Research Article

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article have been shown the effective methods of using interactive methods in organizing the pedagogical process by educators in preschool educational institutions.

KEYWORDS

Training, education, research, innovation, interactive, reflection, energizer.

INTRODUCTION

There is an important issue that needs to be implemented in the field of pedagogy, which is to ensure that educators organize the pedagogical process on the basis of modern methods in a purposeful, systematic and methodically correct manner by being able to predict the results. It should be recognized that interactive methods are currently a priority aspect of educational reforms, their role in solving pedagogical problems, and important factors that ensure the effectiveness of education. Currently, as world

psychologists say, "indigo" children perceive events happening in the world faster than adults. Therefore, today's educators face a number of urgent tasks. One of them is the use of interactive methods in the educational process.

Interactive methods such as Brainstorming, Role playing, Working in small groups, Debate, Gallery walk, Cluster, Boomerang, Energizers can be used in preschool educational institutions. . It is advisable for the teacher to use the brainstorming

method at the beginning and at the end of the training in order to determine the children's understanding of the subject and to strengthen the acquired knowledge.

Nowadays, although there are clear concepts and ideas about pedagogical technology, pedagogues of preschool educational institutions have problems such as not being able to distinguish technology from methodology. However, there are significant differences between them, and theoretical information about them is given below. Pedagogical technology is a process that guarantees teaching a child to be independent, learn, and think.

Methodology is a set of teaching methods and ways that are convenient for a certain person, a pedagogue, depending on the knowledge, skills, abilities, personal qualities, and temperament of the pedagogue.

Educator training module

Orientation: The process of knowing, gaining knowledge about the environment and understanding it. Subject of the training: Introduction to air.

Purpose of the subject: Acquaint children with their surroundings, form ideas about air, increase vocabulary, develop artistic and aesthetic views and independent creative abilities. Duties: 1. Educational: formation of children's imagination in air. 2. Educational: education of caution when working with air and water. 3. Developmental: drawing independent conclusions and expanding the scope of children's thinking based on

conducting practical experiments. Basic concepts that children should acquire: - to have information about air; - learning how to hold air; - learn the characteristics of air; - to determine the existence of air inside the human body through experiments.

Technological map of the lesson: • What do you know about air? • "Brainstorming" - 3 minutes (puzzle, through) • Air experiments in the laboratory - 20 minutes • Energizer - 3 minutes • Reflection - 4 minutes

Necessary equipment for the training: polythene bags (depending on the number of children), gouache (paints), balls, glass and tube, box, circle, stone, board and small objects. A method is a way, way, or way of doing something.

Pedagogical technology is most closely connected with the educational process (that is, the activity of the educator with the child), its structure, tools, methods and forms.

Pedagogical technology is such a project of the educational process that it is developed by one person or a creative group, which can be used by all educators.

The use of interactive methods and methods mentioned above is of great importance in achieving the quality and efficiency of preschool education. Preschool education, which is the first stage of the continuous education system and forms its foundation, currently occupies a key place in determining the quality and effectiveness of education. Therefore, it is very important that

preschool education is based on modern requirements.

It is worth mentioning that at the beginning of each lesson, the educator asks "what can I teach the children during today's pedagogical time?" it is necessary to ask the question and define a specific goal. That's why every educator should clearly determine the estimated time required for a pedagogical situation when creating a training module.

Based on the above, we present an example of the preparation module and training development by the educator of the experimental-research training in the training group using interactive methods.

Topic: Introduction to air.

Course of training:

Educator: Children, today I will give you the opportunity to play the role of scientists engaged in research. Now I will tell you a riddle. If you find the answer to the riddle, you will know what the research is about.

Children: Air.

Educator: Tell me, can we see the air around us?

Children No, we won't see.

Educator: We will go to the laboratory so that the children can see the air. To know the air, we have to catch it.

Experience. "Catch the invisible."

Educator: Take the plastic bag on the table, what is in it? Children: He is a bush.

Educator: We take it and blow it several times, now we twist it, the bag is filled with air, the bag filled with air is like a pillow. The air settled on the entire pillow and took over the bag. What if we took it off? Children: The air in the bag will come out, the object will return to its original state.

Educator: As long as we have to catch the air to feel it, we have achieved it. We caught the air.

Experience. "Blowing exercise".

Educator: There is a glass with water in front of you, we will blow the tube into the glass and watch what happens. Children: Small bubbles are formed. Educator: When we blow, air escapes and bubbles form in the water. So, we watched the air again.

Energizer. "Happy balls".

The progress of the game. This game requires 6-8 balls. Participants are divided into 3 or 4 groups by saying "date". The members of each group form a circle and hold each other's hands. The teacher gives several balloons to each group. Their task is to play as many balls in the air as possible without letting go of their hands. It is impossible to pick up a ball that has fallen to the ground. The group that keeps the balloons in the air for the longest time is the winner. When conducting an interactive training session, it is recommended that you pay attention to the following:

Participants of the training, choosing a topic:

• age of participants, their interests; •temporary signs of training; • have these groups been trained on this topic before?

The necessary conditions are as follows:

• Purpose of training, handouts, technical equipment. • Basic questions, their sequence, Life examples.

Aspects that should be included in every training session:

• Identify the problem that needs a solution.

Interactive methods: Getting to know each other, "Muzyorar" game, Roundtable discussion, Brainstorming, Role-playing games, Working in small groups, Working in pairs, Debate, Gallery walk, Energizers.

The use of these interactive methods increases children's interest in learning and develops their creative abilities, as a result of using interactive methods in practice, children learn these methods and acquire a lot of practical knowledge and skills.

The organization of interactive methods used by the teacher to meet the interests and needs of children is an important factor that increases the quality of preschool education.

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