METHODS OF DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE OUTLOOK OF STUDENTS TODAY

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ABSTRACT

This article scientifically reveals the ways of developing the creative worldview of today's students with the help of pedagogical technologies in modern education. In addition, the development of education in developed foreign countries is defined as the most important task, the role of pedagogical technologies in the organization of the educational process and ways of developing the creative worldview of students through them, the development of logical thinking skills, the manifestations of pedagogical technologies, the structural aspects of pedagogical technology Issues such as parts are analyzed.

Keywords: Creativity, education, pedagogical technology, traditional education, traditional lesson technology, designed education, personality development, educational technologies.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье научно раскрываются пути развития творческого мировоззрения современных студентов с помощью педагогических технологий в современном образовании. Кроме того, в развитии образования в развитых зарубежных странах важнейшей задачей определена роль педагогических технологий в организации учебного процесса и способов развития через них творческого мировоззрения учащихся, развития навыков логического мышления, Проявления педагогических технологий, структурные аспекты педагогической технологии, анализируются такие вопросы, как части.

Ключевые слова: Креативность, образование, педагогическая технология, традиционное образование, технология традиционного урока, проектное обучение, развитие личности, образовательные технологии.

INTRODUCTION

In today's process of globalization, the development of modern technologies depends primarily on the intellectual potential of society, including the development of the education sector. Issues of the content and quality of education are considered a priority in the society. In the developed and developing countries of the world,

special attention is paid to the technologicalization of education. Ways to develop education and increase its effectiveness are being sought, and the introduction of pedagogical technologies has become the focus of reforms in the field of education. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev: "There are complex tasks ahead of us in terms of educating young people, training and retraining personnel in psychology and various other fields. It is important to solve another problem: it is the professional level of pedagogues and teaching staff, their special knowledge. In this regard, it is necessary to create an environment that actively supports the processes of education, spiritual and educational maturity and the formation of real values.In today's dynamic landscape of education, it is necessary to apply a student-centered approach that recognizes the unique development trajectories of each pedagogue. The concept of a "vector of development" encompasses the multifaceted journey of a student's growth that includes cognitive, social, emotional, and academic dimensions. In the decision PQ-3151 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of July 27, 2017 "On measures to further expand the participation of economic sectors and sectors in improving the quality of training of highly educated specialists", the process of training personnel in higher education it was emphasized that scientific research should be carried out based on the real needs of economic sectors. One of the most important factors of accelerating the development of society and socio-economic development is the implementation of an effective innovation policy, the introduction of new, advanced technologies based on the achievements of scientific and technical development, and new forms of management, as well as the results of major inventions.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Currently, in modern conditions of education, teaching methods are experiencing a difficult period related to changing educational goals, developing a new generation state education standard based on a competency-based approach. President Sh. Mirziyoyev PF-60 - goal 46 set in the 4th direction of the decree No. "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026": to reach the level of coverage with higher education to 50% and improvement of the quality of education is determined. On this basis, a plan was developed to increase the level of coverage of youth with higher education to 38% in 2022 and to bring higher education to a qualitatively new level. Education is an objective process that takes place in society and has a developmental character. The purpose of education is to form a person who has the ability to build his life independently in the process of development. It can be seen that familiarization with different options for organizing

life does not solve the problem of education, thus: the development of the student takes place when he himself shows activity, when he interacts in life, the character of this activity is determined by the subjective free attitude of the individual, the pedagogical influence directs the student to a certain attitude to social values, the interaction of the educator and the whole process of interaction with the student should be carried out at the level of modern culture and in accordance with the purpose of education . Therefore, to determine the components of pedagogical technology, it is necessary to answer a number of questions:

1) What are the elements of pedagogical technology?consists of;
2) their necessary andwhat is sufficient availability;
3) how they relate;
4) general and specific of each elementWhat are the duties of the house?

