

WAYS AND IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.**M.K. Qalandarova**

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Annotation: In this article, the importance and characteristics of intellectual development based on an individual approach to students in the process of education, the formation of inventiveness and creativity skills, theoretical approaches, and their opinions were analyzed.

Key words: sustainable development, educational system, intellect, intellectual development, educational process, creative ability, individual development, improvement, didactic support, skills

In the 21st century, the educational process on a global scale is recognized as the main factor that ensures sustainable development, and in the international education concept set until 2030, "acquiring quality education and stimulating creativity" is defined as an urgent task. This requires clarifying the modern didactic parameters of developing creative and critical thinking of students in the educational process, improving innovative technologies of forming a scientific worldview in students, and forming inventiveness and creativity skills. This makes the intellectual development of students based on an individual approach of special importance.

In fact, the educational process, changes in it, its transformation into a multi-functional didactic field require the decision of a new pedagogical attitude towards the personality of the student. Today, the intellectual development of the student has become the priority goal of the educational process. Valuable attitude towards the subjects of the educational process is becoming a component of the pedagogical culture, and the democratization of the educational process is the basis for the formation of a valuable attitude towards the personality of the student.

Today, the conceptual foundations for the comprehensive development of students and the creation of a favorable pedagogical environment for this have been created. (Concept of the science of pedagogy).

During the educational process, a lot of pedagogical experience has been accumulated in a number of foreign countries in the field of intellectual development of students. For example, in countries such as the USA, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France, and Austria, there are state-level programs and plans aimed at the intellectual development of students. It is clear from the experiences of these countries that they have a wide-scale pedagogical environment for the intellectual development of students in the educational process. Teachers know the individual characteristics of each student. Accordingly, they eliminate the difficulties encountered in the educational process and determine the directions of intellectual development of each student. This problem is dealt with by special pedagogical service personnel who direct students to the educational process. Such employees are distinguished by their independence from the administration of the educational institution.

Philosophers have been dealing directly with the problem of intellectual development of a person since ancient times. They studied the desire and possibilities of intellectual development of each person, in connection with the change of his personal qualities. In this, they rely on a person's personal, internal, free, voluntary, point of view. Intellectual development of the student is carried out in connection with internal and external pedagogical influences. The more external - pedagogical influences that contribute to intellectual development, the more consistent its components are. According to experts, in order to ensure the intellectual development of students in an appropriate way, it is necessary to increase their independence from external influences. As a result of the increase in the nature of internal sources of intellectual development of students, their level of independent thinking increases and their intellectual image changes. In this process, students' mental stability and their unique attitude towards the changes around them are determined.

The internal independence of the student leads to a lack of understanding of external and internal forces affecting him. Such students cannot set clear goals for themselves. By providing students with independent thinking activities, it is possible to ensure their activity and intellectual development.

As a result of intellectual development of students, the changing aspects that occur in them: the possibilities of acquiring the foundations of cultural thinking that allow thinking on the basis of interrelationship expand; high-level emotional imagination skills of students are developed; they acquire the forms of moral culture that allow them to perceive themselves and the material world from a spiritual and moral point of view; they consciously master the basics of physical culture, which allows them to develop their physical health and hygiene.

Taking into account the didactic importance of the intellectual development of students, their intellectual development is manifested in the following:

- occurrence of qualitative changes in the student's perception of the world, self and his place in material existence;
- the improvement of the student's attitude, activities, behavior towards himself, the surrounding people and material existence.

Based on the existing theoretical approaches to the intellectual development of students, it can be said that one of the important conditions for such development is their understanding of the essence of their intellectual activities, without understanding the essence of their activities, they cannot carry it out consistently. In order to effectively implement the intellectual development of students, organizing the educational process taking into account their characteristics, needs and inclinations has an important didactic value.

The problem of intellectual development of students is always researched in connection with the problem of the individual, his consciousness, self-awareness. Unity of mind and activity is followed as the main principle of intellectual development of students. Because in the process of education, the student's mind and activity always develop in a mutual relationship and require each other. This indicates that in the process of intellectual development of students, the social experience of the people, worldly and national culture, and scientific and technical achievements are instilled in them. Because students acquire such experiences and knowledge during their educational activities, and as a result, they develop independent educational, intellectual and creative skills. Also, the experience of such activities is regularly enriched during the interaction of students with classmates, teachers, parents and people around them. In this way, internal, that is, pedagogical and external - social aspects of the student's development are harmonized. The analysis of theoretical sources shows that the intellectual development of students is important in the educational process, and it has the potential to develop students mentally and spiritually. In such a process, it is ensured that students master intellectual activity and follow it during their daily educational and work activities. One of the important abilities included in the intellectual activities of students is the ability to design and build various complex, hierarchical structures. In this place, the acquired knowledge, independent thinking and creativity skills of students are important. By complicating students' intellectual activities, they can be encouraged to perform mental operations.

For this, it is necessary to provide students with as many, expanded educational materials as possible. In addition, in order to create didactically favorable conditions for students to work with educational materials and perform exercises, it is necessary to expand their opportunities for independent acquisition of theoretical knowledge. Such an approach should be widely applied to the educational process, as a result of which students' intellectual development will be ensured and independent thinking and creative activities will expand. This is manifested in the expansion of the range of their interests, as a result of which the knowledge acquired by students helps them to understand the material world. This is extremely important for the development of students' independent and critical thinking processes.

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