



DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUALITY IN CHILDREN OF YOUNG SCHOOL AGE

Togayeva Sevinch Komiljon qizi

Umirova Mohinur Mirzo qizi

Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

3rd year students of the "Primary" education direction of the Faculty of Pedagogy

Scientific supervisor Oymatova Dilorom Rozimurotovna

Abstract: This article analyzes pedagogical psychological approaches to the development of intelligence in primary school children and the factors affecting it.

Keywords: intellect, perception, thinking, ability, reading, activity, social, factors, logical thinking.

Introduction. Since the 21st century is the century of modern technologies, educating the younger generation in accordance with the requirements of the times has become one of the urgent issues of today. All factors in the social environment have an impact on the young generation growing up both mentally and physically healthy. It is no exaggeration to say that forming and developing the intellectual abilities of young people, who are the future of our homeland, will be the foundation for the future of the country. Healthy and thoughtful young people are of direct importance in the prosperity of society. If the education of young people is formed from an early age, it is possible to gradually develop all their potential. The importance of the educational process is very great in the acquisition of thorough knowledge and the formation of young people as mature potential people. From the first school years, a child is exposed to new and important begins to acquire new information and knowledge. The formation and development of a child's mental potential ultimately requires responsibility and a long period of time.

Main part. The period of primary school age includes the period from 6-7 to 9-10 years. That is, during this period, the child is just starting to move from preschool to school. A fundamental change occurs in the child's life. The process of adapting from one environment to another begins. Of course, in this process, children encounter some difficulties and obstacles. They have some difficulty adapting to the school environment. The child begins to learn and accept the basics of science and new concepts that are unfamiliar to him at school. Both mental and physical, physiological development in a child occurs rapidly. According to research conducted by scientists, by the age of 7, his cerebral hemispheres are developed to a certain extent. And this process progresses gradually. The formation and development of the child's intellectual potential is also carried out in stages.

First, let's explain the word "intellect". The word "intellect" is derived from the word "intellectus", which means intelligence, perception, and the ability to think. Therefore, developing a child's intellect means developing his or her intelligence and thinking. In young school-age children, engaging in environmental and learning activities in general has a great impact on the growth and development of their senses.



The improvement of cognitive processes in a child, as well as the gradual development and growth of his knowledge of the world around him, is also a unique process. In increasing the intellectual potential of children of primary school age, the role of teachers of each primary school is of great importance. In increasing the intellectual potential of a child, the knowledge, skills, experience, professional qualifications, creativity and other similar aspects of the leading educators play an important role. Teaching children of primary school age to draw greatly helps them develop the ability to distinguish colors. In children of primary school age, the development of intelligence is accompanied by the improvement and development of the child's perception. We can see this in the careful observation of each object by children of this age.

Results and Discussion. Involuntary attention is more developed and dominant in children of primary school age. When they focus their attention on a certain object, as a result of the influence of something else, the child's attention is immediately transferred from that object to another object. That is, their attention is divided. Therefore, the process of not maintaining attention for a long time is observed in children of primary school age, and the teacher, taking this into account, should use various interesting methods and games to prevent students from getting tired and bored during the lesson, and to provide frequent breaks during the lesson. Because the child has difficulty absorbing a large amount of information, and as a result, he may not be able to concentrate his attention and become bored in the lesson. Various interesting methods and games used during the lesson prevent the child from getting bored and increase his interest and enthusiasm for the lesson. During this period, the child learns new knowledge and concepts quickly and They can easily learn, but despite this, their memory is not yet fully formed. In primary school children, visual and auditory memory is mainly well developed. In order to develop the memory of primary school children, it is recommended to tell them more fairy tales and stories, as well as memorize more poems, fairy tales, stories, proverbs, and sayings. During this period, children's speech also develops gradually. At first, the child begins to compose small texts consisting of 3 or 4 sentences orally, looking at the picture. During this period, written speech is just developing. As a result of the child's application of the acquired knowledge into practice, his thinking, consciousness, etc. also develop.

The formation of thinking, logical thinking skills of children of primary school age, encouragement to reason and think serves to develop the child's intellect and a number of intellectual abilities. It stimulates the development of the child's personal opinion, the formation and development of a sense of self-confidence in him. According to research, a child aged 6-11 can think logically. The formation of logical thinking skills helps to develop creativity in a child. The intellect of children of primary school age can be developed in various ways.

