

## FORMATION OF CREATIVE ABILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

D. A. Kulboyeva

Teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

M. B. Tursunova

Teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

### ANNOTATION

In this article, the formation of creative abilities of primary school students. Also, to organize technology lessons based on the STEAM approach and to give students an understanding on this basis.

**Keywords:** Elementary students and teachers, technology, STEAM approach, creativity, lesson, integration, innovation

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, special attention has been paid in our country to the training of innovative and creative, modern personnel, the education of young people in the spirit of patriotism, high spirituality, and for this purpose, the improvement of the education system. At the same time, the implementation of five important initiatives, including a set of measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of young people, and further increase the effectiveness of education in the education system, will increase the number of students. It is important to develop spiritual qualities, to organize their leisure time meaningfully, to prepare them for independent life through professional orientation, to bring up an intellectually harmonious generation.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2018 No PP-3931 "On measures to introduce new principles of governance in the education system":

establishment of schools of technical creativity, art in the republic;

Development of the education system through:

continuous development of robotics, mechatronics, engineering and computer software clubs;

to organize and sell e-shops "Art shop" in order to promote the creative work of students, as well as to produce products created by members of children's school clubs;

The introduction of the program "STEAM - education" (Science - natural sciences, Technology - Technology, Engineering - engineering, Art - art, Mathematics - mathematics) in children's schools from the 2020/2021 academic year is an important task.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"

Priority was given to the introduction of new state educational standards and general education programs that meet the requirements of a modern innovative economy.

In today's world, cultivating a creative mind is a priority. If in the past the focus was on expanding students' knowledge, today the focus is on creating a lifestyle, changing it for the better, and developing their skills and abilities.

Creativity is an activity that creates new things using existing experience, combining knowledge and skills. Different levels of creativity can be shown separately. These levels can be characterized by the use of existing knowledge, while the other involves the creation of an innovative approach. Abilities are considered to be individual psychological characteristics of a person that are a condition that contribute to the successful implementation of any production activity. Creativity is a set of individual characteristics that determine the ability to successfully carry out a particular type of creative activity and determine its level of effectiveness. Forming an idea, the idea of creating something new for primary school students (independently or suggested by adults). The younger the primary school students, the more important its influence on the creative process of adults. The older the primary school student is, the more ideas he has and the easier it will be to turn the original idea into reality. Also, the implementation of the plan depends mainly on the creative activity skills previously acquired by the student. Using imagination, experience, and a variety of techniques, students begin to implement the idea. Analyzing the creative work, following the creative plan, the student analyzes the result obtained by involving teachers and classmates in this process - controls their reaction. It gives the student the opportunity not only to be an artist, sculptor, poet, but also to feel a creative personality, individuality.

We will consider the features of the methodology of organizing technology lessons to form the creative abilities of primary school students.

The organization of the beginning of the lesson includes: (Proper organization of the workplace, the provision of the necessary materials and tools, the establishment of discipline, the announcement of the lesson topic, the first acquaintance with the sample)

The planning of work activities by primary school students includes: (an interview that helps the teacher to reveal, deepen and expand the knowledge of students on the topic, to analyze the product sample, to determine the technology of production () using drawings or educational operational technological map, details of its "duplicate"), drawing up a work plan for children, setting criteria for product evaluation, repeating the rules of labor operations.

The independent work of primary school students is very clearly defined. It is here that a new object that meets the criteria previously defined is "born". In the process of its production, the polytechnic knowledge of schoolchildren is strengthened, the skills of implementing a structured plan, saving time and materials, maintaining order and cleanliness in the workplace are developed; students' cognitive processes improve: attention, memory, thinking, speech, imagination; relations with teachers and students are optimized.

The following pedagogical conditions can be distinguished for the successful formation of creative abilities of primary school students:

- Intellectual development of the child; (The child learns about different techniques, materials, can apply previously treated knowledge, moves independently, develops a discount algorithm)
- Maximum use of the child's potential in the independent solution of certain problems;

- The student has the freedom to determine the direction, duration and activity of the activity, as well as the time of a single lesson;
- To stimulate the child's desire for creative activity, as well as to create a comfortable and convenient psychological environment.