The basis of education should not be subjects, but ways of thinking and acting. First of all, one of the most important tasks of every pedagogue in improving the knowledge of the young generation is to approach them correctly, taking into account the worldview of the young generation, and by harmonizing the concepts of love for the profession and love for the country, to improve their knowledge. is a matter of improvement, organization and encouragement. Nowadays, in addition to strengthening the necessary knowledge and skills of young students, it is appropriate to combine these concepts with social and humanitarian sciences in order to guide them to the profession. In particular, history, philosophy, the new history of Uzbekistan and other textbooks clearly show the history of our country and its high foundation, and its implementation in harmony with other sciences will stimulate the emergence of important worldviews in the minds of young people. We would have approached it.

Based on the experience of using innovative methods in pedagogical activities, some of their advantages can be distinguished: they help students learn the most active methods of acquiring innovative knowledge; provide an opportunity to acquire a high level of personal social activity; creating conditions for students to learn in the educational process; encourage creative activity of students; we believe that ensuring the practical application of theoretical knowledge will help to form not only knowledge, skills and abilities in science, but also an active life position.

We will briefly touch on the traditional methods and methods that have been used by our pedagogues so far and are still used by most pedagogues in the classroom:

The quality of the educational process depends on many factors, among which the methods and methods of teaching are of decisive importance. Methods and

methods help students to consciously and deeply acquire knowledge, develop their independence and creative activity. When choosing teaching methods and methods, the nature of the taught subject, the characteristics of the youth of students and students, the level of preparation, etc. are taken into account.

The choice of educational methods and methods depends on the problem that is intended to be solved by the pedagogue in the lesson. That is, it is very important to use the same method and method in the presentation of new material, and to use a different method to reinforce it, and to generalize the topic. For this, it is necessary to use a system of methods aimed at students' independent acquisition of knowledge and skills in the process of active learning, not for presenting ready-made knowledge, memorizing and repeating it. Some traditional teaching techniques and methods are one of the reasons for this loss of interest. In order to develop students' interest in learning science, it is necessary to use traditional methods of teaching, using methods that contribute to motivating students to practical and intellectual activities; formation and development of cognitive interests and abilities; development of creative thinking, as well as elements of innovative technologies (elements of problem-based, student-oriented education, information and communication technologies, etc.). The success of the lesson and the consistency of knowledge are directly proportional to the level of development of students' cognitive interest in science.

The interaction between the teacher and the students means more than interacting with each other in a higher sense. In order to communicate, interlocutors must accept each other as equal subjects of this communication, which in practice is not very common in the "teacher-student" system.

.The technology for evaluating students' educational achievements was developed within the framework of pedagogical experiments, and the purpose of the technology is to ensure the implementation of the principles of student-oriented education development at the control stage.

The main tasks of modern pedagogical technology:

- to determine how the student acquires the skills of using knowledge, i.e. how well the training matches modern educational goals;

- development of the student's ability to independently evaluate the results of his actions, control himself, find and correct his mistakes;

- encouraging the student to succeed, freeing him from the fear of higher education control and assessment, creating a comfortable environment, maintaining the psychological health of students.

Such technologies allow to move to a qualitatively new stage of education. The teacher provides information about the topic and goals of the lesson, which does not

contribute to the emergence of cognitive interest in students. The search for a solution is reduced to the presentation of ready-made knowledge, that is, explanations of the material that do not guarantee the understanding of the material by the majority of the group.

Today, the main task of the "objective knowledge" carrier, which the pedagogue tries to convey to the student, is to encourage students to show initiative and independence in discovering new knowledge, to search for ways to apply this knowledge to solving various problems. At the solution-finding stage, the educator encourages students to propose and test hypotheses, that is, provides "discovery" of knowledge. Thus, modern pedagogical technologies are of great importance in solving the problem of creating a new developing educational environment.

.With the development of pedagogical technologies, the problem of determining how it differs from traditional methods arises. There are several thoughts on this matter:

1.   Technology is her husbanda technique that has a hard-coded outcome that can be inflated and the specific means to achieve that outcome.

