O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI XABARLARI, 2025, [1/4]
ISSN 2181-7324

IJTIMOIY FANLAR
http://journals.nuu.uz

UDK: 371.84.(9)

Xulkar PIRMATOVA,
Tashkent State Transport University Teacher of the Department of “Foreign Languages”
E-mail: justhulkar@gmail.com

PhD U.Yo‘ldoshev taqrizi asosida

THEORETICAL BASIS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS CREATIVE ABILITIES THROUGH INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation

In this article This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of developing students' creative abilities using innovative pedagogical technologies. Creativity, that is, the ability to develop new ideas and solutions, is of great importance in the overall personal development of students and in the educational process. Innovative pedagogical technologies help to improve the quality of education through modern teaching methods, multimedia tools, Internet resources and interactive programs. Methods such as problem-based learning, cooperative learning and the use of technologies are presented as effective tools for developing students' creative thinking. Innovative technologies provide students with the opportunity to generate new ideas, solve problems in innovative ways, and develop creative solutions in collaboration. At the same time, the article pays special attention to the advantages of developing creativity in education, including an individual approach and increasing student participation.

Key words: Innovative pedagogical technologies, traditional education, traditional teaching technology, designed education, personal development, educational technology, teaching process, multimedia.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ СТУДЕНТОВ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация

В статье анализируются теоретические основы развития творческих способностей учащихся с использованием инновационных педагогических технологий. Креативность, то есть способность разрабатывать новые идеи и решения, важна для общего личностного развития учащихся и образовательного процесса. Инновационные педагогические технологии способствуют повышению качества образования за счет современных методов обучения, мультимедийных средств, интернет-ресурсов и интерактивных программ. Такие методы, как проблемно-ориентированное обучение, кооперативное обучение и использование технологий, представлены как эффективные инструменты развития творческого мышления учащихся. Инновационные технологии предоставляют студентам возможности генерировать новые идеи, решать проблемы инновационными способами и разрабатывать креативные решения посредством сотрудничества. В то же время в статье особое внимание уделяется преимуществам развития креативности в образовании, включая индивидуальный подход и повышение вовлеченности учащихся.

Ключевые слова: Инновационные педагогические технологии, традиционное образование, традиционные технологии обучения, проектное образование, развитие личности, образовательные технологии, учебный процесс, мультимедиа.

INNOVATSION PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALAR VOSITASIDA TALABALARNI KREATIVLIK QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Mazkur maqola innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar yordamida talabalar kreativlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslarini tahlil qiladi. Kreativlik, ya'ni yangi g'oyalar va yechimlarni ishlab chiqish qobiliyati, talabalarning umumiy shaxsiy rivojlanishida va ta'lim jarayonida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar zamonaviy o'qitish metodlari, multimedia vositalari, internet resurslari va interaktiv dasturlar orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga yordam beradi. Muammoga asoslangan o'qish, kooperativ o'quv va texnologiyalardan foydalanish kabi metodlar, talabalarning ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishda samarali vositalar sifatida taqdim etiladi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar o'quvchilarga yangi g'oyalar yaratish, muammolarni innovatsion usullar bilan hal qilish, hamda o'zaro hamkorlikda ijodiy yechimlar ishlab chiqish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Shu bilan birga, maqolada ta'limda kreativlikni rivojlantirishning afzalliklari, jumladan individual yondashuv va talabalar ishtirokini oshirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar, an’anaviy ta’lim, an’anaviy dars texnologiyasi, loyihalashtirilgan ta’lim, shaxsning rivojlanishi, ta’lim texnologiyasi, o‘qitish jarayoni, multimedialar.

Introduction. Creativity, as a person's ability to create new ideas, solutions and visions, is an important characteristic for a student. The development of creative thinking among students can be carried out using innovative pedagogical technologies. Innovative pedagogical technologies serve to develop students' creativity by introducing new approaches, methods, tools and techniques into the teaching process. One of the pressing issues is to improve the quality of personnel training in Uzbekistan, create the necessary conditions for training highly qualified specialists based on international standards, establish close cooperation between each higher educational institution and the world's leading scientific and educational institutions, widely introduce advanced pedagogical technologies, curricula and teaching and methodological materials based on international educational standards into the educational process, and effectively use interactive methods to develop modern professional knowledge and creative abilities of students, scientific and pedagogical personnel. In this regard, the Development Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets out such priority tasks as “further improvement of the system of continuing education, increasing the opportunities for quality educational services, supporting and realizing the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation”. Accordingly, the development of students' creative abilities based on interactive teaching methods is of great importance. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev No. PQ-3151 dated July 27, 2017 “On measures to further expand the participation of sectors and branches of the economy in improving the quality of training specialists with higher education” emphasizes the need to increase attention to the process of

personnel training in higher education, and scientific research should be carried out based on the real needs of sectors of the economy. One of the most important factors in accelerating the development of society and socio-economic development is the implementation of an effective innovation policy, the introduction of new, advanced technologies and new forms of management based on the achievements of scientific and technological progress, as well as the results of major inventions.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Currently, teaching methods in modern educational conditions are experiencing a difficult period associated with changing educational goals and developing a new generation of state educational standards based on a competency-based approach. The Decree of our President Sh. Mirziyoyev No. PF-60 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” sets the 4th goal in the 4th direction: Increasing the level of coverage of higher education to 50 percent and improving the quality of education. On this basis, a plan was developed to increase the level of coverage of youth with higher education to 38 percent in 2022 and bring higher education to a qualitatively new level. Education is an objective process occurring in society, which has a developmental nature. The goal of education is to form a person who has the ability to independently build his own life in the process of development. It is clear that acquaintance with various options for organizing life does not solve the problem of education, since: the development of the student occurs when he himself is active, interacting in life, the nature of this activity is determined by the subjective free attitude of the individual, pedagogical influence directs the student to a certain attitude to social values, the entire process of interaction between the teacher and the student should be carried out at the level of modern culture and in accordance with the purpose of education. Therefore, in order to determine the components of pedagogical technology, it is necessary to answer a number of questions:

1) what elements pedagogical technology consists of;
2) what is their necessary and sufficient presence;
3) how are they related;
4) what are the general and specific tasks of each element.