1. Directing students to read books, increasing and forming a reading culture among them;
2. Developing children's creative activity and involving them in creative activities. Drawing pictures, memorizing poems, stories, singing songs, playing musical instruments, etc.;
3. Encourage them to think mathematically based on logical tasks and exercises. Using various interesting and logical examples and problems helps develop the child's logical thinking ability.



4. Creating problem situations during the lesson and asking children to express their attitude to this situation develops the child's thinking ability and teaches them to think independently.

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that developing methods for developing students' intellect requires a unique and creative approach from each teacher. Developing a child's logical thinking ability serves to increase his IQ level. The development of the large and small hemispheres of children of primary school age is carried out on the basis of various exercises. Psychological well-being, resilience, or the ability to withstand and recover from difficulties, is rapidly and increasingly being discussed, according to research. Research shows that resilience is associated with better overall performance and less psychiatric illness. In addition, resilient people often use adaptive coping strategies when faced with stress and increase their level of coping well, despite suffering in difficult life situations.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the formation and development of the intellect of children of primary school age serves as an important foundation for their future activities. During primary school age, the child's thinking, memory, and imagination develop. During this period, the cooperation of teachers and parents also gives good results. The child receives a good education and upbringing not only in the classroom, but also in the family environment at home, through the support and attention of his parents, and plays an important role in developing and shaping his intellectual thinking. The formation and development of the intellectual potential of the younger generation is important for their future development as mature individuals. Because the education and attention given to the child helps to cultivate noble and positive qualities in him. After all, growing youth are the future of our Motherland, the hope of our country. Raising them to be well-rounded, competent, and knowledgeable is an important process in the development of society.

References:

1. Имонова, М. (2023). Musiqiy tarbiya–qudratli quoldir yohud musiqiy tarbiyaning shaxs shakllanishiga tasiri. *Современные тенденции психологической службы в системе образования: теория и практика*, 1(1), 35-37.
2. Имонова, М. Б. (2023). ВАЖНОСТЬ СЕСТРОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ЛИЧНОМ РАЗВИТИИ. *FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES*, 2(22), 120-123.
3. Имонова, М., & Тожиева, Д. (2023). Роль сиблинговых отношений в когнитивном развитии детей. *Традиции и инновации в исследовании и преподавании языков*, 1(1), 447-453
4. Imonova, M., & Xoltorayeva, M. (2024). TA'LIM TIZIMIDA PSIXOLOGIK XIZMAT KO'RSATISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASHNING ZARURIYATI. *Журнал Педагогики и психологии в современном образовании*, 903-906.
5. Imonova, M. (2024). AMALIYOTCHI PSIXOLOG KADRLARNING UZLUKSIZ KASBIY RIVOJLANISHINI TA'MINLASHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI. *Журнал Педагогики и психологии в современном образовании*, 485-490.



6. Imanov, B. (2023). NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE THEM. *Science and innovation*, 2(B3), 355-358.
7. Oymatova Dilorom,,18-22 yoshli kattalar orasida hayotning ma'nosi hayotdan qoniqish va chidamlilik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganish "
8. 8.Inoyat Ur Rahmon, Habiba Zeb, Shumaila Mansha, janob Inoyat Shoh Ijtimoiy fanlar bo'yicha tanqidiy sharh 3 (1), 887-897, 2025
9. Abdurakhmonov K. Foundations of Psychology, Tashkent, 2020.
10. Oymatova Dilorom Ruzimurotovna, . (2021). The Study Of Memory Characteristics Of Adolescents And Methods Of Its Development. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(08), 15–17. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume03Issue08-04>
11. Ойматова, Д. Р. (2021). Хотира муаммосининг психология фанида тадқиқ этилиши. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 973-979.
12. Ойматова, Д. Р. СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА УРОВЕНЬ УДОВЛЕТВОРЕННОСТИ БРАКОМ.
13. Jomurodovich E. A., Alimovna E. Y. Public Policy in The Field of Tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Its Result. – 2023.
14. Alimovna E. Y., Jomurodovich E. A. DIFFICULT ASPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development. – 2022. – Т. 3. – С. 192-197.
15. Alimovna E. Y., Jomurodovich E. A. The Importance of Kashkadarya Region in the Development of Pilgrimage Tourism. – 2022.