Organization of Creative Classes in Vocational Education

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Abstract:
The article presents interesting, challenging tasks for students to succeed and to provide a clear purpose, the idea of organizing creative lessons.

On the basis of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-2909 "On the program of integrated development of the higher education system in 2017-2021" large-scale democratic changes, in particular, the main goal is to create a new Renaissance in Uzbekistan, i.e. the third Renaissance, through educational reforms.

The main problem of modern pedagogical science is to reveal the objective basis of the existing educational paradigm and the essence of the laws that ensure their development. In this regard, there is a need to create a new paradigm of humanity based on new knowledge and criteria of thinking, which will bring to the forefront of educational issues as a topical issue, reflecting a wide range of issues such as content, methods, organizational criteria and staffing.

In the system of higher pedagogical education, the existing inconsistencies between the tasks arising from the "National Program of Personnel Training", the current level of scientific, technical and technological development and the process of improving the quality of professional training of future teachers were identified the insufficient introduction of modern information technologies in its elimination has shown that the existing problem is becoming more urgent.

The essence of the current stage of human history is characterized by the fact that social culture is once again undergoing a historical test under the influence of the problems posed by modern civilization,
development. At the same time, given the crucial importance of technological development, which accelerates the social process in the development of society, it can be called a man-made civilization. The foundation of such a civilization is built on a specific system of values.

If a particular society seeks to find a way out of the socio-ideological and economic crisis, it must be reflected not as a new form of man-made civilization, but as the end of a new stage of development. Such a development of society serves as the main idea of the person-centered humanitarian paradigm, which takes into account the important factors of social life.

Criteria substantiating the essence of the pedagogical system, providing professional formation of a teacher of vocational education, are expressed by a number of qualitative indicators, the definition of which allows to speak about the importance of the mentioned criterion; secondly, the criteria should be able to reflect the change in the quality indicator being measured over time, the socio-cultural environment and the development of the student's personality; third, the criteria should cover as much as possible all aspects of pedagogical activity.

To do this, creatively organize lessons as a team, in small or large groups, is one of the requirements of a modern lesson. After all, in the process of working in large and small groups, there is an opportunity to develop creatively any idea expressed.

“A teacher realizes the importance of a sense of community in creative classes, constantly changing groups, and develops in students the ability to work as a team and respect the abilities and skills of others. Although individual work is effective in certain situations, it is advisable to work in small groups in creative classes, because creativity is a social phenomenon.

According to Sawyer, creative ideas are in the process of working as a team and is formed as a result of creative collaboration.

When students are in small groups, students should be able to move freely and be prepared to move to another group when the time comes. Collaboration groups are formed based on the interests of students. Such groups may also consist of students with different levels of knowledge and skills. In many cases, students in such a group take on a certain role, that is, responsibility. In the formation of this group, the main focus is not on the cognitive desires of the student, but on his scientific and social knowledge.

Flexible groups are formed based on the individual needs, interests, and desires of the students. As a group’s interests change, so do its members. Such a group develops flexibility skills in students.

In organizing creative lessons, the teacher provides students with interesting, complex tasks and a clear goal, time, so that they can succeed. As students become “absorbed” in the task at hand, they forget the concept of time. However, while students rarely find themselves in such a situation, teachers should strive to create such an environment.

Despite the fact that a lot of pedagogical research has been conducted on this issue, the issue of organizing creative classes, training qualified personnel who meet the state educational standards has not been sufficiently studied. Especially today, the organization of creative classes in the training of undergraduate teachers is an urgent pedagogical problem, which requires in-depth scientific and
methodological research.

REFERENCES:


