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Research Article

PEDAGOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE SKILLS AND CREATIVITY CONCEPTS IN CIRCLE CLASSES

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N.K. Kirgizova
head of the "Department for monitoring and quality assessment of the process of retraining and professional development" of the Namangan region national center for training pedagogues in new methods, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the article, the goals and tasks of the clubs in general secondary schools are given, as well as practical recommendations for meaningful spending of free time of students and young people, formation and development of their creative abilities.

KEYWORDS

Science of technology, group classes, independent and creative work, labor education, labor activity, creativity training.

INTRODUCTION

To further increase the effectiveness of extracurricular education in the public education system, to develop high moral qualities in students and youth, to meaningfully organize their free time, to prepare them for independent life by directing them to a profession, to create an intellectually mature generation the main goal of education is to reform the education system at the level of world requirements, and one of the main directions that should be implemented is to improve students' creativity. Education of the qualities of independent and creative thinking of a well-rounded person formed as a result of the reforms carried out in our country is one of the important tasks of general secondary education institutions. In this regard, the effective organization of group activities of students is of particular importance.

The role of labor education is incomparable in raising a fully mature and well-rounded generation. A person's daily lifestyle is related to work and activities. Therefore, work is the basis of social development of all material and spiritual wealth. Labor education is an integral part of all-round development of a person. It is

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also a means of all-round formation of the child, a factor of his personality growth. A child in a regular labor process can develop his mind, will, temperament, and character.

Educating these students in the spirit of love for work means educating the whole humanity. Therefore, educating the young generation in the spirit of proper attitude to work remains the main basis of the activity of all educational institutions. Taking into account the individual characteristics of students, it requires continuous and continuous improvement of the teaching and training methodology. In order to achieve success in his work, the teacher must analyze the results of his work in depth, react clearly to the achievements and failures of students, determine the reasons for both success and failure, draw appropriate conclusions and make adjustments to his work based on this. necessary. This opinion is confirmed by the work experience of advanced teachers and school teams. Therefore, the future teacher should prepare himself for research work during his studies. Such work skills are formed in scientific circles. It is possible to start working in the circle of technological science at the same time as studying the educational course of the same name. Each member of the circle chooses a topic of research and begins to study the literature related to this field in order to get acquainted with the state of the problem and find out what researches have been conducted in this field. It will be completed by getting acquainted with the literature, writing an abstract and preparing for a lecture. The topic of the research is revealed in the lecture, its relevance is justified. After the research is discussed in the circle, its tasks are described in detail, and then the second stage of the work - the research itself - begins. The most favorable conditions for this are created during the period of pedagogical practice, because the researcher knows his students well and can approach them individually.

Pedagogical research methods (observation, experiment, generalization of advanced pedagogical experience, etc.) have been previously disclosed in the textbooks. The research method is chosen depending on its tasks and content. In addition to the research method, it is very important to determine the research methodology, that is, the method of obtaining data during the research. Various objective methods of research are found in the experiment. They are grouped into three groups:

1. To study the resulting characteristics of labor activities (accuracy of product manufacturing, time spent, labor, productivity, etc.).

2. Studying the parameters of labor actions (their level of perfection, the interaction of the worker with the tool, machine and tools is determined). The methods of this group are called biomechanical methods.

3. Studying the course of psychophysiological processes that occur in the body of students under the influence of classes in the science of technology. We give examples to show that favorable conditions are created for the use of various objective methods in the process of researching technology-based education. These examples can help workers and club members develop a plan for their work. At present, the structure of the process-subject system of forming the skills of students of practical work has been adopted in technology classes and group classes. But most teachers are in favor of returning to the structure of the process complex system. The fact is that many items require not one, but two, three or even more processes to make. Therefore, the process will need to prepare multiple items to work on the complex system structure. These items are selected in such a way that the sum of the time allocated for this or that process

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does not exceed that provided for in the program. In addition, students will be able to see the results of their work only after studying the relevant section (which can take half a year). However, it is known that students of the 5th-7th grade are more interested in work, the result of which is known faster. All this ultimately leads to the fact that teachers and group leaders do not actually work according to the structure of the process-complex system, but according to the structure that approaches the structure of the process-subject system. In this case, the objects of labor are selected in such a way that the preparation of the next item includes additional processes, which are more and more complicated, provided for in the program.