Creativity only develops in the process of activities that are creative in nature, forcing students to learn and amaze, to find solutions in non-standard situations. That is why there are new, non-standard forms of teaching, methods and intensive search in technology classes. It is advisable to use a wide range of non-traditional types of lessons, problem-based teaching methods, team creative work in extracurricular activities that contribute to the formation of creative abilities of young students.

Objectives of the tasks: to develop creative imagination, creative thinking, flexibility of thinking, imagination, the ability to invent, the ability to apply the skills acquired in solving one problem to solve another, love of sewing, respect for work, ability to see integrity before parts, the ability to express original ideas and invent new ones, the ability to apply the skills acquired in solving one problem to the solution of another, the ability to create new non-standard ideas.

Not only does it serve to equip primary school students with specific work skills and abilities, but labor lessons are also very important in developing their mental and creative abilities and cultivating their attitude towards work. It is important to understand that an elementary school teacher's knowledge of the subject is one of the most important conditions for successful student learning. A teacher who knows his subject well can explain and demonstrate the method of making an object with creativity and skill, which ensures that the student has a correct understanding of the work process. In this regard, the teacher should carefully prepare for the lesson, the teacher should prepare in advance what he will show the children, because it is necessary to use difficult methods of preparation during the preparation of the object. It may occur that if the teacher himself prepares the things in advance, he will have provided the students with improved methods and techniques of preparing it.

Involvement in research in the field of STEAM approach in the formation of creative abilities of primary school students, exchange of technical data and knowledge of basic engineering, development of new scientific and technical ideas, use of new pedagogical approaches in education and new communication and the use of information technology. Primary school allows students to meet the demands of the times, as well as increase the socialization potential of young students.

Developing Creative Skills Education (STEAM) Education for Primary School Students offers STEAM education, which provides a variety of real-world problem-solving and hands-on activities through creativity using a variety of computing devices. is a new form of creative skills education that leads to.

STEAM education is the development of students' interest and understanding of science and technology through the teaching and learning of science, technology (practical topics), engineering, art and mathematics, technology technology or their content and principles. is an approaching training to develop creative problem-solving skills.



STEAM education is part of the STEAM education development project for technical (practical) teachers and consists of specialists in science, technology (practical), engineering, arts and mathematics and field teachers and use of STEAM education possible. Very little interest has been shown in the sciences compared to high results in mathematics and science.

The training of talents in the field of technology, ie STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Robotics and Mathematics) was carried out. There are three types of creative abilities that can be printed First, they are creative merging skills. It's your science to have technical and artistic talent at the same time;

As a result of qualitative analysis applied to general secondary school students on the basis of technology science, creativity and problem-solving skills are formed, the content and activities of education are improved. STEAM education is the formation of technical attitudes of primary school students, their interest in technology, the impact of the importance of technology and their attitude to creative activity.

The STEAM learning space provides students with an effective creative, interactive learning approach, combined with self-study and teamwork skills.

Elementary students spend more time studying themselves, learning to find problems and solve them on their own. Students share their good and bad learning experiences, work together on projects, or solve specific problems. Classmates help and support each other in solving learning problems using new skills and knowledge. Ultimately, the STEAM approach focuses primarily on developing learning skills rather than memorizing material provided by the teacher. It is based on the following: the ability to create new creative ideas, the ability to self-study, teamwork, the constant correction of mistakes, and the solution of educational problems.

In conclusion, the formation of creative abilities of primary school students on the basis of technology on the basis of the STEAM approach allows students to develop new ideas, robotics knowledge and skills of manual labor.

