



The Essence of Creativity, its Place and Role in Human Activity

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Abstract: *To understand the essence of creativity, it is important to understand its nature, dynamics as a process, genesis of results, their relationship to reality. Creativity in its first definition is manifested as human activity that creates new spiritual and material values. The artificial environment surrounding the human being - "second nature" is a product of creativity in its diversity, enormous production forces, spiritual values, culture - in terms of quality.*

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Creativity is the manifestation of the highest human abilities, the highest form of human activity. It is creativity that reveals the essence of man, the transformer of the world, the creator of new relationships with great precision. The essence of human existence is creativity.

The production of new creativity is the affirmation of a person as a conscious collective being. Creativity is an incredibly complex, amazingly diverse activity. Knowing the nature and laws of creativity, the structure and unique forms of creative research became possible at the stage of modern, extremely high development of society, especially science.

Many world scientists have devoted their research to the analysis of creativity problems: philosophers, psychologists, physiologists, cybernetics, scientists, historians, art workers, teachers are among them. The theory of creativity developed over the years reveals the essence of creativity¹, its social importance and place in the life of society, its structure, patterns and logic, shows the social conditioning of creativity and ways to optimize it². The study of creativity by philosophical sciences made it possible to understand the essence, connection and subordination of many basic philosophical concepts, to enrich the problems of philosophy and to study and find solutions to a number of fundamental philosophical problems.

I cannot help but agree with the opinion of professor A. T. Shumilin, doctor of philosophy, who considers the theory of creativity to be a new field of philosophy³. Because the study of the mechanisms and laws of creativity shows that all human qualities necessary for creativity develop

¹ Altshuller G. Tvorchestvo kak tochnaya nauka. - M., 1979; Kramer P.P. K opredeleniyu concept "tvorchestvo" // Voprosy obshchestvennykh nauk. - Kyiv, 1982; Shumilin A.T. Problem theory creation. - M., 1989;

² Kaloshin P.N. Materialistic dialectic and systematic approach. - Tashkent: Science, 1985; Stolichev D.N. Jizn, tvorchestvo, chelovek. - M., 1985; Tvorchestvo i sotsialnoye poznanie. - M., 1982; Chamkin A.S. Human factor i upravlenie. - Tashkent, 1988;

³ Shumilin A.T. Problemy teorii tvorchestva. - M., 1989.

in the process of communication and creative activity, the highest creative achievements are available to every person, and this is due to hard work and learning .

The development of the theory of creativity has given certain results. However, these results have not been sufficiently elucidated. This situation is completely incompatible with the recognition of creativity as the highest form of human activity. It also does not meet the requirements of social development.

Due to a lack of understanding of the nature of creativity, some researchers reduce mass creativity development activities to only encouraging creativity. But only appeals are not enough to activate the creativity of mass appeal. To develop creativity, it is necessary to increase the number and quality of training, especially to organize creativity among young people, to improve the existing conditions for creative activity in enterprises, institutions and educational institutions, to solve problems related to creativity, to create scientific, technical and artistic creativity methods.

The essence of creativity has been interpreted several times in the history of social thought. Not all past thinkers associated creativity with creating a new product or way of doing things. Many saw the essence of creativity, first of all, in the imitation of art, in the implementation of what already exists in nature ⁴.

Analyzing creative activity, it is easy to make sure that any new product of his is a new combination of system elements or previous to other systems. If each new thing is a new combination of already known elements, it reflects other properties, relationships, then can it be considered a new thing? It should not be forgotten that things are distinguished from each other not only by the elements of which they are made, but also by the combination of these elements.

It should not be forgotten that the process of spiritual creation and its tasks are fundamentally different from the process of knowing and reflecting the truth. In the process of learning about the features of real phenomena and the laws of development, a person tries to create concepts and models that are adequate and ideally suited to the perceived things. Between products of reflection (perception) and objects of reflection, copy and original connections, isomorphism or homomorphism relations are established. In the process of creativity (in this case, spiritual), a newly created product (project, idea) does not have a ready-made prototype or a complete analogue in reality, it is created by converting or, in other words, destroying existing things in reality and creating elements of new things from them.

Creativity is the result of human activity, that is, mind, thinking and hands. Thinking and hands are two creators who solve the same problem. Solving a creative task can be done by one person, or by a team that performs certain sub-functions of the creative process, each member of society .

