

CREATIVITY AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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Abstract

In this thesis, the importance of developing the creative abilities of students of higher education institutions and pedagogical colleges, creating the necessary conditions for their conscious choice of profession in accordance with their abilities, level of preparation and personal motivation has become urgent.

Keywords: Creativity, mechanism of development, ability, scientific-pedagogical creativity, creative research, criterion of creativity, professional practice.

Studying the didactic ways, conditions and means of forming the future teacher as a subject-changing activity becomes a particularly urgent issue in modern conditions, where the importance of the problem of the human factor is increasing more and more. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" states as follows: "The main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for the formation and development of a person based on national and universal values, scientific and practical achievements."

At the modern stage of education development, it is urgent to organize a system of professional training (vocational education) of future pedagogues that develops their creative abilities. In the process of qualification practice, it is especially relevant to develop the creative abilities of students of pedagogical higher education institutions and pedagogical colleges, to create the necessary conditions for them to consciously choose a profession in accordance with their abilities, the level of preparation achieved and personal motivation.

Creativity is a process of human activity, the result of which is the creation of qualitatively new, social significance, novelty, originality (not similar to others), originality, and uniqueness of material and spiritual values. This is the highest form of human activity and independence. Scientist Ya.A. In Ponomarev's works, creativity - in a broad sense - is considered as a mechanism of development, an interaction effect that leads to development.

Scientist A.N. Luk made a significant contribution to the development of the theoretical foundations of the mechanism of creativity and creative ability. "Creative abilities do not turn into creative achievements by themselves," the author notes in his book "Teaching to Think", - to achieve results, to achieve creative achievements, an "engine" or "drive belt" is needed that activates thinking mechanisms. In other words, there must be desire and will, there must be a motivational basis."

Creativity as a pedagogical problem is very multifaceted and complex. Professional creativity has a bright subjective character, and the features of the creator's inner world are expressed in

its products. Professional creativity is determined by social and socio-cultural conditions. On the one hand, the socio-cultural values of the society and micro-environment determine the value orientations/bases of the creator/creator, on the other hand, the products of activity affect the public consciousness, develop existing orientations/bases/directions. Consequently, the creative character of pedagogical activity comes from the nature of the pedagogical process, its management features and conditions of implementation.

N.G. Alekseev, L. Yu. Berikhanova, L.G. Borisova, A.A. Wenger, P. Ya. Galperin, F.N. Gonobolin, V.N. Druzhinin, V.I. Zagvyazinsky, V.A. Kahn-Kalik, V.A. Levin, A.N. Luk, V.A. Molyako, A.V. Mudrik, R.S. Nemo, Ya.A. Ponomaryov, B.M. Teplov, M.G. The scientific works of Yaroshevsky and other scientists are devoted to the pedagogical and psychological-pedagogical aspects/aspects of the creative development of the individual and the realization of his possibilities, abilities and potentials.

Theoretical and practical aspects/aspects of the role and importance of professional practice in the process of forming a teacher's personality, conditions for its successful organization both in terms of content and technology, issues of using pedagogical technologies in the process of professional practice S.I. Arkhangelsky, G.I. Baturina, D.N. Bogoyavlensky, L.S. Vygotsky, E.A. Grishin, T.A. Ilina, SI. Kieselgolf, A.E. Kondratenkov, B.V. Maslov, A.V. Morozov, V.A. Onishuk, N.G. Rudenko, V.A. Slastyonin, V.T. It is covered in the works of Chepikov and other scientists.

We believe that it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the creative abilities of future primary school teachers in the process of professional practice, because it is during this process that future teachers use and justify the knowledge, skills and abilities they have acquired, as well as personal motivation to realize their opportunities, abilities and potential in real pedagogical activities. will have the opportunity to strengthen and develop.

Research results show that the motivational basis is considered a necessary element of creative achievements. In the process of qualified practice, students often come up with visual aids that have not been used before in the practice of the trainer-teacher, prepare them, and make them. These included electronic multiplication tables, a device for testing students' knowledge of their mother tongue, a mechanical traffic light, a petting zoo, aquariums with timers, and more. In our opinion, goal-oriented work on the application of creative abilities will give a positive result only if the creative motivation of the students participating in the practice is formed.

Development of creative abilities of future elementary school teachers can be considered one of the most urgent tasks of modern pedagogy. Supporting and developing the intellectual and creative potential of students is an important pedagogical task of the educational system, because the development and training of future specialists solves the urgent task of forming the creative potential of society, and rapid, social, scientific and technical development, culture, production and all aspects of social life. provides further development of the fields.

Creativity is goal-oriented, persistent, hard work. It requires mental activity, intellectual abilities, volitional, emotional characteristics and a high level of work ability.

As a criterion of creativity, novelty (new thing, concept, phenomenon) is included in almost all definitions and is the main word. However, different authors differ widely in the meaning and understanding of the concept of innovation. Some emphasize the subjective nature of innovation, that is, its importance for the subject - the creator/creator himself, and believe that it does not matter whether society recognizes the idea/concept/idea or not. Another approach notes that innovation can represent only specific aspects of an activity, for example, a creative processing/reworking of an already known idea. The third category of authors emphasizes the social importance of news. Nevertheless, it is precisely the term "innovation" that is system-forming in relation to the conception/understanding of creativity.

Based on the specific characteristics of his professional activity, the primary school teacher combines scientific and pedagogical creativity to one degree or another. There is no doubt that the nature of scientific activity, the logic and algorithm of solving scientific problems determine/determine the algorithm of solving pedagogical problems. This is not accidental, because, firstly, pedagogical creativity is more "regulated" in terms of time, secondly, the delayed nature of the results of the pedagogue's creative research is self-evident, and thirdly, co-creation with students, colleagues-teachers in the pedagogical process based on the unity of the purpose of the teacher's professional activity available/observable to do.

For the development of creative abilities, a group of researchers of our country emphasizes the need for such qualities as transferring/giving the accumulated knowledge to others, understanding the student's point of view, his interests and needs, developing his personality, pedagogical tact/politeness, pedagogical observation, designing distributed attention.

Today, higher education institutions face the task of reorienting future teachers to new technologies of education and training. In our opinion, it is appropriate to humanize, humanize, differentiate and individualize education, to direct the mind towards the rise of creative initiative, and it is necessary to base this creative initiative in HEI itself. It is through the personality of the student that one can see/understand the identity of the student, because creativity requires the education and training of the individual to social values. It is necessary to form creative abilities of future teachers by ensuring the quality of education that students receive. In contrast to academic and professional tasks offered in theoretical subjects, tasks in professional practice require solving in a real, holistic pedagogical process and holistic application of theoretical knowledge. Cognitive activity of the future pedagogue is closely related to his creative abilities. The process of developing the creative abilities of future elementary school teachers will be effective only if the students participating in the practice in the process of professional practice can independently carry out creative activities.

The development of creative abilities, first of all, requires the elimination of issues, sides, and aspects that hinder creative development. For this, students should be encouraged from the first year that anyone can open a new world, even if it is a small one, in the proud teaching profession.

We believe that in order to develop the creative abilities of future elementary school teachers during the process of professional practice, it is necessary to pay attention not only to how the student prepares for lessons and plans for tomorrow, but also to how he presents the lesson and how it affects students. As a future pedagogue, a student participating in practice should show initiative, imagination, discovery, creative approach in organizing a lesson to arouse children's interest in learning, because this is the first step towards applying creative abilities and becoming a highly qualified specialist.

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