Historically, three main approaches to understanding the concepts of part and whole have emerged in the science of technology. In the first one, a set of objects that need to be prepared by students is considered as a whole, and one object is accepted as a part. This approach is classically embodied in the systematic structure of the subject. In the second type of approach, a set of processes included in the curriculum as a whole, and one labor process as a part is accepted. It found a vivid expression in the structure of the process system, in which the task of preparing things during the study process was not set at all. The third approach combines the previous two. In this case, the task is to introduce students to the performance of labor processes and to involve them to a greater or lesser extent in the preparation of specific items (process object, process complex system structures). When working according to the systematic structure of the subject, students join productive work from the very beginning. Due to this, their activity and interest in educational activities increases. It can be expected that this will have a positive effect on the formation of technological studies and that the process will not be less than that of the complex's systematic structure.

Control and experimental classes are selected for the study. In experimental classes, teaching is carried out according to the structure of the process subject, and in the control classes, according to the structure of the process complex. Two versions of the teaching content were developed for the students of the control groups. In both options, in control classes, students studied labor processes separately as intended. However, in the first option, students learn by doing the exercises. Next, each student was given the task of preparing several items. These items were selected in such a way that the total time needed to complete each work process was consistent with the program requirements. After the study was completed, students of the control and experimental classes were given a control task with the same content. It can be recommended to use this structure in classes because the application of the structure of the subject of the process does not lead to a decrease in the level of practical work training, the interest of students in training, and their activity increases.

Labor activity is a solid tool for the student to understand and learn about the surrounding environment, real objects, gives him the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge, and enrich his mind with emotional imagination. For example, paying attention to the social and moral importance of work, matching the age, life experience and capabilities of the student, working activities in a creative way, providing timely information about various examples of creativity, working conditions such as constantly talking and organizing meetings. In general, labor education is a component of social education. The main idea of labor education is to organize labor activities in a person, to develop skills and qualifications, to value social work, and to educate the character of hard work. All material and spiritual wealth created by mankind is the result of labor activity based on social development. The labor

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education organized in the society is to educate the young generation in the spirit of hard work, to arouse their interest in working for the development of the homeland and the well-being of the nation, to actively participate in the process of establishing a developed democratic and legal state, and to work towards a single goal. includes the process of preparing to do.

Mature thinkers of the East highly valued the importance of work in the development of the individual as well as in the development of society. After all, work ensures that a person also matures spiritually. As a person creates material and spiritual wealth with his work, at the same time, he himself is formed as a person, because in most cases, a person becomes a subject (participant) of social relations with his work. Therefore, it is advisable to involve a person in work from a young age. In the process of organizing social education, labor education occupies a special place in that it guides students to work in a mental and practical way. The general and economic development of the social society at the modern stage places high demands on the creator, creator and producer, for example, treating work as an important social duty; to act conscientiously in relation to any labor activity; appreciation of labor and its product; team approach to labor organization; constantly coming up with initiatives; active, creative organization of work; the desire to work, relying on mental and physical strength, becomes an internal need; scientific organization of work; treating work as a basic life necessity.

Mental preparation for work solves the following tasks:

a) understanding the goals and tasks of work;

b) to decide on the incentive to organize labor activity;

c) formation of labor organization skills and qualifications.

Labor education and upbringing in educational institutions is carried out in technology classes and as part of group activities. The technology science program is exemplary in nature. It reflects the minimum (minimum) requirements of the state in relation to the results of education and upbringing in terms of evaluating the work of the school, teacher and students.

In the process of labor education, acquiring knowledge, skills and qualifications in this regard is not the goal itself and the final product of pedagogical activity, but a tool for the development of the most important human ability - the ability to work. Therefore, today's demand is to reduce the role of reproductive methods in the organization of labor education and use active research methods that form the basis of high-level logical thinking and creativity. Teachers choose organizational forms of labor education and training based on the age, psychological characteristics of students and local conditions. In establishing labor education, it is necessary to use such forms and methods that, as a result, labor becomes a person's favorite hobby, labor education and training of the individual should be given a high place, and as a result, the individual should be happy with the success of the work achieved. , let him make a decision to realize his worth and be proud of his work. A new approach to labor education will ensure that students can apply the acquired knowledge in practice. Today, the structural structure of labor education is also changing, it expresses the understanding (imagination) of techniques and technologies, the skills and situations of solving practical tasks. Educational activities outside the classroom and school play an important role in the effective organization of labor education. These events are useful for both the individual and the society, and have the character of guiding the individual.