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the role of thinking and see its creative function. At the same time, man creates the world not from consciousness, but with the help of consciousness, by changing the consciousness of human needs and the objective world, finding ways to satisfy them. A person develops a plan to change reality and implements it in practical reality.

External conditions determine social needs, they are recognized and define goals and tasks. In accordance with them, the study of the truth is carried out, the properties of things that are realized in the process of material production are revealed. Meeting needs completes the cycle and at the same time creates new conditions for further development of society. The philosophical essence of the entire cyclical process of activity is that all stages are determined by the material conditions of society's life, social and historical practice.

⁴ Berezhnoi A.M. K probleme kompleksnogo izucheniya cheloveka.//Filosofskie nauki. - 1991. - No. I.

The transformation of the world is based on the knowledge of the essence, properties and relations inherent in the phenomena and processes of reality. This knowledge is formed in the process of cognition, its content reflects reality. The reflection of reality and its creative transformation are inextricably linked. The mirror, in our opinion, is the basis, the foundation of creativity, it is impossible to create without reflection. On the other hand, reflecting reality is not an end in itself, it is a necessary condition and basis for practical human activity.

Creativity is the most important component and form of formation and development of human activity. Based on this, we can say that creativity "serves" for creativity, to determine the possibilities of changing things based on knowledge of their properties in order to meet the evolving needs of a person. Consists of the vital content and historical necessity of the emergence and development of consciousness in spiritual creative activity aimed at changing the world and subordinating it to human interests.

In order to understand the essence of creativity, its place and role in society and human life, it is important to define it when there is a need for creativity. The analysis of creativity as a problem-solving process, combined with the search for ways to eliminate social conflicts and satisfy human needs, occupies a central place in the theory of creativity, which is the key to understanding the essence of society, human life and its philosophy ⁵.

Needs are the most important and basic condition of human activity. Since human life is impossible without satisfying needs, the first, primary and main task of mankind is to produce material and spiritual goods and create new needs through it. Needs are the internal driving force of production. At the same time, needs are determined by specific historical conditions of human life, primarily material needs. Among them, the impact of material production and practice on the formation of society's needs is stronger and more decisive. It should be emphasized that production should never be seen as a self-sufficient quantity, it is not an end in itself. It is done to create consumer value for human needs. It is therefore wrong to believe that practice or production is the ultimate goal of knowledge. The final goal of a certain cycle of knowledge, like any other human activity, is to satisfy his needs ⁶.

The needs of a person and the goals of his activity are organically connected. The first is determined by the second. The goals of human activity are aimed at satisfying needs. Purpose is a special kind of awareness of the objective conditions of existence. When setting goals, the objective needs of the activity, opportunities and specific results of the activity are implemented.

Man is a social being. In his personal needs, for purposes, the needs of society are expressed in a unique way. This connection is clear in many of his activities, but not so clearly observed in scientific activities.

The continuous development of human needs is a unique example of the development of society. Man is distinguished from all other animals by the limitlessness of his needs and their ability to expand, which can be defined as the universal law of the rise of needs. The application of this law has become particularly evident in the rapidly developing modern world. The law of increasing needs is an important point justifying the infinity of progressive development of society.

Conflicts are a key part of any problematic situation. Contradictions can be in different forms, for example, between method and object of scientific research, known and unknown, usual and unusual, new reality and old theory, between competing theories ⁷, in a broad sense - as a conflict between subject and object, objective reality. The problem is the result of understanding the

⁵ Shumilin A.T. Problem theory creation. - M., 1989.-S.37.

⁶Biosotsialnaya priroda cheloveka i ego soznania. - Tashkent: Science, 1980

⁷Berkov V.F. Scientific problems of structure and genesis. Minsk, 1983. - p. 164

problematic situation and its contradictions. The core of the problem is the conflict between the needs of society, man and the means to satisfy them.

Contradictions can appear in various spheres of society: science and technology, art, political life, everyday life and other spheres, but all of them are ultimately an expression of the main contradiction - the conflict between human needs and the means of their satisfaction.

Resolving this contradiction requires creating new things or qualitatively new ways of doing things. And creating something new is creativity.

Thus, in this regard, creativity⁸ acts as an activity aimed at solving problems and non-standard tasks. It is both a process of solving social conflicts and a process of finding ways to satisfy needs through conflict resolution. If the driving force of creativity is contradiction, conflict resolution, its purpose is to satisfy needs. Solving problems and contradictions, satisfying the need for creativity is its content, motive, driving force and purpose.

