International Journal of Pedagogics
(ISSN – 2771-2281)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 06 Pages: 31-34
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6. 676)
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY

Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Journal Website: https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp

Research Article

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN

Submission Date: June 16, 2023, Accepted Date: June 21, 2023,
Published Date: June 26, 2023
Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue06-09

Babaeva Ziyadkhon Mahamadjon kizi
Namangan State University Teacher of the Department «Education Management, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, as we will see, intellectual development should not develop in every lesson, but in a comprehensive, systematic way. Thinking, reflecting things and phenomena of reality, is the highest stage of human cognition. At the same time, it has its own unique source of sensation that expands the boundaries of direct reflection, which allows you to gain knowledge about such properties and phenomena that a person cannot directly perceive.

KEYWORDS

School, memory, logic, analysis, synthesis, personality, creativity, activity, student, abilities.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of educating young people, who are the future of our country, as a fully mature, educated, potential personality, a perfect person, is currently being approached in their own way, based on modern methods, the organizational and legal foundations for the protection of all their rights and freedoms, opportunities and interests are being improved in accordance with the times. In an interview with the newspaper "New Uzbekistan" President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "The concept of "new Uzbekistan" is becoming a real reality. Any people, any nation, having set itself an ambitious goal -to build a free and free life, a just society on its land, will follow a difficult, difficult and complex path of development. (8) Today, in our country, on the basis of the ideas of "new Uzbekistan begins at the threshold of school", major changes are being made in the school education system.

Throughout the entire period of cognition, a person develops his own mental abilities for logical thinking with logical tasks. This process is illustrated by several disciplines: mathematics, natural sciences, Natural Sciences, fine arts. In the course of the study, we studied and applied in the course of the activities of

International Journal of Pedagogics
(ISSN – 2771-2281)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 06 Pages: 31-34
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6. 676)
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

younger schoolchildren: 1. Intellectual abilities depend on how well you know the root meaning of words. 2. Identification and study of mathematical problems and examples, as well as methods of work. 3. Be able to consistently see the changes taking place in nature. 4. In the science of education, we can form an idea of what changes occur in the phenomenon of nature.

The most important components of the intellectual development of younger schoolchildren are that they have additional reserves of memory, since it is at this age that changes in all cognitive processes begin. It is the most convenient and effective for the development of intellectual thinking of younger schoolchildren. Intellectual thinking is the highest stage of intellectual development of the thinking of students, since it is formed on the basis of imaginative thinking. To achieve the lower stage of the development of logical thinking, it is necessary to know: high activity of intellectual activity and a sufficient level of general and special understood and practical knowledge. This process requires a lot of time, effort and labor, which is a long and complex process. It is necessary to carry out work aimed at developing the intellectual thinking of younger schoolchildren. It should be borne in mind that the process of developing logical thinking should be carried out comprehensively and systematically. Such work can be done not only in the classroom, but also in extracurricular activities. The main task of a teacher in this type of activity is a competent choice of various forms and methods that are convenient and acceptable for young children. It is at the lessons of mathematics, natural sciences, natural sciences, fine arts that the child learns the basics of intellectual thinking. With the help of this discipline, students master such processes as: comparison, classification, generalization, analysis and others. The thought process includes both theoretical and practical activities, including a system of research, transformative and cognitive actions included in it.

Thinking allows us to gain knowledge about such objects, properties and relationships of the world around us that cannot be directly perceived at the sensory level of cognition.

The result of thinking is not an image, but a thought that reveals the essence of things and phenomena. Thinking manifests itself differently at each stage of development.

Russian psychologist Robert Semenovich Nemov believes that intellectual thinking means the highest type of human thinking, which is associated not only with objects and phenomena, but also with their concepts, i.e. this type of activity is carried out only on the mental, internal plane.

Our accusation Y.R. Valkman: "figurative" and "conceptual" logic exist simultaneously in the process of thinking, and these are not two independent logics, but a single logic of the thought process.

