

# APPLICATION OF DIFFERENTIAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Xasanova Asila

3rd Year Student of Karshi International University

## **Abstract:**

This article is devoted to the process of differential education and its effective application in the process of primary education. The concept of education and differential education and their essence, the history of differential education, scientists who contributed to this field of education, the purpose of applying differential education in the field of primary education, the purpose of this education tasks, advantages and disadvantages, technologies used in the process of educational application are analyzed. Methodological approaches and practical recommendations for the organization of differential education are also given.

**Keywords:** Education, differential education, primary education, individual approach, teaching methods, educational efficiency, methodology, technology, advantage, disadvantage, personal approach.

## **Introduction**

**Education** is a process of training a person, formation of knowledge and skills, development of personal qualities. Education is a systematic activity designed for a pupil or student to acquire knowledge, practical skills, social culture and moral rules. The main goal of education is to develop a person in all aspects, to educate a morally and intellectually mature person who can find his place in society. The purpose of education is to show the concrete actions necessary for the realization of these goals.

**Differentiated education** is a method of organizing the educational process, taking into account the individual needs, abilities and levels of development of students. This approach involves adjusting the educational process in accordance with the unique learning pace, level of knowledge and psychological characteristics of each student.

**The history of differential education** is connected with the natural evolution of educational forms that appeared during the development of teaching. Its formation dates back to ancient times and gradually developed in the process of the search for approaches to education, taking into account individual needs of mankind.

### **Stages of historical development of differential education:**

#### **1. Individual education in ancient times:**

In ancient Greece and Rome, education was provided by personal tutors. For example, philosophers like Plato and Aristotle taught their students through a special approach. During this period, students learned according to their individual characteristics.

#### **2. Personal approach in the Middle Ages:**

In the Middle Ages, education was carried out mainly in religious schools. In this period, attention is paid to education depending on the ability and level of knowledge of students. Only those who were inclined to acquire knowledge had the opportunity to receive religious and scientific education.

#### **3. New period (XVII-XIX centuries):**

During this period, scientific views on the personal approach to education began to form. In Europe, John Amos Comenius (1592–1670) emphasized the need to organize education according to the abilities of each child. Later, Johann Heinrich Pestalossi (1746–1827) promoted a pedagogical approach that supports the individual development of each child.

#### **4. The development of differential education in the 20th century:**

At the beginning of the 20th century, new approaches were formed in pedagogy and psychology. Scientists such as Lev Vygotsky, Jean Piaget, and John Dewey promoted the idea of adapting education to the developmental characteristics of students. In particular, Vygotsky's "Zone of Proximal Development" theory created a theoretical basis for applying an individual and differential approach to teaching students.

## **5. Modern differential education in the 21st century:**

Today, differential education technologies are more widely used. In the educational process, innovative pedagogical technologies and IT tools are used to take into account the needs of each student. At the same time, a differentiated approach combined with inclusive education is becoming popular.

**The concept of differential education** has been studied by many scientists In the fields of pedagogy and psychology. The works of these scientists formed the main foundation of the creation of the theory of differential education and its practical application in the educational process. Below are the scientists who made a significant contribution to this direction and their work:

**1. L. S. Vygotsky (1896–1934):** Vygotsky played a key role in the study of the individual development of children and the process of knowledge acquisition. His “Zone of Proximal Development” theory was important in creating the foundations of differential education. This theory proposes to identify the difference between students’ current knowledge and potential capabilities.

**2. J. Piaget (1896–1980):** Piaget studied the stages of cognitive development of children and determined that each child’s ability to acquire knowledge depends on their stages of development. He proposed an age-appropriate approach to differential education.

**3. Howard Gardner:** Gardner’s “Theory of Multiple Intelligences” served to expand the individual approach in differential education. He studied the abilities of students in different directions (for example, musical, linguistic, mathematical, etc.).

**4. N. Kholmatova:** Kholmatova researched pedagogical approaches and issues of individualization in education. His works are devoted to the development of a suitable approach to the needs of students in primary education.

**5. B. Karimov:** Karimov studied individualized approaches to education in his work “Methodology of Primary Education” and gave recommendations on the practical application of differential education. The work of these scientists serves

the effective implementation and development of the differential approach in the Uzbek education system.

**6. Carol Ann Tomlinson:** Conducted modern research on the practical application of differential education. His work, *The Differentiated Classroom: Responding to the Needs of All Learners*, is one of the main guides in the field.

**7. John Dewey (1859–1952):** Dewey advocated the development of education based on students' personal experiences and interests. His concept of "Teaching through experience" is used in the implementation of the differential approach.

**8. Lev Semyonovich Tikhomirov:** He is famous for his works aimed at studying the individual approach in psychology and education and determining the connection between personality characteristics and the educational process.

**9. Benjamin Bloom (1913–1999):** Bloom's "Taxonomy" serves to study the learning process of students by dividing it into differential levels. He divided educational goals into cognitive, affective and psychomotor levels.

**10. Jerome Bruner (1915–2016):** Bruner emphasized the need for individualized approaches to education. Based on the principles of constructivism, he put forward the idea of adapting the teaching process to the student's pace of learning.

**The goal of applying differential education in primary education** is to maximize the potential of each student, taking into account the individual characteristics of students. This approach helps to personalize the learning process and allows students to develop their abilities in the best possible way.

**The purpose of differential education** is to show specific actions to be taken to achieve the goal. These tasks are aimed at meeting the various needs of students.

