

HUMAN CAPABILITIES - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IS A PRODUCT

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Annotation: This article highlights the views that the development of abilities and talents largely depends on the active creative activity of people, the important tasks of comprehensive development of abilities that ensure that a person has various professions and forms of activity.

Keywords: ability, talent, development, creativity, profession, development, factor, imagination, thinking, characteristic.

INTRODUCTION

Human abilities are a product of social development. Their formation implies the assimilation of certain forms of activity developed by mankind in the process of socio-historical development. These points put forward by scientists are noteworthy, that is: "The extraordinary accumulation of artistic talent in individuals and, in connection with this, its suppression in the general public is the result of the division of labor." This position does not mean denying individual characteristics, talent, talents of individuals; their development also depends on the conditions in which they are located.

The development of abilities and talents largely depends on the active creative activity of people. One of the important tasks is the comprehensive development of abilities that ensure that every person has various professions and forms of activity. In our country, all conditions are created for the development and development of the abilities of each person so that he can participate with the greatest success in fulfilling the responsible task of building a developed society.

Abilities are individual personal characteristics that ensure the relative ease and high quality of mastering a certain activity. Visual abilities are not innate qualities, they exist only in the process of development and cannot develop outside of a certain activity. Everyone has the ability to do any activity, but depending on the innate tendencies, the level of their development is different for everyone. The highest stage of development can be achieved by gifted, talented people with a comfortable combination of different inclinations.

In psychology, the concepts of general and special abilities are distinguished. Visual ability is one of the special features. Each ability has a complex structure according to the general characteristics of the psyche, which are divided into leading,

auxiliary and background components. The leading characteristic of the ability of visual activity is imagination, without which the idea cannot be realized. In the composition of visual abilities, its main features are high natural visual sensitivity, which ensures fullness of senses; a special skill of the hand, which helps to master this skill faster and better. The image activity that provides the visual activity and the characteristic that forms the background of this activity is a certain emotional mood.

In turn, it is closely related to visual art. Visual activity is an important tool in addition to fulfilling educational tasks. In addition, visual activity is an activity that encourages children to work tirelessly to achieve their goals. As we know, visual activity is the main means of providing aesthetic education to children. Therefore, the development of aesthetic sense in children develops their aesthetic assessment of the object and some of its qualities. It educates them to understand works of visual art, to feel and relate to them. Any labor activity of a person is always related to the realization of one's goals, the presentation of the final result that determines the method and character of actions and mobilizes the human will. The higher the level of development of a person's abilities, the more opportunities are opened for his creative activity. A correct understanding of the possibilities and uniqueness of children's art requires the educator to know what kind of activity it is in the field of art in general, what means of expression an artist uses to create an artistic image, what stages his creative activity consists of.

An artist's creativity is a specific activity that creates new original objects of social importance. The activity of the artist is related to the creation of works of art that reflect the surrounding life. This reflection is not a simple photographing of events: the artist processes what he perceives in his mind, selects and summarizes the most important, characteristic, typical, creates an artistic image.

In this case, the artistic image is presented in the form of an individual concrete image. The objective basis of artistic creation is the image of the real world. But there is also a subjective side - the artist's reaction to the depicted phenomenon. The artist does not just study and reflect the world: he puts his feelings and emotions on the image, as a result of which this image can move other people. Emile Zola analyzed the work of French artists and gave the following definition to his works: "...it is a part of reality seen through temperament."

A prerequisite for the artist's creative activity is the presence of abilities, the level of development of all mental processes, which allows a person to perceive and deeply understand the life around him. The richer the artist's experience, the more vibrant and colorful his work the desired images will be so perfect. A necessary condition for creativity is the mastery of this art form, because otherwise the artist will not be able to transform the intended images into real forms. It also takes hard work to realize creative ideas. Without it, the most beautiful plan may not be implemented. All human

forces must be mobilized and directed to achieve the goal. I. E. Repin wrote: "Only great workers with brilliant talent can achieve absolute perfection of forms in art. This need for humble work is the basis of every genius.

The creative process of each artist is unique. It is a bumpy, sometimes long way to create an image. We can list only the main stages of this process. The initial stage of creativity is the emergence of an idea, a plan. At first, it may be vague, non-specific, it needs time to clarify, the idea is formed in a certain content. This incubation of the idea is the second stage of creative activity.

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Teaching a child to see the world is one of the tasks of a pedagogue. This means developing children's observation, the ability to be aware of what they see, that is, children's ability to think, reason, analyze, draw conclusions. When a 5-6-year-old child perceives things around him, he is already trying to distinguish their characteristics, analyze, summarize, draw his own conclusions. But for now they are superficial. Children are often attracted to bright, dynamic, but small details, often not important when working on a picture. This is reflected both in the nature of their thoughts about the subject and in the representation in the drawing or modeling.

In an older preschool child, the level of analytical-synthetic thinking, which is important for the image process, develops more and more. Imagination begins to play an increasingly important role in the activity. But the images in the imagination of a small preschool child are still unstable and fragmented, which also affects his drawings. With age, imagination increases, children can think independently about the content of their work, get acquainted with new images. Emotions play an important role in the manifestation of interest in visual activity, in concentrating the child's attention and feelings on the created image, and in strengthening the work of imagination.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that preschool children can acquire visual skills and abilities. So, at the age of 2-3, the child easily learns the skill of holding and using a pencil and a brush. By the age of six, he has enough skills and can use them consciously, independently chooses the necessary methods when describing new objects.

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