The task of thinking is to identify relationships between objects, identify connections and separate them from random coincidences. Thinking uses concepts and works with them, and also takes on the functions of generalization and planning. Let's take a closer look at the phenomenon of logical thinking. Analyzing the methodological literature, we find the following statements. A.A.Lyublinskaya believes that "logical thinking is primarily in the thought process itself. Unlike practical, intellectual development is carried out only orally. A person must mentally reason, analyze and establish the necessary connections, choose and apply the appropriate rules, techniques and actions known to him for a specific task. He must be able to compare and establish the

International Journal of Pedagogics
(ISSN – 2771-2281)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 06 Pages: 31-34
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6. 676)
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

necessary connections, group different ones and distinguish similar ones, and all this is done only through mental actions. As for the process of developing the thinking of younger schoolchildren, psychologists distinguish two main stages here. At the first stage (grades 1-2), their thinking practically does not differ from the thinking of younger schoolchildren: the analysis of educational material is carried out mainly in a visually-effective and visually-figurative way. Readers talk about things and phenomena superficially, one-sidedly, in accordance with their external individual characteristics. Their conclusions are based on visual grounds presented in perception, and conclusions are based not on logical evidence, but on the direct connection of judgments with perceived information. Concepts and generalizations at this age are closely related to the external properties of objects and are based on properties lying on the surface. (2) The development of intellectual abilities of younger schoolchildren is an important part of the pedagogical process. Helping students to fully express their abilities, develop initiative, independence, and creativity is one of the main tasks of a modern school [3]. Based on the above, it should be noted that every day of children's lives is valuable, and time should not be missed in the first years of education. With the help of the teacher, students should learn to think, distinguish the main thing, analyze various facts and points of view, compare and compare them, ask questions and try to independently look for answers to them.

Active daily activities are necessary for the development of a student's personality. It is only through activity that the student organizes relationships with the environment through which his cognitive abilities develop, character qualities are improved and improved. We must create conditions for young students to gain knowledge, and only after that new inventions and innovations will appear in our country.

REFERENCES

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Yangi O'zbekiston Strategiyasi" 2021.-b.305
2. Чернова А.А. Развитие логического мышления младших школьников на уроках математики // Материалы XII Международной студенческой научной конференции «Студенческий научный форум»
3. Занков, Л. В. Избранные педагогические труды [Текст] / Л. В. Занков ; вступ. ст. Ш. А. Амонашвили. – М.: Новая шк., 1996. – 432 с.
4. Афонькин, С. Ю. Учимся мыслить логически: увлекательные задачи для развития логического мышления [Текст] / С. Ю. Афонькин. – СПб.: Литера, 2002. – 144 с.
5. Бобоева, З. М. (2022). ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ. Ученый XXI века, (5-1 (86)), 22-25.
6. Бобаева, З. М. (2021). ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРЫ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ НАРОДОВ. In Диалог культур и толерантность общения (pp. 66-71).
7. Бобаева, З. М. (2023). Педагогические особенности логического мышления младших школьников и пути его развития в процессе обучения. Экономика и социум, (1-1 (104)), 183-191.
8. Бобаева, З. М. РАЗВИТИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ИДЕЙ В ЭПОХУ ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЯ ВОСТОКА Бобаева Зиёдахон Махамаджон кизи, магистрант.

International Journal of Pedagogics
(ISSN – 2771-2281)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 06 Pages: 31-34
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6. 676)
OCLC – 1121105677
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

9. Bobayeva, Z. M. Q. (2023). Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining intelektual qobilyatlarini rivojlantirish. Science and Education, 4(2), 973-977.
10. Davletshin M. O'quvchilarda texnik qobilyatning rivojlanishi. Toshkent.1991
11. www.yuz.uz «Янги Узбекистан ва правда востока» газеталари.
12. www.gazeta.uz