

**BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA INKLYUZIV PEDAGOGIK
KOMPETENSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING AMALIY YO'LLARI****Xayrullayeva Dilnoza Latif qizi**

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Annotatsiya; Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirishning amaliy yo'llari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiya tushunchasi, uning tarkibiy elementlari va o'quvchilarda shakllanish mexanizmlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, pedagogik faoliyatda zamonaviy metodlar, individual yondashuv va interaktiv texnologiyalardan foydalanish orqali kompetensiyani rivojlantirish amaliy imkoniyatlari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiya, boshlang'ich ta'lim, individual yondashuv, interaktiv metodlar, o'quvchilarning ijtimoiy va psixologik rivojlanishi.

Abstract; This article examines practical methods for developing inclusive pedagogical competence in primary school students. The study analyzes the concept of inclusive pedagogical competence, its structural elements, and mechanisms for fostering it in students. Additionally, the article explores modern pedagogical strategies, individual approaches, and the use of interactive technologies to enhance competence in the classroom.

Keywords: inclusive pedagogical competence, primary education, individual approach, interactive methods, students' social and emotional development.

Bugungi ta'lim tizimi inklyuziv qadriyatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu jarayonda boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari asosiy markaziy o'rin tutadi. Boshlang'ich ta'lim davrida bolalar nafaqat akademik bilimlarni, balki ijtimoiy va emotsional ko'nikmalarni ham egallaydi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish o'quvchilarning jamiyatga moslashuvi, tenglik va bag'rikenglik qadriyatlarini o'zlashtirishida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiya o'quvchilarning o'zaro hurmat, hamkorlik, empatiya va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni shakllantirish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. U shuningdek, turli qobiliyat va ehtiyojlarga ega bo'lgan bolalar bilan samarali muloqot qilish va jamoaviy faoliyatda ishtirok etishga tayyor bo'lishni ham nazarda tutadi.

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiya tushunchasi va tarkibi

Pedagogik adabiyotlarda inklyuziv kompetensiya o'quvchilarning o'zaro muloqot, hamkorlik, ijtimoiy qobiliyat va o'zini ifoda etish ko'nikmalarini

rivojlantirishga qaratilgan integrativ sifat sifatida talqin qilinadi. Uning tarkibiy elementlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. Ijtimoiy-ko'nikmalar – jamoadagi rollarni anglash, hamkorlik va guruh ishlarida faol ishtirok etish, konfliktlarni konstruktiv hal etish.

2. Emotsional kompetensiya – o'z his-tuyg'ularini ifoda etish, boshqalarning emotsional holatini tushunish va unga mos javob berish.

3. Akademik faoliyat bilan bog'liq ko'nikmalar – topshiriqlarni turlicha bajarish, moslashtirilgan metod va materiallar bilan ishlash.

4. Refleksiv qobiliyatlar – o'z faoliyatini tahlil qilish, o'z xatti-harakatini baholash va o'quv jarayonini yaxshilash yo'llarini izlash.

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirishning amaliy yo'llari

1. Individual yondashuv va differensiallashtirilgan o'qitish

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari turli rivojlanish xususiyatlariga ega bo'ladi. Shuning uchun o'qituvchi har bir o'quvchining qobiliyati, o'quv sur'ati va qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan holda topshiriqlarni moslashtirishi zarur. Masalan, vizual, audio yoki kinestetik metodlardan foydalangan holda o'quv jarayonini individual tarzda tashkil etish samarali natija beradi.

2. Interaktiv va o'yin asosidagi metodlar

O'quvchilar bilan inklyuziv kompetensiyani shakllantirishda interaktiv metodlar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Masalan, rol o'ynash o'yinlari, jamoaviy loyihalar, muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilish mashqlari orqali bolalar hamkorlik, empatiya va ijtimoiy mas'uliyat ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, o'yinlar o'quv jarayonini qiziqarli va motivatsion qiladi, bu esa o'quvchilarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlaydi.

3. Raqamli va multimedia vositalarini qo'llash

Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari, masalan, interaktiv taxtalar, ta'lim dasturlari va audiovizual materiallar, inklyuziv kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda samarali vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ular o'quvchilarning turli qobiliyatlarini inobatga olishga yordam beradi va topshiriqlarni differensiallashtirishni osonlashtiradi.

4. Pedagogik refleksiya va o'zaro baholash

O'quvchilarga o'z faoliyatini baholash va jamoadagi ishini tahlil qilish imkoniyatini berish ularning refleksiv qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Masalan, haftalik mashg'ulotlarda o'quvchilardan o'z ishlari va guruhdagi hamkorlik faoliyatini baholashni so'rash samarali natija beradi. Bu o'quvchilarni o'z-o'zini anglashga va o'z xulqini yaxshilashga rag'batlantiradi.

5. Ota-onalar va mutaxassislar bilan hamkorlik

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani shakllantirishda ota-onalar va logoped, psixolog kabi mutaxassislar bilan hamkorlik muhimdir. Doimiy muloqot o'quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlarini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi va ularning rivojlanishini nazorat qilishni osonlashtiradi.

