



INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN A PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATION AS A CONDITION FOR IMPROVEMENT

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Annotation: In the modern world, active changes are being made, which are characterized by a large number of innovations. Innovative processes are a regularity in the development of modern preschool education. The implementation of innovative activities in kindergarten provides great results in working with children. The use of non-standard methods and types of educational activities with children, new methods and forms of organizing the upbringing and education of children, modern educational technologies make it possible to achieve this in order to guarantee the professional self-realization of teachers, as well as the self-development of the personality of pupils.

Key words: educational institution, pedagogical practice, organizational, pedagogical experience

The introduction of new technologies can be due to a number of reasons. Innovative technologies in preschool education are used, first of all, to solve urgent problems, to improve the quality of services provided, to meet the growing demands of parents. In addition, competition is also important, when kindergartens compete with each other for the title of the most modern preschool. Innovations can manifest themselves not only in the form of new programs, but also in a number of other areas that together ensure the harmonious work of a preschool institution. This includes administrative activities, and work with personnel, and work as parents. Innovative activity changes the traditional management system and puts the teacher and pupils, heads of educational institutions, their professional needs and needs at the forefront. The driving force behind the development of a preschool institution is the creative potential of teachers: their professional growth, approach to work, discovering the



potential abilities of their pupils. At the same time, pedagogical practice indicates that not all preschool institutions are ready for the introduction of positive innovations in preschool education, for the development and implementation of innovative educational programs and technologies, for their high-quality implementation in work with preschoolers. This fact absolutely clearly indicates the presence of contradictions between the socially conditioned need to improve the professional competence of teachers in an innovative preschool educational institution and the real state of innovative activity, which is called to guarantee the desire of teachers for innovation.

The significance of the innovative nature of modern preschool education and the development strategy of preschool education is focused on maintaining the positive achievements of the kindergarten, introducing modern pedagogical technologies, including information and communication, providing a personality-oriented model of organizing the pedagogical process, allowing the child to successfully adapt and successfully realize himself in a mobile society, the development of his social competencies in the context of integrating the efforts of the family and kindergarten. At the same time, the innovative nature of the transformation indicates a research approach to the results achieved in the activities of the preschool educational institution, meeting the needs of the modern information society in maximizing the development of the child's capabilities.

In the scientific literature, the concept of "innovation" is distinguished. In most cases, innovation is understood as an element of pedagogical activity, which, in its presented form, has not yet been met in this capacity, despite the fact that, an analogue of this phenomenon can be found, and in this sense, new in pedagogy is a well-forgotten old. Innovation is a kind of carrier of innovation, a way of its distribution, bringing it to practice (new projects, programs, teaching aids, manuals). Rooted in practice, an innovation that carries an innovation (or a combination of them) updates the practice, making it more effective.

Innovation is the dissemination of innovations in pedagogical practice. The innovation process is a process of improving educational practices, developing educational systems based on enrichment, modifying these systems based on innovative development and partially changing the traditional goals, content and means of education. Innovative activity is a set of measures to ensure the innovation process at a particular level of education, as well as this process itself. The key functions of innovation include the transformation of the components of the pedagogical process: meaning, goals, content, formation of forms, methods, means



of teaching the management system. The structure of innovation activity includes: scientific search, creation of innovation, implementation of innovation, introspection of innovation. An important result of the search stage is the formulated innovation problem and the tasks of innovation. What follows is an innovative project of planned transformations. At the implementation stage, innovative activity contains the following actions: program-scenario, organizational-managerial, experimental-evaluative, design, translation.

In the process of reflection, the obtained results are compared with the set goals, the resulting product is compared with its original image. The form of innovative activity contains: innovator, normative prescriptions, innovation environment, procedural element, innovation, product. Innovation in this consideration is understood as the result of innovation, and the innovation process includes at least three stages: generating an idea, developing an idea in an applied aspect, and implementing an innovation in practice. The activity that ensures the transformation of ideas into innovation, and also forms the management system for this process, is innovative activity. Innovative pedagogical activity as a special kind of creative activity is focused on updating the education system. It is the result of human activity not so much in adapting to the external environment, but in changing social needs and interests. Innovative activity, being a difficult and versatile phenomenon, by its content covers the process of interaction between individuals, aimed at the development, transformation of the object, at its transfer to a qualitatively new state; system 9 activities for the creation, development and application of new means; a special kind of creative activity that connects various operations and actions aimed at obtaining new knowledge, technologies, systems. All these manifestations characterize innovative activity in the pedagogical sphere. Innovative pedagogical activity is based on the comprehension of practical experience, is focused on changing and developing the educational process in order to achieve the highest results, obtaining new knowledge, and forming a qualitatively different practice. Among its essential components, creativity plays a special role. Innovative processes, innovative pedagogical activity are simply not feasible without creativity. The peculiarity of pedagogical creativity lies in the fact that its object and result is the creation of personality. The pedagogical process is considered as a collective creative process of a teacher and a student in a situation of pedagogical interaction, during which a pedagogical transformation of a person takes place.

