

# Introduction of Innovative Technologies in Preschool Education Organization

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**Abstract:** This article presents innovative methods used by educators in preschool education, for example, the "Bolajon" program.

**Keywords:** Innovative methods, preschool education, pedagogical process, multimedia

## INTRODUCTION

The pedagogical process aimed at ensuring the full development of preschool children in preschool education is complex, but also diverse. In order to achieve the effectiveness of education, it is necessary to properly organize each type of activity in preschool education. The content of child-centered education is aimed at the full implementation of the basic programs "Bolajon" through innovative technologies.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This, as a modern pedagogical technology, transforms the educational process into a more communication-based and exercise-based game, encouraging educators to work using new methods. - to teach children to think creatively; - to develop the ability to solve problem situations; - Activation of children; - Formation of friendly relations in them. Tools used in the application of interactive methods: - Visual aids; - Techniques; - Handouts; - Multimedia. One of the most widely used methods in the lessons in Preschool education organization is logical. The use of such games in the lessons:

1. Creates conditions for each child to demonstrate individual abilities.
2. The accuracy of logical games, in terms of consistency, corresponds to the most influential period of a child's development.
3. Through logic games, the child tries to understand his perceptions of the environment.
4. Such games can develop a child both mentally and physically.
5. Through logic games, children set a goal and look for ways to achieve it.
6. These games teach children to look for ways to get out of a difficult situation, to avoid monotony in expressing their opinions. For example:

1. The group will receive a gift in 2 boxes. In one is a picture of fruit and ornamental trees. In the second, the leaves of these trees. Children should find the leaves that belong to each tree.

2. The group will be given 2 notebooks with pictures and objects related to the profession. Children need to be able to identify which profession they need and what their role is in life. This method is very important in mentally preparing children for the profession. The educator can ask children humorous questions, recite passages from poems, and organize fun games. For example: He brought a bag and a goat cooked soup. He swam on two plates and gave it to two kids.

## RESULTS

Interactive methods used in preschool education improve the effectiveness and environment of education. The professional skills of educators increase, children begin to feel their place in the social environment, in the community. Today's demand is to bring up a person who can find his place in a fast-changing, complex and interconnected world. Topic: Journey to the world of insects. Learning Objective: To teach children to use interactive methods during the lessons. to expand the scope of thinking, to divide words into syllables, to teach them to perform sound arithmetic operations. Educational purpose: to create friendly relations between children, to teach them to work in small groups, to love nature and the animals in it. 'throw. Development goal:

Course: Educator: - Children, where did we come?

Children: - We came to the lawn.

Educator: - Listen carefully. What do you hear?

Children: - The sound of an insect.

Educator: - The sound of an insect?

Children: - The sound of a locust.

Educator: - How does a locust make and walk?

Children: - It makes a squeaking noise and jumps ( Children: - What other insects do you hear?

Children: - The sound of bees.

Educator: - How do bees make and move?

Children: - Bees make "vizzz" and fly like this (children imitate again).

Educator: - Very good. Guys, we also learned the pronunciation of the sounds Ch, Z by imitating insects. Now we play a fun game with you.

Children: - It looks like water is flowing. Educator: - How do we shake our hands to the side?

Children: - It's like birds are flying.

Educator: - How do we draw a circle in our hands? How do we jump open? Children: - It's like flowers are open.

Educator: - Children, in what season do they happen?

Children: - In spring.

Educator: - That's right. Tell me, what changes will take place in nature in spring? Children: - In spring, nature wakes up. The air starts to heat up. The snow is melting and the canals are overflowing. The grass sprouts. The ground is softening. Seedlings are planted, trees bloom. In the spring, swallows and cranes fly. The flowers will open.

Educator: - Thank you, children, you are well aware of the changes in the spring. Now we can split into two groups with you. To do this, let 2 children come to me and choose from the insect toys on the table. Here are the groups: Group 1 "Bees", Group 2 "Butterfly". The educator writes the word INSECTS on the board. Educator: - INSECTS How many sounds does it have? "Bees" group: - There are 7 sounds?

Educator: - How many syllables are the word "insect"? "Butterfly" group: - 3 syllables. Is there a sound? Bee group: - There are 3 vowel sounds.

Educator: - How many consonant sounds are there?

Butterfly group: - There are 4 consonant sounds. The groups are given 2 riddles and 1 proverb about insects.

Bee group: Singing loudly, dutars buzzing. (bee) It is a small insect, a bot-bot. (mosquito) Don't put ants in the ant's nest. (proverb)

Butterfly group: Two leaves in one body, once in summer. (butterfly) As if he is not there - his voice is like an arrow. (locust) If the bee complains that it has bitten, there is honey. (proverb) The answer to the riddle is hung on the board. Educator: - Children, in our next condition you are required to draw the second wing of an insect.

The chiefs hang the insects on which the name is formed on the board. The judges will announce the grades and give the children presents. Through these activities, child-centered learning tasks are carried out, that is, children develop knowledge, skills, abilities and friendships.

## **DISCUSSION**

Preschool education is continuous and the level of initiation allows it to be carried out and developed. Admission to school for 6-7 year olds and movement of non-children in preschools and maya. The goal of preschool education development is to prepare children for school work, to milk the child, to develop, to form personal content, to reveal abilities, to get in the way, to develop the system, and to develop passion.

The protection of the life and health of children in the pre-school educational institution is carried out by the medical staff of the pre-school educational institution and the state, as well as by the medical staff of the health authorities attached to the pre-school educational institution.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Preschool educational institutions are a type of educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan that implement general pre-school education programs in various areas. Preschools provide education, training, supervision, care and rehabilitation for children aged 2 to 7 years.

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