



## First Improving the quality of education through the use of individual assignments in classroom mathematics lessons

**Saidova Mohinur  
Jonpo'latovna,**

Faculty associate professors, (Phd)  
Pedagogy of Bukhara State University  
Institute of Preschool and Primary Education

**Fayziyeva Marjona  
Amonjonovna**

(Primary education) direction I year master  
Pedagogy of Bukhara State University  
Institute of Theory and Methodology of Education

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the concept of individuality, the types and tasks of individual assignments, and the importance of individual assignments in first grade math classes.

### Keywords:

Individuality, individual assignment, first grade math lessons, assignment, case assignment, first grade math assignment, education, efficiency, result, national curriculum, development

The aim is to study the modern curricula and teaching methods in the world and introduce them in secondary schools of our country. Based on this experience, the Ministry of Public Education has developed a National Curriculum and started piloting it in the educational process from the 2021-2022 academic year. How does the national curriculum differ from the previous ones:

- The content of previous curricula is 90% theoretical, with teaching methods focused on memorization.
- The content of the new National Curriculum will consist of 50% theory and 50% practice and support independent student activities.
- In the curriculum, assessment only determined the amount of knowledge that was remembered. The new program assesses students' skills.

- The number of subjects and the workload will be optimized, and students will be able to prepare for life and professional activities on the basis of a variety of curricula that allow them to choose subjects according to their interests.

According to the national curriculum, subjects are taught in a spiral rather than in a linear fashion. In other words, the topics are presented in a way that is not repetitive, but logically coherent and oriented from simple to complex.

As President Mirziyoyev said, mathematics is the basis of all sciences. A child who knows this science well will grow up to be smart, open-minded, and successful in any field. Mathematics develops a person's intellect, attention, determination and will to achieve a goal, provides algorithmic discipline and broadens his thinking. Mathematics is the basis of the knowledge of the universe and is

important in the development of production, science and technology, as well as in the discovery of specific laws of events and phenomena around us.

The mathematics curriculum of primary education is based on the requirements of the State Education Standard, which focuses on the formation of competencies in students

**The main objectives of teaching** mathematics in primary education are:

- to form and develop a system of mathematical knowledge and skills necessary for students to apply in daily activities, to study sciences and to continue their education;
- to form a person who can successfully operate in a rapidly developing society, who can think clearly and clearly, critically and logically;
- for national , spiritual and cultural heritage, rational use and preservation of natural and material resources, education of mathematical culture as an integral part of universal culture.

**Main tasks of teaching** mathematics in primary education :

- to provide students with knowledge and skills in mathematical concepts, properties, forms, methods and algorithms;
- to understand the importance of mathematics in human development and the development of society, to teach socio-economic relations, the successful application of mathematical knowledge and skills in everyday life;
- to develop students' independent learning skills by developing their individual characteristics;
- It is about shaping students' national and universal values, creativity, and consciously choosing a career, taking into account the integration of disciplines .

Practical and experimental exercises in mathematics should address issues related to personal, family, and economic situations in

daily life, including savings, labor facilitation, and productivity, as well as trade.

As President Mirziyoyev said, science, education and upbringing are the cornerstone of development and the force that makes a country strong and a nation great. Therefore, great efforts and funds are directed to the comprehensive development of the education system in Uzbekistan, the training of qualified personnel. Qualitative changes are taking place in the pre-school education, school and higher education systems, and in the activities of research institutions.

This means that one of the main tasks of teaching mathematics in the primary grades is to develop students' individual learning skills and independent learning skills, so let's take a closer look. First of all, **individuality** ( Latin individuum - indivisible) - a set of mental, physiological and social characteristics of a particular person, unique in terms of its uniqueness . Individuality is the narrowest of these concepts. It embodies the unique and personal qualities of a person that set him apart from other people . Now, if we connect it with education, **individual education** is one of the forms of teaching that has a pedagogical impact on the student. Understands the teacher's activities with the student outside the classroom. Individual education is one of the oldest forms of education and was widely used in ancient and medieval times.