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The goal of technology training is to form a conscious attitude to work in educational work. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of tasks. The decisive tasks in the organization of labor education are multifaceted, and it covers all aspects of practical and moral preparation of students for work. The following tasks are carried out in the organization of technology science club training;

1. By explaining the essence of work, to create for students the role of work in personal development and development of society;
2. Teaching to appreciate and preserve the material and spiritual benefits of human labor and the products of labor;
3. Stimulate motivation to work, as well as love;
4. Creating students' approach to work as a social duty;
5. Getting used to a conscious, conscientious approach to the organization of work;
6. Organizing labor activities on a team basis;
7. Treating work as a vital necessity, the basis of human activity;
8. Creating the formation of work skills and qualifications regarding the organization of work on a scientific basis;
9. Cultivating the character of hard work in students; to form a sense of pride in the results of one's work;
10. Achieving mastery of the secrets of a certain creative skill and craft.

The labor activity of the young generation is developed and formed in the following areas:

work is formed as a muscular activity separated from play;

mastery of the essence of the work process is achieved; different forms of labor activity are created.

Pupils should learn the place and role of labor in the social society in the course of group training and in the conditions of the group, that it is a factor in ensuring human maturity, and that the ability and talent of a person improves in the process of work with the help of real life examples. Today, traditional and non-traditional forms are used in the organization of technology club training, in particular, labor holidays, production exhibitions, Young technicians, young inventors, hashar, "skilled hands" competition, "Kuvnoq" city workshop", educational production combine brigades, auxiliary economy, "Yosh radio-technician station" and activities of creative centers, as well as individual creative ability, vocational education and others. In educational institutions where circle activities are properly organized, students are involved in circle activities in accordance with their age and psychological characteristics from the first days of their arrival at school. In this, they perform the simplest tasks of self-service (for example, keeping the classroom tidy, repairing educational equipment, gluing books, preparing educational materials for the lesson, etc.). In the process of mental, moral and practical preparation for work, students are trained to be hardworking, to obey discipline in the process of organizing work, to be enthusiastic, to show determination, and to show moral and willpower. Organization of team-based work is one of the important issues in the organization of circle training. After all, in the process of working with the participation of the team, students develop such qualities as friendship, comradeship, mutual help and cooperation, and joy from the results of team work. Also, they lay the foundation for the formation of moral qualities such as initiative, organization, creative approach to work, putting the interests of the community ahead of personal interests. It is one of the important requirements to form the elements of work culture in students during the work process. Labor

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culture - a conscious attitude to the work being performed, its scientifically correct organization (careful planning, efficient use of time), keeping the workplace tidy, careful treatment of labor (work) tools, starting work result is an indicator of activity aimed at achieving its effectiveness. The concept of work culture also reflects the ability of the student to take active action, organize work and rest properly.

From the first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main goal was to establish a free and prosperous Motherland, a free and prosperous state based on our national spirituality, which has an important place in world development. In order to achieve this great goal, the main focus is on raising the young generation to be well-rounded, mentally and physically healthy, possessing highly qualified creative abilities, which is a unique expression of our national traditions and mentality.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On organizational measures to implement the innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2026", the Ministry of Public Education, Higher and Secondary Special Education The joint decision of the Ministry, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development and the Agency for Popularization of Foreign Language Learning was signed.

According to it, teachers in the fields of IT, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages are trained in "Barkamol Avlod" children's schools and experienced teachers in the traditions of "Master-student" mainly training and professional development.

A separate design will be developed for the club rooms, and based on this, calculations for equipment will be prepared.

District (city) public education departments, in agreement with local financial authorities, allocate funds to the school budget based on the calculation.

Also, the "Science Clubs" contest will be held among the club leaders, and the winners will be financially encouraged.

The Ministry of Pre-school and School Education has announced that the necessary work on the organization of 100,000 clubs in general education institutions has been started in order to develop vocational skills in students. Necessary assignments to guide schoolchildren to a profession, to establish free clubs in educational institutions, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 28, 2022 "New O for 2022-2026 It is defined in the Decree "On Development Strategy of Uzbekistan". However, with the noted achievements, there are no studies that do not fully serve to improve the creativity of students in technology classes based on an ergonomic approach. In particular, at a time when not enough attention is being paid to the formation of students' creative knowledge and skills based on the ergonomic approach in the course of the lesson, systematicity and goal-orientation are not sufficiently reflected in the organization of group classes.