The main form and significant component of innovative pedagogical activity is an experiment, the results of which enrich the educational process with new



knowledge, provide an opportunity to verify the effectiveness of new ideas and technologies based on pedagogical practice. In terms of content and functionality, a pedagogical experiment can be educational, research and didactic. In general, an experiment in the field of education is interpreted as a method of cognition, with the help of which, in natural or artificially created, controlled and managed conditions, a pedagogical phenomenon is studied, the search for a new, more effective way to solve a pedagogical problem continues; a research method that provides for the identification of significant factors that affect the results of pedagogical activity, makes it possible to diversify them to achieve optimal results. An innovative pedagogical experiment is considered an important factor in innovative education, which considers the formation of a research position in a person, educating her attitude towards society as a creative-search environment as the main goal. For teachers working in an innovative mode, the study of pedagogical experience as a source of innovative activity is of primary importance. They show particular interest in such varieties as advanced and innovative pedagogical experience.

Advanced pedagogical experience - educational, educational, organizational and pedagogical activities, in the process of which stable positive results in solving urgent pedagogical problems are ensured by using original forms, methods, techniques, means of training and education, new educational systems or the integration of traditional, forms, methods, techniques and funds. Innovative pedagogical experience - generated by a radically new pedagogical idea, organizational and pedagogical activity. Depending on the content and specific results, the following types of it are distinguished: - research pedagogical experience (its essence lies in obtaining original data through the use of search); - innovative pedagogical experience (its goal is to improve practice and education through the use of creative ideas). Thus, innovation is the basis for the renewal of educational institutions and a factor in the development of educational systems. Its result is determined by structural and substantive changes in the work of the institution, the educational system, and, under certain conditions, the creation of a new pedagogical practice.

1. Development of software and methodological support for innovative processes. Development program of preschool education, business plan, educational program, annual plan. Scientific and methodological support ensures the formation of professional readiness of personnel for the implementation of innovation, and because conducting training sessions, seminars, consultations within the framework of scientific and methodological support helps to increase the readiness of managers



and teachers for innovative activities, development during the support of the reflexive skills of managers and teachers, teaching them the methods of self-control and self-assessment of innovative activities, types of work within the framework of project activities contributes to the development of the technological component of the readiness of the accompanied and the implementation of innovative activities (the achievement of which is facilitated by the professional assistance of accompanying persons) contribute to the consolidation and development of the motivational-value component of the readiness of teachers and managers for innovative activities.

2. Development and implementation of innovative collective and individual projects. The prospects of the project method are evidenced by the facts that it enables the development of observation and analysis of phenomena, comparison, generalization and the ability to draw conclusions, creative thinking. And also, logic, knowledge, inquisitive mind, joint cognitive-search activity, communicative and reflective abilities. Designing, as a creative activity, makes it possible to accurately formulate the goals and objectives of the forthcoming activity, analyze and systematize the totality of available and necessary means that provide optimal ways to achieve results, and open up opportunities for pedagogical creativity.

3. Scientific and methodological products of innovative activity - publication of methodological manuals and developments, placement of teachers' materials on Internet websites, participation in virtual problematic seminars, scientific and practical conferences, teachers' councils.

4. Social technological processes of parent-child relations. In a preschool organization, the child receives the skill of interaction, the ability to plan their own activities. However, how fruitfully the child will master this depends on the family. Harmonization of the development of a preschooler without the active participation of parents in the educational process is unlikely. The family for the child is the habitat and upbringing where the leading pedagogical tasks are solved. The effectiveness of raising children largely depends on the level of pedagogical literacy, pedagogical education and competence of parents. It is their example and personal qualities that determine the effectiveness of the educational function of the family. The importance of family education necessitates mutual cooperation. An important point in the context of "family - preschool" is the personal interaction of the educator and parents in the process of raising a particular child in this family.

5. Informatization of the educational process: organization of the activities of the website of the preschool educational institution, the use of the possibility of media educational tools in order to demonstrate the products of design and research



activities, the formation of databases. The process of informatization in preschool institutions is due to the requirement of a modern developing society, which needs its members to be ready for work ten times more productive and creative, which is provided through information tools - from personal computers to global information links the Internet. This will help to change the developing environment of the kindergarten as a whole, to ensure the interaction of the preschool with the family at the modern level.

The innovative potential of preschool educational institutions is the ability to create, perceive, implement innovations and get rid of the obsolete pedagogically inappropriate in time. This ability is mainly a consequence of the creative aspirations of the teaching staff, its attitude to innovation. Innovative activity is considered a condition for the development of the creative potential of educators.

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