

**THE IMPACT OF CREATIVE QUALITIES IN TEACHER'S ACTIVITY ON
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Annotation: Teaching is a creative profession that requires innovative thinking and new approaches to maximize students' educational outcomes. Although traditional didactic methods have been used for a long time, modern education requires teachers to develop creativity both in teaching techniques and in the learning environment. This article examines how the cultivation of creative qualities in teacher's work can have a positive impact on educational efficiency.

Keywords: educators, education, creative approach, curricula, science and technology, development

Introduction: The role of a teacher carries a huge responsibility in the formation of young minds and the development of learning takes on the role. To truly excel in this role, it requires not only mastery of the subject matter, but also a solid foundation in the sciences of teaching and learning. An educator who wants to be creative and help students reach their full potential must draw on both theoretical knowledge of pedagogy and practical insights from education.

The foundation of any creative pedagogical approach is developmental psychology and an understanding of how students learn. Teachers should have a background in child and adolescent development, cognitive theories of learning, and learning styles or multiple intelligences. They should understand concepts such as zones of proximal development, scaffolding, and the difference between memorization and deeper understanding.

Staying up-to-date with the latest findings in educational neuroscience can also shed light on how the brain best absorbs and retains new information. With an understanding of how learning happens, educators can design lessons, activities, and assessments that are tailored to the developmental abilities and preferences of students.

In addition to studying science, innovative educators also draw on the theories and philosophies that have shaped the field of education over time. The works of thinkers such as Dewey, Montessori, Steiner, Freire, and Vygotsky provide insights into their own approach and beliefs. Their ideas about progressive, child-centered, experiential, and democratic education can lead to new perspectives and practices.

Grounding one's work in a philosophy of education gives it greater theoretical depth and helps educators avoid overly narrow understandings of their role and purpose. The most creative

educators integrate insights from developmental, cognitive, and social theories of education into a coherent, personalized pedagogy.

The practical side of pedagogical training, which includes classroom experience and observation by expert teachers, is also crucial to developing creative abilities. Pre-service teachers understand methods such as formative assessment, differentiated instruction, experiential activities, and multimodal lesson design.

Simply put, there is no substitute for hands-on experience in translating theoretical knowledge into effective practice. Educators must also continue to improve their craft through ongoing professional development, collaboration with colleagues, and openness to new ideas from educational research. Their creativity stems not only from initial training but also from a lifelong commitment to growth and improvement.

Teachers understand that memorization and repetition are not enough to develop higher-order thinking skills. Creative teaching methods stimulate curiosity, encourage inquiry, and encourage problem-solving. When teachers use a variety of techniques, such as project-based learning, role-playing scenarios, discussions, simulations, and hands-on activities, students are more engaged with the content as active participants rather than passive recipients. Such student-centered, creative methods help develop skills such as collaboration, communication, critical analysis, and real-world application that are increasingly valued in the modern workforce. They also make lessons memorable and impactful for long-term retention. In today's classrooms, teachers face the ongoing challenge of effectively engaging students and promoting learning in the face of the myriad distractions and technologies vying for young minds. Now more than ever, educators must carefully integrate innovative approaches into everyday lessons to maximize student focus and understanding. While traditional lectures and distance learning have provided the foundation, modern education requires a shift in methods. For learning to remain relevant and for students to thrive, it is essential that educators use new techniques throughout each lesson.

A key part of a teacher's role is to clearly communicate new concepts and develop higher-level thinking. Traditional lecture-style lectures often fall short in this regard because passive listening is often discouraged. Instead, modern methods encourage interactive, participatory experiences that more closely mimic real-world problem-solving. Puzzle activities that break down concepts for small groups to learn and recombine engage all students through peer-to-peer learning. Teachers who skillfully incorporate such strategies into a lesson will certainly increase student engagement.

In addition to engagement, modern classroom methods directly support modern educational priorities such as developing digital literacy and fostering creativity. When teachers integrate technology such as interactive whiteboards, voting apps, or educational gaming platforms into their daily lessons, students become comfortable with the tools they need in the twenty-first century. Thoughtfully incorporating such resources allows students to demonstrate understanding through multimedia rather than paper alone.

Modern educators also foster innovation by infusing lessons with design challenges, simulations, and opportunities for student-led inquiry. By experimenting with nontraditional approaches, both teachers and students expand their perspectives and problem-solving repertoires.

In addition to innovative teaching techniques, teachers must foster a classroom environment that is conducive to creativity. This includes taking risks, generating ideas, and embracing unconventional thinking. When students feel psychologically safe to explore ideas without fear of ridicule, they are more likely to think outside the box and propose unconventional solutions.

Rather than discouraging these traits, creative learning environments promote divergent thinking, curiosity, and imagination. They allow students to connect classroom learning to their interests and prior knowledge in personalized ways. Such environments have been shown to increase student motivation, engagement, and academic achievement over time.

Perhaps the greatest impact of teacher creativity is the conscious development of creative abilities in students themselves. When teachers model innovative thinking through their lesson planning and problem-solving approaches, they show students how to approach new problems flexibly and come up with original ideas.

Explicitly teaching creative techniques such as brainstorming, visual mapping, and design thinking provides students with tools that they can apply across disciplines. Regular opportunities to create new projects through open-ended assignments help develop creative confidence and skills that transfer to other areas of life. Students who graduate with well-developed creative abilities have a distinct advantage for success in college.

Conclusion

Innovative methods, supportive learning environments, and the direct development of students' creative abilities in teaching practices have significant potential to improve educational effectiveness at many levels. When students are actively engaged through stimulating lessons, given the opportunity to think differently within a nurturing climate, and taught specific creative strategies, they achieve higher levels of achievement, while also developing 21st-century critical thinking, collaboration, and problem-solving skills. Teachers play a crucial role in reforming education by bringing more creativity into their classrooms to maximize student learning and prepare students for future challenges.

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