

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS

Rakhimova Feruzakhon Mukhammadzhonovna-

Kokan State Pedagogical

institute. Lecturer of the department "Preschool Education"



Annotation: The system of preschool education is the initial link in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article discusses a detailed analysis of the principles, methods and methods for the formation of creative and innovative abilities in preschool children.

Key words: development of creativity, principles of learning stages, creativity, moral norms, creative ability, leading activity, development of the emotional sphere of children.

Аннотация: Система дошкольного образования является начальным звеном системы образования Республики Узбекистан. В данной статье рассматривается подробный анализ принципов, способов и методов формирования у детей дошкольного возраста творческих и инновационных способностей.

Ключевые слова: развитие творчества, принципы этапов обучения, творческие способности, нравственные нормы, способность к творчеству, ведущий вид деятельности, развитие эмоциональной сферы детей.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated September 30, 2017 “On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system” and “Organization of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a new system was created in this area with fundamental changes that require development and implementation a unified state policy in the field of preschool education, expanding the state and non-state network of preschool educational institutions and

strengthening the material and technical base, providing them with qualified teaching staff, the tasks of a sharp increase in the coverage of children, the introduction of modern educational programs and technologies in educational processes, intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic, physical development of children, a radical improvement in the quality of their schooling. At all stages of the development of human society, starting from childhood, such qualities as kindness, nobility, humanity, philanthropy, intelligence, decency, diligence, patriotism, honesty, purity, eloquence were the standard of development. Because the spirituality of a perfect person is high. A person with high spirituality deeply knows and follows the history, customs, values and traditions of his people. The preschool period is a period when a child has a strong desire for growth, development, self-expression, learning and knowledge. It is during this period that the basis for the development of human qualities and the mental potential of the child is created. The sooner the education of a child of preschool age begins, the sooner the effect will manifest itself and will positively affect the entire life of the child. Therefore, the development of children's thinking becomes one of the main tasks. To do this, it is necessary to develop his large and fine motor skills. Because there are nerve fibers in human hands and fingers. A person receives information through the fingers. Fine motor skills of children affect the formation of their speech and logical thinking. If the motor skills of the hands and wrists in children are developed correctly, brain activity will develop better. The personality of a preschooler consists of many qualities, among which creative abilities occupy an important place. After all, not only a child who has mastered the program of a preschool educational institution, but also a preschooler who is able to creatively process it, can become the owner of modern society and demand a full-fledged lifestyle. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that a rapidly developing modern society requires unique and innovative ideas from a person, not uniformity, habitual actions, but mobility, flexibility of thinking, quick orientation and adaptation to new conditions, a creative approach to

solving and This means that children you need to teach the positive aspects of timely problem solving and the ability to get out of the situation from an early age. Creative activity not only develops the personality of the child, but also helps him learn self-control and moral standards. Creating creative works from school age, the child reflects in them his understanding of life values and personal characteristics. Therefore, starting the formation of creative abilities from preschool age is a very important process, as the basis for the comprehensive intellectual development of the child. The new state educational standards for preschool education and the principles of child-centered upbringing show that in the process of personal development, the child gradually acquires independence as the ability to live independently and socially, which not only improves relations with the environment. considered important as the ability to save, but also to create new learning. In our study, we tried to determine what conditions exist for the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers.

The purpose of the study is to study the conditions for the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers and prove their effectiveness, taking into account the content of the work on the development of the unique individual characteristics of the child, unique abilities and innate abilities, conclusion and analysis.

Object of research: the process of formation of children's creative abilities.

Research topic: Principles and conditions for the formation of creative abilities of older preschoolers.

Assumption (hypothesis): we assumed that the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers would be successful under the following conditions:

- if the leading type of activity (game) is used;
- if a program for the formation of creative abilities is being implemented, including work with preschoolers, parents and teachers;
- if work with children includes various types of creative activity (visual, artistic and speech, musical, plastic, etc.);

- if work is carried out to develop the emotional sphere of preschoolers in the formation of creative abilities.

The creative abilities of a person are manifested in his ability to find a special look at familiar, unfamiliar and everyday phenomena and objects. Mandatory components of creative abilities are creative imagination and creative thinking. Preschool age is the most favorable time for the formation of a creative and active personality in a child. It is during this period that development takes place, that is, growth-change in many areas, mental processes are improved (attention, memory, perception, thinking, speech, imagination), personal qualities are actively developed and, based on them, abilities and inclinations.

The development of motor skills of the fingers is caused by the following situations:

- development of thinking;
- development of coordination of movements;
- increase memory and attention;
- formation of writing skills;
- fluency of speech.

Imagination is the development of thinking. One of the main tasks in the activities of preschoolers is to represent information about objects and phenomena in the child's brain. For example, a child develops this information in his thinking through drawing, various games, making something out of blocks. This type of thinking is the basis for other types of thinking, helps in the formation of vocabulary, logical thinking, and excellent mastery of future school lessons.

Children are naturally inquisitive. It is very important for them to know everything: to try, touch, come up with their own explanations for incomprehensible and new things, experiment and test their hypotheses. Every parent should help their child learn about the world around them.