In the history of education in Uzbekistan, individual forms of education have been widely used. Its effects, especially in the applied arts and crafts, have been manifested in the form of teacher-student education. Famous folk masters Toshpolat Arslonkulov, master Shirin Murodov, Kadyrjon Haydarov, Mahmud Usmanov, Hamro Rakhimov were trained in this way. Individual education provides an opportunity to take full account of the individual characteristics of the child's psyche, the natural tendencies of the sciences and professions.

Since Uzbekistan's independence, the focus on individual education has increased significantly. In particular, the introduction of a test system for admission to colleges and universities has led to the development of

tutoring for individual education. To this day, the individual teaching method has proven its effectiveness in many ways. Now it is necessary to apply this individuality more widely in the primary school curriculum and to develop teaching aids, including a variety of assignments, which will serve to increase the effectiveness of education.

An assignment is a task, a task entrusted to someone. If we look at the types of assignments, they are:

- ❖ question assignments;
- ❖ test assignments;
- ❖ didactic game tasks;
- ❖ crossword puzzles;
- ❖ case assignments;
- ❖ rebus assignment etc.

In light of the above, although the case study is not as familiar as the concept, it is used by every teacher in the classroom. The name of this method is derived from the English word "**case-study**". In this case, "**case**" - box, box, holster, skin, "**study**" - means to study, research, science, study, learning, reading. According to the English phrase "**case - true life**", the **case is "a part of real life"**. Therefore, this method is also called "**practical case teaching method**".

The case study method, the plan of work on each problem or topic, the details of their implementation, the sum of the results and conclusions form a separate case. This method focuses on the use of life situations in the learning process. This is one of the most pressing issues in education today. The fact that this method can be used to solve this problem shows the importance of this method.

For this reason, the use of case studies in educational institutions in Western countries, ie cases, accounts for 25% of the curriculum.

Let's take a look at the basic concepts above and focus on creating individual assignments in 1st grade. Over the past period, comprehensive organizational and legal measures have been taken to establish an effective pre-school education system aimed at ensuring the formation of a healthy and well-rounded

growing generation. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 132, from 2018 on a trial basis and from 2020 in all regions, students who are not involved in preschool education are involved in compulsory free one-year preparation for primary education preparation groups. And at the same time, it pays off, that from the first day of school, today's first-graders are armed to some extent with the skills of reading, writing, independent expression, drawing, and making. This, in turn, places enormous responsibilities on the primary school teacher. That is, he must be able to organize the lesson according to the level of preparation of the children and achieve his goal. This requires the class to work individually in groups. When dividing a class into groups, the teacher divides them into groups using a number of methods, taking into account their ability to learn, agility, activity, level of acceptance, psychological characteristics, and abilities. Now, one class is divided into three different levels, and the teacher now prepares and presents them to the students according to their level. For example, reading and writing numbers from 1 to 10 in 1st grade. In the process of passing the number 2, the teacher prepares different tasks depending on the level of each group. The student completes the individual assignments independently, and the structure of the assignments is based on his or her individuality, so he or she can easily understand the topic. Assignments should focus on the child's age, from simple to complex, and should be as varied and interesting as possible. But preparation is inseparable from science.

Focusing on the following task, this task is performed in the form of an educational game and serves to develop in the 1st grade student the following skills: to distinguish between one and two numbers, to be able to use numbers in everyday life. The name and function of the body parts, the ability to find examples of numbers from the external environment.



Figure 1. From two? One by one?

*Terms of the assignment:* From two? or one? ” educational game assignment

**1-group.** To do this, a person's face is given a blank picture, which must be placed separately with a cut pink nose, lips and low brown eyebrows, eyes and ears. They place one limb first to reinforce the topic of the previous one, and then two limbs to reinforce the new topic.

**group 2,** the face of the same person will now have to draw one of their body parts in red and one of their two body parts in brown.

**Group 3's** task is a bit more complicated, now they draw a picture of a bird or a bird. All the body parts of the two are told orally.

In Grade 1, you can also create a variety of assignments to explore the topic of polygons. Based on this task, students will have to look for geometric shapes in everyday life, and based on this they will develop logical thinking, coding shapes in memory (for example, a triangle-roof of a house , a rectangle-notebook, a book, etc.) , to develop the ability to draw, to develop comparative skills.

