

TEACHER'S FACTOR IN TEACHING STUDENTS TO CREATIVE THINKING

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Abstract: This article examines the factor of the teacher in the formation of the creative thinking of pupils and the creative abilities of the teacher.

Keywords: thinking, creative thinking, PISA international research program, pedagogical creativity.

Today, a number of innovations and changes are entering the educational system in order to meet the demand of students for quality education and to ensure the stable development of the educational system. The adoption of advanced approaches in education, the entry of international research into our country imposes some serious responsibilities on pedagogues. Currently, we are witnessing an increase in the demand to increase the creative activity of the teacher while preserving and enriching the best traditions of teaching and education in the course of the lesson.

The main role of education is to provide students with the necessary competencies to succeed in society. Creative thinking is a necessary competence for the development of today's youth [2]. This will help them adapt to a world that is rapidly changing under globalization, promoting literacy and numeracy and requiring flexible people with "21st century" skills. Teaching creative thinking enables today's students and youth to develop the skills to use new technologies to solve pressing problems in sectors or tasks that have not yet been created, while also being able to easily perform tasks that machines cannot perform, and to find solutions to complex local and global problems. will give.

Also, in the PISA international research program, students' creative thinking is evaluated. In the study, the term creative thinking is interpreted as an increase in knowledge or effective expressions of imagination, working with the creativity competence of the young generation, forming ideas that stimulate learning and find real and effective solutions. Such an explanation of creative thinking corresponds to the definition given by the strategic advisory group of experts in the direction of creative thinking [1]. It is about the extent to which students in all types of education and in all fields of science participate in the process of creating ideas, how they express their attitudes towards them, taking into account the importance and novelty of ideas, and whether they do not achieve the results they expected. means that he will continue to create ideas. It was also informed by the guidance of interdisciplinary experts and a comprehensive review of the literature on creativity.

It is becoming increasingly clear that before developing creative thinking in students, it is necessary to have this quality in pedagogues-employees who form this ability in them.

In recent years, in the educational system of leading foreign countries, special and serious attention

has been paid to the issue of formation of creative qualities in pupils and students. Despite the fact that significant practical work is being carried out, most teachers still do not master the experience of how to effectively form creativity qualities in themselves and in students. Many students have lost interest in education. It is possible to abandon the pre-planning of educational activities, to form and develop critical and creative thinking in students, to force them to think creatively, to come up with new ideas, to change the attitude to education, to make them achieve achievements. will be the main factor in the promotion. According to scientists, the missing factor in educational activities is creativity.

So what is creativity? Creativity (lat., ing. "create" - creation, "creative" - creator) is a creative ability that characterizes the readiness of an individual to produce new ideas and is part of talent as an independent factor.

Professional growth and development of a person as a specialist is manifested as a process in its essence. The formation and development of a creative person depends on the mutual compatibility of changes in his inner and outer world, socio-economic conditions, and human ontogenesis - from birth to the end of his life, the content of activity that requires continuity and succession.

It is known that professional experience is reflected as an integration of knowledge, skills and abilities. However, mastering the skills of professional and creative activity is not only the integration of practical skills and competencies, the development of methods and tools for the effective organization of activities as a specialist, but also the awareness of the methodology of professional creativity, the development of creative thinking and creative it requires adequate mastery of personal qualities of character.

A person's creativity is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, and certain types of activities. Creativity describes a person as a whole or his specific characteristics. Creativity is also reflected as an important factor of talent. In addition, creativity determines mental sharpness, "ensures active involvement of students in the educational process.

According to Patti Drapeau, creative thinking is, first of all, comprehensive thinking about a specific issue. Multidisciplinary thinking requires students to rely on multiple ideas when completing assignments, problems, and tasks. In contrast, one-sided thinking is based on only one correct idea. In observation, it is impossible to deny one of the one-sided and multi-sided thinking on the issue. Therefore, one and all-round thinking is equally important in the formation of creativity. That is, when completing a task and solving a problem, the student looks for several options for a solution (multidirectional thinking), and then stops at the only correct solution that guarantees the most optimal result (unidirectional thinking) [3].

The teacher's creativity is reflected in his creative approach to the organization of professional activities organized by him. In recent years, this situation has been expressed by the concept of "pedagogical creativity".

"Creative pedagogy" must be able to guarantee the following two conditions:

- 1) attracting the attention of students who have low mastery of academic subjects and consider them boring to learn the basics of science by teachers;
- 2) to create an opportunity for teachers to use them effectively in the audience by recommending strategies and tools that serve to stimulate creative thinking and creative activity results in students.

Due to the teacher's lack of creativity, even though the students have interesting and wonderful ideas, they are slow to express them. For this reason, the methods used in the educational process are determined by the fact that they do not serve to form students' free and independent thinking

skills.

The creativity of the pedagogue is manifested in various forms in professional activity. In particular, preparation of educational process and projects of spiritual and educational work, organization of educational process in an interesting, lively, energetic way, etc. [4]. The effective organization of professional activity by the teacher in these forms depends on the level of his creativity. In order for a pedagogue to have the potential of creativity, it is necessary to pay attention to the following in his professional activities: the self-development and self-expression of each pedagogue is directly related to his ability to be creative. A teacher does not become a creator by himself. His creative ability is formed by consistent study and work on himself over a period of time, and it gradually improves and develops. As in the case of any specialist, the foundation is laid and consistently developed during the school years for future pedagogues to have creativity. It is important that the pedagogue directs himself to creative activity and is able to organize this activity effectively. In the organization of creative activities, a teacher should pay special attention to solving problematic issues, analyzing problematic situations, and also creating creative products of a pedagogical nature.

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