TECHNOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS’ PERSONAL AND CREATIVE COMPETENCE ON THE EXAMPLE OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

Improving the quality of education in our country, creating the necessary conditions for the training of highly qualified specialists based on international standards, establishing close cooperation with each of the world's leading scientific and educational institutions, advanced pedagogical technologies based on international educational standards, curricula. The widespread introduction of educational materials, the development of modern professional knowledge and personal and creative abilities of students, scientific and pedagogical personnel were identified as the main tasks of the qualitative improvement and radical improvement of higher education in accordance with the priorities of the Action Strategy. Today, the issues of increasing the competitiveness of graduates are being addressed on the basis of a competent approach to teaching, the creation of modern methodological support for the design of a creative educational process through the development of the creative competence of teachers, the development of personal and creative abilities of students, as well as an increase in the social role of higher education. In this regard, it is important to further improve the pedagogical mechanisms for the development of personal and creative competencies of students on the basis of advanced foreign experience.

Keywords: Creativity, personal creativity, the development of creative abilities, factors that impede the development of creative abilities, creative potential, pedagogical creativity, criteria for the development of a person's creative abilities.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that today there is a need for radical, step-by-step reform of the education, science and education systems in the country. Radical changes in the socio-economic life of our society have posed an important issue for the development of the education system. In a context of radically changing social life, the rapid development of this system based on the application of new technologies and methods of education is required. The main goal and driving force of the changes taking place in the republic is the person, his harmonious development. Our main goal is to satisfy the vital interests of the individual in the educational process, to form a common culture, to adapt him to the life of society, to be able to consciously choose and master educational and professional programs. In this regard, the importance of higher education, which is an important part of the system of continuing education, is immeasurable. In a short period of time in the educational process with students requires a systematic, clear presentation of the topic, thorough teaching of the basics of science, the formation of skills and competencies in a particular activity, collaborative learning, supervision of student activities, a new approach to the educational process. In short, to achieve high results in a short time, to develop in students the skills of independent, free and creative thinking, personal and creative competencies, and to create the necessary conditions for them to realize their potential and talents.
It is no secret that the creative force is the driving force behind all the achievements of mankind from the beginning to the present day, the changes taking place in the world, scientific innovations, socio-economic, spiritual and educational achievements. If you look around, you will come across unique and amazing examples of human creativity everywhere. All this is the product of human imagination, thinking. It is from this point of view that we will achieve the desired goal if we achieve the development of personal and creative competence of students, who are the owners of tomorrow, on the example of pedagogical sciences.

Materials and methods
It is no coincidence that "competence" (Latin "competens" - "capable", "capable") means a person's socio-professional status of knowledge, skills and experience and the ability to perform tasks, solve problems and the degree of real compatibility "[1]. The concept of "competence" entered the field of education as a result of psychological research. From a psychological point of view, competence means "having a plan of action in unconventional situations, how a specialist behaves in unexpected situations, communicates, takes a new approach in dealing with competitors, performs ambiguous tasks, uses conflicting information, develops consistently and in complex processes" [2].

A person's creativity is manifested in his thinking, communication, emotions, certain types of activities. Creativity describes a person as a whole or its specific characteristics. Creativity is also reflected as an important factor of talent. In addition, creativity determines the sharpness of the mind [3].

Clearly, creativity is a process that is directly related to an individual’s psychological characteristics. Its development is influenced by the process of intellect-intuition-logical thinking.

Creativity is a quality that drives the future. Creativity - serves to inspire the individual, in this regard, the formation and development of individual creativity should be integrated into any part of education [4].

