

Improving the System for Increasing Student Engagement

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Abstract: Today in our Republic, education of students at a high level is to educate them in the spirit of protecting the constitutional system and sovereignty of our country, and to develop a mechanism for increasing the activity of free-thinking students, increasing their social activity, physical and supporting their mental development, creating ample opportunities for preparing them for independent life, and the initial basic tasks in the socialization of activity were observed.

Keywords: elementary school, education, education, student, knowledge, skills, competence, competence, interactive approach, increasing activity.

Introduction

The upbringing and education of youth has always been and will continue to be one of the most important and pressing issues. Therefore, ensuring that students in our schools fully acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies is a key task for us educators. The concept of primary education emphasizes the importance of identifying and developing the hidden potential in children's consciousness and thinking from the early stages of learning. This not only enables successful mastery of the educational material but also increases the activity of underachieving students in primary grades, prepares them to solve real-life problems, and enhances their interest in learning and the educational process.

By thoroughly analyzing these goals and tasks, we can interpret them as follows: Every underachieving student has a hidden interest or inclination deep within them — in other words, a budding talent. It is necessary to identify and develop this potential. However, this process is very complex. It is precisely this complexity that sets primary education apart from other stages of education. If we fail to work with underachieving students both collectively and individually at this stage, it is natural that they will face various challenges in continuing their education and finding their place in society later on. Therefore, we must create the right conditions and opportunities for students to adopt different learning activities and methods.

From the primary grades, special attention must be given to the education of underachieving students, approaching the process with responsibility and providing both theoretical and practical knowledge. Every step in the field of education must be scientifically justified and outcome-oriented. Researchers such as L.I. Bogovich, L.A. Petrovskaya, M.G. Davletshin, E.G. G'oziyev, G.Q. To'laganova, Z. Kamaletdinova, T.G. Kamilova, S. Nishonova, O. Musurmonova, and M. Quranboev have discussed the pedagogical and psychological tasks involved in increasing the social activity of youth. However, none of them have addressed the issue of developing socially active traits in underachieving students starting from the primary grades.

It is worth noting that today, all educational institutions in our country are paying special attention to the personality of underachieving students and their future, which is closely tied to the socio-economic development of the nation. In this process, it is essential to study and analyze

how internal attitudes that reflect the activeness of these students are formed. Based on these findings, relevant scientific and practical conclusions should be drawn.

Furthermore, during the educational process, it is important to respect each underachieving student's individuality and uniqueness, to accept their natural abilities and tendencies as they are, and to create appropriate conditions for their development. This highlights the importance of implementing targeted measures for educating underachieving students, especially girls, within our society.

Despite efforts made, there is a growing need for long-term, consistently evolving, step-by-step, systematic, and result-oriented comprehensive measures in the education of underachieving students. To successfully fulfill this task, it is necessary to conduct pedagogical-psychological, particularly socio-pedagogical and psychological research, and to implement appropriate measures based on empirical results.

Social activity is the result of factors such as an active life position and the desire to serve society. The nature of social activity and how it manifests in a person's life has been studied by Uzbek scholars. Key elements of modern education have deep historical roots.

Identifying underachieving students and working with them requires special patience and responsibility from the teacher. Therefore, to work with such children, it is first necessary to hold one-on-one conversations and identify their interests. A special journal should be kept to regularly monitor students' academic performance. Having students keep a separate notebook for the subject they are struggling with is also considered effective.

It is also important to encourage and reward positive changes in students. To increase the activeness of underachieving students, their independent thinking abilities and speech development must be supported. In this, using various fairy tales and stories can be beneficial. The teacher should apply many other methods during lessons as well — what matters most is their effectiveness.

In addition, organizing extra reading classes for students with low academic performance holds significant importance.

Through this, not only does a student's reading literacy improve, but their worldview also expands. Especially in primary school reading textbooks, there are many stories provided. In the process of working with underachieving students in primary grades, it is crucial to utilize modern educational technologies. We live in a time where teaching children to think independently is a necessity.

For a child, the teacher is the key figure who determines their psychological state. This state affects not only their behavior in class but also their relationships with peers, which in turn influences their family interactions. There are generally three types of activity in increasing the engagement of underachieving students: physical, psychological, and social activity.

Physical activity is a natural need that helps healthy children overcome various existing barriers to movement. At this age, children are very energetic, and this physical activity is linked to their curiosity and desire to explore and learn about the world around them.