**The main tasks of differential education are as follows:**

**1. Meeting the individual needs of each student:**

Students' learning speed, abilities, interests and learning styles are different. Differentiated education helps to adapt the educational process to these

characteristics, so that each student has the opportunity to learn through the most suitable approach.

## **2. Improving students' success:**

Through differentiated instruction, students are provided with tasks and materials appropriate to their abilities, which increases their success in the learning process. Students' success is maximized by teaching in a way that matches their abilities and level of mastery.

## **3. Increasing motivation:**

A student-centered approach increases motivation, as students have the opportunity to realize their potential. This encourages them to learn more and accept new knowledge.

## **4. Ensuring personal development of students:**

Differential education is not limited to education. It is aimed at developing students' personal skills such as creative thinking, independent work and self-evaluation.

## **5. Creating equal opportunities:**

Through differentiated education, all students are provided with learning opportunities that match their abilities. This will help ensure equity in education and create the conditions necessary for every student to achieve the highest level.

## **6. Development of students' self-assessment skills:**

In differential education, it is aimed to teach students to evaluate their learning processes and independent work skills. This will help them to approach the educational process more actively and responsibly.

**The methodology of applying differential education in primary education** provides for the effective organization of the educational process, taking into account the individual characteristics of each student. The primary education stage is an important period for children's development and formation of basic skills. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly apply the methodology of differential

education. **The stages (methodology) of applying differential education in primary education are as follows:**

**1. Studying individual characteristics of students:**

- Determining the level of knowledge and development of students with the help of diagnostic observation, surveys and tests;
- Divide students into strong, average and more needy groups.

**2. Lesson planning:**

- Determining the purpose of the lesson separately for students of different levels;
- Preparation of tasks at three levels:  
Normal level – to acquire basic knowledge;  
Average level – standard assignments;  
High level – creative and complex assignments.

**3. Using different methods and methods:**

- Individual work: adapted tasks are given for the student to perform independently;
- Work in pairs: Involve students of different levels to work together;
- Group work: divide students into groups according to their level of knowledge and give them appropriate assignments.

**4. Adaptation of educational materials:**

- Start working with simple texts and move to complex materials; providing tests and exercises of various levels; using visual materials, games and additional resources.

**5. Differentiation of assessment:**

- Assessment of students' progress and achievements; encouraging all students, highlighting their achievements.

**Technologies used in the organization of differential education:**

- 1. Playful methods:** Using games and interactive activities that activate students.
- 2. IT technologies:** Use of electronic textbooks, interactive presentations and game platforms.

**3. Problem-based learning:** Encourage students to think independently by presenting interesting and complex situations.

**4. Reflection:** Analysis of students' thoughts and feelings at the end of each lesson.

### **Advantages of differential education:**

#### **1. Individual approach:**

Differential education is an educational process that takes into account the individual needs of students. Because each student's abilities, interests, and learning styles are different, students receive the most personalized education possible.

#### **2. Improving students' success:**

Each student learns through tasks and materials appropriate to his level. It effectively develops students' knowledge and skills and increases their success.

#### **3. Increasing motivation:**

Teaching students according to their needs increases their motivation to study. Students feel their own success and are inspired to develop their potential.

#### **4. Effectiveness of the learning process:**

Each student has a different learning speed and style, and in differentiated education, students learn at their own pace and style, which makes the process effective.

#### **5. Personal development of students:**

Through differential education, students are not limited to learning, but also develop their independence, creative thinking and self-evaluation skills.

#### **6. Differentiation and creation of equal opportunities:**

This approach creates opportunities for students to learn according to their abilities. This reduces differences in the educational process of students and creates equal opportunities.



## **Disadvantages of differential education:**

### **1. A big burden on the teacher:**

Application of differential education requires a high level of preparation and attention from the teacher. Monitoring students individually, identifying their needs and preparing customized materials creates an additional workload for the teacher.

### **2. Limited resources:**

It takes a lot of resources, time, and tools to support students individually and provide them with a variety of materials. This can sometimes cause problems due to financial or infrastructure constraints.

### **3. Complexity of assessment and monitoring:**

Individual assessment and monitoring of students in differentiated education can be complex. When evaluating the development of students, it is necessary to take into account the needs of each, which complicates the evaluation system.

### **4. Increasing the difference between students:**

Sometimes differentiation can increase inequality between students. For example, giving one group of students high-level tasks and others with simpler tasks can increase the differences between them.

### **5. Risk of wrong assessment of students:**

Misunderstanding or misjudging the needs of each student can have a negative impact on student learning. If a teacher misjudges a student's ability, it can hinder success in the educational process.

### **6. Students' difficulties in adapting to an individual approach:**

Some students may have difficulty adapting to the individual approach. They may have problems with group work or self-assessment.

## **Distinctive features of differential education:**

**1. Individual approach:** Requires individual work with each student.

**2. Working with groups:** Students are divided into groups based on their level of knowledge or interests, and given appropriate tasks.



**3. Tailored curriculum:** Learning materials are selected based on students' capabilities.

**4. Suitable methods:** Pedagogical technologies suitable for the abilities and needs of each student are used.

Differential education is an important component of primary education, and its introduction increases the effectiveness of the educational process. By taking into account the individual characteristics of each student, it is possible to increase their interest in learning, as well as help their social and psychological development.

In order to successfully implement differential education, it is necessary to organize special training for teachers and provide them with modern methodological manuals. Through this, it is necessary to improve both theoretical and practical knowledge of teachers. At the same time, it is desirable to create specially prepared manuals and textbooks for students with different levels of ability.

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