

**INVOLVEMENT IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION:  
BASED ON INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Annotation;** this article sees the problems of digitalization of all aspects of our life, including the role of digital technologies in the integration of preschool and primary education, digitalization. The article discusses the actual problems of the theory and methodology of the application of information and communication technologies and digital technologies as a means of the modern educational process, which increases the cognitive activity, worldview and motivation of preschool and Primary Education Children, which are considered an important need of the current era of globalization. The application of digital technologies in the process of education and upbringing was mentioned about the guarantees of the achievements of preschool children and, subsequently, guarantees of successful schooling at school.

**Keywords:** Information Communication Technologies, Electronic education system, digital technology, cognitive activity, sensory perception, hermeneutics, preschool education, primary education, digitization, education, virtual world, Development, Globalization, motivation, integration.

Uzbekistan today, along with developed countries, is moving into the digital era, and the changes associated with this are clearly visible in most cases, in the production sectors, in the housing and communal services, in trade and other areas. Nowadays, we are transferring the bulk of our lives to the virtual world: computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones and other devices. We talk there, make friends, work, share photos, share impressions, thoughts, use games, watch movies, click likes, post information. The penetration of information resources into the life of all categories of citizens - from young children to pensioners - forms the idea that information technology is capable of solving all problems of interest to modern society. Modern digital technologies provide new tools for the development of all educational institutions around the world. Digitization provides opportunities for the exchange of learned lessons and knowledge, allowing people to learn more and make better decisions in their daily lives. In the near future, there will be major changes in the educational environment associated with digitalization. The e-learning system is creating new opportunities and new tasks. Among the main possibilities are solving problems related to education, expanding the choice of the form of education, increasing the means of transferring knowledge. The need to understand the role and role of digital technologies in modern education should be reflected in modern research in the fields of methodology and didactics of preschool and primary education. Currently, the problems of the application of digital technologies in the integration of preschool and primary education lead to research related to the choice of a strategy for further development and a direction towards it. It is clear that in order to move to a competitive educational and research model in the future, a digital transformation program should already be developed. The problems of the electronic education system can be divided into two classes: current (transitional) and immanent. Today, the rapid penetration of the educational system into digital technology forms the basis for a serious analysis and pedagogical justification of many things presented in the information space. The purpose of this article is to determine the priorities of the digital development of the educational process, based on their advantages and threats, to analyze digital technologies on the basis of the hypothesis of the need for scientifically substantiated implementation in the system of preschool and primary education. Digitization of the educational environment can be carried out in various forms: - translation of existing educational materials, including lectures, presentations, textbooks, assignments for independent work and knowledge management tools of the electronic environment; -the formation of an interactive electronic environment for interaction between the teacher and the child-student,

including the creation of electronic classes for teachers, webseminars, holding discussion forums, etc.;- creation of new types of learning tools: electronic textbooks, electronic problem books, video lectures, electronic task database, computer games; - creation of fundamentally new forms of education using the capabilities of the electronic environment-expansion of the spectrum of imaginary transmission of information, modeling various situations in the process of role-playing games, imitation of competitive games, etc.;- introduction of artificial intelligence capabilities into the learning process. Today, in the vast majority of educational organizations, the digitization of education is carried out in the initial form of the process. This makes it possible to facilitate the access of students to educational materials, reduce the socially insignificant educational load, facilitate control over academic discipline and the content of the educational process. In addition, this process makes it possible to significantly expand the remote control. However, in the wake of this trend, someone may sooner or later lose their place in the educational system (in the market of educational services). Johan Vissem's thesis that e-learning is "a destructive innovation that inevitably screens ineffective educational institutions, after which relatively few of the winning educational institutions will benefit from this new technology" cannot be disagreed [Page 3, 20]. It is a type of innovation that belongs to e-learning. At present, it is significantly inferior to offline educational features that are important for consumers. However, only educational organizations that are able to take their place in the market and offer the market the constantly improving quality of relevant services have the opportunity to stay in the educational space in the future. The benefits of e-learning include:

1) solving problems of access to education: elimination of territorial barriers to access to knowledge; removal of time restrictions - access at a convenient time for the user; fractional access due to the separation of classes into blocks; access to the knowledge of highly qualified teachers.

