



Creative Thinking Skills of Students the Role of Media Educational Technologies in Development

Ravshanova G. A.

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Teacher of the department of distance education in the fields of pedagogy, psychology and music

Abstract: In the article, the concept of creative thinking ability, its content and media education in its development the role of technologies has been revealed.

Keywords: technology, ability, thinking, creative thinking, intelligence, ability, talent, mind, intellectuality.

In recent years, the education of young people, their growth and every All the favorable conditions have been created for his development. In the past five years, many decisions and decrees have been signed in connection with the improvement of the education system of a single school. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 29, 2019 "The public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 A collection of materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on "Pedagogical innovations and their practical applications: problems and solutions".

Decree No. PF-5712 "On approval of the development concept 226" was adopted. It is noted in the concept that the creation of such conditions for the intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of students in all respects requires the revision of the current order of organization of the educational process in schools and the introduction of modern methods of providing school education services. Requires [1].

Improving the educational process and the level of development of children and it should be carried out on the basis of assessing their general readiness for primary education, as well as their social, personal, emotional, speech, physical and creative development. Special attention should be paid to the formation of children's love for the Motherland, respect for the family, national, historical and cultural values of their people, and a careful attitude towards the environment.

As a result of the development of media education and its coverage in society in recent years various ideological threats will rise. Ideological threats have become media threats.

Scams, human trafficking, cyber-ludomania, and Internet addiction have developed through the Internet. Young people, who are the future of society, suffer from bad behavior due to the inability to properly analyze the information disseminated through the media and the lack of independent, critical opinion. However, the basis of the requirements for a modern well-rounded person is "owning one's own independent opinion, the ability to resist external influences." Marshall McLuhan said about media culture: "A person must be literate in the media world before he can be literally literate" [2].

Currently, as noted by world psychologists, there are "indigo" children in the world they notice the happenings faster than adults. Therefore, today's teachers have a number of urgent tasks. One of them is the development of students' creative thinking skills through the use of media education methods in the educational process.



Concept of creativity, we are in the process of theoretical modeling of its structure Educational models and practical problems of J. Renzulli from the point of view of creativity and talent A collection of materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on "Pedagogical innovations and their practical applications: problems and solutions".

We relied on the concept that is actively used in the development of 227. In a number of studies, abilities are considered as basic intellectual abilities, "intelligence".

However, according to A.I. Savenkov, as one of the components of "intellect".

the presented models are suitable for describing talent only in the field of learning. In other words, in this case we observe one of the types of private or special talents.

In the works of J. Renzulli in various fields of intermediate abilities described as a manifest phenomenon. A similar point of view According to H. Gardner, the author divides the component of "intellect" into seven categories divides into (categories):

Musical intelligence;

Logical-mathematical intelligence;

Linguistic intelligence;

Spatial intelligence;

Business personal intelligence;

extrapersonal intelligence [4].

As we know, school-aged children acquire knowledge at a rapid pace learns. In studies conducted by specialists, children under five years of age have a very large amount of cognitive activity. The knowledge and skills acquired by a school-age child is equal to 80% of the intelligence that will be formed during his life.

Intellect - intelligence in the broadest sense begins with perception and perception, thinking and is a set of cognitive processes that take life into its own work. Mental activity requires that attention is always focused on a certain goal. A person's mind is connected with the characteristic of his success in his main activity.

American psychologist F. Freeman proposed the idea that intelligence consists of six components pushes and divides its diagnostics into the following groups:

- ability to perform numerical operations;
- vocabulary size;

"Pedagogical innovations and their practical applications: problems and solutions"

A collection of materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on the subject.

228

- distinguish similarities and differences between geometric shapes
- relative happiness;
- the speed or speed of a person's speech;
- a person's ability to think and reason;
- Productivity or unique characteristic of memory [3].



What is the concept of general intelligence included in the above intelligence expressed and the question arises whether it can be measured. Then we are the main paying attention to concepts such as "intelligence", "ingenuity", "readiness", we understand that these concepts can be recognized as a product of the mind. A smart person is smart; smartness is expressed in learning and insight.

A child's mental development means all life effects and consequences Intelligence and thinking resulting from quantitative capabilities the development process can be understood. In addition to the term mental development, the term "mental maturity" is also used. Mental maturity is a set of quantitative and qualitative changes that occur in a child's mental activity due to growing age and enriching experience.