Physical and psychological activity are interrelated. A psychologically healthy child tends to be active, while a tired, anxious, or stressed child shows little interest in anything.

Psychological activity refers to a normally developing child's curiosity about objects and human relationships in the surrounding world. It also includes a child's internal need for knowledge. For primary school students, the most difficult rule is to sit quietly during the lesson. Teachers often strive to keep students still, but only inactive, low-energy students can sit quietly for long periods. Observations during lessons show that these passive, low-energy students are

often the ones who fall behind academically.

Social activity is the ability to fully express oneself in social life, demonstrating one's talents and abilities. It is not only about increasing participation in public activities but also about the formation of motivations that guide moral behavior in youth.

Underachieving students are those who fail to master academic subjects to the level required by state educational standards, have lost motivation for learning, and have low self-confidence. So, what are the causes and how can we solve this problem?

Reasons for low academic performance may include one or several of the following factors:

Complete or partial misunderstanding of the learning material

Lack of teacher's skill or effectiveness

Student feeling uncomfortable in the classroom

Being humiliated or looked down upon by peers

Feelings of inferiority due to poverty or poor clothing

Inattentiveness caused by hyperactivity, illness, or daydreaming

Poor school attendance

Failure by the teacher to timely identify and support underachieving students

Lack of consistent work by the teacher with both the student and their parents

Negative family or social environment

Student's physical or psychological health issues

Lack of conditions for studying, learning, or working independently

Lack of consistent support and supervision from parents

Student being far from their parents

Lack of communication or attention between student and parents

The student being raised by others without supervision, and other factors

Teachers must continually improve their pedagogical skills. Simplifying the lesson topic and explaining it clearly with relatable examples, or using games to aid understanding and increase engagement, can be very effective. For instance, the task called "The Very First" can be given in a simple form, with a time limit, and the answer can be requested from an underachieving student. Even if the answer is small, the teacher should emphasize the positive aspects, praise their effort, and say encouraging phrases like "You know this!", "You can do it!", "Great answer!" to increase engagement.

Additionally, tasks can be given using visual materials or pictures. If a student doesn't feel comfortable in class, it means they lack confidence and emotional support. The teacher should be kind, consistently remind the student that they are not less than anyone else, and help them believe in their own abilities.

Assigning special independent tasks and asking the student to answer after some time can build self-confidence. If the teacher gives attention to the student in every lesson, the student's self-confidence will fully develop.

Ways to Increase the Activity of Underachieving Students:

- Parents being aware of their child's education and upbringing at school;
- Establishing a home environment free of parental conflicts and quarrels;
- Using the child's spoiled nature at home as a mechanism to encourage equality and exemplary behavior at school among all students;
- Encouraging students who have no parents or live with relatives, and believing in their potential to become good people in the future;
- Avoiding leaving the student without supervision;

- Studying ongoing causes related to illness and health;
- During lessons, studying the student's age, character, nature, and interests, and guiding them to clubs or groups accordingly;
- Helping students showcase their talents in the family, school, and community;
- Constantly informing the student that they also have a place in Olympiads and various competitions;
- Cultivating ethical taste through stories of great scholars, hadiths, and examples of oral folk creativity;
- Without extinguishing their interests, supporting and being a reliable source as they take steps in their future work.

Today's teachers must be like loving, moral parents, strict when necessary, knowledgeable, and able to motivate students in life. Teachers must not leave assignments given in their subjects without supervision. Organizing events and subject-themed months in an engaging way and ensuring more fathers participate in parent meetings is important. Attention should be given to every student's talent, and they should be regularly recognized and rewarded.

Conclusion

Several factors influence the process of fostering social activity in underachieving students. These include:

- The establishment of a healthy social environment in society;
- Elevating the issue of ensuring the moral and ethical maturity of citizens to the level of state policy;
- Educational and upbringing activities being conducted systematically, continuously, and consistently with a clear purpose;
- The alignment of the capabilities of educational influencers toward achieving a unified social goal;
- The leading role of the individual factor in social relations, among others.

The analysis of the essence of forming social activity and self-development in underachieving students allows the following recommendations:

- Increasing the activity of underachieving students enhances their socialization process by activating various forms of subjectivity inherent to them, creating conditions for the development of their individuality and increasing their knowledge;
- Enhancing their activity can create conditions for cooperative relationships during the socialization process;
- Increasing their activity in cooperative activities should serve as a condition for overcoming obstacles in the development of their interests and self-development. This will help nurture future builders of our country who love their homeland and can achieve their dream profession through talent and honest work.

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