The requirements arising from the reforms implemented in the education system of our republic have led to the activation of research aimed at finding solutions to the scientific and practical problems of developing the creative abilities of the young generation. The following main directions of research aimed at finding a practical solution for the development of creative abilities of the young generation in this regard can be noted:

- creation of an information system that helps students improve their creative abilities and

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creativity and provides the necessary level of skills to truly assess their individual capabilities;
- development of diagnostic methods of personality study in order to help students' creativity;
- theoretical and methodical bases of organizing consultations for students;
- justification of creative ability and socially significant motives of creativity;
- means and ways of guiding students to choose a creative profession in urban and rural schools.

Today, technical tools, technological devices for school workshops, research works carried out at the expense of the sponsoring and parent enterprises are the objects of students' technical creativity in the circle classes. Analyzing the opinions of pedagogic scientists, relying on the experimental results of our research, we can further increase the effectiveness of extracurricular education in the public education system in directing students to the profession that matches their creative abilities at school and in club activities, in order to develop high moral qualities, meaningfully organize their free time, prepare them for independent life by directing them to a profession, and educate an intellectually mature generation, as well as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 5, 2018 "People In accordance with the decision PQ-3931 of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, Ministry of Culture, The Ministry of Innovative Development, the "Hunarmand" association provides practical support in educational and methodological support of the activities of "Barkamol Avlod" children's schools in the fields of robotics and technical creativity, artistic creativity, ecology and tourism. As it is intended to demonstrate, we conclude that our research work will help in the implementation of these tasks.

According to the results of our research, if the school pedagogic council and student organizations provide general leadership for the development of artistic creativity, scientific and technical, experimental, and research work, the technology teacher in cooperation with parents and student activists in the school trips to creative, creative circles, industrial and agricultural enterprises are organized, meetings and conversations with people with various creative abilities are organized in student labor associations. The technology teacher involves students in preparing and holding the school week of science, technology and production, school evenings dedicated to the historical days in the development of science and technology of our country. Therefore, the results of the ban show that the teacher of technology is the main link in organizing the work of directing students to a profession that matches their creative abilities during their time in the circle. Of course, the teacher is required to conduct his activities on the basis of educational standards. After all, the tasks of the science of technology are expressed in the State Education Standards (DTS) and the curriculum. In these documents, the purpose of technology science and labor education in the school is consistently defined, inculcating the love of work and respect for working people, students' fundamentals of modern industry and agricultural production, construction, transport, and service industries. it is emphasized that it consists of introducing them, forming work skills and abilities in them in the process of study and useful work, encouraging them to consciously choose a profession and receive basic vocational education.

Students can show great activity and independence if they are interested and engaged in any work. The development of these qualities is a necessary condition for educating creative initiative and creativity in children. Today, in educational institutions organized in

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educational institutions, the traditional educational activities, the quality, content, and system of the social and economic activities in our country. could not meet the demands of changes and independent development.

From our observations and analysis, it became clear that in the process of orientation to creative activities in the traditional system of general secondary schools, circle classes meet the requirements of modern education, methods, and new pedagogical and information technologies. not organized on the basis of There is a lack of methodological manuals for training, and the existing ones do not meet the requirements of the present time. It is the need of the time to start the development of creative abilities and creativity at the level of the educational reforms of our republic, to research and creatively apply the best practices gathered in this regard in our republic and developed foreign countries.

In the process of carrying out these works, we conducted the initial confirmation stage of our research work with teachers and students through methods such as tests, questionnaires, interviews, and observations. Artistic creativity, crafts, taking into account the age, mental, and individual characteristics of students in the organization of group classes based on orientation to creative professions in general secondary schools labor skills and qualifications were formed in introducing and working with the equipment. At the same time, according to their interests and inclinations, self-awareness, choosing creative professions, studying handicrafts and the equipment used in them, new techniques, advanced technologies, and participation in labor activities. are provided.

At the formative stage of the research work, the content of such forms as meeting, conversation, debate, tour, competition, work practice, students' labor union with the production leaders of the creative profession orientation work in the circle classes and the structure was revised and adapted to the spirit of the times.

Effective implementation of forms of circle training, work experiences of general secondary schools, family, community, production enterprises, folk craftsmen, masters prepare useful work products in the educational process, and educational institutions is one of the factors that help to participate in the implementation of the market economy and to be materially guaranteed. The organization of forms of group activities, including circles, examination, competition, debate, meeting, various types of games, demonstration, travel and the like, to effectively implement education. is one of the important forms. Circle classes strengthen students' acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in subjects, form their worldview, and these impressions increase their creative abilities and serve as an important factor in improving their artistic and aesthetic taste. Timely, planned and organized trainings increase students' interest and passion for each event, enrich their spiritual and ideological imagination.

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