2.   Technology and methodology are equivalentthere are so many, but in the second, more attention is paid to the personality of the student and the pedagogue, to the ways of their interaction.

3.   The methodology is broaderso much so that it can include multiple technologies. In this case, the methodology is often considered as a holistic pedagogical system.

The teacher does not teach, but performs the functions of stimulating, organizing and coordinating students' activities. The current state of pedagogical theory and practice most accurately and fully reflects the first of the considered options. The composition of technology is not a set of methods, but defined stages of activity that lead to a possible desired result based on the objective stable relations (laws) of the aspects of the pedagogical process. Technology is based on the laws of the educational process as a result of scientific knowledge of the process of human education. The methodology is based on empirical experience, the skill of the pedagogue, is closer to his artistry, art. Technology is a framework, methodology is a shell, a form of pedagogic activity. The role of technology in building a learning process that provides a given result.

This enables another important function of technology - the transmission of experience, its use by others, so it should lose its personal meaning at first. Pedagogical training at a critical replication level should be based on technologies, not methods that are unique or require formal replication.

A systematic approach to education as an important feature of the concept of "pedagogical technology" is reflected in the UNESCO definition, according to which pedagogical technology is a systematic way of creating, applying and defining the entire process of teaching and learning. is the consideration of technical and human resources and their interaction aimed at optimizing educational forms .

Any pedagogical technology must meet basic methodological requirements. Conceptuality - each pedagogical technology should be directed to a certain scientific concept, including the philosophical, psychological, didactic and socio-pedagogical justification of the achievement of educational goals. Consistency - pedagogical technology should have all the characteristics of the system: logic of the process, interdependence of all its parts, integrity. Management ability implies the ability to set diagnostic goals, plan, design educational process, step-by-step diagnosis, change tools and methods to correct results. Efficiency - modern pedagogical technologies exist in competitive conditions, should be effective in terms of results and optimal in terms of costs, guaranteeing the achievement of a certain standard of education.

According to the philosophical basis: materialistic and idealistic, dialectical and metaphysical, scientific and religious, humanistic and inhuman, anthroposophical and theosophical, pragmatic and existential, free education, coercive, etc. According to the leading factor of mental development, it is divided into: biogenic, sociogenic, psychogenic and idealistic technologies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we will have to absorb more and more advanced technologies in the field of pedagogy, redevelop them in accordance with our region. Different definitions are given to the concept of pedagogical technology. The important thing is that pedagogical technology is a process that represents the achievement of the desired goal as a guaranteed result. Pedagogical technology and educational technology are often used as synonyms, because the modern interpretation of the term "education" includes personality education, giving it a certain image. Summarizing the above, it should be noted that, in a general sense, technologyization of the pedagogical process is a trend of its development, aimed at increasing the efficiency of the educational process, ensuring that students achieve the planned educational results.TIt is necessary to systematically study the pedagogical needs, interests, directions of special importance of students, in which it is necessary to define effective ways to eliminate countersuggestive, thesaurus and interactional barriers encountered in the organization of creative activity. Also, organizing the teaching process on the basis of ideas, concepts and advanced pedagogical experiences that

serve to satisfy the creative interests and needs of students serves to form a meaningful and active approach to the development of creativity. Based on the development of students' creativity skills, it is desirable to pay special attention to the development of their specialized, i.e., pedagogical creativity competence, in which the wide use of modern information and communication technologies, innovative strategies, interactive educational methods and technologies is appropriate. According to experts, the development of creatively oriented educational programs that serve to ensure the effectiveness of the reproductive, creative-research and innovative stages of the development of students' creative abilities in higher education institutions and the change in the development of students' creative skills and skills should be assessed. Improving teaching programs and technologies aimed at the continuous development of creative competence of teaching staff of higher educational institutions, as well as serving to develop students' creative abilities creation of modern information-methodological support serves to increase the efficiency of the process.

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