By the age of 3, the child basically learns the names of objects and actions. The names basically signify its function, and even if the appearance of that item or action

changes, its name doesn't change. That is why the child quickly learns the use of the names of objects, associating them with their tasks.

At the age of preschool education, the process of analytical perception of the child is also improved. At the 3rd year of a child's life, involuntary perception turns into a purposeful, selective one, and observation is formed in an older child of preschool age. The role of the word in perception increases, now the child communicates the qualities and characteristics of things. The process of perception develops the child's thinking and improves more and more in the process of his activity and in the process of thinking. The expansion of the imagination of a preschool child and the increase in knowledge change the nature of his mental activity. The expansion of speech growth creates conditions for new forms of thinking. A 5-6 year old child describes, then discusses and summarizes. The thinking of a child of this age is distinguished by pronounced emotionality and clarity of thinking. The discussion is directly related to the object. The child learns generalized concepts, mental operations are based not only on perception, but also on imagination.

From the initial (though not perfect) judgments, conclusions and conclusions are born. The memory of a child of this age improves on the basis of new activities and new demands placed on him. Preschool children involuntarily remember what is of some importance for their activities, what made a strong impression on them and what interested them. The thinking of children of this age and its growth have their own characteristics. At preschool age, the child's thinking begins to develop very quickly.

The reason for this is that, firstly, their life experience has relatively increased, secondly, their speech is well developed, and thirdly, children of kindergarten age have the opportunity to perform many free and independent actions. The appearance of questions in each area among preschoolers indicates the activity of their thinking. When a child cannot find the answer to his question, or adults do not pay attention to his question, his curiosity begins to fade.

Education should be given to the child not early and not late, but on time. In accordance with the age of the child, it is necessary to teach in such a way that all his senses are involved. That is, it is necessary to ensure that the child in the process of development has the opportunity to independently touch, see, hear, smell and taste.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Working technology of social pedagogue: Educational tool. Almaty: KazNU, 2020. - 200 p.
2. General pedagogy: Educational tool. Almaty 2008 - 168 p.
3. <https://adilet.zan.kz/kaz/docs/P2300000249>
4. Muminova, G. "HONORARY WOMEN IN UZBEK ART." Science and Innovation 1.6 (2022): 244-247.
5. Baxodirovna, Muminova Gulasaxon. "METHODOLOGICAL MEANS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION MANAGEMENT." Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali 1.5 (2022): 596-600.
6. Akilovna, Esonova Malakhat. "Formation of ideas about measuring different sizes using conditional measurement in children. International bulletin of applied science and technology. ISSN: 2750-3402 IBAST. UIF= 8.2| SJIF= 5.955. 113-116. Volume 3, Issue 10."
7. Akilovna, Esonova Malohat. "MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARGA TA'LIM BERISHNING O 'ZIGA XOSLIGI VA AQLIY TARBIYA VAZIFALARI." Creativity and Intellect in Higher Education: International Scientific-Practical Conference. No. 5. 2023.
8. Akilovna, Esonova Malohat, and Soliyeva Charosxon. "MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI BILISH JARAYONINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SHARQ VA ʻGARB MUTAFAKKIRLARINING QARASHLARI." Actual

Problems in Higher Education in the Era of Globalization: International Scientific and Practical Conference. Vol. 5. 2023.

9. Akilovna, Esonova Malohat, and Alijonova Dilobarxon. "MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI MATEMATIK TA'LIMIDA STEAM TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH." Actual Problems in Higher Education in the Era of Globalization: International Scientific and Practical Conference. Vol. 5. 2023.

10. Akilovna, Esonova Malohat, and Mamadaliyeva Moxidil. "BOLALARDA MATEMATIK TASAVVURLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MTT, OILA VA MAKTAB HAMKORLIGI." Actual Problems in Higher Education in the Era of Globalization: International Scientific and Practical Conference. Vol. 5. 2023.

11. Kadirova, Dildora, U. Olimjonova, and L. Azimova. "GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF CHILD EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS." Академические исследования в современной науке 2.25 (2023): 93-99.

12. Kadirova, Dildora, Mubinaxon Murodova, and Munojatxon Sotiboldiyeva. "PRINCIPLES OF PREPARING STUDENTS OF THE PREPARATORY GROUP IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR SCHOOL." Академические исследования в современной науке 2.25 (2023): 85-92.

13. Азизова, Зироат Баходировна. "IMPROVING STUDENTS INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM." Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире 2-5 (2021): 209-212.

15. Bakhodirovna, Azizova Ziroat. "SOCIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY." International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education 14.7 (2022).

16. Azizova, Z. B. "MAKTABGACHA TALIM YOSHIDA BOLALARGA ERTAK VA HIKOYALAR AYTIB BERISH USULLARI." Экономика и социум 1-1 (104) (2023): 4-7.

17. Muqimovna, Ganiyeva Dildora. "METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL IN SHORT-TERM GROUPS." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036 12.04 (2023): 100-104.

18. Ganieva, Dildora. "PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN." Академические исследования в современной науке 2.8 (2023): 120-125.

19. Muqimovna, Ganiyeva Dildora. "General questions of the module of special pedagogy: categories of children in need of special support." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036 11.12 (2022): 94-98.