

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CREATIVE THINKING PROCESS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract:

In this article discusses about development of the creative thinking process of students in the educational home activity organized in the school system.

Keywords: development, creative thinking, preschool education.

Which parent would not want their child to be talented, successful, study with "excellent" grades in all subjects, be business-minded and intelligent, talented, full of pride? Parents want their child to be smart and have unique talents. To know that their child is not ordinary, average, ordinary child, but talented, gives warmth and strength to the heart of any parent. At this point, a legitimate question arises: is it possible to catch talent in time and develop it? Scientists answer this question: it is possible and necessary.

Now, parents have all the opportunities to make their dreams come true. In the 11th century, many special educational and business games aimed at developing children's abilities and talents were developed, and the properties of toys that improve children's abilities were determined.

We all know very well that the characteristics of a child's talent pool can be identified early, and the degree to which these characteristics are formed in our children mainly depends on the parents.

In the East, it is not for nothing that they say: "From the beginning of a child, from the age of a boy." After all, our wise people also created the proverb "A child that will be born will be a head at nine, and a child that will not be will be young at ninety."

The family environment can raise the future Mirza Ulugbek, Abu Ali ibn Sina or Einstein from a child, or, on the contrary, destroy a creative talent such as Alisher Navoi and Mozart.

This happens not because of the child's lack of talent, but because of the fact that the parents failed to identify the talent in him and did not pay attention to educating and developing it.

Some parents want their child to be a special talent - a "prodigy" so much that they ignore any interest of their child: for example, the child sings a regular song under praise and applause, sings a couple of verses. They are ready to accept the ability to memorize words, learn how to use a computer or type a mosaic as a talent given by God. Although geniuses are considered extraordinary people due to their rarity, we all know that even though Uzbekistan has achieved the honor of gifting humanity with a number of talents, talents are not born in a day.

Have you ever wondered how you can identify your child's talents and abilities, even genius? What are the unique aspects of a child with special abilities that suddenly satisfy you or, on the contrary, make you think and face problems? Is it possible to develop the ability that God has given him, without extinguishing it?

Our further feedback, advice and recommendations will focus on solving the questions and problems you may have as above.

Aspects of talent that we consider to be very important signs, for example, the extraordinary depth and richness of a child's speech, the child's intelligence and intelligence, curiosity, and the extreme strength of memory (memory) are not always manifested from infancy.

According to scientists and psychologists who work in this field, signs of ability in a child can be determined based on the following criteria:

- strong mental capacity;
- ability to quickly absorb various information and knowledge;
- creative thinking
- extraordinary abilities in the field of art.

Parenthood is truly the most difficult of all worldly tasks. If you are the parent of a gifted child, but you did not notice it in time, your tasks will become more difficult.

Let's discuss the upbringing of our talented, prodigy children here. But first, let's talk about the maturity of an ordinary child, his young development stages and abilities.

After all, it is better not to confuse the signs of their abilities with the signs of a gifted child.

Thus, the development of any child takes place under the following age stages:

- the period of infancy (lasts from birth to one year);
- child's early childhood period (lasts from 1 to 3 years old);
- preschool period (from 3 to 7 years old);
- primary school age period (lasts from 7 to 10 years old);
- adolescence period (lasts from 11-12 to 14-15 years old);
- the first period of adolescence (lasting from 14-15 to 17-18 years).

During each of the above-mentioned age stages, the mental, physical and sexual development of a child is subject to the law of its own characteristics. The implementation of this law is a necessary condition for the development of an ordinary child.

Therefore, let's not dwell too much on the deep scientific investigations of pedagogy and psychology, but let's see what basic skills a child acquires at each age.

At this age, the child develops motivational abilities and the basics of speech, he feels the things and people around him (even though the crib is closed, the baby feels the presence of his parents in the room, tries to express that they are very necessary for him. After all, it's not for nothing that our elders say that a baby knows its father from the age of 10)!

The development of motivational skills and the basics of speech will continue. The child begins to say words and sentences, with the help of the game, he seeks to know the surroundings, to expand his understanding and imagination of the world, the child's behavior shows self-control skills. Understanding the difference between right and wrong, possible and impossible, between a girl and a boy, that is, concepts of opposite attitudes and events begin to form. The child begins to learn to play as a team, to actively interact with the people around him.

He asks questions, argues with his peers, asks for help, understands the need not to interfere with others and behaves consciously.

He is able to do something on his own, it shows his desire for independence. He can collect his things and toys without the help of adults.

A girl (boy) finds a friend among her peers.

Takes responsibility for household chores, takes care of his sister or brother, takes care of pets with all his heart.

Simple household tasks, for example, traveling on public transport, handling money, communication and communicating with service tools, become simple and routine.

It is not necessary for a child to be a prodigy at the age of 6-8 to be able to turn on or off the television, to know the value of money, to use public transport or to use the telephone. Any child can do such tasks. The development of the child's ability to seek to ensure his own safety is also a normal and normative condition for this age period.

Adhering to traffic safety at the age of 7-8, being able to use household appliances, demonstrating acceptable aspects of behavior at the age of 8-9, of course, do not indicate that the child has special abilities.

The main abilities and skills displayed in children at this age are:

- consider other people's opinions;
- able to plan work according to one's needs and organize free time independently;
- independent study, patience in acquiring knowledge;
- making friends and living in harmony;
- to be able to independently handle more complex tasks in the family (house cleaning, laundry, etc.);
- prevention of situations that harm life safety and health as a result of self-control and actions.

There are several scientific schemes that describe the mental development of a child. For this purpose, we highlight three major stages of a child's mental development.

From birth to the age of 2, a child acquires active behaviors and emotional abilities. In other words, it hears, ignites, pushes, crumples, kicks, spills. Thus, under the influence of the first reproductive mechanisms and the first behaviors, they begin to perform interrelated actions. This causes him to use new means for a certain goal.

In other words, the child understands that under the influence of certain actions it is possible to make or, on the contrary, destroy something, that actions affect the amount, size, number, location, weight, volume of things.

In short, when determining the talent of our children, we parents need to take into account the importance of play.

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