HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

TECHNOLOGIES FOR ORGANIZING PLAY ACTIVITIES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Qobiljonova M.T.
National University of Uzbekistan named after Nizami
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION: Preschool age is considered an important stage in a child's comprehensive development, especially in the formation of intellectual, physical, and social abilities. During this period, children explore the surrounding world through play, learn to communicate with others, behave within a group, and acquire various life skills. Therefore, the proper organization of play activities for preschool children and their implementation through effective pedagogical technologies is considered one of the most актуal issues today.In today's era of globalization and rapidly developing information technologies, organizing children's free time meaningfully and engaging them in useful and developmental games has become highly important. From this perspective, organizing play activities in preschool educational institutions on the basis of modern technologies, as well as the pedagogical skills and innovative approaches of educators, plays a significant role in raising children as well-rounded individuals.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE: The aim of the research is to identify effective pedagogical technologies for organizing play activities of preschool children and to study their impact on children's intellectual, creative, social, and communicative development. In addition, the research seeks to investigate the possibilities of developing children's independent thinking, teamwork skills, and cognitive activity through the use of modern pedagogical approaches in play activities.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS: The research materials include didactic games, сюжетно-ролевые (role-playing) games, movement-based games, interactive activities, and educational processes organized on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies that contribute to the effective organization of preschool children's play activities. Furthermore, the play environment created in preschool educational institutions, the activities of educators, and children's participation in the play process are also considered important research materials.The research methods include observation, interviews, pedagogical experiments, analysis of children's activities, and comparative methods. These methods are used to determine the effectiveness of play activity organization technologies and their influence on children's cognitive activity, creativity, communication skills, and social development.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:

The results of the study showed that organizing play activities of preschool children based on modern pedagogical technologies has a significant impact on their intellectual, social, and creative development. During play activities, children's interest in learning increases, and their abilities for independent thinking and problem-solving are formed. In particular, didactic and role-playing games play an important role in developing children's speech, communication culture, and teamwork skills.The study also revealed that the proper and purposeful organization of play activities in preschool educational institutions contributes to the comprehensive development of children. At the same time, educators' professional competence, effective use of play technologies, and the creation of a supportive developmental environment further increase the efficiency of play activities. Overall, the

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findings confirm that play activity organization technologies are one of the most important and effective tools in educating and developing preschool children.

CONCLUSION:

Effective organization of play activities, a well-developed learning environment in preschool institutions, the use of didactic and movement-based games, and cooperation between educators and parents positively influence children's overall development. In particular, role-playing games, interactive methods, and creative activities help develop children's thinking abilities, speech, communication culture, and teamwork skills. Moreover, the purposeful and effective application of pedagogical technologies increases children's activity in the learning process and enhances educational effectiveness.In general, technologies for organizing play activities of preschool children are considered an important pedagogical tool that ensures their intellectual, social, and creative development.

KEYWORDS:

Preschool education, play activity, pedagogical technologies, didactic games, role-playing games, interactive methods, child development, creative activity, teaching and learning process, educator activity, developmental environment, preschool children.

Play activity is not only an enjoyable experience for preschool children, but also an integral part of the educational process. Through play, children develop the ability to express themselves, build social relationships, and solve various problems. From a psychological perspective, play improves children's emotional well-being, reduces stress levels, and enhances their social skills. Pedagogical foundations define the importance of play activity in the learning process, as children acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies through play, which creates a solid basis for their future success. Play activity also plays a significant role in developing children's communication skills.

From a historical perspective, play activity has long been an important element of children's education. In ancient times, children developed their physical and cognitive abilities through various games and were prepared for social life. The psychological foundations of play have been studied by many scholars, including Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky. Piaget considered play an essential tool in cognitive development, emphasizing that it helps children express their thoughts and develop problem-solving skills. Vygotsky, on the other hand, highlighted the importance of social play in education, stressing that play plays a key role in children's social and cultural development.

Each type of play has a certain impact on a child, and their integrated use increases the effectiveness of preschool education. In particular, role-playing (story-based) games play a special role in the socialization process of children. Through these games, a child models the adult world, begins to understand social relationships, and learns to control their own behavior. For example, while playing roles such as "shopkeeper," "doctor," or "driver," a child not only forms an understanding of these professions but also acquires communication skills. This creates a foundation for their future social adaptation.

In addition, during play activities, children develop the ability to make independent decisions. In the course of play, a child faces problem situations and seeks ways to solve them. This process contributes to the development of thinking, especially logical and creative thinking. From this perspective, play activity can be considered a natural pedagogical tool that incorporates elements of problem-based learning.

