

Development of Creative Ability of Students in the System of Continuous Education (On the Example of Technological Training)

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ABSTRACT

At the present stage of deep economic and social changes in the development of our society, one of the main tasks of modern pedagogy remains the search for ways and means to improve the quality of students' education.

KEYWORDS: *innovative technologies, personal creativity, pedagogical technologies, multimedia, non-traditional education, vocational education, thesaurus, hobby, maevitics, master class*

INTRODUCTION

The development of the world is constantly being supplemented by human discoveries. This is an objective fact. Regardless of the content, essence, and name of the stages of development in the history of mankind, the human factor, its education and upbringing remain the social order of society's development. Because the harmoniously developed person is the basis of the development of society.

Methods and results:

Today, in the education of the younger generation, the inculcation of the main directions of the national idea in the minds of students, the effective use of artistic education, the formation of spiritual and political worldviews of students, as well as the development of creative abilities. "How to cultivate creativity in a person?" The problem is not that today. The issue of developing human creative abilities, which has always been the beginning of creativity, is of interest to both educators and researchers directly involved in the education of children. Education and upbringing, the formation of personality, the development of skills are still the most pressing issues of modern pedagogy. As it is being studied, many psychologists have conducted and continue to conduct research on the subject of what abilities mean in the broadest sense and artistic creativity in particular. Among them are B. M. Teplov, R. S. Nemov, S. L. Rubinstein, B. G. Anan'ev, L. S. Vigotsky. The work of A. N. Leontev V. S. Kuzin can be especially noted. Their research explores content, essence, and the concept of ability. B. M. Teplov writes that ability is a special mental trait of a person, a trait that is related to the successful performance of any activity, previously developed by man and does not lead to any results. S. L. Rubinstein believes that abilities are attached to a generalized system of mental activities in an individual, and that the difference between abilities and skills is not the result of consolidating modes of action, but mental processes of actions controlled by actions. [8, C. 11] V. S. Kuzin thinks about abilities as follows: "abilities are the qualities and characteristics of a person that serve to perform a certain type of activity at a high level." According to this definition,

any ability is the result of some activity, includes quality and features that meet the requirements of the activity and are necessary for itself. Skills are divided into general and special skills. The visible abilities to one degree or another in all human activities are called general abilities. Special abilities are seen only in certain types of human activities (creative, pedagogical, etc.). In addition to the two groups of abilities, A. Kovalev will have a third group - abilities in relation to practical activities. These include technical-constructive, organizational and pedagogical skills. At the heart of this diversity are three different types of activities that place their demands on human abilities: science, art, and practice. This diversity of abilities is the knowledge corresponding to the understanding of abilities, which was previously based on the three types of activities by B. G. Anan'ev, which include:

- communication skills related to the exchange of ideas;
- ability to work related to work;
- professional suitability

V. I. Kireenko, A. G. Kovalev, N. N. Volkov, V. S. Kuzin were engaged in the study of artistic abilities related to creative activities. V. I. Kireenko distinguishes the following from artistic abilities:

- A. perception;
- B. assessment of deviations from vertical and horizontal lines;
- C. evaluation of light ratios;
- D. evaluation of mutual ratios;
- E. assessment of prospective reductions;
- F. visual memory

In turn, in the system of creative abilities can be mentioned more basic and auxiliary qualities. According to V. S. Kuzin, additional features of artistic abilities include:

1. high level of natural vision (line, shape, proportion, color perception) that develops during the process of activity;
2. the property of hand movement, which allows you to quickly master new techniques. [4, C. 43]

The features listed above are interrelated and their membership is crucial for the development of artistic creativity. Factors in the formation of students' skills and abilities in the workplace include the need to not only create items in technology classes, but also to explain the elements of nature and thereby develop students' interest in nature, observation. Based on the results of her research, P. N. Nikonorova emphasizes that working on tasks in various materials and techniques in the workplace is an important condition for the development of children's creative initiative, imagination and imagination.

The great changes taking place in the society put before the school the task of solving problems related to the formation of a creative student's personality in all spheres of educational activity. The development of creative abilities is one of the key factors in finding solutions to these problems. [6, C. 27]

The educational process is in step with the times and requires new innovative technologies. Important elements of the innovative pedagogical process are individual self-management and self-mobilization. One of its most important directions is the development of students' cognitive activity, which leads to the activation of students' academic work and the activation of professional specialization. Given the new conditions of our lives, the use of computer tools and information technology in the educational process can be explained by the increase in the volume of information, communication, scientific and technological development in society. Innovative technology, which provides a step-by-step pedagogical activity, is a process of mastering and developing modern innovations aimed at the formation of an active, creative person who can independently build and make adjustments to the vital learning activities of the future specialist. Pedagogical innovation aims to improve the quality of the educational process and change the quality and quantity of pedagogical practice. [1, C. 5] Modern education cannot be imagined without multimedia technologies that increase the ability to use text, graphics, vi-deo and animation and thus the computer in the learning process. Along with seeing the proposed image, the student's thoughtful thinking helps the material to be perceived as a whole. They will have the opportunity to combine theoretical and visual materials. When visual information is used, the formation of imagination is on average 5-6 times faster than verbal expression. Human exposure to visual information is much higher than to verbal information. In most cases, he will miss the last one. Repetition of visual information is easier and more accurate. A person's trust in visual information is higher than verbal information. It is no coincidence, therefore, that it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. [3, C. 41] In order to strengthen the knowledge and develop thinking on the topic of training in the process of technological science, innovative educational technologies (projects), interactive methods, effective use of graphic organizers can be used. The use of various non-standard tests aimed at determining the level of intelligence, professional competence of students is carried out through computer tools. In this case, the test tasks are not only the expression of words, but also in the form of animated sheets. The use of computer technology is very interesting, it is welcomed by them, students are involved in serious creative activities that nurture their personal qualities. Visual artistic ornaments create a positive emotional environment, and gradually certain cultural and moral features begin to appear in students, broadening their worldview. The tendency to share information on the computer creates opportunities to reconstruct it from the organization of a traditional lesson. Lessons will be more effective if they are based on:

