

The Technology of Using Electronic Software in Developing the Interest of School Children in Choosing a Profession

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Abstract: *The large-scale reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence became an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, security and law and order, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, an environment of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, a decent life of our people, and education at the level of world standards. created the necessary conditions for obtaining and acquiring a profession, realizing the creative potential of our citizens.*

Keywords: *Preschool Education, Pedagogy, E-Learning Environment, Educational Technologies, And Software.*

1. Introduction

Education in its essence is classified into such types as general and special. General education is directed to the provision of information necessary for the maturation of each individual and for him to be able to organize life activities. Information mastered based on general education will become the basis for the further acquisition of special education, which will ensure the professional training of the individual. Special education serves to form practical skills and qualifications based on the provision of theoretical knowledge in the organization of a particular professional activity to an individual, demonstrating the characteristics of a specialty in himself. Education is also divided into such types as preschool education, general secondary education, secondary special, vocational education, higher education, post-tertiary education, training and retraining of personnel and extracurricular education according to the implementation of various levels of educational programs. The theory of upbringing is one of the important components of pedagogy and studies the content of the educational process, form, method, means and methods, the problems of its organization. Upbringing is a process of comprehensively growing the younger generation on the basis of a specific, specific goal and socio-historical experience, structuring its consciousness, behavior and worldview. Social education is organized in areas such as mental, moral, physical, labor, aesthetic, economic, legal, environmental and sexual education.

2. The main results and findings

Social education and its stages. The efforts of mankind to fight for survival and protect against various natural disasters served as the basis for the formation of educational ideas. In the primitive community system, the teaching of experiments on the organization of activities (picking plant fruits, roots, hunting animals) on the way for children to make a living due to the fact that people live in groups, was carried out by the members of the group in one way or another. Knowledge, in

most cases, is mastered in labor and gaming processes. Since the organization of labor activity has a sexual character, specific aspects are prominent in the upbringing of boys and girls. The emergence of family, private property and state also led to the occurrence of radical changes in the content of social education, the emergence of slaves. It was from this period that upbringing began to be established on the basis of social demands and needs of society. Ideas about the purpose, tasks, content and means of educating free fuharos have played an important role in the works of the Democratic, platonic and Aristotelian. In the works of thinkers, these ideas are expressed not as an independent pedagogical theory, but in the form of philosophical harshlar or an important component of the project of organizing society. During this period, the initial foundations were laid for the formation of the system of Natural-Social Sciences. Because the slave system was limited to the rights of people (slaves) who were not free, the system of upbringing served only for slaves, their children. In the feudal system formed in the place of the slave system, pedagogical ideas began to express the interests of feudal lords. This period is characterized by the fact that religious ideas occupy a leading place in the organization of the pedagogical process. In social life, the role of religious institutions (church in the west and mosques in the East) went beyond, and the work of teaching and raising children was organized mainly in these settlements. The historical process, which received the so – called Eastern awakening, firmly established from the history of mankind, took place precisely in the era of the feudal system-the Middle Ages. In the East, the great allomas are Muhammad Musa al-Khwarazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raikan Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Ahmad alfargani, and in the West T.Mor, T.Campanella, E.Rotterdam, F.Rable, M.The idea of educating a person who was comprehensively developed by Monten et al, mentally and physically healthy, able to master scientific knowledge on the basis of the achievements of the ancient world and the bourgeoisie era was put forward and thoroughly substantiated. Practical efforts to further improve production, developing on the basis of trade, crafts and manufacturing, have confirmed that success in this regard will be solved at the cost of forming a person who can control complex techniques. In this period, progressive, Progressive pedagogical ideas were promoted. In the content of most ideas, the view on the decision-making of social equality in relation to knowledge has been expressed. It was during this period that the foundations of pedagogical science were put into a certain system and scientifically substantiated. In this regard, thinkers who have made their worthy contribution to the development of pedagogical science:

In The West-Ya.A.Komensky, D.Didro, J.J.Russo, F.Gerhart, W.V.Disterweg, K.D.Ushinsky, A.S.Makarenko, V.A.Sukhomlinsky, East I.Ibrat, S.Siddiqui, A.Shakuri, S.Ayniy, A.Avloni, A.Fitrat, H.H.Niazi, M.Abdurashidov, M.The behbudis enriched the views on education and education of the individual and promoted such ideas as the introduction of science, technical innovations into the educational system, the organization of teaching on the basis of a new system (consistent, continuous, based). The philosopher scholar Phorobius, in his work "the views of the people of the fertile city", comments on the 12 qualities that are given to a person through upbringing. Abdullah Avlani, on the other hand, makes impassioned remarks about upbringing. "Pedagogy — as Abdullah Avlani writes, - means the science of raising a child." "Upbringing with Dare ... the two are like bodies with souls", " the one who knows, the one who learns, the one who acts." Here he gave a brief and concise definition of pedagogical science, and the upbringing with education, like a coin with the soul, vividly expressed the impossibility of understanding them apart. Avlani noted that it is extremely necessary to give upbringing from a young age. The child is brought up first of all, from a young age, by the parents, then the upbringing is dealt with by the whole public, because human guilt is decided in this, he says. Therefore, the main issue of pedagogy is considered upbringing. And in the process of upbringing, the child's consciousness, histograms are formed. The most important thing is the formation of behavioral habits that are necessary for social life and serve social relationships. Preschool institutions also educate children in every possible way. The first age in a child's life is the most important period, and it is during

