practical and control classes. There are also several types of handouts.

Test materials have been used in our education system for a long time and we have a lot of experience in this field. The advantage of using them to test students' knowledge is that they can be tested in a short period of time on any amount of learning material, regardless of the number of students in the group. Tests usually include questions on several topics or a whole subject. The test material consists of two parts, a questionnaire and an answer sheet. (Sometimes additional materials and tools can be used to ask questions.) Newsletters are a type of handout that has been greatly improved by the use of advanced pedagogical technologies in education. During the theory session, students may be given a text on a previously studied topic. Students will be given a brief overview of the problem being discussed during the workshop. Science or topic news can be distributed to students. In preparing students for the lesson, informing them in advance about some of the information, whether they have the basic information or being aware of the news, will help them to achieve the objectives of the lesson effectively. Therefore, such didactic handouts can be called newsletters.

Home work cards. As students reinforce the topic, they will be given a variety of assignments, either individually or in small groups. The handouts used at this time are called assignment cards. They include independent work, graphic work, examples and problems, experimental work, and so on. Can be developed for this type of practical training. They are developed taking into account the characteristics of the work to be done in advance and the individual abilities of the students. It may include assignment descriptions, assignment conditions, and a sample. As a result, it saves both the teacher's time and the student's ability to complete the task.

Questionnaires are usually used when we have to get some information from a group of students and when we have to ask them different questions. Questionnaires can be used to obtain students' attitudes, interests, and other information, either explicitly or implicitly. Based on this information, we will make the necessary changes in the educational process. We can use it for various educational activities. Sample materials. Whenever we talk to students about objects in the classroom or in extracurricular activities, we should use their examples as much as possible. Such didactic materials are called sample materials. We can distinguish them as natural samples, samples of raw materials and samples of finished products. We can take things from nature that are not influenced by humans. For example, minerals, cotton, forests, etc. As a result of processing these natural samples, their quality changes. These include fiber from cotton, wood from wood, iron from ore, and so on. These are now samples of raw materials. Now we can see the production of finished products from raw materials. For example: fabric from fiber, furniture from wood, details from iron, etc. These are now used as samples of the finished product. Sometimes there is no clear boundary between the raw material and the finished product. Fabric can be considered as a finished product in the production of fiber fabric, and fabric can be considered as a raw material in the production of garments from fabric. Sample materials can be used in demonstrations, experiments, and demonstrations of technological operations and processes. Using sample materials in the classroom will make it easier for students to understand and imagine, and will increase their interest.

The textbook is the state of the primary didactic material for primary education prior to the educational process. "The textbook is a state publication, defined on the basis of DTS, curricula, methodology and didactic requirements, the ideas of national independence are broken, the topics of a particular subject are fully covered, the basics of the relevant subject are mastered. Each type of education has its own textbooks, which cover the goals and objectives, taking into account the age and other characteristics of the learners. The textbook is usually named after the subject. In addition to theoretical information, the textbook provides practical instructions and practical exercises.

A textbook is a book that describes in detail the content of a particular subject in the amount specified in the curriculum, in accordance with the didactic requirements, and its characteristic feature is that the content of the textbook corresponds to the content of the curriculum. distributed over Each topic, a specific chapter, is explained on the basis of its paragraphs. Recently, new approaches to the creation of textbooks and manuals are emerging. The creation of e-textbooks in this area has a positive pedagogical effect. This includes e-books (multimedia books, semi-media books, hypermedia books, intellectual books, telemedia books, cyber books), electronic publications, e-learning resources, e-textbooks, e-forums, e-learning materials , the importance of e - learning and so on.

The main tasks of creating didactic materials are:

- Defining the principles of creating didactic materials and requirements for their content and quality;
- To instill in students a sense of national pride and a valuable attitude to the material and spiritual heritage;
- Achieving full mastery of knowledge, skills and competencies by students in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards;
- Development of independent and free thinking and creative abilities of students;
- Creation and implementation of a new generation of didactic complexes;
- Formation of students' competence in scientific thinking and global thinking;

- Improving the effectiveness of education on the basis of a fundamentally new methodology of teaching general subjects.

Didactic materials used in the educational process are a special type of textbooks, mainly visual: cards with cards, tables, text, numbers or figures, reagents, plants, animals, etc. 'Plates, including materials based on information technology that are distributed to students to work independently, are used in classrooms and at home or demonstrated by the teacher in front of the whole class (group). The use of didactic materials in the classroom helps to intensify the learning process of students and save time. The purpose of using didactic materials is as follows:

- Mastering the material and developing skills in working with different sources of information;
- Activation of students' learning activities;
- Develop skills of independent understanding and mastering of new material.

Conditional substitutions, diagrams and drawings in the didactic material help to develop creative imagination, allow to "defining" abstract concepts. It also serves as a teaching tool in the learning process, strengthening learning motivation.

Didactic materials also perform the following functions:

- Development of a certain type of thinking (visual-figurative, theoretical, logical);
- Formation of a culture of educational activity;
- To activate the interaction of intellectual and emotional functions in the joint solution of research (creative) learning tasks.

Didactic materials are a source of information that is "adapted" to be mastered by students in the design of the primary education process. Primary education materials are designed according to the teacher's personal approach, and the topics covered in this project are passed on to students in a specific sequence. The design of didactic materials is inextricably linked with the processes of its study and consolidation, repetition and application, generalization and control, and ensures the effectiveness of the educational process.

The development of didactic materials used in primary education is based on certain principles. Didactic and special-methodical principles in the creation of didactic materials help to ensure the consistency, consistency, continuity of the educational process.

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