- thesaurus - a system of concepts that provides teachers and students with the same meaningful explanations;
- fascination - the attractiveness of the presented material increases the interest in the subject;
- Mayevtika - develops the principle of joint creativity of teachers and students, the acquisition of in-depth

knowledge, understanding of the process of making and understanding the process of creation and the ability to apply the information in practice;

- Conducting classes with multimedia presentations, such as stories, presentations, demonstrations of new material in the form of reproductions;
- Preparation for lessons using the classroom, library or personal computer at home, homework - collecting information, working on the text, creating multimedia;
- The organization of computer-based tasks and independent work of students in the classroom, in small groups; this allows for a high level of implementation of a private approach to education;
- selection of the optimal option of the educational process, increase its efficiency, elimination of overload in teachers and students; it is an interdisciplinary interdependence.

With the help of innovative technologies, more attention will be paid to classes that allow for a broader and holistic understanding of works of applied art. Analysis of works of applied art through computers, the use of various audio texts, music, animation in the organization of virtual tours of museums, practical testing of the interdependence of fine arts, literature, music and artistic creativity, innovative technologies serve to invigorate students in the classroom. The interdependence of education increases students' interest in learning and the arts. Under the influence of material content and new teaching methods, the student develops the skills of thinking, research, discovery, substantiation, application of innovations, communication as a means of learning on the computer, the experience of independent creativity increases. When the new generation is actively engaged in multimedia technologies, students' perception of works of art is formed faster. The active use of innovative technologies in the teaching of technology helps to develop students' ability to perceive works of art, to develop the ability to work with computer programs, to increase the spiritual value of knowledge and skills.

Today, computer technology is a key tool for imparting knowledge in accordance with the new content of education and personal development. This tool allows the reader to read with interest, find sources of information, independence in the acquisition of new knowledge and fosters a sense of responsibility, develops intellectual discipline. The use of new pedagogical innovative technologies in the teaching process in order to increase the efficiency of the educational process, the formation of strong theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities of students, the development of their creative activities, their professional development is a matter of urgency and social necessity. The application of these technologies in the educational process provides a qualitative change in the content of the overall process aimed at training. The educational process, organized on the basis of the ideas of the theory of new pedagogical technologies, will contribute to the quality of the implementation of the social order in the education of a well-rounded person and a qualified specialist. The development of the activities of a mature person and qualified professionals in the process of social production leads to the acceleration of social development. Realizing this, many educators are making effective use of computer tools in the application of innovative technologies in technology lessons. They use these tools as a "master class" on the subject, a trip

to world museums, great use of video demonstrations, graphic organizers, non-standard tests, consisting of analysis of works of art.

The following general conclusions have been drawn about the possibilities of using them in technology lessons:

1. The computer has a convenient and wide range of opportunities to achieve a positive result in improving teacher-student communication.
2. Ensures that the use of visual aids and reproductive methods in education rises to a new and qualitative level.
3. The use of information and communication technologies in the classroom is a form of education, serves to expand the scope of knowledge of students, concentrates, increases the creative potential of the individual.
4. The use of projectors for working with texts, facilitates the demonstration of educational videos, increases visibility, saves time.
5. Get acquainted with electronic encyclopedias, organize virtual tours of museums and exhibition halls around the world.
6. The use of computer technology develops students' ability to work independently, such as searching for, finding, selecting, and gathering information over the Internet.
7. The use of tests not only saves time, reduces the consumption of materials, but also allows you to objectively assess their knowledge and capabilities.
8. The use of computer technology in the classroom leads to an increase in students' interest in technology and the quality of education.
9. Observation of patterns, drawings, tables in bright and interesting forms, viewing objects by means of photos and videos, clear perception of the material on this or that subject, helps to describe the selected material in an interesting way.

Conclusion:

Thus, the use of innovative technologies in the classroom and outside the classroom saves time, develops personal

creativity, allows you to properly organize educational activities on the basis of psychological and pedagogical knowledge. In addition, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in technology lessons:

- Develops students' cognitive activity and activates the learning process;
- a large amount of work is done in a short time;
- Accelerates the process of testing students' theoretical knowledge;
- strengthens knowledge and skills;
- leads students to active creative activity outside of class hours.

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