this period that the foundation will be laid for the physical, moral, labor, aesthetic development of the child. The discipline "pedagogy of preschool education" is part of the discipline "pedagogy" and has its own theoretical, scientific and practical foundations. Theoretical foundations of the science of preschool education pedagogy: aimed at educating the younger generation competently, are based on experiments created on education, theoretical and methodological resources, works of great thinkers scientists recognized by Central Asia and the world, and General Laws of Education. The national basis of the science of preschool education pedagogy is the solution of educational problems, national values of a particular nation in connection with Universal and universal values, the nationalization of the content, methods, methods and principles of bringing national education issues to the minds of the younger generation, relying on the spiritual heritage and national values of each nation. Comprehensively maturing the growing young generation on the path of a certain goal, cultivating its consciousness, worldview, faith, structuring its behavior are considered one of the pressing problems of preschool pedagogical science. The goals and objectives of the upbringing of a harmonious person, which has developed in the present era \arteriorly, presuppose the upbringing of social activity, which embodies spiritual wealth, moral purity, physical perfection. Solving the existing problems of educating the growing young generation as a harmonious person, ensuring the effectiveness of education and upbringing on the basis of modern requirements, achieving its implementation to the level of World requirements, forming and improving the essence, content of education by relying on national and universal values in educating the younger generation, enriching the rules and laws of preschool educational pedagogy Also, the solution of the problems of further development of the system of continuing education in the conditions of independence took the subject of preschool education pedagogy and sets a number of tasks. And the tasks of raising preschool children are determined by their age and characteristics, based on the goals of raising shakheh.

The comprehensive maturation of the shakhei of a child of preschool age consists of a complex of physical, aculean, moral, labor and aesthetic education. It is very valuable for us to study the process of educating a harmonious person, studying and analyzing the advanced ideas of oral creativity, great thinker, educator and scientists created by the peoples of the East and West in this area: For our independent republic, educating the younger generation as a mature person in every possible way is one of the vital tasks. Because the prosperity, social, political, economic prosperity of any society depends on the mental and moral blessing of citizens and their high development at the spiritual level. Indeed, without mature and qualified personnel, the development of our society, the formation of a socially oriented market economy, the construction of a legal democratic state, which provides for joining the world community, cannot be solved. Therefore, the main goal and task of the reforms carried out in the Republic was to create conditions for the realization of the interests of a person and his growth, maturation and well - being in every possible way, and their impressive mechanisms, and to change the templates of outdated thinking and social behavior. The idea that it is possible to see the future of an independent Uzbekistan by looking at the professional skills, mental potential, creative abilities of the personnel that educational institutions are preparing for various areas of the national economy and the spiritual well-being of oll i GI became the basis for the creation of the "National Program of Personnel Training". Therefore, this document reveals the content of the reforms carried out in the Republican educational system. It was noted separately that it is important to ensure the main goal of reforms in the field of Education — a person, his harmonious maturation and prosperity in all respects. After the adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on education" in 1992, new curricula, programs, textbooks and manuals were created over the past period, ways of organizing education on the basis of modern didactic requirements, identification of methods and vo ITAS and certification and accreditation of educational institutions were carried out. Vocational education was reorganized taking into account the territorial features of the formation of the Republican labor market. In the field of

preschool education, newly established kindergartens and a network of "kindergarten — school complex", "private kindergartens", "boarding kindergartens" are developing. More than 1,000 groups have been opened teaching children a foreign language, choreography, visual and musical arts, computer literacy fundamentals and various sports. Currently, 238 lyceums and 136 gymnasiums are working. If the programs of "for a healthy generation", "spirituality and enlightenment", "economic education", "rural school", "rehabilitation of children with developmental disabilities" and other sectoral programs are implemented. While more than 435 thousand teachers work in secondary schools of the Republic, 73% of them have higher education. The Uzbek Higher School System includes more than 50 higher education institutions, including 16 universities and 42 institutes, with 164,000 students. 12 of the 16 universities received university status upon the independence of Uzbekistan.

3. Conclusion

- Higher education is aimed at the formation of a new generation of personnel capable of advancing and solving the tasks of perspective. The realization of this goal requires the solution of the following tasks:
- first of all, to adapt the education and training system to the changes and renewal processes carried out in the Republic;
- secondly, the provision of Personnel Training System institutions with highly qualified specialists, as well as increasing the prestige and social status of pedagogical activity;
- Third, education and training system.

4. References

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