

METHODS FOR SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL**Andijan State Pedagogical Institute****Mathematics and its teaching methodology.****Theory of elementary mathematics course****Satvoldiyev Azamjon Olimovich**

Annotation: This article deals with important information about methods for solving economic problems in primary school. Moreover, special characteristics of methods for solving economic problems were noted.

Key words: *Problem-solving strategies, strategic reasoning, economic learning, think critically, analyzing data, brainstorming, prototyping, testing, feedback.*

The teacher's involvement in the classroom is integral to the learning that takes place there. Teachers have a duty to facilitate learning so that their students can graduate as capable adults. The instructor is one of the most crucial elements of education. Syata said that one of the strategies used in the teaching and learning process is the teacher's capacity to employ information and communication technologies. The teaching of creativity has a significant impact on how the students' creativity develops in the classroom, according to Davies et al. According to the aforementioned perspective, teachers are in charge of making sure that the kids they are teaching are imaginative and creative. As a result of these factors, pupils are more inclined to adhere to teachings since the teaching. Teachers who have more preparation and methods to teach are more confident and successful with their students than those who have little or nothing. In a basically passive setting where they sit in a row and attempt to take in what the teacher is saying, pupils essentially receive the same exposure to learning content and with the same kind of learning evaluation. The primary variations in learning outcomes are a result of aptitude, IQ, and economic circumstance since they are all treated equally. In order to ensure that this method produces the best outcomes, teachers must employ techniques for identifying solutions to issues that arise during the learning process. It is simple to find answers to problems that teachers have correctly highlighted. These difficulties' clearly stated objectives make it simpler to gauge their size and find workable solutions for them, or to plan ahead if one of these situations arises.

Problem-solving strategies implemented with different solutions will enable students to present creative and innovative ideas in learning such as finding patterns, adopting different perspectives, creating pictures, counting all possibilities and organizing data. The solution

students learn in solving their problems with the strategies they use and their thinking, the strategy they use in describing their solutions that is by creating diagrams of images, looking for patterns, making tables, using logical and strategic reasoning check guessing. The strategic approach to problem solving tasks is early evidence to support the development of future interventions that target perspective-taking strategies. We can see from previous research that with problem solving can make the student better understand the problem he faces and how the solution he will provide. In the economic learning process that is often encountered by students, it is expected that teachers will be able to provide images, tables, or illustrations of economic activities that exist outside or inside the school. So with that being able to fish the students understand and think critically in providing the best solution. It is in line with the study above which revealed that the use of tables and the usage of logical reasoning allows students to solve their own problems. The success of a program in the learning process is not independent of the choice of methods because methods are the means or procedures used to a certain goal.

Problem solving skills are essential for any individual or organization that wants to create value, innovate, and adapt to changing circumstances. But how can these skills be applied to the broader context of economic change? How can problem solvers contribute to the development and transformation of markets, industries, and societies? In this article, we will explore some of the ways that problem solving skills can be used to drive economic change, and how you can develop and enhance your own problem solving abilities. One of the first steps in problem solving is to identify the opportunities that exist in the current situation. This means looking for gaps, needs, challenges, or inefficiencies that can be addressed by a new or improved solution. By scanning the environment, analyzing data, and asking questions, problem solvers can discover potential areas of improvement or innovation that can create value for customers, stakeholders, or society at large. For example, problem solvers can identify opportunities to reduce waste, increase productivity, enhance quality, or expand access to a product or service. Once the opportunities are identified, the next step is to generate possible solutions that can address them. This involves using creativity, logic, and research to come up with different ideas that can meet the needs or solve the challenges that were identified. Problem solvers can use various techniques to generate solutions, such as brainstorming, prototyping, testing, or benchmarking[3]. The goal is to generate as many solutions as possible, without judging or filtering them at this stage. For example, problem solvers can generate solutions to improve the efficiency of a production process, the design of a product, or the delivery of a service.

After generating solutions, the next step is to evaluate them and select the best one for implementation. This involves using criteria, evidence, and feedback to compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of each solution. Problem solvers can use various tools to evaluate solutions, such as cost-benefit analysis, SWOT analysis, or customer feedback. The goal is to select the solution that best meets the needs or solves the challenges that were identified, while considering the feasibility, viability, and desirability of each solution. For example, problem solvers can evaluate solutions based on their impact on profitability, sustainability, or customer satisfaction. The final step in problem solving is to implement the selected solution and monitor its results. This involves planning, executing, and communicating the actions that are required to bring the solution to life. Problem solvers can use various methods to implement solutions, such as project management, change management, or stakeholder engagement. The goal is to ensure that the solution is delivered effectively, efficiently, and ethically, and that it achieves the desired outcomes. For example, problem solvers can implement solutions by setting goals, allocating resources, managing risks, or measuring performance. Problem solving is not a one-time event, but a continuous process of learning and improvement. This means that problem solvers should always seek feedback, measure results, and reflect on their actions and outcomes. By doing so, they can identify what worked well, what did not work well, and what can be improved in the future. Problem solvers can use various strategies to learn and improve, such as feedback loops, data analysis, or lessons learned.

The goal is to enhance their problem solving skills, as well as the quality and impact of their solutions. For example, problem solvers can learn and improve by collecting data, analyzing results, or sharing best practices[4]. Problem solving skills are not innate, but can be learned and developed through practice and experience. By applying the steps and techniques outlined above, you can improve your ability to identify, generate, evaluate, implement, and learn from solutions that can drive economic change. You can also seek opportunities to learn from other problem solvers, such as mentors, peers, or experts, who can provide guidance, feedback, or inspiration. By developing your problem solving skills, you can increase your value, creativity, and adaptability, and make a positive difference in the world.

Summing up all given facts above it should be noted that there is a critical need worldwide for education to prepare students to lead successful, fulfilling lives. In today's world, this means providing young people with educational experiences that nurture their passions, curiosity, and creativity, that develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, and that enable life-long learning. The best solutions involve teachers, parents, students, schools, and

communities, take advantage of available resources, are based on evidence, and draw inspiration from successful models. Now is the time for all of us – leaders, educators, parents, students, and society – to think deeply about education and how we can achieve the critical but elusive goal of preparing young people to be successful, engaged, responsible and fulfilled adults.

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