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FORMATION OF TECHNICAL CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides feedback on technical creativity and design.

Keywords: Creativity, purpose, tasks, technique, activity, basic concepts, psychological characteristics, knowledge, skills.

The most important task is to develop students' technical thinking and creative attitude to work, to raise scientific and technical development to the level of world requirements in the conditions of a market economy, to fundamentally improve product quality, and to educate the young generation who can ensure high production efficiency. Through the formation of knowledge and skills related to the basics of creative activity in future specialists, it is possible to acquire the basics of technical, technological-constructive and production activities specific to the current industrial production.

The issue of forming the technical creativity of the future teacher of labor and vocational education in higher pedagogical educational institutions is multifaceted. includes the important pedagogical task of developing specific methods and means of summarizing technical creativity and social and professional training of future specialists. Also, this process should reflect socio-economic reforms in our country and fully meet modern scientific requirements.

As a result of the step-by-step transition of our republic to the market economy and its comprehensive penetration into the world community, the foundation of a practically oriented integrated state policy of informatization of learning was laid, and the initial regulatory and legal frameworks with its priorities were created. For example, "On Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Designs", "On Disclosure", "On Legal Protection of Programs and Databases for Electronic Computing Machines", "Communication" "On" laws and other program documents can be cited. The opportunities and privileges created in accordance with these laws have opened up new prospects for the development of intellectual property innovation processes based on increasing economic efficiency in the effective use of intellectual property, mastering new techniques and technologies, and using them to produce new products.

According to the usual understanding, creativity is the destiny of a few people, talented people who create great works of art, new machines, machine tools, etc. But creativity is not only the creation of great works, but also the fact that a person thinks, comes up with an event, creates something new, even if it is a little. The creative process should not be considered as an accident, but as a process that takes place on the basis of certain laws.

The student's creativity should first be manifested in his independent thinking in any process of activity: solving problems in a unique way, writing essays, experimental work, work classes, etc. The student's creativity is his ability to relate the knowledge he has received to the facts and events he has seen in life, to evaluate them correctly, to analyze and synthesize primary data.

Any creation is not a rejection of existence, but a full penetration into existence. An individual approach to teaching is also an important requirement of the educational process. An individual approach to teaching should be implemented not only in exercises, but also at all stages of the educational process: in passing, strengthening and repeating new material, as well as in homework and extracurricular activities. This opens another door in the growth of students' creative skills and abilities.

Family, environment, and society play a big role in the formation of personal qualities. The love of parents, the love of the people around them, and their applause make the child confident in thinking independently and starting independent work. Thus, spiritual-creative methods play the most important role in the development of students' creative abilities, and this method is implemented in 3 stages:

a) Able to arouse interest in learning in students;

b) To ask questions based on the acquired knowledge and experience of the students and to analyze the questions based on them;

c) To Think independently on the problem to be studied and reach a conclusion.

During the implementation of the above steps, students understand that the rich treasure of a person is hidden in himself. For this, the teacher must be able to understand their interest and hidden talent. Qualities such as acquiring knowledge, improving the mind, working on oneself, knowing wisdom, being humble, and being enlightened can be achieved only through hard work and acquiring knowledge, studying and observing life.

In all periods of human development, creative work has been the main factor that moves humanity forward. Therefore, teaching the young generation to creative work, arming it with the most advanced knowledge of its time was considered the most urgent task for all peoples in all times.

In the organization of technical creativity, it is necessary to take into account two interrelated tasks. The first of them is determined by the development of students' independent thinking in creative activities, the desire to acquire knowledge, and the formation of a scientific outlook, and the second is determined by teaching them to independently apply the acquired knowledge in education and practical activities.

Technical creativity is a type of activity that serves to ensure the strength and perfection of students' acquired knowledge, to form active and independent thinking personality traits in them, and to develop their mental abilities. This situation is especially important for future teachers of labor and vocational education in mastering the basics of science, then directly leading this process, and developing creative forms of work.

The need for creativity, when viewed from a psychophysiological point of view, is realized in several stages. The first of these is lust - the simplest form of need, which is consciously controlled by a person. The second, a relatively higher stage of development, desire is also consciously controlled by a person, and it represents a set of relations of a person to a certain object or event. The third, the most complex stage, arises on the basis of interest, desire and related concepts. Interest is formed under the influence of external influences in life, personal activity and educational process. These conditions have a significant impact on psychological factors - attention, perception, understanding, memory, thinking, intuition and will, and are of particular importance in the formation of a person.

There are many problems that every person needs to solve during his life. How do people usually solve their problems? Some try to find a solution based on their own intuition, others try to find a solution to their problems by consulting other people, based on their experience or by analyzing popular scientific literature, and still others leave this work to other people or random situations. they try to stay away from the solution of the problem altogether. Only a small part of people solve their problems with the help of creative methods.

In conclusion, is it necessary for every person to master the technologies and methods of creative activity, after all, not everyone creates objective innovations? No matter who a person works, he has to prepare food, model clothes, raise his children, do many household chores and solve household problems. Therefore, the answer is the same, everyone needs to master the methods of creativity. It is his right to choose which methods to use and for which activities.

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