

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN FORMING THE CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: The article highlights the modern achievements of pedagogical science in the formation of creative abilities of preschool educational organizations, in particular, the advantages of the STEAM program. Also, pedagogical diagnostics of students preparing for school based on this program are shown.

Keywords: Pedagogical technology, Steam, Rocket, Electronic game, Logistics.

The development of the “State Requirements for the Development of Children of Early and Preschool Age” and the “First Step” State Curriculum have created broad opportunities for the effective implementation of preschool education in the continuous education system. The curriculum notes that when organizing a developing environment in a preschool educational organization, it is important to take into account the age-related characteristics and needs of children with their own characteristics. At the same time, the following are indicated in the content of the developing environment: - the content of the visual and developing environment of a preschool educational organization should be cultural and historical values; - national and regional traditions; - characteristics arising from nature and climate; - the content of the environment should contribute to the formation of the foundations of a primary worldview, the successful social adaptation of the child. Of course, such innovations aimed at updating preschool education both in form and content require all educators, starting from parents, to approach the upbringing of the child and his readiness for education based on the requirements of the time. The processes in development centers organized in groups of preschool educational organizations help children constantly master and consolidate new knowledge. The main goal of development centers is to teach children to independently replenish their knowledge and adequately adapt to the ongoing renewal processes. Development centers organized on the basis of the program develop the following in children: - acceptance and implementation of changes; - critical thinking; - making choices; - being able to solve problems; - demonstrating creative, imaginative and inventive abilities; - caring for people, society, country, and the environment. Today's world is not the same as yesterday, and tomorrow will not be the same as today! Dynamically developing technologies are being introduced in all areas of human activity. 65 percent of modern children occupy professions that do not exist today. Future specialists will need comprehensive education and knowledge from various fields of technology, science, and engineering. In this regard, it is more important than ever to enable our children - the future generation of inventors and discoverers - to conduct research as scientists, shape technology, design as engineers, create as artists, and think analytically as mathematicians through play, based on the STEAM program. Today, STEAM education is developing as one of the main trends in the world and is based on the integration of five areas into a single educational scheme using a practical approach. The conditions for such education are its continuity and the development of children's ability to communicate in groups, in which they collect and exchange ideas. Therefore, the main educational program includes modules for the development of

logical thinking, such as Lego technologies, children's research. STEAM (S-science, T-technology, E - engineering, A - art, M - mathematics) - a modern approach that combines science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics. STEAM helps children develop the following important qualities and skills: - Comprehensive understanding of problems; - Creative thinking; - Engineering approach; - Critical thinking; - Understanding and applying scientific methods; - Understanding the basics of design. This approach will help children solve life problems in the future. In many developed countries, including the USA, Japan, Israel, Singapore, and Russia, preschool educational organizations are effectively using this approach to develop children's creative and inventive abilities. Thanks to the STEAM approach, children understand nature and systematically study the world, thereby developing their interests, engineering thinking, the ability to overcome critical situations, teamwork skills, and the basics of leadership and self-expression, which, in turn, provides a fundamentally new level of children's development. Building self-confidence. In this approach, children "launch" bridges and roads, airplanes and cars created by their own hands, "develop" and test underwater and air structures, each time getting closer to the goal. They repeatedly test and improve the "product" that did not give good results. As a result, solving all the problems themselves and achieving the goal brings inspiration, victory, adrenaline and joy to children. Each victory instills more confidence in their abilities. Active communication and teamwork. STEAM programs are also characterized by active communication and teamwork. During the discussion phase, they learn not to be afraid to express their opinions. Often, they do not sit around the table, but test and develop "products" based on their own designs.

They are always busy communicating with educators and their friends in a team that provides cooperation. Developing interest in technical sciences. The task of STEAM education in preschool and primary school age is to create the initial conditions for the development of interest. For children, it is the basis for developing interest in natural sciences and technical sciences, to love what they do. STEAM is very interesting and dynamic for children, preventing them from getting bored. They do not notice the passage of time, but they do not get tired either. Building rockets, cars, bridges, skyscrapers, electronic games, factories, creating logistics networks, submarines, their interest in science and technology is growing. Creative and innovative approaches to projects. STEAM education consists of six stages: question (task), discussion, design, construction, testing and improvement. These stages are the basis of the systematic project approach. In turn, cooperation or the joint use of various opportunities is the basis of creativity. Thus, at the same time, the application of science and technology in children can create new innovations. A rationally organized healthy socio-spiritual environment encourages children to search, take initiative and demonstrate their creative abilities. In this case, educators need to have a clear idea of how the child is developing, and for this they need to constantly monitor them. The educator conveys the educational material to the children in an appropriate way, taking into account their age characteristics. The role of the pedagogical team of preschool educational organizations is that they should set appropriate goals, taking into account the interests, abilities and needs of each child, support the natural interests of children, and form in them the skills of joint mastery of existence. When considering the uniqueness of a child's development, it is first important to understand that all children go through certain stages of development, but each child is unique and unrepeatable. In order to provide children with exactly the same, similar things and types of activities, educators need to have a complete picture of their unique, distinctive developmental indicators. Experts also emphasize that educators should be attentive to the differences in the abilities and interests of different children of the same age. This refers to the uniqueness of child development, types of activities that respond to children's interests, that is, their level of mental, social and spiritual

maturity. Such types of activities are aimed at children's interest in nature, satisfaction from experience, and the desire to test their ideas in practice.

In this case, it is important to help children find answers to the questions that arise. After all, as they search for an answer to a question, interest, reasoning, and attention are automatically activated in the child. The role of the educator in this is to jointly search for ways to find a satisfactory answer without simplifying the question and distracting the child with too much information.

In conclusion, the basic principles of training modern specialists in our Republic are the humanization and socialization of education; national and universal, cultural values are clearly defined as their basis. In the words of our Head of State: "We set ourselves the goal of creating all the necessary opportunities and conditions for our children to grow up not only physically and spiritually healthy, but also to become harmoniously developed people with the most modern intellectual knowledge and a well-developed generation that fully meets the needs of students of the 21st century." At the same time, today, a holistic educational process aimed at improving the professional training of personnel should be implemented taking into account high spiritual and moral qualities.

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