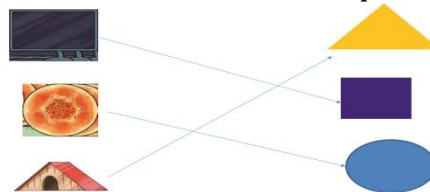


Figure 2. " Find Mosini" game

**Assignment :** Given mark the shapes that match the pictures. What can be made from these forms.

The purpose of this task is to develop hand motor skills, expand the imagination,

strengthen knowledge about geometric shapes. It is advisable to use such assignments in reinforcement lessons.



home christmas

Mosaic and Rebus can be used extensively in Grade 1 to cover “ Symmetry ”, “Creating a whole from pieces, and parts from a whole ”. The purpose of such assignments is to prepare

students for concepts such as symmetry, part, share, half, quarter, half, fraction, and to form initial knowledge and skills on these topics.

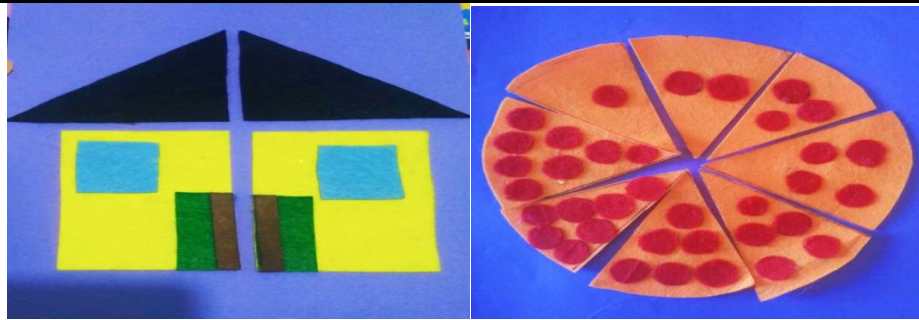


Figure 3. Mosaic game

**Assignment:** Divide the given shapes into equal parts, form a whole from the pieces of the shape. Completing this task increases the student's attention, creativity, and imagination. This game can be used especially effectively in

the geometric shapes section of 1st grade math lessons . These tasks are mainly didactic and require creativity from the teacher. In addition, test assignments are a very convenient method, which is mainly based on skills.

**Test assignment**

Test assignments are very important and convenient in controlling and consolidating the acquired knowledge. In Grade 1, it is a good idea to create test items in a visual way, with a list of items, that is, in a way that gives an idea of the test. The purpose of such assignments is

to improve the student's ability to visualize the test and to perform it independently in later grades.

Our next task is to develop the skills of correct and reverse counting, double counting, even and odd counting in the 1st grade

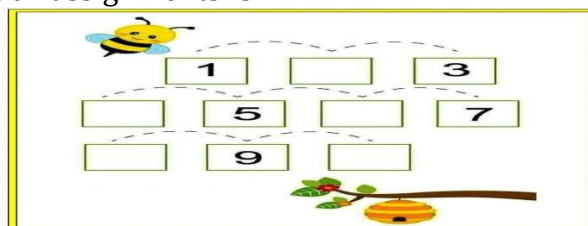


Figure 5. Find the next one

"Find the next" task. Such assignments are effective in Grade 1 writing and reading numbers from 1 to 10, numbers from 11 to 20,

even and odd numbers, and students write the next number according to the previous and next.

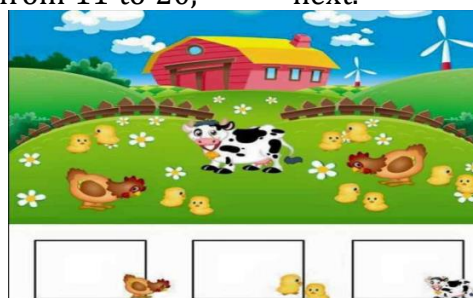


Figure 6. How much is it? How much is this? game

In this didactic game, the student has to find and write how much of everything. This

task is very useful in solving problems in finding quantities in 1st grade.

