

IS CREATIVITY INNATE OR LEARNED

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the concept of creativity, as well as its innate and acquired aspects from a scientific perspective. It also highlights the factors influencing the development of creative thinking, its psychological mechanisms, and its role in the educational process. Based on Uzbek and foreign sources, effective methods for fostering creativity are presented.*

Keywords: *Creativity, originality, divergent thinking, convergent thinking, innovation, motivation, intelligence, personal development, education, creative thinking.*

Introduction

In the 21st century, the processes of globalization and the formation of an innovation-driven economy have fundamentally changed the demands placed on human thinking. Today, society requires not only knowledgeable individuals, but also those who can think independently, create new ideas, and find unconventional solutions to problems. From this perspective, creativity is recognized as one of the most important components of the modern education system.

The concept of creativity is multifaceted; it is important not only in the fields of art or literature, but also in science, technology, economics, and everyday life. A person's ability to reinterpret existing knowledge in new ways, generate new ideas, and apply them in practice are the main manifestations of creativity. Therefore, the development of creativity is considered one of the most pressing issues in pedagogy and psychology.

In Uzbek literature and scientific heritage, special attention has also been given to the issues of creativity and freedom of thought. In particular, the great thinker Alisher Navoi highly valued human intellectual potential and creative approach in his works. In his writings, creating novelty and expressing original ideas through the art of words occupy an important place. Likewise, representatives of Jadid literature, including Abdulla Avloni, encouraged the younger generation to think freely and adopt a creative approach.

In scientific literature, there are various approaches to the nature of creativity. Some researchers interpret it as an innate ability, while others evaluate it as a skill that can be developed. These contrasting approaches indicate that creativity is a complex and multifactorial phenomenon.

The purpose of this article- is to analyze the innate and acquired aspects of creativity on a scientific basis, as well as to identify the factors and mechanisms of its development.

Main Part

Innate aspects of creativity. Studies examining the innate aspects of creativity show that genetic factors play an important role. Some individuals, from early childhood, possess high levels of imagination, independent thinking, and a tendency toward innovation. Such individuals often approach problems in unconventional ways.

In Uzbek literature, the issue of innate talent has also been mentioned many times. For example, in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy, the natural abilities of a person and their formation under the influence of society are highlighted. This indicates that creativity has innate foundations.

Learnable aspects of creativity. According to modern scientific views, creativity can be developed. Education, environment, and personal experience play an important role in this process. In particular, the presence of an environment that encourages free thinking enhances creativity. This issue has also received special attention in Uzbek pedagogical thought. Abdulla Avloni, in his pedagogical views, emphasizes that an individual can be comprehensively developed through upbringing and education. This confirms the learnable aspects of creativity.

Factors influencing the development of creativity include the following:

- a free-thinking environment
- intrinsic motivation
- broad knowledge base
- practical experience

Creativity and creative heritage. In Uzbek literary heritage, there are many vivid examples of creativity. In the works of Cho'lpon and Fitrat, ideas of free thinking, striving for innovation, and a creative approach are promoted. Their works demonstrate that creativity is not only an individual ability but is also closely connected with the social environment.

Conclusion

The above analysis shows that creativity is a complex phenomenon formed through the interaction of both innate and acquired factors. Uzbek and world scientific and literary heritage also confirm this idea. Every individual can develop their creative potential through self-improvement, education, and engagement in creative activities.

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