

**BO‘LAJAK DIZAYNERLARNI TAYYORLASH VA IJODIY  
KO‘NIKMALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada bo‘ljak dizaynerlarni kasbiy tayyorlash jarayoni va ularning ijodiy ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish masalalari o‘rganilgan. Dizayn sohasi mutaxassislariga qo‘yilayotgan zamonaviy talablar, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, estetik did va badiiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish usullari tahlil qilingan. Ta’lim jarayonida kreativ yondashuvni shakllantirish, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar, loyiha asosidagi o‘qitish metodlari va vizual kommunikatsiya vositalaridan foydalanish muhimligi asoslab, ijodiy muhit yaratish, mustaqil fikrlash va muammoli vaziyatlarda dizaynerlik qarorlarini qabul qilish kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar keltirilganligi dizaynerlik ta’limi sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

**Ka’lit so‘zlari:** kreativ, milliy aksesuarlar, dizayner, kolleksiya, me’morchilik, texnologiya, futuristik dizayn.

**ПОДГОТОВКА БУДУЩИХ ДИЗАЙНЕРОВ И РАЗВИТИЕ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ  
НАВЫКОВ**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрен процесс профессиональной подготовки будущих дизайнеров и вопросы формирования их творческих навыков. Проанализированы современные требования к специалистам в области дизайна, применение инновационных технологий, методы развития эстетического вкуса и художественного мышления. Формированию креативного подхода в образовательном процессе, обоснованию важности практических занятий, использования проектных методов обучения и средств наглядной коммуникации служат рекомендации по созданию творческой среды, развитию компетенций самостоятельного мышления и принятия дизайнерских решений в проблемных ситуациях.

**Ключевые слова:** креатив, национальные аксессуары, дизайнер, коллекция, архитектура, технологии, футуристический дизайн.

## PREPARATION OF FUTURE DESIGNERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE SKILLS

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**Annotation:** *this article explores the process of professional training of future designers and the issues of forming their creative skills. Modern requirements for specialists in the field of design, the application of innovative technologies, methods of developing aesthetic taste and artistic thinking have been analyzed. On the basis of the importance of forming a creative approach in the educational process, practical training, the use of project-based teaching methods and visual communication tools, recommendations for creating a creative environment, developing competencies for independent thinking and making designer decisions in problem situations serve to improve the quality of designer education.*

**Key words:** *creative, national accents, designer, collection, architecture, technology, futuristic design.*

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What is creativity, that is, creativity? The simplest definition of this concept is as follows: creativity is the process of creating a new product of a material or ideal nature. Creativity is called and believed to be special creativity. It is filled with pedagogical, psychological, philosophical and methodological literature with the terms “creativity”, that is, “creativity”, “creative thinking”.

In order to develop the creative skills of future designers in the training of future designers, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6260 dated July 13, 2021 “On additional measures to comprehensively support young people and further enhance their social activities”, the “Fashion Art” competition was organized on March 1, 2025 at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. [1]

Creative ideas in design - help young designers create collections and sketches, combining national accessories with modern-style clothes, creating in a unique direction. When creating a costume collection, designers can use any natural phenomena, various elements of the environment of the item, events taking place in the world, music, color, literature, ballet, theater, ethnic themes, architecture, terrain, starry sky, historical and classical costumes, etc. as creative sources.

Creativity, that is, creativity, is a deeper study, a better look, correcting mistakes, meeting the future in accordance with the era of digital technologies. As Paul Torrance wrote, the primary goal of modern education is not the reproductive transfer of knowledge, skills and competencies from teacher to student, but the full formation and development of the student's ability to independently define an educational problem, create an algorithm for solving it, and control it.

K.Rogers noted that within the concept of creativity, new methods of problem solving and new ways of expressing creativity are understood. [2]

Also, the famous specialist K.Taylor distinguished four important areas related to the problem of creativity:

- the creative person who carries out the creative process;
- the formation of the need for creativity;
- the creative process;
- the result of creative activity. [3]

The results of the analysis of various scientific sources showed that a creative person has a number of qualities and abilities. These qualities and abilities are of an integrative nature. Along with the development of creativity in future designers, their personal qualities also improve. Such qualities are important for the creative person to know the truth. These qualities are the product of the collaborative work of students.

The creative qualities of a future designer-teacher are manifested in:

- putting forward various ideas;
- feeling subtle emotions, feelings and colors;
- sensitive approach to problems;
- accurate assessment of the surrounding reality. [4]

The 21st century is the century of technology and it is constantly developing. Artists, designers and art companies in modern society must be able to adapt to constantly changing conditions in the socio-cultural environment. In recent years, projects, forums, exhibitions have been organized to train future designers in the field of design.

General rules of the “Fashion Art” competition: project participants were selected based on a casting and participated in the casting with a creative sketch drawn by TTYSI students and a short presentation prepared by each participant about themselves. Project rights - each participant was given the opportunity to use any educational materials they wanted and to meet exclusively with designers and fashion bloggers. [5]

The terms of selecting project participants were carried out in the form of a competition, the sketches drawn by the participants were selected by the professors and teachers of the TTYSI “Fashion and Design” department, that is, by a jury, and 15 participants received a ticket to the 1st stage.

**Stage 1.** Participants were given the task of sketching various emotions.

**Stage 2.** Futuristic design.

**Stage 3.** Functional and aesthetic. Working with environmentally friendly materials, fabrics and accessories.

**Stage 4.** Creating a seasonal collection. Designer Madina Tairzada visited the semi-final and held a lively conversation with the participants, and after the conversation, our illustrator, who left the project, was awarded souvenirs and letters of appreciation.

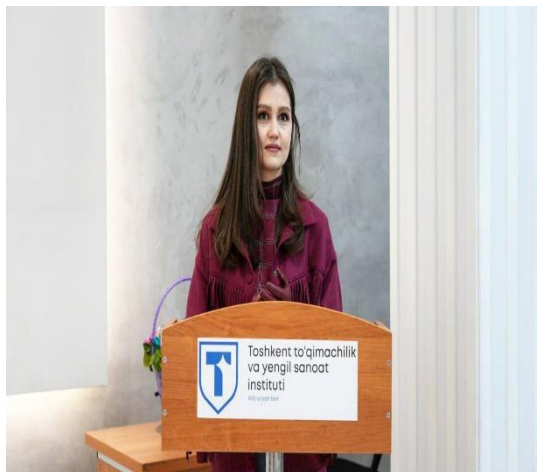


**1-pic. Designer Madina Tairzada visited the semi-final.**

**Stage 5.** The 3 talented participants remaining in the final will compete for a place by presenting their 5-year concepts. At the end of the event, the participants of the “Fashion Art” competition were awarded 1-2-3 places. [6]

The main goal of this project “Fashion Art” is to further enhance the knowledge of TTYSI students in the field of design and expand their imagination, and to provide students and participants with answers to questions such as “What is Fashion?” What can be introduced into the fashion world as an innovation today? It was organized to unite young designers and improve their creative skills.

Designer-pedagogues must be able to perform various tasks qualitatively using traditional methods, taking into account national characteristics. At the same time, it is important for designer-pedagogues to create their own creative products as skilled craftsmen. Because future designer-pedagogues work on the basis of various images and accepted, approved drawings. Therefore, it is advisable that the process of training designer-pedagogues in higher pedagogical educational institutions be fully organized and carried out using various tools and methods.



**2-pic.**

**3-pic.**

**Further enhance the knowledge of TTYSI students.**

### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

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