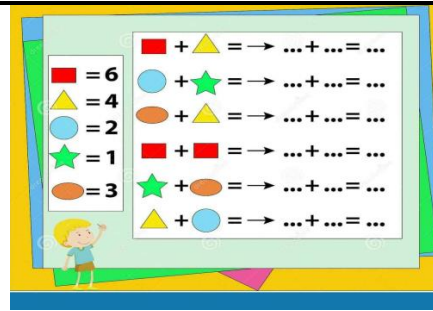


Figure 7. IQ assignment

Such Assignments range from simple to complex, with Grade 1 teaching as a basis for brainstorming, and Grade 2, 3, and 4 as a basis for solving additional puzzling exercises. It also provides a basis for developing students' logical thinking.

Individual assignments in Grade 1 math classes help students who are doing poorly in the classroom to match other students in the program, and develop additional math skills in active students.

In summary, the use of individual assignments in Grade 1 mathematics is an effective result in working on sets of objects, working with arithmetic operations, comparing, solving problems, numbers from 1 to 10, geometric shapes, numbers from 11 to 20, addition and subtraction in 20. will give. As a result, the student develops mathematical skills, and the lessons achieve their goals. Achieving such results requires a modern teacher to work hard, constantly research, pedagogical, psychology, mathematics, methodology, information technology, technology. As the President said, our destiny is in the hands of teachers, and we, as primary school teachers, must feel this responsibility and further strengthen the foundation of the "New Uzbekistan".

#### References:

1. SH.Mirziyoyev Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. Toshkent: "O'zbekiston". NMIU, 2017.
2. Sh.Mirziyoyev Yangi O'zbekiston demokratik o'zgarishlar, keng imkoniyatlar va amaliy ishlar mamlakatiga aylanmoqda. Toshkent: "O'qituvchi", 2021.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning "Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ 3261-son qarori
4. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 1-jild .Toshkent-2000
5. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, O'zMI Toshkent-2006
6. 1-sinf matematika Milliy o'quv dasturi 2021
7. Bikbayeva N.U., Sidelnikova R. Boshlang'ich sinflarda matematika o'qitish metodikasi. - T: "O'qituvchi", - 1986.
8. L.O'rinboyeva va boshqalar Birinchi sinf matematika darsligi. T.: "Turon-Iqbol". - 2021.
9. Saidova M. EDUCATE STUDENTS BY SOLVING TEXTUAL PROBLEMS //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. - 2019. - T. 7. - №. 12.
10. Saidova M. J. Methods and Importance of Using Innovative Technologies in Learning Concenter "Decimal" at Teaching Process of Math in Primary Schools //www. auris-verlag. de. - 2017.
11. Saidova Mohinur Jonpulatovna, Ibrahimova Mohichehra Furkat Qizi. An integrated approach to the use of pedagogical technologies in primary school mathematics// Middle European Scientific Bulletin. Volume 8, January 2021, 174
12. Saidova Mohinur Jonpulatovna, Ibrahimova Mohichehra Furkat Qizi. Improve Pupils' Knowledge and Personal Qualities Through Educational Tools in Elementary Mathematics



