

**DESIGN METHODS BASED ON INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN
PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

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Abstract: *This article provides information on the importance of innovative pedagogical technologies in child development and education in preschool educational organizations, the role of innovative technologies in the life of children, the theoretical importance of innovative technologies currently being implemented in the world and in our Republic.*

Key words: *Innovation, technology, pedagogical activity, technological theory, interactive methods, individual characteristics.*

INTRODUCTION

On the scale of the world and our republic, there are trends of researching the abilities, talents, internal capabilities, unique individual-psychological characteristics of young people. Formation of the young generation as a person and subject, mental development, raising the level of education begins with preschool education organizations. The effective organization and management of this process serves as a condition for ensuring the continuity of the educational system, because the pedagogical process conducted with young and mature souls is related to who they will become in the future, what kind of civic position they will take considered.

Based on the requirements of our current development, educational standards are being improved, programs are being modernized and delivered to educational institutions. The material bases of educational institutions are rapidly being strengthened. Academic lyceums, pre-school educational organizations, construction, reconstruction, current and major repair of schools, new modern equipment, educational tools, technical means and computerization works are carried out on the basis of specific state plans at universities and institutes.

METHODS

In developed foreign countries, the issue of achieving an innovative nature of pedagogical activity has been seriously studied since the 60s of the last century. In particular, H. Barnett, J. Bassett, D. Hamilton, N. Gross, R. Carlson, M. Miles, A. Havelock, D. Chen, R. Edem, F.N. Gonobolin, S.M. Innovative activity, innovative approach to pedagogical activity, grounding of innovative ideas and their effective implementation in practice, pedagogical innovations created in foreign countries and in the republic in the

works carried out by researchers such as Godnin, V.I.Zagvyazinsky, V.A.Kan-Kalik, N.V.Kozmina and V.A.Slastenin through informing, the content of practical actions regarding their active use in the activity of the pedagogue is highlighted. By its essence, innovation is a dynamic system of innovation in an attitude or process. Introducing innovation as a system by itself represents, firstly, the internal logic of a relationship or process, and secondly, the consistent development of the introduced innovation over a certain period of time and its interaction with the environment.

Lexically, the concept of "innovation" when translated from English ("innovation") means "introducing something new". The concept of "innovation" represents a specific situation in terms of content. Innovation is an activity aimed at changing the internal structure of a certain system.

Educational innovations are forms, methods and technologies that are used to solve existing problems in the field of education or the educational process based on a new approach and can guarantee a more effective result than before.

Educational innovations are also called "innovative education". The concept of "innovative education" was first used in the "Club of Rome" in 1979. Educational innovations are divided into several types. Main types:

1. According to the description of the introduced changes;
2. According to the source of origin;
3. According to the scale of changes;

The term "educational innovation" refers primarily to the use of pedagogical technologies in training. The technological approach gradually improved and became innovative. For example, in the pre-school education system, when attention was paid to the system of traditional activities, the educational object played the role of the child subject in this activity. That is, the child was embodied only as a listener, an educator orator. But all experiences have confirmed that such efforts in education cannot be effective. As a result, there was a need to create approaches that can determine the effectiveness of education. Therefore, it was the impetus for the creation of the technological theory. When we talk about educational innovations, we definitely have new pedagogical technologies in front of our eyes. Innovation can give good results if it is focused on gaining deeper knowledge, learning, mastering, acquiring a wide range of knowledge. Types of innovative technologies are classified as follows:

- child-oriented education;
- developmental educational technologies;
- game educational technology;
- project education technology;
- problematic educational technology;
- use of information and communication tools.

Each type of innovative technologies can not only serve to create new knowledge in students, but also to form all-round development mechanisms in them. A person with poor

spiritual literacy may be overwhelmed by the difficulties he may encounter in life. It is extremely necessary to develop mental integrity from a young age, especially when avoiding the elements of popular culture. Therefore, attention is paid to the harmonization of elements of educational influence in educational innovations.

RESULTS

The goal of using innovations in the educational system or educational activities is to get the highest possible result from the money and effort spent. Innovation differs from any innovation in that it must have a changeable mechanism that allows for management and control.

In education, as in all fields, there is talk about "innovation", "innovation" and activities that represent their essence.

If the activity has the characteristics of a short-term, integrated system and serves only to change some elements in the system, it is called novation (updating).

After all, if the activity is carried out on the basis of a certain conceptual approach, and its result serves the development of a specific system or its radical change, it is called innovation.

In fact, innovation is considered a tool, and in most cases it manifests itself in the form of a new method, methodology, technology. In essence, there are certain differences between novation and innovation. They are as follows. The main differences between novation and innovation.

1. Novation.

- 1) is used within the framework of the current theory;
- 2) limited in scope and time;
- 3) methods are updated;
- 4) the result improves the previous system.

2. Innovation.

- 1) will be systematic, integrated and continuous;
- 2) designs a new activity system in a given practice;
- 3) the activities of the entities are fully updated;
- 4) new technologies are created;
- 5) new qualitative results are achieved in the activity;
- 6) the practice itself is updated.

In the literature on pedagogy, a scheme of the innovation process is given. It covers the following steps:

1. The stage of the birth of a new idea or the emergence of a new concept, it is also called the stage of discovery.
2. Inventing, that is, the stage of creating something new.
3. The stage of knowing how to apply the created innovation in practice.
4. The stage of spreading the news, its wide application.

5. The stage of dominance of innovation in a certain field. (At this stage, the novelty loses its novelty, an effective alternative appears.)

6. On the basis of a new alternative, the stage of reducing the scope of the innovation through replacement.

One of the most important aspects of modern education is the achievement of an innovative nature of the pedagogue's activity.

In order to be able to use innovative technologies, a teacher-pedagogue should have the following knowledge:

- Having knowledge, skills and qualifications in ICT;
- To be aware of foreign experiences on new pedagogical technologies;
- The ability to choose didactic games and interactive methods suitable for the age of preschool children in the educational process;
- Getting to know advanced pedagogical updated ideas;
- Forming one's professional position on the basis of turning knowledge into skills and qualifications;

Information technologies are one of the modern tools that are increasingly actively used in the educational process. Their technical and technological capabilities are extremely useful for pedagogues in organizing an interesting, lively and effective educational process. Today, there are opportunities for radio broadcasting, television shows, and film screenings in education. Their use improves the quality of teaching, serves to develop the creative qualities and professional skills of a person.

The flexibility and interactivity of information technology allows the student (student) to return the subject, work on the subject at an individual pace, as well as to imitate natural communication, i.e., the student with the text of the electronic textbook. Establishes communication between the (student) child and creates an opportunity to feel the presence of the educator with the help of a questionnaire, verbal, non-verbal, voice. With the help of this type of technology, it is possible to prepare multimedia products, electronic albums, electronic atlases, digital videos, virtual stands, audio and video visual materials, as well as presentations, which ensure an interesting organization of the educational process.

DISCUSSION

Also, it is necessary to include the type of activity of integrated design among innovative educational technologies. Because based on such an approach, it is possible to form multifaceted integrated ideas.

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CONCLUSION

In short, the main goal of innovative technologies is to create a friendly environment between the teacher and the student, to make children interested in news; it is possible to say such things as having the ability to apply the learned knowledge in social conditions, to be able to combine ICT and didactic materials with the subject, to be able to change the attitude towards educational activities.

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