

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE
CONTINUING EDUCATION SYSTEM**

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Abstract: This article examines the role of primary education within the system of lifelong learning and its future development prospects. Primary education forms the foundation for learners' intellectual, social, and moral development. The study analyzes key aspects such as updating curricula based on a competency-based approach, integrating digital technologies, improving teacher professional development, and applying innovative teaching methods. Special attention is given to adapting international best practices to enhance the national education system. The findings indicate that strengthening primary education improves overall educational quality and supports the sustainable development of the lifelong learning system.

Keywords: lifelong education, primary education, quality of education, competencies, innovation, digital learning.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль начального образования в системе непрерывного образования и перспективы его развития в современных условиях. Начальное образование является фундаментом формирования личности, ее познавательных, социальных и нравственных качеств. В работе анализируются вопросы обновления содержания образования на основе компетентностного подхода, внедрения цифровых технологий, повышения профессиональной подготовки учителей и применения инновационных педагогических методов. Особое внимание уделяется использованию международного опыта для совершенствования национальной системы образования. Результаты исследования показывают, что развитие начального образования способствует повышению качества всего образовательного процесса и обеспечивает устойчивость системы непрерывного образования.

Ключевые слова: непрерывное образование, начальное образование, качество образования, компетенции, инновации, цифровые технологии.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichining tutgan o'rni, uning zamonaviy rivojlanish istiqbollari va ta'lim sifatini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Boshlang'ich ta'lim shaxsning intellektual, ijtimoiy va axloqiy rivojlanishida muhim poydevor bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Maqolada kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida ta'lim mazmunini yangilash, raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish va innovatsion pedagogik metodlardan foydalanish masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba asosida milliy ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari boshlang'ich ta'lim sifatini oshirish orqali uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: uzluksiz ta’lim, boshlang‘ich ta’lim, ta’lim sifati, kompetensiya, innovatsiya, raqamli ta’lim.

In today's globalization and digitalization, the education system is one of the main factors of social development. In particular, the concept of lifelong learning implies the education and development of a person throughout his life in accordance with the needs of modern society. Primary education occupies a special place in this system, because it is at this stage that children develop an interest in learning, independent thinking, social adaptation and moral values.

Primary education is the foundation of personal development, and success in subsequent stages depends on the quality of education provided at this stage. Therefore, today the modernization of primary education, its development as a central link in the continuous education system has become an urgent issue.

This article analyzes the role of primary education in the continuous education system, its development directions, problems and prospects from a scientific, theoretical and practical perspective.

Lifelong learning is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills and competencies throughout a person's life, which includes formal, non-formal and informal forms of education. This approach allows adapting to the requirements of the modern labor market and social changes.

The main tasks of the lifelong learning system are:

developing the intellectual and professional potential of the individual;

forming independent learning competencies in students;

fostering the need to update knowledge;

ensuring the integration of education and practice.[1, 52]

In this system, primary education is the fundamental stage, in which the foundations of educational activity are formed.

Primary education is an important stage that prepares a child for subsequent stages of education. During this period, students acquire social competencies such as communication, teamwork and problem solving, along with basic academic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic.

The main functions of primary education are:

forming a positive attitude towards knowledge;

preparing for independent learning;

ensuring the social and moral development of the individual;

developing creative and critical thinking.[2, 70]

If the quality of education at this stage is low, the student's development will slow down at subsequent stages.

Modern directions in the development of primary education

1. Competency approach. The transition from traditional knowledge-oriented education to competency-oriented education is an important direction in the development of primary education. In this approach, students acquire not only knowledge, but also the skills to apply them in practice.

2. Introduction of digital technologies. Digital platforms, interactive lessons, electronic resources make the teaching process in primary education interesting and effective. At the same time, digital literacy is formed from an early age.

3. Individual approach. Each child has a different pace of development, abilities and interests. An individual approach increases the effectiveness of education and creates an inclusive environment.[3, 25]

There are a number of problems in the development of primary education:

excessive workload;

insufficient teacher qualifications;

limited digital infrastructure;

differences between rural and urban schools.[4, 21]

It is difficult to improve the quality of education without solving these problems.

In developed countries, special attention is paid to primary education. For example, in Finland, Japan and South Korea, primary education emphasizes a stress-free environment, learning through play and creative activities.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, these experiences can also be implemented in harmony with national values.

The prospects for the development of primary education are reflected in the following:

integrating digital and traditional education;

introducing a competency assessment system;

strengthening cooperation with parents;

improving mechanisms for monitoring the quality of education.[6, 80]

In conclusion, primary education is the main foundation of a continuous education system. Through its development, it is possible to ensure the development of not only an individual, but also the entire society. Therefore, investing in primary education is tantamount to investing in the future generation.

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