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THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE LESSONS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

BOSHLANG‘ICH TA’LIMDA INTERFAOL DARSLARNING O‘RNI.

РОЛЬ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ УРОКОВ В НАЧАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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Abstract. This article discusses interactive teaching technology in primary education and its potential. Interactive lessons teach students to think freely and actively process information. They develop skills such as solving problems in groups, working collaboratively, and expressing their thoughts in written form. Interactive methods do not imply abandoning traditional methods but rather represent the ability to organize lesson content interactively and collaboratively.

Keywords: education, interactive lessons, educational content, creativity, interactivity, problem-based learning, creative education, pedagogical skills, globalization, didactic technology.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich ta’limda interaktiv ta’lim texnologiyasi, uning imkoniyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi. Chunki interaktiv darslar talabalarga erkin fikrlash va ma’lumotlarni faol qayta ishlashni o‘rgatadi. Muammolarni guruhlarda hal qilish, birgalikda ishlash, o‘z fikrlarini yozma ravishda ifodalash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Interaktiv usullar an’anaviy usullardan voz kechishni anglatmaydi, balki dars mazmunini interaktiv, hamkorlikda va hamkorlikda tashkil etish qobiliyatini anglatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ta’lim, interaktiv darslar, ta’limiy kontent, ijodkorlik, interaktivlik, muammo asosidagi ta’lim, ijodiy ta’lim, pedagogik mahorat, globallashuv, didaktik texnologiya.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются интерактивные технологии обучения в начальном образовании и их потенциал. Интерактивные уроки учат студентов свободно мыслить и активно обрабатывать информацию. Они развивают навыки, такие как решение проблем в группах, совместная работа и выражение своих мыслей в письменной форме. Интерактивные методы не означают отказ от традиционных методов, а представляют собой способность организовать содержание уроков интерактивно и в сотрудничестве.

Ключевые слова: образование, интерактивные уроки, образовательный контент, творчество, интерактивность, проблемное обучение, творческое образование, педагогическое мастерство, глобализация, дидактическая технология.

In order to achieve effective, high-quality results in the educational process, it is important to clarify what competencies will be inculcated in pre-school students (6-11). Because global processes are negating traditional lessons. Therefore, “in contrast to traditional methods in the organization of the educational process, it is time to learn new pedagogical approaches and apply them in the educational process” (5-36). This means that the use of interactive methods in the organization of the teaching process creates an environment for students to think creatively. Because “the teacher is the center of attention in the interactive lesson and reaches out to the student as he or she says” (1-9). This, in turn, allows students to exchange ideas. Conditions will be created for mutual information exchange. They discuss the issues that need to be resolved in cooperation and solidarity, find solutions, and solve problems together. They demonstrate their knowledge to each other based on the information they receive. Inspired by each other, they create spiritual satisfaction. They become

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interested in understanding each other and do not know that time has passed. Each participant feels like the author of the educational content. Achieve full mastery of the content and quality of education. That is why this method is called in some sources as the pedagogy of cooperation. Primary education forms the foundation of a child's academic, emotional, and social development. In recent years, the focus has shifted from traditional lecture-based methods toward more interactive lessons. These lessons encourage active participation, creativity, and collaboration, essential for young learners to develop not only academic skills but also emotional and social intelligence. Interactive lessons foster student-centered learning by making the teaching process more engaging and dynamic. This methodology aligns with the learning principles outlined by Jean Piaget, who emphasized hands-on experiences, and Lev Vygotsky, who underlined the importance of social interaction in learning.