The basis of education should not be subjects, but methods of thinking and acting. First of all, one of the most important tasks of each teacher in further improving the knowledge of the younger generation is to correctly approach the younger generation, taking into account its worldview, and to harmonize the concepts of love for the profession and love for the country, and to further improve, organize and stimulate their knowledge. Nowadays, it is advisable to combine these concepts with social and humanitarian sciences in order to strengthen the necessary knowledge and skills in young students, as well as to correctly direct their activities in the profession. Based on the experience of using innovative methods in pedagogical activity, some of their advantages can be distinguished: they help teach students the most active methods of mastering innovative knowledge; provide an opportunity to develop a high level of personal social activity; create conditions for students to acquire knowledge in the educational process; stimulate students' creative activity; We believe that ensuring the application of theoretical knowledge in practice will help to form not only knowledge, skills and qualifications in science, but also an active life position.

Let us briefly discuss the traditional methods and techniques that have been used by our teachers so far and are still used by most teachers in the classroom:

The quality of the educational process depends on many factors, among which the methods and techniques of teaching are of decisive importance. Methods and techniques contribute to the conscious and deep assimilation of knowledge by students, the development of independence and creative activity in them. When choosing teaching methods and techniques, the nature of the subject being taught, the characteristics of the students and their youth, the level of preparation, etc. are taken into account.

The choice of teaching methods and techniques depends on the problem that the teacher intends to solve in the lesson. That is, if one method and technique is used to present new material, then another method is used to consolidate it, and another method is used to generalize the topic. For this, it is necessary to use a system of methods aimed not at presenting ready-made knowledge to students, memorizing and repeating it, but at independently mastering knowledge and skills by students in the process of active cognition. 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 teaching methods using methods that contribute to motivating students to practical and intellectual activity. formation and development of cognitive interest and abilities; development of creative thinking, as well as elements of innovative technologies (problem-based, student-oriented elements of education, information and communication technologies, etc). The success of the lesson and the solidity of knowledge are directly proportional to the level of development of students' cognitive interest in science. The interaction between the teacher and the students in a higher sense means more than just mutual influence on each other. In order to achieve mutual communication, the interlocutors must perceive each other as equal subjects of this dialogue, which is not very common in practice in the "teacher-student" system.

Research methodology. The technology for assessing students' educational achievements was developed within the framework of pedagogical experiments, and the goal of the technology is to ensure the implementation of the principles of student-centered education development at the control stage.

The main tasks of modern pedagogical technology:

-to determine how the student acquires the skills to use knowledge, that is, to what extent the training corresponds to modern educational goals;

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

Such technologies allow us to move to a qualitatively new stage of education. The teacher provides information about the topic and objectives 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 understanding of the material by most groups.

The main task of the carrier of “objective knowledge” that the teacher is trying to convey to the student today is to encourage students to show initiative and independence in discovering new knowledge, to search for ways to apply this knowledge in solving various problematic issues. At the stage of finding a solution, the teacher encourages students to put forward and test hypotheses, that is, to ensure the “discovery” of knowledge. Thus, modern pedagogical technologies are of great importance in solving the problem of creating a new developing educational environment.

Analysis and results. 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 method of creating, applying and defining the entire process of teaching and learning, which represents the consideration of technical and human resources and their interaction, aimed at optimizing forms of education. Any pedagogical technology must meet the basic methodological requirements. Conceptuality - each pedagogical technology must be oriented towards a specific scientific concept, including the philosophical, psychological, didactic and socio-pedagogical substantiation of achieving educational goals. Consistency - pedagogical technology must have all the properties of a system: the logic of the process, the interconnection of all its parts, integrity. Controllability implies the ability to set diagnostic goals, plan, design the educational process, step-by-step diagnostics, change tools and methods for correcting results. Efficiency - modern pedagogical technologies must be competitive, effective in terms of results and cost-effective, and guarantee the achievement of a certain educational standard.

Conclusions and suggestions. Today, we need to master advanced technologies in the field of pedagogy more broadly and deeply, and redevelop them in accordance with our region. The concept of pedagogical technology is currently given various definitions. The important thing is that pedagogical technology is

a process that represents the achievement of the intended goal as a guaranteed result. Pedagogical technology and educational technology are often used synonymously, since the modern interpretation of the term “education” also includes the upbringing of the personality, giving it a certain look. Summarizing the above, it should be noted that in a general sense, the technologization of the pedagogical process is its development trend, which is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, ensuring that students achieve the planned educational results. Today, in order to successfully conduct a modern lesson, you need to understand your position in a new way, understand why changes are needed, and first of all, change yourself.

REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni asosida “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni https://lex.uz/
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. 2017 yil 27 iyuldagi “Oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirishda iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-3151-sonli qarori.
3. Афанасева И.В. Вопроси интегратсии науки и образований. Таълим технологиялари. – № 4. Тошкент, 2007. – С. 24-25.
4. Енш Э.Р. Зур Эидетик унд Интегратион Тйпологие, 1941. Философский энсклопедический словар ред.-сост. Е.Ф. Губский и др, 2003. – С.128.
5. Ochilov M. “O‘qitish usuli-pedagogik texnologiyaning asosiy komponenti” // “Xalq ta’limi” 1999-y, 6-son 32-35 betlar