- Classes. Middle European Scientific Bulletin Volume 8, January 2021, 173
13. M.J. Saidova. [Directions and Content of Educational Information](#) European journal of issn 2660-9630. [Vol. 12 \(2021\)](#)
  14. Saidova Mohinur Jonpo'latovna, Karimova Kamola Komilqizi. [The Use of Information Technology in Solving Problems in Mathematics Lessons in Elementary School](#). European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). [Vol. 12 \(2021\)](#)
  15. M.J. Saidova. [The Use of Various Forms in Teaching Future Primary School Teachers Through Distance Learning](#). Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (EJHSS) [Vol. 5 \(2022\): EJHSS](#). 103–107.
  16. M.J. Saidova. Teaching future primary school teachers to pass mathematics lessons through innovative technologies. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). V-5. 254-261
  17. Г.Э. Саидова, [Ситуация свободного выбора на уроках математики в начальных классах](#) Вестник науки и образования 2019
  18. ГЭ Саидова, СФ Санокуллова [ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО ИГРОВОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ](#). EUROPEAN RESEARCH, 2020
  19. Гавхар Эргашовна Саидова. [РАЗВИТИЕ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ МАТЕМАТИКИ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ](#). INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF PHILISOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY 2019.
  20. Saidova Gavhar Ergashevna, Sanoqulova Sohiba Furqatovna. Modern Forms of Mathematics in Primary Schools. Middle European Scientific Bulletin. 2021/1/30.
  21. Ergashovna Saidova Gavhar Development of creative thinking in mathematics lessons in primary grades. ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH. 2021
  22. Saidova Gavhar Ergashovna, Sayfullayeva Nozima Baxodirovna. [MODERN TEACHING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN ELEMENTARY GRADES](#). European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. 2019.
  23. ГЭ Саидова. [ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКЕ МАТЕМАТИКИ](#). Ученый XXI века • 2018 • № 12 (47)
  24. Djurayeva Salomat Nabiyevna, Dustova Dildora Sabirjanovna [Pedagogical bases and technologies for professional development of personality](#). [Vol. 7 No. 10, 2019](#). Journal of Critical Reviews. 2020
  25. Dustova Dildora Sobirjanovna, Mahmudova Aziza. [The Meaning and Functions of a Literary Text as a Factor in the Development of the Aesthetic Culture of the Future Teacher of Primary Education](#). European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). 2021/12/11
  26. Dustova Dildora Sobirjanovna, Abdullaev Sayfulla Fayzullayevich. [Diagnostic Study of the Formation of the Aesthetic Development of Primary Education Students in the Process of Teaching the Russian Language](#). European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). 2021/12/11
  27. Dustova Dildora Sobirjanovna, Shuurova Ferangiz. [Aesthetic Aspects of the Teacher's Professional Primary Classes](#). European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). 2021/12/11
  28. ДУСТОВА ДИЛДОРА СОБИРЖАНОВНА. On the issue of the formation of Aesthetic Culture among Students Of Primary Education in the process of Teaching the Russian Language. MIDDLE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN. 2021/3
  29. Dustova Dildora Sobirjonovna. Technology for teaching school children

- to create text in Russian lessons in elementary school. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*.2020
30. Нодира Бахтиёровна Адизова Этимология некоторых топонимов Бухарского района Ижтимоий Фанларда Инновация онлайн илмий журнали.2022/1/11
31. AN Bakhtiyorovna, AN Bakhtiyorovna – 2020 The role of oikonyms in microtoponymis of Bukhara district. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 4, 41-43
32. Нодира Адизова, Садоқат Музаффарова [Бухоро туман топонимларининг таснифи](#) *Scientific progress* 2021
33. Adizova N. The Main Motives and Objectives of fun genre in folklore. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019. – P.202-207.
34. Adizova N. Rhyme, rhythm in fun genre. *International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science* ISSN:2308-4944(print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085(online) Published:09.10.2019. –P. 65-67.
35. Adizova N, Adizova N The role of the fun genre in children's spiritual development. *Middle european scientific bulletin* ISSN 2694-9970 Published:09.09.2020. –P.38-40
36. Adizova N, Adizova N The role of oikonyms in microtoponymis of Bukhara district. *Middle European scientific bulletin* ISSN 2694-9970. 09.09.2020.-P.41-43
37. Adizov Bakhtiyor Rakhmonovich, Adizova Nodira Bakhtiyorovna. Microtoponyms formed on Different bases in Bukhara District *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*.2021.3.12
38. Adizova Nodira Bakhtiyorovna. Linguistic-etymological classification of the bukhara district. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*. 2020 -3
39. Адизова, Нодира Бахтиёровна, Топотопонимы, образованные от известных топонимических основ. *Молодежь XXI век-2020* 174-177 с
40. AU Sultonovich Новые грани творческого наследия Элбека.“- Til va adabiyot ta'limi” журнали, 2020
41. Sh.R.Safarova Ulug'murod Sultonovich Amonov “Boshlang'ich ta'lim sifat va samaradorligini oshirish:strategiya, innovatsiya va ilg'or tajribalar” 2021/8