Intellectual abilities are the pre-accumulation of their mental activity is the ability to use all experiences [5]. The development of mental ability takes place with the increase of mental experience, the number and quality of intellectual functions that a person can perform. An increase in the quality of intellectual functions indicates the development of existing intellectual abilities, and an increase in the number of intellectual functions indicates the emergence of new ones. It follows from this that the purpose of educating children should be not only to transfer the experience accumulated by generations, but also to form the experience of children's mental activity.

In addition, it is necessary to try to make the personal experience of children as rich as possible.

A favorable period for the development of intellectual ability is the period of study begins. A child's independent analysis of an event and its cause"

Pedagogical innovations and their practical applications: problems and solutions"

A collection of materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on the subject.

Knowing the consequences of 229 is part of his mental development. Therefore, the school period of children is one of the most important stages of the educational process.

According to experts, the concept of "preparation for school" is a child physical, personal (spiritual), mental and special preparation for school covers its directions in its work.

Including:

- physical fitness - child's health, movement skills, vision and is explained by the development of hand muscles in a mutually compatible manner;
- personal training - in the child's family or in a place of education it is assumed that it can be different according to upbringing;
- the main indications of special training are the understanding of this activity maturity and freedom, the development of creative imagination;
- In mental preparation in children from the first period of preschool age development of sensory, logical imagination, construction, drawing, clay skills and abilities are formed by making things.

The above-mentioned child's school preparation skills are slow after improving and developing with them, they have "creative "development" period begins. This process is manifested in the following:

- shows interest in art and culture;
- values national traditions and them as a part of everyday life perceives;
- independently expresses his preference for a certain type of art;



- their own creative plans in different life situations from the acquired knowledge and skills design and implementation uses it;
- Understands the creative role of man in changing the world.

The conditions for the development of students' creative abilities in the pedagogical process are as follows: 1) psychophysiological characteristics; congenital characteristics; sensitive periods of formation of age-related characteristics and creativity; 2) organization of pedagogical cooperation as creative freedom; creativity of the student; in order

A collection of materials of the republican scientific-practical conference on "Pedagogical innovations and their practical applications: problems and solutions".

230 facilitating passive behavior, adopting creative behavior, and to strengthen the student's creativity in the near future work in the formation area; 3) social environment; family development situation. The set of these conditions serves as the basis for the creation of specialized diagnostic methods, the determination of criteria and levels of creative ability development, the development and testing of experimental programs.

In short, intellectual and creative abilities of students trainings based on media education technologies are relatively effective and efficient in development. In the development of students' intellectual and creative abilities, media technologies that motivate them to think "intellectually", "creatively", "creatively", "logically" appeared as a pedagogical feature that increases their capabilities in achieving the tasks set before them.

List of used literature.

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 29 apreldagi «O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta’limi tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida»gi PF-5712-son Farmoni. QHMMB: 06/19/5712/3034-son, 29.04.2019 y.
2. Tulodziecki, G. (1997): Medien in Erziehung und Bildung. Grundlagen und Beispiele einer handlungs und entwicklungsorientierten Medienpädagogik. Bad Heilbrunn, p.120.
3. Frolova E. Ryabova T., Rogach O. Interactive Technologies of Forming the Students' Media Competence: Opportunities and Limitations of Their Use in Contemporary Educational Practice. Media Education (Mediaobrazovanie), 2018. 58(4), 22-29 pp.
4. Qaxxorov S.Q., Jo‘raev H.O. Mediata’limning rivojlanish bosqichlari // Pedagogik mahorat. – Buxoro, 2017. №1. – B.36-39.
5. Qodirov X.SH. Kasb ta’limi o‘qituvchilarining bilim va ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini qo‘llash **“Pedagogik innovatsiyalar va ularning amaliy tadbirlari: muammolar va yechimlar”** mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari to‘plami. 231metodikasini takomillashtirish. Pedagogika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – T., 2017.
6. Sharipov Sh., Isyanov R. Kasbiy ko‘nikma va malakalarni rivojlantirishda virtual trenajerlarning ahamiyati // Ta’lim tizimiga axborot texnologiyalarini tatbiq etishning zamonaviy muammolari: Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.- Guliston: GulDU, 2009. – B. 346-348.