

THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE THINKING OF MILITARY SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the concept of creative thinking. It implies an increase in the level of development by increasing the number of specialists who can approach creatively in each area, depending on the modern demand. In the servicemen there is an opinion on the priority directions of the formation of a creative way of thinking. In military servants, there was an opinion on the importance of the formation of a creative way of thinking and the importance of the modernization of the sphere of training, which is taught to them in the formation of creative creativity. In Uzbekistan, the achievements of educating military personnel in the creative spirit are comprehensively supported.

Keywords: Creativeness, Contemplation, Creative Thinking, Modernization, Creativity, Scientific Way Of Thinking, Tactical Contemplation, Dialectical Creativeness.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The term “creativity” first appeared in Western psychology in the late 1950s, and is based on the notion that a person has the ability to create new concepts and new skills. Creativity is a characteristic of a person to create new material and spiritual values. This concept includes a high level of sensitivity to existing or new problems, the process of irrational understanding of important realities, anticipation of results, predictions, and so on. The fact that each person has a creative mind is reflected in his way of thinking, creative communication, proper management of emotions. Creativity is interpreted as an important factor in the sharpness and ability of a specific mind, in addition to describing the important features of the individual as a whole. Its development takes place under the influence of intellect - intuition - logical thinking - emotional state. A. Analyzing creativity as a creative activity, Azizkulov said, Creativity is a complex spiritual activity aimed at creating new material and spiritual values. The activity of human assimilation and transformation of a natural being occurs only as a result of a creative approach. It is through creative activity that man became separated from nature and subjugated it” [1].

Special attention should be paid to other means to enhance the creative thinking of servicemen. In particular, O. Fayzullayev rightly noted, “Schools, parents and scientists should pay more attention to the issue of awakening in children an interest in science and creativity from an early age. At the same time, science is not old” [2].

Like any other quality in a serviceman, creativity does not form all at once. Creativity in servicemen is consistently formed and developed at certain stages of education and upbringing. While creativity is often seen in the activities of military personnel, this does not guarantee that they will achieve great things in the future.

Only this or that creative skill by them represents the possibility that they need to master the skills. Although creativity is a highly visible manifestation of the human phenomenon, it is the least studied field and is regarded as a natural law. The point is that the randomness, the unexpectedness in the nature of creativity has limited its ability to be studied in modern scientific methods from the very beginning. The possibilities of modern science do not have the capacity for a universal explanation of the nature of creativity that fully satisfies the existing evidence and questions. For this reason, M. Abdullayeva, G. According to Pokachalov, creativity in science, according to its content and content, is based on art and so on. differs from creativity in the fields. But they also have commonalities. This is evident in the fact that they have the same "psychological process." Both forms of creation are distinguished by the enjoyment of labor (from Platoons point of view, "ecstasy" and inspiration [3].

Closely related to the creative potential of servicemen is the process of learning, which differs from traditional thinking in the speed and flexibility of thinking, the ability to create new ideas, as well as personality traits - non-thinking, originality, initiative, tolerance of uncertainty, intelligence. reflected in being. Creative activity is directly related to the scientific and creative activity of servicemen, on the basis of which new material and spiritual benefits are created. In turn, the research and creative thinking of servicemen requires the ability to choose the optimal solution of promising tasks through the effective use of scientific achievements and to conduct experimental work in their practical activities. Thus, in the radical reform of the military sphere, the development of science and the desire to improve it, research is the key to the scientific and creative development and culture of any society.

The new situation in society and in the military education system requires the training of officers who can work effectively in times of constant change. Today, in addition to a high level of professional competence, the officer is required to have an unconventional approach to solving various psychological and pedagogical situations, to organize their activities only on the basis of service instructions and regulations, the ability to take a creative approach. Active and independent specialists in the armed forces must constantly improve themselves and develop their activities. such specialists are able to fully perform their duties, including their mobility, rapid updating of knowledge, development of knowledge and skills, mastering new types of activities.

In modern conditions, every serviceman should be able to develop the following creative skills:

- 1) the ability to actively attract the attention of subordinates;
- 2) sensitivity in decision-making in the military sphere (professional intelligence, empathy, intuition);
- 3) mobility only in combat activities, the ability to voluntarily influence and persuade his subordinates;
- 4) stability in the military team (self-control, self-management, self-control);
- 5) be able to rationally predict military action;
- 6) independence in military-professional activity, possession of creative abilities.

During the process of training servicemen and military teams, the following tasks will be identified:

- mastering the content, technology, forms and methods of training of military personnel;
- Ensuring the harmony of theory and practice in the training of military personnel;
- the search for new ways to form creative thinking and evaluate its effectiveness and lead to promising learning outcomes.

During the period of solving these problems, the basis for the theoretical structure of the educational process was laid, as a result of which the creation and improvement of existing

methodological systems for training staff of departments, divisions and structural units is of particular importance.

Relying on pedagogical and innovative technologies in the formation of creative thinking, servicemen should consider the training of military specialists as a special pedagogical process, one of the main tasks of which is to ensure constant high combat readiness of units, as well as protect their homeland from any threats.

Joe Paul Guilford was the first to compare creativity and intellect in his research work. He divided thinking into convergent and divergent types in creating a model of intellectual structure [4].

The development of a modern army, which is forced to meet the requirements of the times, requires only the formation of high qualifications of all personnel, especially officers. The main tasks of military educational institutions are the formation of the officer's personality, his general and military-professional culture; to develop the ability to analyze and predict the course of social processes in military affairs, their dialectical unity; it is important to instill in cadets the duty, honor, dignity, love for the Motherland of a military officer. The officer must know in advance the development of real events. His actions must be predictable, which means that he has the professional knowledge acquired independently. Because, as K. Tulenova rightly points out, "Scientific predictions are assumptions about unknown events of the past and present (things, processes, laws, evidence, etc.), as well as future events that are put forward as conclusions based on popular theories, laws, hypotheses" [5].

Therefore, in our country, enough attention is paid to the problems of training and education of military personnel, especially young officers. In other words, new high requirements have been set for cadets of military universities. To successfully perform service duties, each of them must have the qualities of a commander, a technician, and a competent leader.

So, in modern military-scientific research, in particular, there are a number of studies devoted to the in-depth study of the problem of creative thinking of servicemen. However, these studies have put forward conflicting and inconsistent views on the formation of creative thinking in modern military service. Discussions on these issues are conducted not only in the philosophical sciences but also in pedagogy, psychology, acme logy and various other fields, but solving this problem remains one of the main goals and objectives of the scientific community.

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