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According to statistical data, more than 75% of preschool children acquire new skills through play activities. The social impact of play is that children communicate with each other during games, learn interpersonal relationships, and develop teamwork skills. Play activity also develops children's self-assessment abilities, which are important for their future social life. Therefore, proper organization of play activities in preschool educational institutions has a significant impact on children's social, psychological, and physical development. Considering the importance of play in preschool education, the wide application of games in the learning process greatly contributes to child development.

The theoretical foundations of education based on national values include the synthesis of pedagogy, psychology, ethnography, and cultural studies. In particular, Lev Vygotsky's cultural-historical development theory emphasizes that a child develops through social environment and cultural tools, which scientifically justifies the importance of national values in education. In Uzbek folk pedagogy, traditions such as "mentor–apprentice" relationships, "odobnoma" (books of etiquette), and "pandnoma" (books of advice) represent a system of moral norms and values passed down from generation to generation.In this approach, key national values include respect for the family, reverence for elders, diligence, honesty, justice, hospitality, mutual assistance, and patriotism. These values create a strong moral foundation for a child's personal development, support social adaptation, and help them find their place in society. They also play a crucial role in forming a sense of social responsibility and national pride in children.

Interactive game technologies are among the most widely used and effective methods in early childhood education today. These technologies ensure active participation of children, encourage independent thinking, and help develop teamwork skills. For example, interactive methods such as "Brainstorming," "Cluster," "Role-playing," and "Problem Situation" are organized in a game format, significantly increasing children's cognitive activity. Through such games, children learn to solve problems, justify their opinions, and respect the views of others.

Games based on information and communication technologies are also becoming an important component of modern education. Activities organized using multimedia tools, interactive whiteboards, and educational software attract children's attention and increase their motivation. This allows them to maintain focus for longer periods and better understand the learning material. At the same time, such games develop visual and auditory perception skills.

STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics)–based game technologies are also increasingly used in preschool education. These activities develop scientific thinking, engineering skills, creativity, and logical reasoning in children. Construction games, experimental activities, and modeling tasks help strengthen children's practical knowledge.

Project-based game technology is another effective method. In this approach, children actively participate in solving a problem or creating a product. For example, games such as "Let's build a garden" or "Let's build a city" help children develop teamwork, planning, and goal-achievement skills, thereby enhancing their social and communicative competencies.Health-oriented game technologies also play an important role in supporting children's physical development. Movement games, sports-based activities, and rhythmic exercises develop agility, balance, speed, and endurance. At the same time, these activities help stabilize children's emotional state and promote a healthy lifestyle from an early age.

Musical game technologies are an important tool in the aesthetic education of preschool children. Music-based games develop rhythm perception, auditory skills, emotional sensitivity, and creativity. Singing, dancing, and musical stage performances help children express themselves freely and develop stage culture. In particular, games based on national melodies and songs foster respect for

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national values.In modern pedagogical practice, cooperation between educators and parents is also a key factor in organizing play activities. Parental involvement increases children's interest, strengthens family relationships, and boosts children's self-confidence. Therefore, it is recommended to organize interactive play events, competitions, and creative projects in cooperation with parents in preschool institutions.National games help children develop love for their homeland, respect for traditions, and a sense of national identity. Jean Piaget noted that children, through play, consolidate existing knowledge and acquire new skills, while developing their own ways of thinking.Play has a special place in preschool education. It is important to consider children's interests and needs during the learning process and ensure their active participation. Games make the educational process engaging and enjoyable, increasing children's motivation to learn. Through play, children feel free, try new experiences, and express their ideas.

The connection between play and development is supported by theoretical approaches. Various psychological theories, such as those of Lev Vygotsky and Jean Piaget, emphasize the role of play in child development. According to Vygotsky, play helps children acquire new knowledge through social interaction, while Piaget highlights that play reflects and develops children's cognitive growth.

CONCLUSIONIn conclusion, organizing play activities of preschool children based on modern pedagogical technologies plays an important role in their intellectual, physical, social, and creative development. The play process increases children's interest in learning and helps develop independent thinking, communication skills, and teamwork abilities. At the same time, the effective use of innovative methods and technologies by educators further enhances the efficiency of the teaching and learning process.The results of this study contribute to improving methods for organizing play activities in the preschool education system and create a solid foundation for raising children as well-rounded individuals.

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AUTHOR INFORMATION

Qobiljonova Muslima Tohirovna , 3rd-year student of Preschool Education, Faculty of Preschool and Primary Education, Nizami National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan, [Address: 27 Bunyodkor Street, Chilanzor District, Tashkent, Uzbekistan].

qobiljonovamuslima09@gmail.com