academic publishers

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ISSN: 2692-5206)

Volume 04, Issue 03, 2024

Published Date: - 04-06-2024



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CREATIVE APPROACH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Rahmatova Feruza Abulgosimovna

doctor of philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD), associate professor Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Annotation

the article highlights the importance of the creative approach in the development of research competencies of future primary school teachers, in which the creative approach at the stage of primary and secondary education is aimed at allowing students to see the basis of the problem by in-depth study of educational material.

Keywords

primary and secondary education, creative approach, students, the basis of the problem, enabling, intellectual-creative competence, creative ability to apply, unusual.

In the primary and Secondary Education stage, the creative approach is aimed at allowing students to see the basis of the problem by in-depth study of the educational material. And in the process of Higher Education, the creative approach is reflected in the focus of the student's scientific and creative thinking in the direction of specialization on the solution of a certain system of ideas, in which individual manifestations of creative work are applied. The creativity approach cultivates intellectual-creative abilities in the student and student, making them subject Olympiads, scientific seminars, conferences; before the team prepares its creative product, diploma work, master's thesis for defense, relying on evidence and logic. The holistic system of creative education and self-education relies on the principles of heuristic teaching (V.I.Andreev, Kudryavsev V. T., A.V.Khutorsky).

Research activities always require a creative approach. It focuses on self-realization of students, identification and manifestation of their own inner potential. The learner will sweat on the research just like the creator. And this work attracts with its novelty, creative application, unusual. The content of the research work and its technical equipment depend on the fantasy of the educator – he chooses information that he considers important in revealing the topic, carries out the equipment of the research on the basis of a scheme, schedule, scientific method.

According to the researchers, if the high coefficient of intelligence is replenished with high indicators of creativity, a person will achieve great success in professional and managerial activities, the content of creative-research abilities in himself. People with a high intelligence coefficient and a lower level of creativism rarely achieve great success, although they fully master technology. That is, since a teacher who knows his subject perfectly does not show creative qualities, his labor results will not be high enough.

Creativity means the ability to creativity, make unusual and unexpected decisions, adopt new ideas, overcome hardened stereotypes, be able to find solutions in non-standard situations and be amazed. P. Torrens (USA) introduced the concept of creativity into psychology, showing to what extent it is formed is manifested in the fact that an individual has organizational competence in educational and professional activities.

D. Guilford (SShA) distinguishes between two types of thought: convergent (logical) and divergent,

that is, those types of thought that do not correspond to a logical structure. The ability to creatively apply knowledge through convergent thinking or logical thinking is determined with the support of intelligence tests. Divergent thinking, on the other hand, is determined with the support of creativity tests.

The development of the student's personality has its own peculiarity. "This is characterized, above all, by an increased desire for self-improvement in them and an increase in interest in Reading" [6]. One of the most important characteristics of the student period is the development of the desire for independent thinking. Therefore, during this period, it is necessary to focus on the formation of a reaction to various practical situations, the development of more research, creative approach, thinking, without giving only theoretical knowledge. In the world educational system, philosophy, psychology stand on the methodological basis of each discipline. Because all sciences are theoretically based on philosophical laws. Scientific thought is also closely related to human psychology and philosophical laws.

Each student in his practical activities should consciously follow them, taking into account the content, variety, multifaceted features of thinking.

The main areas of scientific research work carried out by future teachers in higher educational institutions:

- involvement of gifted students in research activities in accordance with the scientific and pedagogical directions of the current topic;
- to train students to work with scientific literature, to compose a culture of scientific research in them;
 - involvement of leaders with scientific potential in the scientific work of students;
- to receive reviews on the scientific work of students, to ensure their participation in scientific and practical conferences;
 - preparation for Olympiads in science and achieving their effectiveness.

In the development of research competencies in future teachers, the following tasks should be carried out before professors: to activate the student's need for research; to engage in research activities on the basis of a creative approach; to search for tools that activate the process of cognition; to mean to the student that his research activity is consequential; to create conditions

The comprehensive study of the pedagogical problem provides opportunities for improving the effectiveness of educational work, optimizing the pedagogical process, organizing and managing education on a scientific basis, developing the student's personality in every possible way.

There are two ways to thoroughly study pedagogical phenomena: a) to analyze mutual problems within the framework of one discipline according to the essence and purpose of study; B) to analyze exactly one problem obtained from the point of view of different disciplines.

The results of our research show that in higher education institutions it is necessary to create conditions, opportunities for realizing this world, not only to generate information and understanding about the existence in the educational process.

