

FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE QUALITIES OF PROFESSOR TEACHERS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation: in this article, the ability of educators operating in the higher education system to possess the qualities of creativity serves to create new ideas in them, different from the traditional approach to the organization of educational and educational processes, to develop such qualities as non-thinking in one mold, originality, initiative, giftedness. Creativity is also reflected as an important factor in giftedness.

Key words: Creativity, ability, creativity, talent, individual, traditional, principle, talent, independent factor, competitive, convergent, divergent.

Creativity (lat., Eng. "create" – creation, "creative" - creator, creator) - expresses the meaning of the creative ability of an individual, which characterizes the readiness to produce new ideas and is part of giftedness as an independent factor. The creativity of an individual is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, in certain types of activity. Creativity characterizes a person as a whole or certain characteristics of him, mental sharpness.

The first theoretical and applied study of creativity was carried out by the American psychologist J.P. Guilford: he introduced the term creativity in 1959, which he called divergent (divergent, going in different directions) thinking, which provides many ways to solve a problem, leading to unexpected conclusions and results. Such reasoning is comparable to convergent focusing on a single correct solution. Convergent (from the Latin convergere – one way) is a form of thought, and is the choice of only the only correct one from a number of solutions to a problem. On the basis of convergent thinking, intelligence lies, which is why it is also called intellectual thinking¹- stating that. Psychologist scientist P.Torrance argues that creativity promotes problem or scientific hypotheses; examination and modification of hypothesis; identification of problem based on the formulation of decision results; interaction of cognitive and practical actions in finding a solution to the problem, which expresses the effectiveness in relation to².

C.R.Rogers understands " the creative process, on the one hand, as the creation of a new thought through an action that grows out of the identity of the individual, on the other – conditioned by material, events, people and life

¹ Guilford J. P. Creative Talents. <https://www.amazon.com/Creative-Talents-Their-Nature-Development/dp/0943456150>.

² Torrance E.P. Scientific views of creativity and factors affecting its growth.https://www.cc.gatech.edu/classes/AY2018/cs4803cc_spring/research_papers/Torrance-Viewsofcreativity.pdf.

circumstances”³. P.Drapeau argued that "creativity is such a type of thought that it assumes to an individual that several solutions arise at once from a problem or issue, and helps to understand the qualities of originality, uniqueness in the essence of things and phenomena, in contrast to template, boring thinking"⁴- comments on.

Also, A.Maslow states that "motives, values, and personality traits play a central role in actualizing creative qualities. Creative personality is characterized by such characteristics as cognitive abilities, sensitivity to problems, independent thinking"⁵- DEA stated. S.A.Mednick states that "creative individuals take past events into account using convergent thinking, but with divergent thinking they find new applications for a previously familiar subject and thus avoid old solutions". According to the scientist, "it is necessary to distinguish between verbal and non-verbal creative qualities. Verbal creativity is expressed in oral form, for example, when proposing specific ideas in the field of problem situations, in the ability to find long verbal combinations, while non-verbal creativity is a manifestation of creative abilities in the form of artistic images, pictures"⁶.

In order to fully understand the general essence of the process of developing creativism qualities in a person, it is initially required to understand the meaning of the concept of "creativism". According to Ken Robinson, "creativism is a set of original ideas with eigenvalue" (Azzam, 2009.) counted. Gardner, on the other hand, comments on the concept in his research: "creativity is a practical action carried out by an individual that must reflect a certain novelty in itself and have a certain practical value".

Emebail (1989.) expressed from the point of view of the approach, creativism means "having a high degree of unusual skills, along with thorough knowledge acquired in a particular field". In many studies, there are different views on the relationship between intelligence and creativity. While a group of researchers reassures that there is no connection between them, representatives of the second group argue that the level of cretionism and intelligence are interconnected (Kim, 2005.).

The concept of "creativity" reflects cultural diversity in itself. Creativism for Western people, in general, is considered a novelty. They focus on the existence of nonconformity, curiosity, imagination, sense of humor, and freedom on the basis of creativism (Myordok, Ganim, 1993.; Schternberg, 1985.).

Easterners, by contrast, understand creativism as the process of rebirth of goodness (Hui, Sternberg, 2002, Rudovich, Hui, 1997, Rudovich, Yuye, 2000.).

³ Rogers K.R. Творчество как усиление себя. <http://lib.mgppu.ru/OpacUnicode/app/webroot/index.php?url=/notices/index/IdNotice:85228/Source:default>.

⁴ Drapeau P. Sparking student creativity (practical ways to promote innovative thinking and problem solving). – Alexandria – Virginia, USA: ASCD, 2014. pp 16.

⁵ Maslow A. Новые рубежи человеческой природы. <http://psyberia.ru/book/maslow01.pdf>.

⁶ Mednick S.A. The associative basis of the creative process. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0048850>.