What is an interactive method and what does it mean? Interactive methods facilitate the learning process through the interaction and interaction of students. Derived from the English word interactive, "Interact" means "interaction", and act means action, influence, activity. Interactive lessons have become increasingly prominent in primary education, shifting away from traditional teacher-centered approaches to more dynamic, student-centered learning environments. These lessons actively involve students through discussions, activities, games, and multimedia tools. This engagement promotes better understanding, retention, and enthusiasm for learning. Interactive lessons involve hands-on activities, group collaboration, use of educational technologies, and real-time feedback. These lessons often incorporate digital tools (e.g., smartboards, tablets, and interactive software) as well as non-digital techniques, such as storytelling, role-play, and hands-on experiments. Importance of Interactive Lessons in Primary Education: Increased Engagement and Motivation: Interactive lessons make learning fun and encourage participation. Students stay focused longer, reducing boredom and distractions. Intrinsically motivated learners develop a positive attitude toward education. Better Knowledge Retention and Understanding: When students actively participate in the lesson, they retain information better. Visual aids and hands-on activities solidify abstract concepts. By engaging multiple senses, interactive lessons accommodate diverse learning styles (visual, auditory, and kinesthetic). Development of Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking Skills: Group discussions and inquiry-based learning tasks foster independent thought. Real-world challenges encourage students to think creatively and analytically. Interactive lessons train students to apply classroom knowledge to everyday problems. Fostering Social Skills and Emotional Intelligence: Activities like group projects, debates, and storytelling develop communication and interpersonal skills. Role-playing exercises promote empathy and help students manage emotions effectively. Cooperative learning creates a supportive environment, boosting self-esteem and collaboration. Preparation for Future Learning: Interactive lessons cultivate critical thinking and curiosity, essential for lifelong learning. Students gain practical skills, such as teamwork, leadership, and adaptability, which are valuable beyond the classroom. Interactive lessons teach students to think freely and actively process information (4-17). Develops the ability to find solutions to problems in groups, to work together, to express one's views in writing. Interactive methods do not mean abandoning traditional methods, but the ability to organize the content of the lesson in an interactive, collaborative and collaborative way. It's impossible to understate the importance of interactive learning in a school environment,

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especially as recent developments in technology have, in turn, brought about ground-breaking changes to the way that kids learn. In essence, interactive learning espouses a "hands-on" approach which goes above and beyond textbooks to encourage student engagement and knowledge retention. Far from being a method of teaching reserved for only elementary-level students, the notion of the interactive classroom has been realized even at the highest stages of education – but if you still need more convincing, have a read of the following benefits. Often, students can feel disengaged and distanced from their teacher, particularly if said teacher stays rooted at their desk doling out instructions for the lesson's duration. Interactive learning is a prime opportunity to avoid this kind of passive information retention, as according to research, the majority of students learn more – up to 60% more, in fact – interacting (with a resource, or other people) than they do reading. Asking students to reconstitute what they've learnt in other forms – paraphrasing, the creation of a short animation, or a mind map– will ensure that their brains remain engaged. Traditional teaching methods have come under fire in recent decades for failing to properly equip children with the tools needed to navigate the twenty-first-century world. Interactive learning tempers that problem by teaching students more universally-applicable critical and problem-solving skills. Much of the time, this teaching will be achieved via digital and technological means in the classroom, allowing teachers to put into practice the web-related tools that have become so central to modern life and work. Better yet, studies show that up to 80% of students perceive the use of technological aids to improve the teaching of their instructors. We've mentioned the teacher's use of interactive tools, but what about the students'? Though it may seem a little risky to let the class loose on computers and iPads, these devices are in fact a wonderful way to awaken young people to the educational dimensions of technology. There are, of course, a couple of boundaries that have to be put in place so that students stay on track. You may have to block certain social media websites, for example – but once those kinks are ironed out, you can introduce the class to a whole world of invaluable e-learning resources, from Google Scholar to Quizlet. A generation of innovative learners, coming up!

Importance of Interactive Lessons in Primary Education:

1. Enhanced Engagement and Motivation: Interactive lessons stimulate students' curiosity, making learning enjoyable. They encourage active participation, which keeps young learners focused longer.
2. Improved Retention and Understanding: When students participate actively in the learning process, they are more likely to retain knowledge. Hands-on and visual learning techniques help solidify complex concepts, catering to multiple learning styles (kinesthetic, visual, auditory).
3. Development of Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills: Interactive learning fosters inquiry and independent thinking. Group activities and real-world problem-solving exercises encourage students to think critically and work collaboratively.
4. Promotes Social Skills and Emotional Learning: Collaboration in interactive activities promotes teamwork, empathy, and communication skills. Role-playing and group discussions allow students to explore emotions and practice positive behaviors.