When a person is able to feel the connection between life events during his student days, when he realizes them, then interest in acquiring knowledge increases. When a student realizes an external being, he generalizes his knowledge, puts it into a system and is able to master knowledge deeply, thereby expanding their scientific worldview. Only then will he have an idea, prove it, put forward his own hypotheses and views, develop his thinking. Professor M.Mahmudov considers it necessary to cultivate the independence, regularity, freshness and creativity of thinking, to which he says: "... when the possibility of contemplation is not taken care of, it is shaped and shameful, and the direction is not given, even when the child grows up, he remains as an opportunity or as a system of thoughts in a mold. Such blunt and lazy thinking cannot be active, mobile, so sought-after and creative. [1,5]

The preparation of the future teacher for taking classes on the basis of innovative pedagogical technologies, the content and development of scientific research competencies in them represent the creative organization of their activities. Creativity is a continuous process of activity aimed at creating innovation by updating existing knowledge and concepts, the ability to independently, non-standard solution of theoretical, practical, personal and social issues. The result of creativity is manifested in the creation of new material and spiritual values.

The formation of professional qualities of students is directly connected with the activity of the creative

activity of the individual in the process of teaching. The most important task of modern teaching in the higher education system is to create favorable conditions for the formation of awareness of students in their profession. Creative activity is an activity that requires prolonged preparation, erudition, abilities. Creative activity is the basis of human activity, a source of all material and spiritual wealth.

The guarantee of the successful creative activity of the future teacher is the timely selection of the necessary information. The main factors that motivate the generation of creative thoughts and hypotheses are needs. The quality of this need is determined by the fact that it is armed with knowledge and skills.

To the participation of the future teacher in creative activities J.Guilford, A.Dedicated to the scientific work of Maslow and other scientists [3].

A.V.Petrovsky and M.T. By characterizing the essence of creative activity, yamashevsky focuses on its psychological signs. It is the development of psychic moral qualities, aesthetic sensations, intellectual abilities and the acquisition of knowledge in the creative process in students. From the point of view of psychology, the creative process itself is the methods, forms of the development of creativity and tools for the development of creativity [3].

M.This is how Maxmutov describes creative activity: creative activity is a heuristic activity, the essence of which is a quick understanding of the problem, the main idea, the realization of the essence of the concept, the discovery of the method of action at speed. Such an activity is characterized by high enthusiasm, a great interest of the subject in the object.

In order to formulate the professional skills of future teachers, to study the problem of activating their creativity during educational and cognitive activities, V.S.Cousin, A.N.Leontev, A.V.Petrovsky, V.S.Rubenstein, M.G.The work of Yaroshevsky and other scientists became a methodological basis. [2]

In the process of creative activity, it is called willpower that a person can overcome a huge number of obstacles before achieving the goal that he set for himself, strain mental and physical forces, consciously regulate his actions. In the educational process and creative activity, in the formation of professional qualities of those who receive education, many things will depend on Will, on the skill of overcoming difficulties. Volitional influence is a conscious act that can be served by different needs as a stimulating force to achieve. The best need to help in the education of future primary school teachers is the desire to master the qualifications of preparatory work in technical and technological processes, to acquire project activities and specific professional knowledge.

Psychologists consider the processes of perception and perception – the initial source of all human knowledge of being. Perception is a clear image of objects. Especially important for the process of learning to artistic creation and practical activity is perception by sight.

S.L. According to Rubinstein, perception is considered not only an image of feeling, but also a cognitive activity aimed at the corresponding quality of the subject or phenomenon. The scientist studies perception, arguing that:" perception is seriously shifted depending on the attitude of a person to the issue he is solving." [4]

Thus, based on the above points, regarding the issues of research on the process of perception and perception, we concluded that this type of cognitive activity in educators can be developed in a targeted manner. We believe that a person's intuition and perception largely depend on the intellectual aspect, the level and content of a person's knowledge, the individual's courses, interests, General Hellenization and previous experience, and professional creativity.

References:

- 1. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7-fevraldagi "Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida"gi PF-4947-son Farmoni
- 2. Zaripov K. Oʻqituvchilar malakasini oshirishda maktab rahbarining roli. Toshkent, Oʻqituvchi, 1993.–123 b.
- 3. Кондратенков А.Е. Труд и талант учителя: Встречи. Факты. Мысли. М.: Просвещение, 1989. $208~\rm c.$
- 4. Nishonova S. Komil inson tarbiyasi. Toshkent. –Istiqlol. –2003. 176 b

- 5. Omonov N.T. Pedagogik texnologiyalar va pedagogik mahorat. T.: Iqtisod–moliya, 2009. 240 b.,
- 6. Xalikov A.A. Oʻqituvchilarning pedagogik mahoratini shakllantirishning oʻziga xos jihatlari. // Xalq ta'limi. –Toshkent.– 2015. –№ 6. –B.7-11.