Based on the above, it follows that when considering the complex structure of human activity, its own type is distinguished - creativity, which consists in creating new things and methods of action, new material and spiritual values in the process of changing existence.

At the same time, activity always presupposes the existence of the subject, and creativity - the creator of the subject; activity is purposeful, determined by human needs, conscious in nature.

Attempts to interpret the creator as a subjectless development not only do not give anything new to science, but also lead to confusion, contradict the logic of the development of science, from the phenomenon to the essence, from the essence of the first order to the essence of the second and increasingly higher orders, to the disclosure of subsystems, subtle processes, on this basis knowing the whole, the system deepens.

PP Kramar convincingly demonstrates that creativity is the essence of human activity. Human creativity is one of the forms of world activity, a particularly important form of development that is carried out through human activity. Therefore, the concept of development should be included in the important definition of creativity, "first and foremost, it develops to qualitatively new results that a person could not achieve before because his activity was not sufficiently developed"⁹.

Understanding creativity as a form of development presupposes its analysis from the point of view of the general theory of development - dialectics, in terms of the laws of dialectics: the law of the transition of quantity to quality (creativity as a qualitatively new activity that creates a new quality), the law of negation of negation (such as the dialectical negation of previous forms), the unity of opposite sides and the law of struggle (the basis of creativity is solving the contradiction of a particular problem).

Attempts to reveal the essence of creation and its laws were made by philosophers even in ancient times. In the literature devoted to the analysis of creativity problems, experts from various fields of knowledge have given many definitions to the concept of creativity. Some researchers conclude that definitions are incomplete, creativity theory is underdeveloped; others talk about the impossibility of defining the concept of "creativity" due to its complexity and vagueness¹⁰.

In addition, to determine the essence of creativity, its structure, specific forms, laws and logic of development, the possibilities of optimizing creative activity, the place of the category of creativity in the development of the world around a person, in the general activity of a person and in the

⁸ Methodological preparation skills. -Tashkent: TGPI im. Nizami, 1993. -p.5-70

⁹ Kramar P.P. K opredeleniyu ponyatiya « T vorchestvo » //Voprosy ob shchestvennyx nauk. - Kiev, 1987. - P.58.

¹⁰ Kramer P.P. K opredeleniyu ponyatiya " T vorchestvo " //Voprosy obshchestvennyx nauk. - Kiev, 1982; Efimov Yu.Y., Gromov I.A. Human factor and culture. - L., 1989. - S.52.

system of philosophical categories, its connections, the theory of creativity and the main branches of philosophy. Determining its place in the composition is a very important issue. In this regard, we found it necessary to distinguish the following features when defining the content of the creativity category:

creativity is essentially an activity consisting in the production of new things: new things or new methods aimed at satisfying human needs in the creation of new spiritual and material values;

creativity as a process is always unique, that is, in the process of creative activity, new tools, or new methods, or new activity programs are always used;

genetic creativity is the creation of new useful combinations from the elements of different systems, i.e. combination;

creativity is inextricably linked with the perception that reflects reality, its development and working laws. Reflection is the basis of creativity. In the process of creativity, a person expands and deepens his knowledge of reality by revealing new possibilities of connecting things of reality, their new combinations. Therefore, creativity appears as a form of knowing reality;

creativity is the process of forming and solving problems of non-standard tasks, or the process of solving conflicts between human needs and the means of solving them in the context of social development, that is, the process of meeting new needs of society;

creativity is the highest specific form of human development;

creativity is the highest type of human activity, which is primary compared to performance, stereotyped activity;

creativity is the unity of spiritual and material creativity;

creativity is a common sign and general essence of a person, his way of existence, initiative, form of self-development and self-affirmation;

creativity is the embodiment and manifestation of dialectics, the scope of its laws and categories. All the laws and categories of dialectics are maximally manifested in creativity, which is the brightest direction of human life, its important forces. Dialectical logic is the logic of creative thinking. Dialectic, thought, practice combined with creativity, means the closest organic unity.

So, creativity is a great destiny. The creator must work, study, research and observe the environment. Only then will the creator be fully formed. His universal inventions and masterpieces are also the result of such painstaking work.

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