The development of creativity in students requires the organization of the teaching process in accordance with the level of knowledge, level of mastery, source of education, didactic tasks of students in mastering the content of education. It is necessary to observe the following pedagogical conditions:
- to provide an environment for students to decide on the tendency to engage in creative activities, the formation of learning needs and the manifestation of independence in the educational process;
- to create favorable conditions for creative thinking in students, to tolerate the variety of ideas and ideas expressed by students and to ensure their active participation in the learning process, to establish confidence in each student's ability to think creatively, to encourage their creative activity;
- individualization of the educational process based on the characteristics, needs and intellectual potential of the student;
- to develop students' skills of working individually, in small groups and in teams, to expand their creative potential, to encourage them to accept non-standard solutions, along with standard solutions, ready to solve problems;
- selection and implementation of interactive forms and methods of interactive training, which allow to develop and improve the cognitive knowledge in practice, which is the basis for the development of creative activity.
It is important to create a comfortable environment in the classroom before students develop creative thinking skills. Students studying in a creative environment gradually develop an interest in performing creative tasks, as well as a tendency to think creatively as a result of observing a teacher with creative thinking. A learning environment of a creative nature leads to the development in students of critical and creative thinking skills, which are of great importance in the educational process. Students with creative thinking:

- expresses ideas that other students have not come up with;
- chooses a specific way of expressing themselves;
- sometimes asks irrelevant or unusual questions;
- enjoys tasks that remain open;
- prefers to discuss ideas on the basis of concrete evidence;
- chooses an unconventional approach to finding a solution to the problem.

**Result and discussion**

In order to teach students to think creatively, to be able to form creative thinking in them, first of all, the teacher must be a creative person. If he does not have the qualities of creativity, then how can he encourage students to think creatively. The only conclusion to be drawn is that as long as the teacher himself is creative, so can the students. It is not about whether the teacher is creative and not creative, but about organizing lessons in the spirit of creativity, striving to try new ideas in the educational process.

Education based on personal-creative competence approach helps students to develop independent thinking, active citizenship, initiative, rational use of media resources in their work, healthy competition and tolerance, as well as the development of spiritual, moral, physical and mental qualities, including the protection of virtue, to find one's place in the world, to understand worldly problems, to make the right decisions, to acquire the necessary life skills, a sense of responsibility for one's own actions and decisions, to realize one's personal potential, to receive and distinguish information, to expand one's abstract, creative, logical imagination does [5].

Therefore, in the process of developing the personal and creative competence of students on the example of pedagogical disciplines, it is important to perform the following tasks:

1. To substantiate that the development of personal and creative competence of students is an urgent pedagogical problem on the example of pedagogical sciences;
2. Identify the pedagogical and psychological features of the process of developing personal and creative competence of students;
3. Development of criteria for the development of personal and creative competence of students;
4. Development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations for further development of personal and creative competence of students.

**CONCLUSION**

On the example of these pedagogical disciplines, we came to the following conclusions in the context of the development of personal and creative competence of students:

1. The development of personal and creative competence of students in the example of pedagogical sciences is of particular importance. The process of interactive teaching aimed at the development of creativity in students has its own specific content, tools, pedagogical conditions, features and methods.
2. Factors that develop students’ creative abilities: the development of creative thinking skills, the formation of creative activity, the strengthening of research and problem-solving areas of the educational process; organization of conditions for creative solution of problems and development of creative activity of students; to achieve students’ approach to the practice of creative activity as an integral part of the content of professional activity and future professional activity; to focus the process of developing students’ professional skills and abilities on the basis of working on interactive methods and technologies, including independent creative activity, independent learning, self-education, self-knowledge, self-realization, activation of students’ ability to work independently achieving their creative thinking; creating a conducive creative collaboration environment for students to demonstrate their creative abilities.

3. It is necessary to systematically study the pedagogical needs, interests, areas of special importance of students.

4. The organization of the teaching process on the basis of ideas, concepts and best pedagogical practices that serve to meet the creative interests and needs of students serves to form a meaningful-action approach to the development of creativity.

5. On the basis of the development of students’ creative skills, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of their specialized, i.e. pedagogical creative competence, with the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies, innovative strategies, interactive teaching methods and technologies.

6. It is necessary to develop creatively oriented educational programs in higher education institutions to ensure the effectiveness of the reproductive, creative-research and innovative stages of development of creative abilities of students and to assess changes in the development of creative skills and abilities of students.

7. Improving curricula and technologies aimed at continuous development of creative competence of teachers of higher education institutions, as well as the creation of modern information and methodological support for the development of creative abilities of students will increase the efficiency of the process.

REFERENCES

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