

## **PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE AND INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The legislation of parents, educators, children and other people related to the upbringing of young people and its specific development is covered in order to educate the talent and potential in young people.

### **INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION**

In 2017-2018, in the fourth paragraph of the fourth section of the strategy of action on five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of the social sphere, expansion of the network of pre-school educational institutions and radical improvement of the conditions for the comprehensive, aesthetic and physical development of children in these institutions, the task of raising the level of qualification of educators and specialists is set. One of the leading tasks of human pedagogical activity is the establishment of a system of supporting the overall development of children starting from preschool education institutions in the Society of Uzbekistan.

It is true that the education of young people with Universal potential has become one of the urgent tasks of this day.

For this purpose, at all stages of the current educational system in our country, the use of material technical base and advanced forms of educational technologies corresponding to world standards is introduced. However, it can not be said that a deeper study of the laws of physical and psychological development of young people, the identification of their potential, manifested in the form of specific merit, abilities and abilities, as well as the individualization of educational processes depending on these opportunities, is organized at the level of modern requirements.

Intellect, that is, the ability to perceive the outside world with the help of memory, imagination, imagination, thinking, as well as speech, are the features of Mukhim that distinguish a person from an animal. Intellect and speech both appear in a person at the age of his first childhood, and in adolescents and young people he is intensively improving not only because their organism develops, but also because of the fate in which they have mastered speech both.

If the adults around the child teach him to speak correctly, starting from the cradle, then in this case such a child develops normally: in it the ability to imagine, and then to think and fantasize appears; at a young stage this ability is improved. At the same time as the development of the child, his emotional and willpower is also improved. The methodology of speech development is based on the laws and categories of dialectics, which reflect the general forms, sides and interdependence of any development.

By the period of admission to school, the occurrence of stable motivations in the child creates the ground for him to become a person capable of managing his aspirations and desires. A.N. Leontev-by definition, this person begins a new stage of development. Preparation for school education is associated with the development of processes of thinking, generalization, comparison, their grouping, conclusion. It is important that the child has developed an imaginative, spatial imagination, speech and cognitive activity.

Intellect the detection of mental readiness can be started by checking the memory process, which is an integral part of the psychic process. Mechanical memory-a series of 10 optional words (Apple, Book, Pen, tree, water, window, rain, machine, plane, spring) are spoken and the child is asked to return words, to return those words after the expiration of the term. The task is given to remember the words with the help of visual memory, to remember the sight and to express it through the word or in practice, to show-pictures: the child will have to draw a picture, which he understands to each word or phrase, and after 1-1, 5 hours he will take into his hand the drawing pictures and.

It should not come to the conclusion that responsible people in the field of education do not yet have sufficient explanations about ability or intellektual potential and related terms (dignity, iqtidor, ability, talent, talent, geniuses, geniuses, geniuses).

Now in the current psychological literature there are some interpretations about "ability", "intellect", but not everyone can be equally aware of this. Even in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", which is important for everyone and is intended for the general public, it is obvious that psychological concepts are perfectly interpreted.

This is exactly what the psychologist does not see in the scientific interpretation of scientists. In particular, the merit in it is the ability to work, the ability to perform a task, the ability to adapt;

Idoridor - strength, power, power;

Ability - Ability, suitability for a job; ability, Ability to perform a job, ability to do, ability;

Talent-creative ability, merit, talent;

Talent – great talent, talent;

Genie – unparalleled talented, intelligent;

It would be expedient for the general public to understand these concepts based on the psychological content, their essence, the conclusions of the current scientific psychology. Accordingly, it is necessary to know that merit is an opportunity inherent in the morphological and functional properties of the human brain structure and nervous system, which is seen as the first natural condition for development.

Iqtidor-when a child begins a relationship with something and phenomena in the external world, taking advantage of the biological opportunities in him, this opportunity, in its own capacity and essence, attracts the attention of people with its advantage and approval from the opportunities in other people (children), such children can be called iqtidor, depending on the presence of such characteristics. It is desirable to bring attention to such children their opportunities and features, improve and individualize the educational processes.

Ability is an individual psychological feature that is considered a condition for a person to successfully carry out this activity and arises in the dynamics of the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, skills and skills for this.

Ability a person has a certain job or problem with other people  
relatively easy to show dexterity and skillfully able to cope

will be. Or as a capable person, we understand a person who has a deep knowledge of some (or many) field and who has the skill (quality and qualities) to use this knowledge.

Talent is an alternative talent in Uzbek, which has passed through the Greek language (mastered). Talent is such a complex combination of personality psychic qualities (acquired throughout life) that it can not be determined by some kind of unique ability. Talent is manifested in the style of a characteristic group of Psycho processes that take place in a harmonious state, providing a high degree of realization of a large number of activities.

Talent is said to be an association of abilities that allows a person to perform complex labor activities successfully, independently and in an original way.

The view that talent passes from generation to generation through heredity is contrary to scientific theories. The development of the psyche of the individual, including the rise in the capacity inherent in it, is governed by socio - historical laws. The awakening of the ability depends on the social conditions, initially manifested in the needs, interests and directions of the child. Therefore, in order to educate talent and potential in young people, it is worthwhile for parents, educators, children and other educators to be able to know the laws of juvenile development and its specific development in young people and to reasonably organize educational processes with observance of them.

In summary, the effectiveness of each work is inextricably linked with a thorough understanding of its essence and understanding of the physical and psychological pathways of its skillful implementation before starting this work. This, of course, will find a solution based on the inherent potential of the ability of the person carrying out the task.