

Theoretical foundations of the formation of creative abilities of primary school students

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Abstract: in three articles, the theoretical basis of observation of creative calculations of students of mobile classes in the educational process is explained.

Key words: creative, creative, problem-based education, education.

Nowadays, in the period of extensive globalization, the education of the young generation is always recognized as an urgent problem in every society. Today, extensive reforms in the field of education, government decisions on improving the content of education, connecting education with life, increasing the effectiveness of teaching, and a comprehensively developed activist for a rapidly developing society. it requires raising and raising a mature generation with a civic position. In this place, the introduction and use of innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process is directly related to the demand of the time. Therefore, educating the young generation with a developed legal culture requires a new approach and creativity from the pedagogic staff. First of all, the modern educational technologies selected for the formation of thinking ability of elementary school students should be adapted to the existing state requirements and the requirements of the market economy as a social order, and development based on the principle of scientificity, ensuring the interrelationship of theory and practice, and of course it is necessary to pay special attention to the reflection of humanitarian and democratic features. One of the newly introduced technologies in the educational system is the creative technology of teaching, the purpose of which is to awaken creativity in a person and develop his creative abilities.

When the creative technology of teaching is implemented, the person is transferred from the level of the object of creativity to the creative subject, the learning material becomes a means of achieving some creative, creative goal. Creative technology is aimed at obtaining, creating and producing new necessary knowledge. The word creativity was first used in 1922 by the American scientist D. Simpson. By this term, a person is defined as the ability to abandon a mold, a stereotype, a habitual way of thinking.

Creativity (lat. creatio - to create, create) is a person's ability to come up with an unusual idea, idea, to find a non-repetitive, original solution to problems, to abandon traditional forms of thinking.

K. Rogers (1944) understands creativity as a new solution to problems and new ways of expressing something, an event, a situation. Studies comparing creativity with personality and intellectual traits are of great importance. Research on comparison with intellectual properties was carried out by D. Gilford. Creativity is a personal characteristic of a person, which is related to his self-improvement and development. Creativity is the creative ability of an individual that describes the readiness to produce new ideas and is part of talent as an independent factor. A person's creativity is manifested in his thinking, communication, feelings, and certain types of activities.

In the development of creativity in children, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- 1) encourage them to ask a lot of questions and support this habit;
- 2) to encourage children's independence and strengthen their responsibility;
- 3) creating an opportunity for children to organize independent activities;
- 4) focus on children's interests;

The following factors prevent the development of creativity in a person: avoiding risks, allowing rudeness in thinking and behavior, underestimating a person's fantasy and imagination, subordination to others, in any case only thinking of achievement.

Special attention was paid to the fact that one of the important factors influencing the methods and means of developing the creative abilities of primary school students is teacher-student cooperation. It is known that the educational process has a two-way character and consists of equal relations between the teacher and the students. The teacher who leads this process is responsible for the correct organization of the educational process, the correct implementation of educational goals and educational results. But this cannot be the basis for the wrong idea that the educational process takes place under the complete control of the teacher. The demand of the current era is to achieve a positive result with the help of a cooperative relationship, not by subjugating someone. It should not be forgotten that the formation of students' activities in the educational process is not only a mechanism for mastering the basics of science, but also focuses on the formation of general social and cultural abilities of a person. In our opinion, the educational situation is a variable system that organizes the educational process, and it consists of two parts:

- cooperation between the teacher and students;
- cooperation of students with each other.

A student becomes a person who receives knowledge and education in the process of education and upbringing. Sh.A. Amonashvili emphasizes the need to establish a cooperative relationship with the student in the educational process and says: "The student's educational activity is regulated not only by means of interesting educational material and various methods of explaining it, but also by

the character of the pedagogue's behavior in the educational process. In an environment where there is love, trust, cooperation, and respect, the student easily learns the tasks. Seeing that his achievements, independent thinking, and creative research are highly valued, the student begins to strive to complete more complex educational tasks." The use of problem-based learning in teaching is also effective in the formation of creative abilities. Among the educational methods related to students' independent search and discovery of a truth, along with heuristic or research methods, the process that brings students to the "laboratory" of creative thinking is of primary importance.

Problem-based learning has several advantages in this respect:

1. It teaches students logical, scientific, didactic, creative thinking:
2. It makes the educational material believable, thereby helping to turn knowledge into belief.
3. It is usually very impressive and evokes deep intellectual feelings, including high spirits, a sense of confidence in one's own abilities and strength, so it interests readers, or creates a serious interest in scientific knowledge in students.
4. It was found that the independent "discovery" of the laws of reality does not forget the acquired knowledge, even if independently generated knowledge is forgotten, it can be quickly restored.

Research on the issue of students' attitude to the educational process, the correct organization of the process of interaction between the teacher and students, the selection and organization of educational materials, and the improvement of the process of knowledge acquisition showed that it depends on the methods and the evaluation system for educational results. Creativity and collaboration are closely related.

In short, students with creative potential approach creatively and independently to all stages of their chosen activities without imitating others. Therefore, it is appropriate to use creative educational technologies effectively during the educational activities of primary school students.

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