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Innovative improvement of the development of intellectual and creative abilities and potential of students

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Abstract: The article discusses the importance of the use of pedagogical technologies in improving the intellectual knowledge of students and the development of innovative ideas.

Keywords: Innovation, method, idea, creativity.

Introduction

With the rapid development of science and technology and growing competition between countries, it has become a key driver of not only creating competitive advantages for each country, but also a stimulus for technological innovation and economic growth. If we look at this process only in the case of China, the rapid development of science and technology has led to the development of innovation. Higher education is about nurturing innovation-oriented talents. The most important reform of the twenty-first century is also the main goal of reforming education in countries by cultivating innovative talents. Thus, the Chinese have taken on a historic responsibility to cultivate higher education as well as innovative talent. Cultural identity has been especially important for the development of students' ability to innovate in research and technology.

In addition, the Chinese found that students prefer innovative ability to practical ability. This important point has served as a key point in promoting and improving innovative skills education. However, students lack the confidence and determination to innovate without underestimating their talents. To create innovation, first of all, the student needs interest, confidence along with hobbies, patience and perseverance. Inspiration and impulses are the basis of innovative ideas. However, once an innovation is created, most students are afraid to put it into practice. Tired of finding new ideas to fill in the gaps that need to be filled as a result of testing. Or a researcher

may find it difficult to ask for help, especially from his teacher. Or they fear that the financial side of the discovery will be costly. Confidence and independence or initiative are the first wings for innovation. The most important thing for the creator to strive for innovation is to have great talent. First of all, the creator must be ready for innovation. Only a person with a clear purpose will be able to make great discoveries. This requires a pre-planned procedure and rule. Strong driving force is also the golden rule for innovation. In the course of our observations, we can see that most students do not have a plan, do not have clear goals, and are in a hurry. During the academic year, the student thinks about whether to study the process or not. On the eve of graduation, they come to the wrong decision that creativity is just a waste of time. In this way, they can lose the innovative power they have. However, they lack a clear purpose for innovation due to the lack of connection and understanding of the surrounding society. Traditional thinking still hinders the development of students' innovative abilities. Reason is the firmness of people's thinking. People learn from the environment around them and they choose a rigid way of thinking. In fact, people are accustomed to observing and thinking things from a set angle. However, the owners of the field of scientific research often make this observation very unfamiliar, even from a hitherto unknown place, and go through the conditions of the problematic situation, thinking about different solutions that are

difficult to use, use and "digest". causes "float" in the flow of situations.

It should be noted that Creation is a complex mental process associated with the character, interests and abilities of the individual. Imagination is his focus. A new product perceived by a person in creation can be objectively new (a discovery of social significance) and subjectively new (a discovery for itself). The development of the creative process, in turn, enriches the imagination, expands the child's knowledge, experience and interests. Creative activity develops children's emotions, helps them to develop higher mental functions such as memory, thinking more optimally and intensively. perception, attention. The second, in turn, determines a child's reading success. Creative activity develops the child's personality, helps to master moral and ethical norms. In creating a work of creativity, the child reflects in them an understanding of life values, his personal characteristics. Elementary school students love to do art. They enthusiastically sing and dance, sculpt and paint, write fairy tales, and engage in folk crafts. Creativity makes a child's life richer, fuller, happier. Children can engage in creativity regardless of their personal complexes. An adult is often critical of his or her creative abilities, reluctant to demonstrate them.

Every child has a unique trait that can be recognized early enough. Often, in the ordinary mind, creative abilities are defined by different types of artistic activity, such as the ability to draw beautifully, write poems, and write music. However, the disclosure of the essence determines the consideration of creative abilities, their structure and properties, the concepts of "creativity" and "ability". The psychological dictionary assumes that creativity is "activity, the result of which is the creation of new material and spiritual values ... It assumes that a person has abilities, motives, knowledge and skills, resulting in novelty,

originality and uniqueness. a distinctive product is created. " Pedagogical creativity "is the highest form of human activity and independent activity. Creativity is evaluated by its social significance and originality (novelty)." In fact, creativity, G.S. Batishchev is "the ability to create any radically new opportunity." Creative products are not only material products, but also new ideas, ideas, solutions. Creativity is the creation of new things on different levels and scales. Creativity characterizes not only discoveries of social significance, but also discoveries made by man for himself. Elements of creativity are also manifested in children in play, work, learning activities, where there is activity, independence of thought, initiative, originality of judgments, the manifestation of creative imagination.

According to foreign authors, creativity is: "... the combination of perceptions realized in a new way" (McCall) "the ability to find new connections" (Cuby) "... the emergence of new compositions" (Murray) "leads to new concepts future mental activity "(Gerard)" turning experience into a new organization "(Taylor). American scientist P. Hill describes creation as "the successful flight of thought from the unknown." Of all the foreign concepts and theories, humanistic psychology is closest to the views of most Russian psychologists who study creativity in their positions. Its representatives (A. Maslow, K. Rogers) say that creativity is the ability to deeply understand one's own experience, which is achieved through self-awareness, self-expression, realization of one's inner potential. is to strengthen the zini. Anything that goes beyond the boundaries of regularity and at least some of the new things lie, its origin is related to the creative process of man.

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