

## THE USE OF INDEPENDENT WORK IN IMPROVING THE ACTIVITY OF UNDERGROUND STUDENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

Eliboyeva Lola Suleimanovna

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Senior Lecturer, Department of Pedagogy

***Annotation.** Failure is a lag in learning, in which the student does not master the knowledge provided for by the curriculum at a satisfactory level within the allotted time. This is the result of our inattention, indifference, our “maybe it will go away on its own.” The article discusses the use of independent work in working with self-disciplined students.*

***Keywords:** primary education, independent work, method, technology, task, logical task, skill*

The widespread belief that schoolchildren fail is not always explained by low mental abilities or reluctance to learn. In pedagogical practice, in the absence of correct differentiation of the causes of failure, additional classes using traditional teaching methods are used for lagging students.

The psychological reasons underlying academic failure can be grouped into three groups:

1. Disadvantages of students' cognitive activity.
2. Disadvantages in the development of the motivational sphere of children.
3. Disadvantages in the development of speech, hearing and vision of students.

Psychologists attribute the main reasons for academic failure to, firstly, various types of shortcomings in cognitive activity, and secondly, shortcomings in the development of the motivational sphere of children.

In the first case, difficulties in learning are manifested in the fact that the student does not understand the material being taught well, is not able to assimilate it qualitatively, and does not know how to carry out educational activities at the

required level. Among the specific psychological reasons belonging to the first group of negative factors, the following stand out: lack of formation of methods of educational activity; insufficient development of mental processes (mainly the mental sphere)

A child who has entered school and is faced with the need to perform a new educational activity is not always able to independently find the correct methods of work. Any action that needs to be mastered in school can be performed in different ways, but not all of these methods are effective. If you do not teach a child the skills of academic work, then he may independently choose not the most correct and successful way of writing, counting, memorizing, etc. Such ineffective methods include mechanical (without logical comprehension) memorization of material, hasty execution of exercises without first mastering the necessary rules, etc. The relative ease of educational material at the initial stages of schooling allows you to initially use ineffective methods of work without noticeable lag. In the absence of proper control over the methods of educational work, irrational methods of activity are consolidated, which, as the material becomes more complex, inevitably leads to difficulties in mastering it. If there are obvious imperfections in educational methods, correctional classes with the help of a school psychologist are advisable.

Poor academic performance is not always associated with a low level of intelligence. More often, this is a manifestation of insufficient readiness for schooling, when a child, during his life before school, has not gone through a certain path of mental development and has not mastered the necessary intellectual skills and abilities.

It is noteworthy that today the issue of educating the younger generation has been raised to the level of state policy, and a number of reforms have been carried out in the area. And in educating young people as mature personnel capable of ensuring the future of our state, primary education is of great importance. When teaching primary schoolchildren, the correct choice and use of methods, means and

forms of pedagogical technologies is considered important in order to broaden the horizons of students and broadly and easily assimilate knowledge. When organizing training sessions, many methods of pedagogical technology are used. In the life of a child after kindergarten, the first school periods occupy an important place. Therefore, the period of primary education is the most critical period in the educational process. At this time, as the child emerges from literacy, his worldview and thinking skills develop. Each activity aimed at developing the child's intelligence during this period has a great influence on the composition and development of the child's intelligence.

A good effect is achieved by the use of various didactic games by primary school teachers to organize each lesson. Because the school period is a very difficult period in the life of 6-7 year old children, and children face a serious test. The child enters a new life - school life. Now he did not have to feel like a member of a new team, submit to discipline, or adapt to the new regime. Despite the fact that the child is still small, now he has many necessary tasks, such as going to school, doing homework, and studying complex materials. The important thing is that the transition from play to school, to daily compulsory and continuous work is a radical change in the life of a child.

The following should be followed when teaching students to work independently:

- ✓ each task must correspond to the student's capabilities and arouse interest;
- ✓ the work should be directed from easy to complex, from simple to complex and should be understandable to the student;
- ✓ let the children feel self-confident when doing work, let them feel courage when starting work;
- ✓ tasks to be completed independently should be completed one by one (giving the same task to all students
- ✓ we remind you that this is not an independent activity), of course, it is necessary to pay attention to the fluent student;

- ✓ it is necessary to pay special attention to changing the type of tasks;
- ✓ it is necessary to remind that everyone should start completing tasks at the same time and finish them at a certain time, and teach busy children to fulfill this requirement;
- ✓ the workplace should always be comfortable and tidy (there should be no unnecessary things on the table);
- ✓ assignments can be completed at different stages of the lesson;
- ✓ it is advisable to be consistent in working with textbooks and teaching materials.

It must be admitted that working with free students is a very difficult process. It can be effectively implemented as a result of the teacher's pedagogical skills, the use of modern teaching methods and individual work with the student. The examples they show each other help improve and strengthen discipline, form a culture of behavior, habits and skills. The class teacher should be an intelligent, intelligent, knowledgeable and teaching person who can be an example to everyone in all aspects.

### References

1. Элибаева, Л. (2021). Бўлажак бошланғич синф ўқитувчиларининг педагогик маҳоратини оширишда интерфаол таълим методларидан фойдаланиш. Центр научных публикаций (buxdu.uz), 1(1).
2. Элибаева, Л. С. (2022). Применения методов педагогического моделирования для формализации процесса обучения. Science and Education, 3(1), 641-645.
3. Элибаева, Л. С. (2022). Теоретической основой использования интерактивных методов контроля в высшей школе. Science and Education, 3(1), 625-630.
4. Элибаева, Л. С. (2022). Целостное теоретическое изучение особенность педагогической деятельности. Science and Education, 3(1), 614-619.

5. Элибаева, Л. С. (2022). Необходимые особенности и вариативные программы обучения и воспитания детей. *Science and Education*, 3(1), 636-640.
6. Элибаева, Л. С. (2022). Особенность педагогики сочетание необходимого теоретического материала музыки. *Science and Education*, 3(1), 631-635.
7. Elibayeva, L. S. (2022). Opportunities for the Development of Cognitive Activity in the Classroom in Elementaru School. *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT ISSN*, 2792-1883.
8. Исматова, Н. Б. (2022). Педагогика совокупность методики и приёмов. Интеграция педагогических дисциплин в учебном процессе. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 1155-1160.
9. Chorievna, R. L. (2022). Lego Constructions in the Formation of Mathematical Concepts. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 2(2), 392-396.
10. Temirovna, O. L., & Choriyevena, R. L. (2021). Mental Arithmetic is a Non-Traditional way to Teach Preschoolers Verbal Arithmetic. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 11, 205-208.
11. Temirovna, O. L. (2023). ADVANTAGES OF USING THE PROBLEM LEARNING METHOD IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL. *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements*, 7(7), 403-407.
12. Ochilova, L., & Rajabova, L. (2023). STEAM USULI-TA'LIM JARAYONIDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYA SIFATIDA. " ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ АКМЕОЛОГИЯ" международный научно-методический журнал, 1(3).