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METHODS OF USING INFORMATION AND ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Today, the teacher has a responsibility to bring up a harmoniously developed generation, to set tasks aimed at improving the content of education, to keep pace with the times, to introduce modern educational technologies in primary education. Achieving positive results in education is determined, first of all, by the effective organization of educational work on the thorough teaching of the basics of scientific knowledge to the younger generation, the expansion of their worldview and thinking, the formation of spiritual and moral qualities. In this regard, many changes are being made in the educational process, new approaches are being introduced. One of them is to use information and communication technologies to increase the effectiveness of teaching in primary education.

KEYWORDS: *Primary education, Modern educational technologies, Methods of use, Primary school teachers, Programs, Motivation, Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the concept of "pedagogical technology" is associated with the emergence of the first organizational and methodological forms of education. Individual education is the oldest organizational form of the educational process, which originated in ancient Greece. The teacher worked with one student and directly organized, directed and supervised the education. The teacher read the texts or taught them to the children. By memorizing the rules and definitions, performing physical exercises, playing music on musical instruments, children have acquired knowledge about life, art, speech, physical culture. Later, individual education was replaced by group teaching. By the Middle Ages, memorizing rules, doing the same type of exercises, oral questions and answers, and at the higher levels, lectures and discussions became the leading

methods of teaching. This situation gradually led to the emergence of new technologies, leading to a class-lesson system. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many pedagogical theories emerged in foreign countries. Some of them were aimed at improving the education system and increasing student participation. It was during this period that the pedagogical movement "New Schools" emerged, founded by the French pedagogue E. Demolen. Such schools have opened in many countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The International Association of New Schools was set up in Geneva, setting out the requirements for new schools. These schools are private and only teach the children of those who can afford it. The new schools are well-organized, have well-equipped classrooms and laboratories, and use "free and active" methods. The students had self-governing bodies. Schools are a practical pedagogical laboratory that seeks to educate children by generalizing their thinking skills, rather than by filling their brains with memorized knowledge. Students were taught how to observe, find hypotheses, and test their hypotheses. Teaching in such schools was based on facts and experience, fostering children's initiative and independence. In Germany in the late 19th century, the educator Wilhelm August Lay (1862-1926) founded the "pedagogy of action." His ideas also had their own positive aspects and innovations. Lay attached great importance to expression and description in the pedagogical process, because in his opinion, in the process of such expression or description, students have the opportunity to show their activity, to act. According to him, all kinds of depiction: drawing, making clay and plasticine objects, modeling various objects, drawing, dramatization, singing, music, dancing, as well as experiments on the care of plants and animals, oral and written work, etc. are the means of "expression" in the educational process. According to Lay, all lessons should be based on these rules. Achieve mastery of the topic by all students; to improve students' fluency and accuracy, conscious and expressive reading; Encourage active student participation; motivate and motivate them to learn, identify ways to motivate students, and achieve the goal; Search for and improve ways to master pedagogical technologies and their application in primary education, work on themselves; Work to develop reading motivation in primary school students; Link the lesson to real-life experiences. And as a result, the student learns to read correctly, consciously and expressively, and improves reading skills through a variety of exercises. The notion of the Motherland expands, love for the Motherland is formed, and pride in the Motherland, that is, national pride, is formed. Learn to work independently with text. Learn to express yourself freely; teach fairy tales, proverbs, sayings, sayings based on what has been learned and agreeing with peers or learning to say new things. However, the introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process is one of the modern requirements of today. One of the important tasks of today's pedagogy is to increase students' interest in science, to develop their intellectual and creative thinking, intellectual abilities, to provide interdisciplinary connections. The priority is to organize lessons on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, to teach students to work independently, to use information technology wisely and to improve the quality of teaching the subject.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are many different methods used in primary education. One of them is the use of modern information technology. The rapid development of modern information technologies and their rapid penetration into the field of education, which are becoming increasingly important in our lives, require the formation of our knowledge and skills in this area. Therefore, it is

recommended to use computers in primary school. One of the most important achievements of the course was the development of software tools that allow the use of computer technology components. These software tools are especially important in the organization of the learning process. E-books are created using software tools such as Macromedia Flash, GIF Animation, Microsoft Front Page, Adobe Photoshop, 3D Max, and Microsoft Power Point. They allow you to create moving, colorful, sound images. This will help primary school students to better understand the topic and improve the quality of learning.

E-textbooks, manuals and presentations for primary school students are widely used in the educational process. In the teaching of reading, mother tongue, mathematics and natural sciences, various visual slides can be used in the teaching process with the help of information technology. For example: reading and mother tongue science, reading letters and words together on the big screen, then reading small fairy tales and stories, writing letters correctly and beautifully; solve problems with the help of slides using simple operations in mathematics, organize various calculation games; it is possible to give insights from natural science using simple slides about phenomena in nature. The use of these methods will stimulate the development of oral speech, verbal arithmetic, creativity, research and thinking skills of young and knowledgeable students.

Using e-presentations as demonstrations and visual aids in the classroom can be a great help to the teacher. The presentation of educational material in the form of animations in the electronic presentation facilitates the understanding of the topic and increases the visibility. Demonstration slides can also be given to students as handouts. An example of this is the electronic presentation on “Agreements” created for use in 4th grade mother tongue lessons. The e-textbook can be used for independent learning and effective mastering of educational materials. In the e-textbook, science teaching materials are used in an interactive way, using psychological and pedagogical aspects, and modern information technologies, audio and video animations. There are many electronic textbooks for almost all subjects for students in grades 1-4. Most of them do not offer texts in audio forms. It is advisable to provide e-textbooks in the form of text and audio, in the form of slide shows. The combined use of audio and video information dramatically increases the effectiveness of teaching.

