QUESTIONS OF TRAINING OF LOGIC-CREATIVE THINKING AT PUPILS OF INITIAL CLASSES

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Abstract. The System of education reforming in Uzbekistan is connected, first of all, with updating of the contents and technologies of training, ensuring efficiency of the educational process aimed at the full development of young generation. In these article questions of formation of intellectual potential of younger school pupils, in particular – instilling of research skills in them are taken up; the main directions of pedagogical activity in the field are defined; key provisions from speeches of the head of state and state programs in which problems of development creative, independently clever person are designated are stated. The author gave also opinions of scientists, psychologists and teachers on need of formation at learners of internal requirement to intellectual activity, creations of search problem educational situations. In article views of great thinkers of the East (Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Raykhon Beruniy) of questions of training of learners of cogitative activity, of a role of feelings and feelings in knowledge of objective reality are considered.

Keywords: logical-creative thinking, research skills, intellectual requirements, problem situation, interest development, scientific outlook, features of pupils of initial classes, pedagogical heritage, independence

Teaching and educational process in system of continuous education represents some kind of research pedagogical activity. The radical reforming of an educational system provided by the Law "About Education" of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National program for training is considered as the social order of society and the state, given educational system. In particular for development of the state and society it is necessary to train competitive experts, with a high scientific potential to improve the content of education and education and scientific knowledge.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov emphasized: In this difficult world there are eternal problems, and one of them remains actual always: searches of scientific truth enrich an inner world with the new contents. In other words, each new scientific theory, opening gives an impetus to new thinking and outlook, has impact on spirituality formation (Karimov, 2008).

One of the main structural parts of system of continuous education is the general secondary education where teaching and educational process is directed on instilling in pupils of abilities of a message scientific researches.

Teaching shows that from the first steps of training at school, the teacher pays special attention of assimilation by pupils of scientific-theoretical bases of a studied subject, to instilling in children research skills.

According to the National program for training and the Law "About Education" in the republic many step education system functions, and the content of education is defined in new state standards and programs.

The head of the state expressed thought that our children have to grow not only physically and spiritually healthy, but also to possess modern intellectual knowledge, to be harmoniously developed people, completely to meet the requirements of the XXI century, and therefore our task – to create all opportunities and conditions for education of comprehensively developed young generation (Karimov, 2008).

These words contain deep thought about need of implementation of widely large-scale reforms, assimilation of the advanced pedagogical technologies and their application in educational process. In this context the task of formation is set for teachers at learners of research skills on the basis of modern technologies of education. If at learners the scientific outlook on the basis of innovative approaches isn't created, their representations won't develop and reforming of an education system isn't possible. Scientists-
teachers of our republic developed in a certain measure scientific bases of innovative approaches in the process of training of school pupils, and this work is continued at active speed.

The arms of studying youth integrative knowledge, at them scientific outlook are considered formation the most important tasks at the present stage.

Their performance it is connected with orientation of learners on scientific researches and development of research skills by use of educational technologies.

The main directions of pedagogical activity in the field consist in the following:
– realization of the purposes and tasks of the National program of training;
– increase of efficiency of pedagogical cooperation of the teacher and pupils in the process of training and performance of research works;
– use of the principles of system approach in arms of learners methods of knowledge of objective reality and formation of scientific outlook of young generation.

In the modern world the science and technology promptly develops, the volume of scientific information intensively increases. Respectively, formation of scientific knowledge happens due to enrichment of the content of education by new knowledge and concepts that is the reason of expansion of volume of a training material on fundamentals of sciences.

In the State program accepted in connection with "Year of youth", we allocated point, answering subject of our research, namely: Creation of conditions for early detection of abilities of creative thinking of children, their endowments (1998), without this condition it is impossible "to awaken" intellectual requirements and internal interests of each child.

From as far as the person independently to think, so he will be initiative. If the child freely thinks and argues, in the long term he will be the creative graphic person. If in a family at school upon the child don't put pressure, but create conditions for its mental, intellectual, physical development, in the child appear a sense of responsibility for the behavior, the thoughts, the views. Conceiving the person always relies on the belief and if necessary protects them. Therefore in our state the special attention is paid on education creative, independently clever person.

In pedagogical science many researches devoted to questions of research activity of learners of initial classes are noted. In the Soviet pedagogic of the 70th years of last century dominated the theory about training improvement of quality only due to assimilation of knowledge by exact implementation of all instructions of the teacher, data in the process of a lesson. E. Goziev, B. Rakhimov and other scientists proved the vision of this problem. In their opinion, the internal requirement at learners to intellectual activity appears in a problem situation, and need to learn essence of a complex challenge promotes interest "birth". The problem put before the learner demands research activity, the appendix of intellectual efforts and life experience, and during a solution scientific and practical abilities are gained.

At the solution of each complex problem, vital or scientific the person reflects, looks for, and controls the knowledge, experiences difficulty. For the healthy person this natural state. Put in similar situations in the process of training the learner also shows work on a way to knowledge. In researches of scientists in relation to learners of initial classes' expression "cognitive activity" is often used and the role of creative works admits it, however a formation problem research skill at younger school pupils wasn't studied as an independent scientific problem.