## REFERENCES

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further expand the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of training of higher education" 27.07.2017, PP-3151, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan , 2017, No. 30, Article 729.
2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the system of higher education" 20.04.2017, PQ-2909, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No 18 , Article 313, No. 19, Article 335, No. 24, Article 490.
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the action strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 07.02.2017, PF-4947, Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, 6- number, Article 70, No. 20, Article 354, No. 23, Article 448.
4. Abduraimova G.O. Ways and means to prepare future primary school teachers to teach Technology. // Pedagogy. - Tashkent, 2019. - №1. - B. 20 - 28.
5. Hasanboev J., Turakulov H., Haydarov M., Hasanbaeva O., Usmanov N. Annotated dictionary on pedagogy. T. : "Science and technology". 2009. 121 - 189 p.

6. Bekturotova N.A. Technical creativity and design. - Т. : "Science and technology". 2006. 131 - 148 p.
7. Hayriddinov, B. E., Holmirzayev, N. S., & Ergashev, S. H. (2017). Combination of the solar greenhouse-livestock farms with the subsoil accumulator of heat.«. Symbol of science». International scientific magazine. OMEGA SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF I.(OVATION), 16.
8. Эргашев, Ш. Т., & Коротина, Н. Г. (2008). Профориентационные возможности общеобразовательных предметов в 4 классе начальной школы.
9. Эргашев, Ш., Калонтаров, А., & Нематова, Г. (2020). Инновационная программа профориентации: этапы, цели, задачи реализации. Профессиональное образование, (2), 18-26.
10. Ergashev, S. (2020). PROFITABILITY AND FACTOR ANALYSIS OF AUTO TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES. International Finance and Accounting, 2020(3), 21.
11. Эргашев, Ш. Т. (2007). О некоторых особенностях профориентационной работы в общеобразовательных школах Узбекистана. Образование через всю жизнь: непрерывное образование в интересах устойчивого развития, 5.
12. Sarimsakov, O. S., Ergashev, J., Ergashev, S., & Kayumov, A. (1991). Working Chamber of the Saw Fiber Separator. Copyright Certificate (Patent) of the SU. No. 1680811. Bulletin of Inventions, Moscow, 36.
13. Ergashev, S. T., Sarimsakov, O. S., Kurbanov, R. N., & Burnashev, R. Z. (1991). The Working Chamber of the Saw Fiber Separator. Copyright Certificate (Patent) of the SU. No. 1693140. Bulletin of inventions, Moscow, (43).
14. Эргашев, Ш. Т., & Хан, И. В. (2015). Создание информационной среды на образовательном пространстве Республики Узбекистан. Образование через всю жизнь: непрерывное образование в интересах устойчивого развития, 2(13).
15. Ergashev, S. T. (2007). On some peculiarities of career guidance activity in schools of general education in Uzbekistan. Lifelong education: continuous education for sustainable development: proceed-ings of international cooperation in the realm of continuous education for SUStambk development. Vol. 5. Under scientific editorship of hi. A. Lobanov, VK Skvortsov; ar-rangementofN. A. Lobanov.-Saint-Petersburg: AlterEgo, 2007.-308 C, 61.
16. Sarimsakov, O. S., Ergashev, J., Ergashev, S., & Kayumov, A. (1991). Working Chamber of the Saw Fiber Separator. Copyright Certificate (Patent) of the SU, (1680811).
17. To'lanovich, E. S. (2021). Vocational Guidance in General Secondary Schools. Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology, 460-466.
18. Murodov, M. M., Eshonqulov, M. N., & Ergashev, S. T. (2021, July). CONTROL OF OPTIMAL PARAMETERS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES FROM LOCAL RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS BASED ON THEIR BASIS. In Archive of Conferences (pp. 70-73).
19. Murodov, M. M., Eshonqulov, M. N., & Ergashev, S. T. (2021, July). ASSESSMENT OF OPTIMAL PARAMETERS FROM LOCAL RAW MATERIALS AND ORGANIC COMPOSITION PRODUCTS (OCP). In Archive of Conferences (pp. 58-61).
20. Sharifjanovna, Q. M. (2021). Perpendicularity of a Straight Line to a Plane and a Plane to a Plane. International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology, 1(5), 70–71. Retrieved from <http://openaccessjournals.eu/index.php/ijiaet/article/view/378>