

## PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF STUDENTS' EDUCATION AND ACTIVATION OF THEIR COGNITIVE ACTIVITY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the types of activities, students' activity in the educational process, individual approach to education, creative activity, and also reflects the views of Eastern thinkers on activity. Activity in reading leads to faster learning and understanding of social experiences, the development of communication skills, the formation of attitudes to the environment around them. The student applies what he or she has learned so far in preschool and beyond. In doing so, the student uses new methods based on his or her cognitive activity.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Activity, Student, Cognitive Activity, Creativity, Individuality, Education, Activity.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Activity is a specific form of activity that is guided by the human mind and thinking, arising from the needs of the student's personality, as well as the application, modification and improvement of acquired knowledge. In the process of activity, the comprehensive development of the human personality, the attitude to the environment is formed. For human activity to be purposeful, it must be properly organized and directed. But in many cases, opportunities for personal development are not used, students are often unable to actively organize social work, cognitive activities, move slowly in life. The main types of activities of students can be divided into social, sports, artistic, technical, craft, emotional activities, knowing its main directions, including play, reading, labor.

Activity is active and passive, only active activity helps a person realize all his potential. Such activity creates satisfaction in a person, a person is filled with energy. Activity in reading leads to faster learning and understanding of social experiences, the development of communication skills, the formation of attitudes to the environment around them. Cognitive activity, on the other hand, ensures the intellectual development of the child.

An important form of human manifestation in life is his active attitude towards the environment. Man is forced into action because of various needs. These needs are expressed in his mind in the form of images of objects that belong to him, actions that lead to the satisfaction of his needs. Depending on the nature of the motivation, the activity depends in many respects on the action in its execution, as well as on the result in achieving the goal. The motive and purpose of the activity are also determined by the social conditions of human life and its individual level of development.

On the basis of a person's biological characteristics, his social qualities and characteristics — speech, behavior, ability to use material goods, formation of moral norms, adherence to these norms, labor activity and conscious discipline to form professions, knowledge, skills and abilities.

In the development of the child, high mental characteristics appear in two cases: the first, collective, social activity, and the second, as an individual, as a way of thinking of the child. The first is that it stimulates a number of internal developmental processes in the child and encourages him to develop. The second emerges individually as a way of thinking about the child.

Comprehensive education helps to uncover hidden talents in children. To this end, it is advisable to give students the opportunity to demonstrate their activities from a young school age. The best way to engage each child in activities that demonstrate their abilities is to develop their desire for knowledge and creativity. The student cannot create a product of social significance, nor is it part of the school's mission. Primary school pupils apply the knowledge and skills they have acquired at their own level.

Demonstrates mental activity, sharp intellect, discovery ability. Students' cognitive and creative activity in the performance of the task develops in the process of learning, problem-solving, problem-solving, writing essays. The student applies what he or she has learned so far in preschool and beyond. In doing so, the student uses new methods based on his or her cognitive activity. Creative activity is an activity that allows you to develop activeness, intelligence, resourcefulness, ingenuity, ability to solve problems, mobility in solving problems, independence, diligence, the ability to choose the most important events, the ability to see in general.

Independent creative work based on the student's cognitive activity: poetry, essay, story, model, model, toys, products of artistic work are effective results in the development of creative activity. Especially in the creation of works of art, art, labor, along with general knowledge, knowledge of the technology of their creation will also require professional knowledge. In this regard, it is necessary to include in the educational process, taking into account the knowledge, interests, abilities and inclinations of children, to create conditions for the diversity and diversity of creative forms.

In the works of Eastern thinkers, special attention is paid to the development of creative activity and talent of the younger generation in order to provide them with thorough and solid knowledge. For example, Az-Zamahshari said that in order to increase human activity, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- The first is to cultivate the speed of intellect; the ability to focus human attention on what is necessary and important, that is, the most important of the issues to be addressed.
- the second is the ability to acquire knowledge quickly. In this case, in the acquisition of knowledge to focus all their attention on the problem under study and to achieve its mastery.
- the third is to focus on quickly understanding the problem;
- Fourth the ability to remember what they have learned, and so on.

Abu Rayhan Beruni's teaching on "rational results" has a special place in the theory of teaching. According to him, real knowledge of objects is achieved on the basis of identifying the reasons for the analysis of their appearance.

When Abu Ali ibn Sina said "intellect", he meant man's innate talent, as well as his ability to think on the basis of experience and in the process of cognition. He describes the mind as "the primary innate sanity of man, the force that creates and distinguishes between good and evil deeds." The mind is manifested in human behavior. Man uses his intellect to identify, generalize, and choose the best of things and events.

Our great thinkers also paid special attention to the importance of cognitive activity and especially creative activity in the development of the individual. A unique approach to the development of students' creative activity is also important. A person who thinks freely and acts freely in the learning process and other life situations is focused on the formation of a humane citizen, and all pedagogical conditions organize the learning process in a humane direction. Differential approach to education. This includes organizing learning activities based on students' interests, inclinations, and abilities. In this regard, the following is taken into account:

- students by gender, age, social origin;
- according to their abilities, interests in a particular field of science; - according to the content of educational disciplines;
- by differentiating the level of education according to the abilities and interests of students. The individual approach to education is not to compare these children to each other, but to compare each child in the learning process, at different stages of life. An individual approach to education requires its implementation, taking into account the child's mental state, interests, living and learning conditions.

Thus, individuality in increasing the activity of cognitive activity is a set of characteristics that express the uniqueness of children, their differences from others. Technologicalization of the educational process is also one of the most important requirements in the development of students' knowledge and creative activity. Self-awareness or self-formation is also important in developing students' knowledge and creativity.

In the organization of creative activity of students through cognitive activities in the primary class of general secondary education, their external and internal activities should be taken into account. In this case, external activity is understood as the actions of the student, which can be directly seen and recorded under the influence of external and internal desires. Internal activity is an activity that involves mental processes during the performance of this or that activity by the student. Activity in pedagogy is organized on the basis of the application of special didactic principles, through various forms and methods in the process of self-learning, based on psychological satisfaction. Because the student's activity in the learning process performs cognitive, creative, aesthetic, communicative tasks based on the study of knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities.

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