

## PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS SPECIFIC TO THEIR AGE IN FORMING INTELLECTUAL ABILITY OF THE STUDENTS ON THE BASE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

**Altibayeva Gulbakhor Majitovna**

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, teacher

**Abstract:** Opinions are expressed about the psychological and pedagogical characteristics of the children in the formation of their intellectual abilities

**Key words:** management, planning, organization, activity, opportunity, private categories, organization, leadership, control, efficiency, quality of education, knowledge, awareness.

In our developing country, special attention is paid to the education of the young generation, their growing up, mastering the secrets of modern and classical science, and perfection. A wide range of possibilities has been opened for them to embody their characteristics. In particular, as noted by our Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "An important issue that is always on our minds is this it is related to the morals, behavior of our youth, in a word, worldview. Young people feel the changes happening around us more than anyone else. Well, young people are of their time be in harmony with the requirements. But at the same time, don't forget your identity. May the call of who we are and the descendants of great people always resonate in their hearts and encourage them to stay true to themselves." Indeed, young people are the generations that determine the future of every country and form the foundations of a great future. After all, Abdulla Avloni, who is the pride of our nation, explains education in this way: "Education means pedagogy, that is, the science of child education..."

For the sake of the child's health and happiness, it is to raise him well, to keep his body clean, to correct his profession from a young age, to teach him good manners, and to protect him from bad manners.

Of course, the education of the young generation starts with the pre-school education process. For this reason, on January 4, 2017, on the initiative of our

president, a decision was made "On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021". In this decision

development of the pre-school education system, strengthening of the material and technical base, provision of qualified pedagogical personnel, implementation of modern educational programs and technologies in the education process, psychological development of children in all aspects intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical the goal of educating and creating conditions is envisaged. It is known that one of the main requirements of the school for the child is psychological preparation. The child's psychological readiness is inextricably linked with the change in his social status in society and the uniqueness of children's educational activities in the junior school age.

It should be noted that the specific psychological content in the school is not considered permanent, but it is constantly changing and enriching. Structural aspects of psychological preparation consist of: intellectual (mental), spiritual and volitional preparation.

In most cases, when talking about the level of mental development of a child, a lot of attention is paid to the amount of mental knowledge determined by his vocabulary. Parents and even some educators think that the more a child knows, the more advanced he will be. In fact, it is not like that, due to the widespread use of science and technology, mass media, today's children seem to be swimming in an ocean of information. This is the basis for the sharp growth of their vocabulary, but this does not mean that their thinking is developing at such a pace.

One of the psychological characteristics of a 5-7-year-old child's intellectual (mental) readiness for school is a highly developed image worldview. Based on these, the child will be able to distinguish the most important features and relationships between objects and events in the environment. In this place, children will not only understand graphic images, but will be able to use them successfully.

A child without a pre-school age should be prepared for educational activities, which will be the leading type of activity during the junior school age. In this case, it is important that certain relevant issues are formed in the child. One of the main characteristics of such skills is the child's ability to separate the educational task and turn the activity into an independent goal. The above-mentioned intellectual readiness is not the only basis for a child's successful studies at school.

So, if the child has the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities, the level of intellectual development is high, but if he is not personally ready for the social situation of the student, it will be difficult for him to study at school. If the teacher or parents can't make him interested in studying, they will perform the educational tasks by force, poorly, and by hand. In such cases, it will be difficult to achieve the necessary results.

At this age, there are also stubborn children who do not want to go to school. The refusal of a 5-7-year-old child to go to school is considered to be the result of a mistake made by parents in raising him. In some parents, there are also cases of bullying a preschool child with school.

- What kind of school are you going to if you can't speak properly?
- If you don't know how to write, read and count, you won't be admitted to school.
- If you go to school, your friends will not like your actions!
- Slanders like you don't know, you don't know anything, you will be ashamed if you go to school, can be the basis for the formation of a child's fear of school. Such approaches make the child afraid of school. Therefore, it takes a lot of effort, time, hard work, patience, endurance, and attention to change the attitude of school-going children towards school, to instill confidence in them.

Parents should remember that every child has its own characteristics in mental development and that these characteristics are manifested in their acquisition of one or another type of activity. Manifestation of the child's potential in the

educational process is also related to genetic factors to a certain extent. Children differ from each other according to their temperament.

Children who are cheerful, active, cheerful, who can quickly adapt to changing conditions of life - belong to sanguine temperament.

Children who are often in a bad mood, impressionable, weak-spoken, sluggish - have a melancholic temperament.

Phlegmatic children are calm, apathetic, inactive, speechless children.

Angry, restless, irritable, active children are considered choleric.

Children also differ from each other depending on whether they need help from adults. Some children need to be shown, explained and followed several times to perform an action. For other children, it is enough to show the work to be done once. There are also children who independently complete the given task.

Children differ from each other depending on their curiosity and mental activity. Some children ask a lot of questions and are active, while some children are not interested in anything.

The more deeply parents know the peculiarities of their children, the more successfully they can teach them.

The role of the educator is incomparable in determining the characteristics of children through moral qualities such as hard work, thoroughness, intelligence, hard work, and responsibility. Because, taking over such a responsible task by them gives a wide opportunity for all-round development of the students and high-quality training in school activities.

.It is known that the conflict between the need for rapid development of the educational process in educational institutions and the lack of readiness of educators to implement it, insufficiently equipped with modern knowledge, creates the need to use innovative technologies.

In fact, the concept of "Innovation" is used in society in a broad and narrow sense. So, innovation is researched as a new scientific and practical tool for better satisfaction of a new social need, that is, a complex process that includes the

creation, distribution and application of innovation. Also, "Innovation" is research based on new tools, methods, approaches that are introduced to improve a team or educational process and are accepted as innovation by the subject of this innovation in order to ensure comprehensive intellectual development of the participants of the educational process. will be done.

Different definitions of the content and essence of innovative technology have been developed by scientists, and based on their analysis, we felt the need to determine our research direction.

According to S.Turgunov, innovation is a goal-oriented change that brings new, relatively stable elements to a certain social unit - institution, association, community and group, and in general, the spiritual development of the people. It is to introduce news that is inextricably linked with cultural relations and socio-economic development of the country.

M. Jumaniyozova, who carried out research on the preparation of history teachers for innovative activities in professional development courses, said that innovation is the result of creative work, manifested in the form of an improved product of a developed technological process. It is an important part of practice and theory, a system of actions of social subjects aimed at improving the qualities of a socio-cultural object, and at the same time it is a mechanism of managed and controlled changes.

According to N.Mamadov, innovation is the final result of applying innovation to specific fields in order to change the object of management and achieve high-level socio-economic, scientific and technical results.

Sh. Zufarov defined the concept of "innovation" as follows: "The concept of innovation is not the same as the concepts of "new" and "innovation". Any innovation can be called an innovation in the literal sense only when it has a wide-ranging effect in practical activity and becomes an object of wide-scale need.

It is known that innovations appear in various ways in connection with technology, economy, trade, social system: pedagogical, economic, organizational,

technological, etc. Or news is divided into technical, organizational, methodical, economic, social, legal groups depending on the field of application. Pedagogical innovations are of particular importance among various types of innovations, and are considered an important tool in forming the intellectual abilities of students.

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