



## **STIMULATING STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING IN THE PROCESS OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

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### **Abstract**

The modern educational system aims to create conditions that ensure the comprehensive development of individuals capable of independent thinking and creative activity. In the context of a growing demand for creative specialists, the humanization of education and the formation of a creatively thinking personality become particularly important. Creativity is viewed as the ability to generate original, non-standard ideas and to find effective solutions that go beyond traditional thinking patterns. This article examines the essence of creativity, its key characteristics and conditions for development, and highlights the role of innovative educational technologies—problem-based and project-based learning, research and game methods, brainstorming, and creative tasks—in stimulating students' creative potential. It is concluded that the integration of innovative approaches into the educational process contributes to the development of students' creative thinking, enabling them to compete successfully in the scientific sphere and labor market.

**Keyword:** Creativity, creative thinking, innovative technologies, humanization of education, creative potential, students, creative activity, originality, educational process.



## **Introduction**

The educational system aims to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for the younger generation to become not only physically and spiritually healthy, but also literate, well-developed, educated, and possessing knowledge at the level of great achievements in the world of science and technology. To achieve all this, it is necessary to humanize the education system and to shape a creative, thinking personality. In modern conditions, the demand for a creatively oriented individual is high and will continue to grow.

Creativity is an individual's creative ability, characterized by a readiness to generate fundamentally new ideas that differ from traditional patterns of thinking and that are included in the structure of giftedness as an independent factor, as well as the ability to solve problems of static systems. The meaning of the word **creativity** in English is "to create, to build, to produce, to generate." Creativity is a set of abilities within a system that allow it to generate fundamentally new, original, non-standard ideas and to use previously unused means for solving problems and achieving goals. It involves using the possibilities of the conscious, preconscious, and subconscious mind to find original and effective solutions to problems. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly stimulate the development of such a personality. The term "creativity" means the ability to see things in a new and unusual way and to solve problems through unique approaches, finding innovative solutions. It is the direct opposite of stereotypical thinking.

Foreign psychologists who study the problem of creativity have concluded that creative thinking is productive. It creates something new, and this goes beyond the boundaries of the existing system of knowledge and education as a whole. The main properties of creativity are fluency, flexibility, originality, elaboration, imagery, abstractness, and stress resistance.

An essential condition for creativity is the readiness to accept alternative approaches and viewpoints.

Creativity can be developed:

- a) through communication with creative individuals;
- b) through an adult environment that serves as a model for imitation;
- c) through a trusting relationship between parents and children;
- d) through early involvement in creative work;



- e) through opportunities for emotional self-expression;
- f) through a positive attitude toward the child's research activities.

According to teachers, the personality of an “ideal student” looks like this: the ideal student is intelligent, curious, sincere, kind, disciplined, and trouble-free. A creative student may not possess all these qualities, but they have a drive for creativity and a tendency toward non-logical solutions to assigned tasks. Scientists have concluded that although creative activity can be organized, it is impossible to fully teach creativity. It is not a special characteristic of cognitive processes but rather a personality trait. To develop creative thinking means to form and improve the abilities of analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, and to develop the student's imagination.

The basic components of creative potential are:

1. specialized knowledge;
2. broad outlook;
3. internal and external readiness for creativity.

To develop creative, i.e., innovative thinking, it is necessary to use innovative teaching methods: problem-based and project-based learning, research methods, game technologies, brainstorming, case methods, and methods of creative tasks. They can be implemented both traditionally and remotely using innovative technologies.

Many successful people claim that 30–50% of the success of their projects is brought by creative and original ideas generated either by themselves or by professionals with well-developed creativity. Creativity brings new achievements, which in turn become sources of further creativity and inspiration.

Thus, an educational process built on the use of innovative technologies contributes to the development of creative thinking in students who are capable of competing in science and in the labor market.

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