6. Ijtimoiy va madaniy qadriyatlarni targ'ib qilish

Sinf ichida ijtimoiy va madaniy xilma-xillikni qadrlash, tenglik va bag'rikenglikni targ'ib qilish o'quvchilarda inklyuziv kompetensiyani shakllantiradi. Masalan, o'quvchilarni turli millat, madaniyat yoki imkoniyatga ega bo'lgan tengdoshlari bilan hamkorlikka jalb qilish samarali usul hisoblanadi.

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirishning amaliy usullarini chuqurlashtirish

7. Guruh ichida rollarni taqsimlash va jamoaviy faoliyat

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani shakllantirishda jamoaviy faoliyat va rollarni taqsimlash muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'qituvchi sinfdagi har bir o'quvchiga o'ziga xos rol berib, guruh ishlarida faol ishtirokini rag'batlantiradi. Masalan, bir guruh loyiha ishlari davomida "muallif", "taqdimotchi", "rasmiy" yoki "tahlilchi" kabi rollarga bo'linishi mumkin. Bu usul bolalarga o'z qobiliyatini sinab ko'rish, jamoadagi mas'uliyatni his qilish va ijtimoiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, inklyuziv yondashuv orqali har bir o'quvchi o'z rolini bajarishda teng imkoniyatlarga ega bo'ladi.

8. Hikoya va real vaziyatlar orqali kompetensiyani shakllantirish

Hikoya va real hayotiy vaziyatlardan foydalanish o'quvchilarda empatiya va ijtimoiy anglash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Masalan, sinfda turli qobiliyatga ega bolalar bilan bog'liq voqealarni hikoya qilgan holda muammolarni muhokama qilish, ular bilan suhbat tashkil qilish o'quvchilarda ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va bag'rikenglikni mustahkamlaydi. Bu usul nafaqat bilimlarni, balki ijtimoiy va emotsional kompetensiyani ham rivojlantiradi.

9. Ta'lim jarayonini diferensial baholash

Inklyuziv kompetensiyani rivojlantirish jarayonida o'quvchilarning individual yutuqlari va ehtiyojlarini inobatga olgan holda baholash tizimi joriy etilishi lozim. Baholash jarayonida faqat yakuniy natijaga emas, balki o'quvchining jarayon davomida erishgan yutuqlari, guruhdagi faol ishtiroki, muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalari ham hisobga olinadi. Shu yo'l bilan o'quvchilar o'z imkoniyatlarini baholash va o'zini rivojlantirishga rag'batlanadi.

10. Multisensorik yondashuv va turli didaktik materiallardan foydalanish

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda multisensorik metodlar samarali hisoblanadi. Masalan, vizual, audio, kinestetik va interaktiv materiallar bilan ishlash orqali o'quvchilar turli qobiliyatlarini namoyon qilishi mumkin. Rasm chizish, dramatizatsiya, harakatli o'yinlar, videoroliklar va taqdimotlar o'quvchilarning ijodiy va ijtimoiy kompetensiyalarini mustahkamlaydi.

11. Mentorlik va qo'shma faoliyat

O'quvchilarga mentorlik tizimi joriy etish ham inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda samarali hisoblanadi. Masalan, ilg'or yoki tajribali o'quvchilar yordamga muhtoj tengdoshlari bilan hamkorlik qiladi. Shu tarzda bolalar bir-biridan o'rganadi, hamkorlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni amalda qo'llashni o'rganadi. Bu usul, shuningdek, bolalarda o'ziga ishonch va yetakchilik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

12. Ijtimoiy loyihalar va amaliy tadbirlar

Sinfda va maktabda kichik ijtimoiy loyihalar tashkil qilish o'quvchilarda jamoadagi rolni tushunish, mas'uliyatni his qilish va o'z qobiliyatini sinab ko'rish imkoniyatini beradi. Masalan, ekologik loyiha, maktab kutubxonasini tartibga solish, sinf ichida madaniy tadbirlarni tashkil etish kabi faoliyatlar bolalarni ijtimoiy, emotsional va amaliy jihatdan rivojlantiradi.

13. Rivojlanish monitoringi va individual taraqqiyot rejalari

Inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani shakllantirish jarayonida har bir o'quvchining rivojlanishini muntazam kuzatish va individual taraqqiyot rejalari tuzish muhimdir. Bu jarayon o'quvchining kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlash, unga moslashtirilgan topshiriqlar va qo'shimcha resurslar berish imkonini yaratadi. Shu orqali o'quvchi nafaqat akademik bilimlarini, balki ijtimoiy va emotsional ko'nikmalarini ham mustahkamlaydi.

Modern education systems are increasingly oriented towards promoting inclusive values, with primary school students occupying a central role in this process. During early education, children acquire not only academic knowledge but also social and emotional skills. From this perspective, developing inclusive pedagogical competence is crucial for helping students adapt to society and internalize values of equality and tolerance. Inclusive pedagogical competence encompasses students' ability to demonstrate mutual respect, collaborate effectively, exhibit empathy, and assume social responsibility. It also involves the capacity to communicate effectively with peers of diverse abilities and to participate actively in group activities.