It is known that at learners of initial classes rather strong aspiration to philosophical supervision, the psychological analysis, logical and to other types of thinking is shown.

Along with these children imagination, an inventing, and just such features of children's age is peculiar form a basis for development of their psychological nature and aspiration to knowledge. In comparison with learners of other age, at learners of elementary grades interest to knowledge of the world are shown in much bigger degree and therefore psychology and pedagogical opportunities of their training and development are higher. The period of elementary education is the main step of development of the independent, creative thinking which is so necessary for formation of research skills.

Important factor of improvement of quality of training is formation at learners of initial classes of skills of logical thinking, abilities independently to solve objectives.

If to consider a problem more widely, the independent thinking of the person begins with perception it reality and the positive relation to science. For the person, seeking to learn essence of science, the independent, logical thinking is peculiar.
Such view of science is reflected in works Abu Nasr Forobiy of the founder of the advanced pedagogical doctrine of the Middle East. He wrote about process of assimilation of knowledge: The person acquires knowledge through mind and sense organs … sensual images arise thanks to feelings, and already intellectual images arise thanks to feelings, and already intellectual images are created in sensual images.

In the treatise "About mind" Forobiy characterized the moral person as having attached "twelve inherited qualities" and special significance to ways of thinking of the person. In his opinion, clever, conceiving the person at discussion of arising questions tries to consider them to reflect over them, it is correct to understand the purpose and thoughts telling, to allocate the main idea.

The clever person has very strong memory: all that he saw, heard, felt – any detail doesn't escape from memory, he remembers everything, reason perceives tangible signs of each thing and quickly defines that it for a sign states the thoughts coherently, smoothly and knowledge acquires with ease.

The great thinker of the East Abu Ali ibn Sino is known not only opening in the field of medicine, but also took the place of honor in the history of national pedagogics – concerning training and education. In its work "Tadbiri Manozil" (Training and education of the child at school) along with a question of need of training of children at school questions of improvement of cogitative activity of learners, training improvement of quality are considered. That the learner didn't miss, showed interest to mastering sciences, didn't lag behind others, it is necessary to organize competition. In the process of discussion of the read books, an exchange of thoughts with seniors and companions at learners the logical thinking is formed. (Surprisingly, but already in that far time the similar ideas were introduced).

The great scientist – the Encyclopaedist, the philosopher and pedagogue Abu Raykhon Beruniy, speaking about development and mind enrichment, emphasized a role of feelings and feelings. He wrote: "Only through feelings, by means of sense organs it is possible to avoid mistakes in assimilation of knowledge. If the person goes with feelings to thought and uses them for conclusions, by means of sensory perception it is possible to make great progress in knowledge of subjects and the phenomena … Desirable it is reached by work".

In the last decade of the XX century in public life of the Uzbek people in consciousness of people there came basic changes. The Uzbek people returned to the sources, improvement of national ideology began. Positive transformations found reflection and in national pedagogic. Now the purpose of national pedagogic unlike pedagogic of totalitarian system became not only training of specialists, but also education of harmoniously developed personality. The doctor of pedagogical sciences K. Yuldoshev put forward and proved a factor of pedagogical cooperation, which is joint activity of the teacher and the learner in national education. "The main attention in pedagogical science, – he wrote, – has to be turned on vigorous activity of the learner, as participant of pedagogical process, on transformation of the teacher into the companion and the interlocutor, the assistant in mastering knowledge".

In development of logical thinking, ideology of learners training in the native language as the thought finds the expression through the speech is of great importance, and at the same time means of the speech form personal qualities of the learner.

The teachers of initial classes have big opportunities that their learners could satisfy the internal interests, needs for knowledge. Learners of this age have a number of distinctive features. First of all, they are characterized by strong desire to prove, itself to be improved and increasing interest to educational process (Abu Nasr Forobiy, 1975).

The aspiration to development of logical thinking also is a distinctive feature of the younger school pupil. Therefore the teacher should pay attention not only to assimilation of theoretical knowledge, but also to development of research, creative abilities, to thinking development. In the system of world education the philosophy and psychology make methodological fundamentals of each science as theoretical fundamentals of all sciences rely on philosophical regularities. From this follows that the thinking and psychology of the person are inseparably linked with philosophical regularities.

The analysis of pedagogical and methodical literature shows that complex studying of pedagogical problems helps a full development of learners to increase of efficiency of teaching and educational works, optimization of pedagogical process, the training organization on a scientific basis (Abu Rayhon Beruniy, 1968).

The problem of training of young generation to independent creative thinking in Uzbekistan turned into the issue resolved at the state level as the citizens possessing independent free thinking provide society development, are a guarantee of the strong state.
Questions of an orientation of process of training in initial classes on development of creative activity of learners are considered in world pedagogic at the level of science.

In the conclusion it is necessary to emphasize that it is necessary to create all conditions and opportunities to form the correct and objective perception of world around at learners, showing thus independence and creative approach.

References