Electronic programs were created for primary school students, such as "Let's learn to count", "Alphabet lessons", "Algebra", "5x5", are interesting, age-appropriate, easy to use, intellectual capacity building is important as it encourages logical observation.

Learning to Count is an e-learning tool for elementary school math students. Through the development of this e-learning course, elementary school students will be able to perform 4 tasks, as well as the ability to use a computer "mouse" device.

Alphabet Lessons is an Alphabet Learning program for first graders. The advantage of the program is that it helps students to develop oral and written speech (pronouncing and writing a letter, learning the names of things that start with that letter). Also, after the letters are studied, a picture is given to reinforce it. The given cell is filled with the name of the object in the picture. Here students' computer skills are developed and they are taught to work with tests.

Algebra is a Grade 1 math program. Through the program, students learn to number, sort, add and subtract in 10, and compare. The program allows the student to automatically master the solution of oral examples. It also helps develop independent work skills.

5x5 is a multiplication table program designed for use in 2nd grade math classes. In the repetition part of the program, the computer itself teaches tables from 2 to 9 in order. In the exam section, the student develops the schedule independently. It is important to note that not moving from one room to another forces the student to work on himself. The program is a real help to the teacher. This is because 30-40% of the students in the class have difficulty learning the multiple tables. The program guarantees that students will learn the multiplication table automatically.

Today's teacher needs to be able to use information technology in the classroom, to teach students to use computers, to master modern knowledge, to become spiritually mature.

In the teaching of primary school students, it is important to choose the right methods, tools and forms of pedagogical technologies and use them in order to broaden the worldview of students, to broaden and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. Many pedagogical techniques are used in the organization of reading lessons. The early stages of school play an important role in a child's life after kindergarten. Therefore, primary education is the most responsible period in the educational process. At this time, as the child becomes literate, his worldview is formed, the ability to think develops. During this time, every activity aimed at developing the child's mind has a great impact on the structure and development of the child's mind. Therefore, in this period, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the organization of the educational process in an interesting and effective way, to motivate and develop it. This period is characterized by the child's transition from play to mental activity to learning.

The use of various games is very important in the development of a child's learning. Through play, children improve their knowledge and master it deeply. From this point of view, the role of didactic games used in the educational process is invaluable. Didactic games increase the efficiency of the educational process, develop students' activity and learning motivation in the educational process. Learning motives also play an important role in organizing the educational process on the basis of pedagogical technologies.

Didactic games also help to effectively manage the learning process of students in the primary school, that is, theoretical knowledge is easily acquired through didactic games, students' interest in learning increases. Didactic games can be a great impetus not only in the primary grades, but also in the later stages of education to develop students' interest in knowledge. Such games are especially effective in increasing the cognitive abilities of students with learning difficulties. Nowadays, a lot of attention is paid to the organization of education based on pedagogical technologies. Since pedagogical technology is the ability to select and develop the most appropriate way and method to achieve the desired result for the implementation of forms of education, taking into account the abilities, capabilities and needs of students, it really increases the productivity of the educational process; forms the process of independent thinking of students, increases the passion and interest in knowledge in students, develops the skills and abilities to master knowledge, their free use in practice. That is why the technological approach to education is so important.

Technological approaches in education:

- Clear definition of the purpose of the educational process;
- Divide the teaching and learning process into interrelated stages, phases, actions;
- Coordinating, sequential, step-by-step actions to achieve the desired result in the educational process;
- Project work, which means that all your actions are performed in the same way.

In pedagogical technology, it is important to define the purpose of the educational process, which should guarantee the planned results. That's why teachers need to pay special attention to goal setting. Each teacher must first clearly define the subject he or she is teaching and the purpose of each lesson. It should be noted that a clear project of the didactic process, based on the set goal, will be easier to implement. Motives play an important role in the effective didactic process. Teachers should strive to create and nurture the child's reading motivation. Motives help students easily acquire knowledge, skills and competencies. Motive arouses a child's desire and interest in learning. It is useful for teachers to use this skillfully and to develop a system of independent work for students. It is a good idea for primary school teachers to use a variety of didactic games to organize each lesson. As the school period is a very difficult period in the lives of children aged 6-7, and children face a serious test. The child enters a new life - school life. Now he has to feel like a member of a new team, to be disciplined, to adapt to the new regime. Even though the child is young, he still has a lot of work to do, such as going to school, doing homework, and studying complex materials. Importantly, the transition from play to school, to daily forced and continuous labor, is a turning point in a child's life. Even for children from preschool, this is not easy. It's even harder for kids coming home from school. Especially sitting in a classroom for 40-45 minutes, listening and doing homework, long mental work quickly tires the child. The child may miss school or school. Teachers should try to make children's school life interesting, create motivation and try to develop it. The motive does not form spontaneously. It can be created through didactic games and independent work appropriate to the age and psychological characteristics of children. Involvement of students in lessons is especially effective in primary education as a result of making lessons fun using pedagogical technologies. In such classes, children are fully engaged and have a good memory. Motives help students deepen their knowledge. Therefore, primary school teachers should pay attention to the organization of the educational process on the basis of interesting motives.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as the teacher has a responsibility to bring up a harmoniously developed generation, to set tasks aimed at improving the content of education, and to introduce modern educational technologies in primary education. Achieving positive results in education, teachers should consider the effective organization of educational work on the thorough teaching of the basics of scientific knowledge to the younger generation, the expansion of their worldview and thinking, the formation of spiritual and moral qualities.

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