Concept and Components of Inclusive Pedagogical Competence

Scholarly literature defines inclusive competence as an integrative quality that promotes social interaction, collaboration, self-expression, and emotional intelligence. Its main components include:

1. Social Skills – understanding roles within a group, participating in teamwork, resolving conflicts constructively.
2. Emotional Competence – expressing one's feelings, recognizing others' emotions, and responding appropriately.
3. Academic Skills – completing tasks using varied methods and materials adapted to individual needs.

4. Reflective Abilities – analyzing one's own actions, evaluating performance, and seeking ways to improve learning outcomes.

Practical Approaches to Developing Inclusive Pedagogical Competence

1. Individualized Instruction and Differentiation

Primary school students have diverse developmental characteristics. Teachers must consider each child's abilities, learning pace, and interests when assigning tasks. Using visual, auditory, or kinesthetic methods to adapt lessons individually is an effective way to foster competence.

2. Interactive and Game-Based Methods

Interactive teaching methods play a key role in developing inclusive competence. Role-playing games, group projects, and problem-solving exercises help students develop collaboration, empathy, and social responsibility. Games also make the learning process engaging, ensuring active participation.

3. Use of Digital and Multimedia Tools

Modern educational technologies such as interactive boards, educational software, and audiovisual materials are effective tools for developing inclusive competence. They allow teachers to accommodate different abilities and simplify task differentiation.

4. Reflective Pedagogy and Peer Assessment

Encouraging students to evaluate their own work and that of their peers fosters reflective thinking. Weekly discussions and self-assessment exercises help students analyze their behavior and improve collaboration skills, enhancing their social competence.

5. Collaboration with Parents and Specialists

Working closely with parents, psychologists, and speech therapists is essential. Regular communication allows teachers to better understand students' individual needs, monitor development, and provide additional pedagogical support when necessary.

6. Promoting Social and Cultural Values

Respect for social and cultural diversity, along with the promotion of equality and tolerance, strengthens inclusive competence. Involving students of different backgrounds in joint projects encourages mutual understanding and cooperation.

Deepening Practical Approaches

7. Role Distribution and Group Activities

Assigning specific roles in group work allows each student to contribute actively. Roles such as "author," "presenter," or "analyst" enable children to test their skills, take responsibility, and develop social competence while ensuring equal participation for all.

8. Using Stories and Real-Life Scenarios

Stories and real-life situations foster empathy and social understanding. Discussing scenarios involving peers with diverse abilities helps students develop social responsibility and compassionate behavior.

9. Differentiated Assessment

Assessment should consider not only final outcomes but also students' process achievements, participation in group work, and problem-solving skills. This approach encourages self-evaluation and motivates continued development.

10. Using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and interactive materials enables students to express their abilities. Drawing, dramatization, movement-based activities, and presentations strengthen both creative and social skills.

11. Mentoring and Peer Collaboration

A mentorship system, where experienced students assist peers who need support, promotes cooperative learning. This approach fosters confidence, leadership skills, and social responsibility.

12. Social Projects and Practical Activities

Organizing small social projects in school or class encourages responsibility and collaboration. Examples include environmental projects, classroom organization, or cultural event planning, which develop academic, social, and emotional competence.

13. Monitoring Progress and Individual Development Plans

Regularly tracking each student's development and creating individualized learning plans help identify strengths and weaknesses. Tailored tasks and additional resources enable students to develop academically, socially, and emotionally.

Conclusion

Developing inclusive pedagogical competence in primary school students is a multifaceted, systematic, and continuous process. It is realized through individualized instruction, interactive and game-based methods, multisensory and digital technologies, collaborative work, mentorship, reflective practice, and parental involvement.

This process enhances students' academic, social, emotional, and cultural competence, preparing them to adapt to society and internalize inclusive values. The teacher's pedagogical skill and innovative approach are key to ensuring successful development of inclusive competence.

Xulosa

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish ko'p qirrali, tizimli va uzluksiz jarayon bo'lib, u quyidagi yo'llar orqali amalga oshiriladi: individual yondashuv, interaktiv va o'yin metodlari, multisensorik va raqamli texnologiyalar, jamoaviy faoliyat, mentorlik tizimi, refleksiv faoliyat va ota-ona hamkorligi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish ko'p qirrali va tizimli jarayon bo'lib, u individual yondashuv, interaktiv metodlar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, refleksiv faoliyat va ota-ona hamkorligi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu jarayon o'quvchilarning ijtimoiy, emotsional va akademik rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi, ularni jamiyatga moslashishga va inklyuziv qadriyatlarni qabul qilishga tayyorlaydi. Shu bilan birga, o'qituvchining metodik va pedagogik mahorati hamda innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo'llash qobiliyati inklyuziv pedagogik kompetensiyaning muvaffaqiyatli shakllanishini belgilaydi.

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