Role of Technology in Interactive Lessons

Technology enhances interactivity by offering:

- Smartboards: Enable teachers to present multimedia content interactively.

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- Educational Apps and Games: Provide personalized learning experiences that motivate students.
- Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR): Immerse students in topics such as history, geography, and science.
- Interactive Quizzes and Polls: Offer instant feedback, helping teachers assess students' understanding.

The following methods of interactive teaching are available:
- Problem-based education;
- Project education;
- Game education;
- Creative education;
- Heuristic education;
- IT education.

Interactivity is the interaction of two people, that is, the learning process takes place in the form of a dialogue, in the form of dialogue (computer communication) or on the basis of teacher-student interaction.

Interactive - occurs in interaction, movement, impact, student-teacher interaction.

The main goal of the interactive method is to create an environment for active, free, creative thinking of the student by creating the most favorable environment and situation for the learning process.

It means ensuring the quality and effectiveness of education by demonstrating the intellectual potential and inner potential of the student.

The interactive lessons take place in such a way that no student is left out, that is, they have the opportunity to express openly what they have heard, read, seen and known.

There is a process of exchanging knowledge, ideas and opinions. It promotes sincerity, interest in learning, mutual support and friendship.

When interactive lessons are organized, students learn to work individually, in pairs, and in small groups.

In this case, the organized lessons can be based on research plans, role-playing games, pre-planning, algorithms, modulation, work with textbooks, work with various documents, work with information sources, creative work.
Stages of organizing interactive lessons. Selection of subject and content of the subject;
- Defining a common goal for the subject of the lesson;
- Defining the theoretical and practical knowledge provided in the development of the content of the course;
- Express the concepts, knowledge, skills and abilities that need to be mastered by the student;
- The choice of the form, method, means of the lesson;
- Take into account the unit of time spent by the student to acquire concepts, knowledge, skills and abilities;
- Create a system of exercises and examples to get the results of each stage;
- Development of tests, questions for control;
- Creating a sequence and completion mechanism for the course process.

Changes in teacher-student relationships in interactive education. The teacher is not a carrier of knowledge, but a facilitator, advisor, organizer, leader in reading and learning;
- For him, the teacher must learn to work in the conditions of algorithmization, modulation, design, as well as creative thinking;
- The teacher should not only teach, but also teach to read, not only to impart

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knowledge, but also to be able to get it from sources, to be accustomed to two-way active work;

- It is necessary to create an environment for self-education, active work, individual, pair and small groups, an individual approach to the learning process. This will ensure that you master the content.

In short, let's start with interactive activities in our education system:

• Young teachers develop a desire for innovation, the ability to apply new methods in the classroom;

• Develops the ability to work in an interactive way through continuous classes, creative groups, and independent work;

• When working in such an environment, students become a driving force in the learning process. It increases the quality and efficiency of education and encourages the younger generation to become more perfect.

In conclusion, the level of knowledge, perception, thinking ability, interest of the student to have a new content and form of the educational process in the interactive lessons, which are based on a well-developed program in primary education, an improved work plan and pedagogical skills and the introduction of new pedagogical technology, taking into account the characteristics of age, and on this basis the education of the perfect man remains one of the most urgent tasks of the teacher. Because pedagogical technology is based on the creation of learning factors, it attracts students to expand the world of thinking, agility, learning, learning and production activities, practical action, the world of new ideas. Accordingly, one of our main goals is to conduct interactive lessons in primary education and to improve its didactic technology in the global process. Interactive lessons play a crucial role in primary education by engaging students, improving knowledge retention, developing critical thinking, and fostering social skills. While challenges exist, effective teacher training and equitable resource allocation can help integrate interactive learning methods across classrooms. With advancements in technology, interactive lessons will continue to evolve, creating more enriching educational experiences for young learners.

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