2) expansion of choice: the ability of the teacher to choose and the method of presenting the material; attention to logic, images (associations) or practice (cases, tasks); the ability to choose the method of assimilation of the material: through hearing, visual, motor skills or interactive participation; the ability to choose the depth of mastering the material - a wide range of courses; the ability

3) expansion of forms and tools knowledge transfer: the use of project work along with traditional lectures, performances and seminars, group discussions, role-playing and competitive games, including with virtual participants, among others.

4) socio-economic advantages: the possibility of forming social intellectual networks of interests; relative cheapness (high investment and low operating costs).

The main problems of today, which determine the low quality of the existing online education system, are as follows: - the desire to imitate full-time education leads to a deterioration in the quality of the copy compared to the original. Digital imitation of traditional courses leads to the impoverishment of communication tools, their personal processing in the process of taking notes, the exclusion from practice of such forms of knowledge acquisition as mastering knowledge and discussing controversial issues with the teacher. knowledge by the teacher and skills of the child-student in solving problems, role - playing, etc.; - poor quality control of educational products. Unfortunately, some modern online courses reflect the low qualifications of their teachers. Today, many specialists who are engaged in the implementation of digital technologies in education are not familiar with pedagogy, but are well versed in information and technical systems. For this category of workers - programmers, engineers, elementary psychological and pedagogical training is important, knowledge of the results of scientific research in the field of psychology, pedagogy, medicine, primarily from the point of view of the introduction of digital technologies is low interactivity. Today, the process of cognition of the student in terms of the effectiveness of the traditional educational system based on the triad "understand - repeat - memorize" can be considered proven to be significantly inferior to active teaching methods based on the introduction of

primitivization of competencies. Electronic assistants, including calculators, navigators, spelling, dictionaries, accounting and legal programs, etc., violate many of the powers of their users. In addition, today's children and students are individuals with certain competence standards, ready and capable of many things, but it is necessary to teach him what exactly to do at work. This is aimed at increasing the ability of students to use digital technologies at the present time and teaching them to effectively apply them in work activities in preschool and primary education in the future; - the problem of socialization. Even in the conditions of attracting interactive forms of education, there is a problem of educating students, transferring the skills of social interaction to them; - the problem of indirect information transmission. As you know, Michael Polanyi divides knowledge into two categories: specific (verbal) knowledge, which can be transferred from one person to another using a system of codes, and hidden knowledge, which is inseparable from a person, but can be transferred to another.

This threat can be realized as a result of several factors: delay in entering the world market; insufficient product quality; language barrier; low indicator of the use of digital technologies by specialists of the preschool and primary education system; low level of language proficiency. Currently, there are a lot of developing interactive systems, computer games, multimedia products designed for children in Russian and English, and a person who knows the language can easily use them. Based on the foregoing, it should be noted that the introduction of digital technologies is very important for the development of the system of preschool and primary education, but at the same time it is necessary to form a scientifically based approach to their implementation. Currently, several projects are being implemented for the development of this sphere in our country. Electronic portals are being created for children in the Uzbek language, which provide information and provide new knowledge.

Electronic multimedia Lessons are presented in the form of an application to elementary school textbooks of our schools and are effectively used in lesson processes. The need to switch to digitization of the educational space is explained by several factors. Firstly, today almost all readers belong to the Digital Domestic generation, demonstrating a great tendency to apply new technologies in their daily lives. Especially this applies to IT and Internet technologies, as well as their application not only in the professional field, but also for socialization and communication.

Thus, the use of a digitized educational system serves as a support for preschool and primary education students to become members of the target audience for their future entry into a digitized society. This, of course, leads to an increase in the competitiveness of the preschool educational organization and the school in the educational market, the creation of additional value and the involvement of children. This increases competitiveness in the first place; in the second, it adapts the educational jaraon to the world standard. The formation of personality in such conditions is fundamentally different from the previous traditional methods, which requires the development of a qualitatively new model of its implementation in the globalizing information space in the integration of preschool primary education, the formation of methodological work that combines completely new methods necessary and suitable for current conditions. Whatever it is, the correct use of modern pedagogical digital technologies guarantees the achievements of children of preschool and primary educational age, and subsequently guarantees their successful study in the upper classes.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies

important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

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