Although Westerners and Easterners have different views on creatism, however, representatives of both cultures highly appreciate the quality and possession in question (Kaufman, Lan, 2012.). According to the view of Patti Drapeau, creative thinking is considered, above all, comprehensive thinking on a particular issue. Comprehensive thinking requires students to rely on many ideas when performing educational tasks, issues and tasks⁷.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences G.N. According to Ibragimova, “a creative specialist should have the following qualities: resourcefulness, self-criticism and criticality, flexible thinking, independence, feedback, courage and enthusiasm, perseverance, purposefulness in bringing the work to the end”. Sh.X.Pozilova said that "creativity is the activity of the audience, as a result of non-standard thinking, aimed at creating new, original ideas, and "creative teaching" is a creative relationship between an educator and an educator, a creative process between an educator or an educator through a specific medium, which serves to develop personality creativity”⁸- believes that.

Like any other quality (virtue), creativity is not formed suddenly. Creativity is consistently formed and developed at certain stages. Possessing creative qualities of a teacher directs his personal abilities, natural and social energy to quality and efficient organization of professional activities.

Having creative qualities of pedagogues working in the higher education system helps them to create new ideas different from the traditional approach to the organization of educational and educational processes, to not think in a single mold, to be original, to take initiative, to not tolerate uncertainty.

Therefore, a pedagogue with creative qualities should take a creative approach to the organization of professional activities, be active in creating new, advanced ideas that serve to develop students' educational activities and personal qualities, independent study of advanced pedagogical achievements and experiences. , also focuses on having the experience of continuous, consistent exchange of ideas with colleagues about pedagogical progress⁹.

Usually, the ability of pedagogues to be creative is ensured by striving to solve pedagogical problems, carrying out scientific research or scientific projects, and achieving mutual creative cooperation. A teacher does not become a creator by himself. His creative ability is formed over a certain period of time through consistent study and work on himself, and it gradually improves and develops.

⁷ Drapeau Patti. Sparking student creativity (practical ways to promote innovative thinking and problem solving). – Alexandria – Virginia, USA: ASCD, 2014.

⁸ Pozilova Sh.X. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari tinglovchilarini qayta tayyorlash va malaka oshirish kurslarida kreativ o'qitish metodikasi. Des.fal.dok.(PhD). 2019-yil. B. 22.

⁹ Ўқитувчи Н.А.Жалилов. (2022). HARBIY TA'LIM FAKULTETLARI TALABALARINING KASBIYKREATIV KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY – PEDAGOGIK ZARURIYATI. Conference Zone, 58–60. Retrieved from <http://conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/626>.

As in the case of any specialist, the foundation for future pedagogues' creativity is laid during their student years and is consistently developed in the organization of professional activity. It is important that the pedagogue directs himself to creative activity and is able to organize this activity effectively¹⁰.

In the organization of creative activity, a teacher should pay special attention to solving problematic issues, analyzing problematic situations, and also creating creative products of a pedagogical nature. While solving problematic issues and situations, the pedagogue's creative approach to finding a solution to the problem helps him develop emotional and volitional qualities. By putting problematic issues in front of him, the pedagogue confronts the evidence that contradicts his existing knowledge and life experiences. As a result, he feels the need to work on himself, study independently¹¹. The pedagogue's carrying out scientific research works and scientific or creative projects further develops his creativity potential.

Modern education requires teachers and pedagogues working in all types of educational institutions to be creative. The “Fundamentals of Creative Pedagogy” module serves to develop the pedagogue's ability to create new ideas that serve to ensure the effectiveness of the education and training process, as well as to positively solve existing pedagogical problems, unlike traditional pedagogical thinking¹².

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, 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).

In general, the important micro-elements of pedagogical activity consist of non-standard solutions, even if the pedagogical situations in the teacher's activity seem similar to each other at first glance, every behavior of the teacher in these situations is considered important. In the process of developing critical attitude skills of future teachers, first of all, it is important to improve the quality of creative thinking in a coordinated way.

¹⁰ Jalilov Nodirjon Azamatovich. (2022). CREATIVITY AS AN IMPORTANT PEDAGOGICAL FACTOR FOR STUDENTS OF MILITARY EDUCATION. Conference Zone, 280–282. Retrieved from <https://conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/582>

¹¹ Nodirjon Azamatovich Jalilov, & Umidjon Fazilov. (2022). PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE QUALITIES OF STUDENTS OF MILITARY EDUCATION FACULTIES. American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, 7, 37–40. Retrieved from <http://www.ajird.journalspark.org/index.php/ajird/article/view/201>

¹² Jalilov Nodirjon Azamatovich. (2021). DEVELOP THE QUALITIES OF PROFESSIONAL CREATIVITY. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(12), 1080–1083. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/867>

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