

Elimination Of Social And Pedagogical Problems In Working With Talented Students

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Abstract: This article deals with overcoming socio-pedagogical problems in working with gifted students. Based on pedagogical data, the author analyzes the problem on the basis of existing scientific literature and explores the specifics of overcoming socio-pedagogical problems in working with gifted students.

Keywords: Talent, education, children, upbringing, worldview, idea, knowledge, spirituality, technology.

Introduction: Despite the fact that talented people make up a small part of the world's population, their names remain in history as a result of their very unique inventions, and we have a lot of information about such talented people. The emergence of talent in them is sometimes caused by certain social, economic or political problems, sometimes by the family environment, and sometimes by the care and encouragement shown by society. Therefore, the rewarding of talent among the younger generation in any society and in every age will enable them to contribute to the development of society as they grow in the future.

Even today, in the state policy in the field of education in our country, the promotion of talent is noted as one of the leading areas. As a result of the work carried out in this direction, methods of identification and training of talented children and gifted youth, pedagogical-psychological and organizational opportunities will be created, the republican bank and monitoring of information on such children and youth will be formed. The best educators and scientists will be brought together to create special curricula and progressive pedagogical technologies, and their active participation in the educational process will be ensured. National educational institutions, such as science and technology, politics and economics, culture and arts centers, will be established.

Main part: There is a steady activity aimed at general and vocational training of gifted children and talented youth in foreign countries. Talented young people are creating special conditions for students of special schools, first of all, talented, highly gifted people, to demonstrate and improve their natural abilities in relevant fields of knowledge and specific areas of science, to realize their very unique talents.

Modernization of the quality of education is impossible without new ideas, approaches, modern technologies, without the development of a system of teacher-student scientific cooperation. Therefore, at all stages of the education system, it is necessary to pay more attention to the formation of scientific and practical knowledge and skills of students. The fact that students' research activities are an integral part of the educational process allows them to identify gifted children very early and reveal their intellectual potential. Therefore, all educational institutions need to involve students in research, independently develop their creative potential and pay more attention to the problems of individual work in collaboration with talented teachers.

Talented people feel the need for a knowledgeable and experienced mentor because they do not have the skills and abilities to work creatively independently. This is due, on the one hand, to identify and support students who are interested in research work from experienced teachers, to develop students' intellectual and creative potential, on the other hand, to acquaint gifted students with modern research methods, to participate in various science Olympiads, competitions, interest in creative research, scientific outlook, diligence. Only in this way can gifted students develop an interest in research and in-depth study of various disciplines.

Within the framework of modern education, a high level of attention is paid to the organization and development of students' research work. The establishment of scientific research in schools, lyceums and colleges, which is a new type of activity for them, is becoming a topical issue. The purpose of this is to form and develop in children the skills of continuous and systematic research. In this process, students prepare research papers with the help of teachers. The requirements for their academic work correspond to the requirements for all scientific work. The main difference is that if fundamental scientific work requires scientific innovation for science, it is necessary to collect additional resources from the textbook in addition to the textbook on the subject being studied by students, to create innovations for themselves through independent use.

If gifted children are not given special attention, they will eventually become eligible for high school. As a result, his independent thinking, thirst for knowledge, and real potential will be overlooked, unqualified.

To study this problem, it is important to review popular views. In solving the following problem, it is important to study the heritage of our ancestors and use them effectively for the purposes planned in the pedagogical process. In the heritage of our ancestors, the education of the perfect man is one of the leading ideas. As an example, the concept of ability is also presented as one of the multifaceted mental activities of the perfect man.

For example, Pharoah calls man the greatest and most mature product of existence. He has the ability to study the universe in all its aspects through his mind, intellect, and sense organs. With the help of the human mind, he understands the essence of the whole being. "When the mind," he says, "examines objects without such qualities, it is only aimed at determining what the essence of the body is and what it abstracts from the senses. The activity of the mind that distinguishes a body from the signs associated with it is carried out only to examine the essence of that body"¹.

According to the scholar, a person's body, brain, and sensory organs are present at birth, but mental knowledge, spirituality, spirit, intellectual and moral qualities, character, customs, information, etc., emerge in communication with the external environment. The human mind is the most mature product of spiritual growth.

In his treatise *On the Mind*, Farobi pays special attention to the nature of human thought, describing the "twelve innate qualities" of a moral person. A scholar, an intelligent person, who quickly and correctly understands the discussions and reflections on all issues, who understands its meaning, can quickly recognize the truth of the speaker's intentions and opinions, has a very strong memory, and does not forget anything he sees, hears or feels. , emphasizes that when the mind notices a sign of something, it can quickly know what the sign means, can express its thoughts and opinions fluently, and can easily assimilate knowledge².

The great Eastern thinker Abu Ali ibn Sino, who played an important role in the history of national pedagogy not only with his discoveries in the field of medicine, but also with his works in the field of education, highly evaluates human thinking, imagination and willpower. With its help, it is possible to distinguish truth from falsehood by comparing and abstracting events and happenings, and with the help of memory, perceived things and events are immortalized in the human mind and help to distinguish one perceived object from another. Imagination is the imagining of objective reality in one's thinking.

The mature encyclopedic scientist, philosopher and educator Abu Rayhan Beruni, while thinking about the role of the mind, thought and intuition in the emergence of knowledge, writes: If a person uses the senses to think and draw conclusions, he can achieve great success in learning what is perceived with the help of these senses ... Desires are achieved through hard work. "

¹ Зуннунов А. Хайруллаев М., Хотамов Н., Шодиев Д. Ўрта Осиёда пелагогик фикр тараққиётидан лавҳалар. –Тошкент, 1996. –123-б.

² Ўзбек педагогикаси антологияси. 1-жилд. (–Тузувчи муаллифлар: К.Ҳошимов, С.Очил).–Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 109-б.

According to the scientist, only if the information heard, seen or received by the senses in general is not perceived as it is, but if it is passed through the mind and appropriate conclusions are drawn, then this knowledge is true and solid.

Results and Discussions: While analyzing wisdom from human traits, Jalaliddin Davani acknowledges that the following qualities are essential for the development of human mental ability:

the first, ingenuity-perceived sharpness. This shows that a person is able to solve every problem quickly, in which he can get the result he wants;

the second is insight. This includes the ability of a person to quickly focus all their attention on important and necessary issues without focusing too much on unnecessary and secondary issues;

the third is shown as clarity of perception. It is the ability to solve a problem in an easy way, without any difficulty;

fourth, the ability to acquire knowledge quickly. A person is able to focus all his attention on a particular subject and master it without any contradiction;

fifth, to quickly understand the problem posed;

sixth, the ability to memorize. The ability to remember what a person has felt and imagined before;

seventh, memory. Iodine emphasizes that the ability to remember what is taken and felt should be activated quickly when needed.

This means that Jalaliddin Davani says that a person should cultivate and develop his abilities from a young age, and if he wants to achieve true happiness, he should try to acquire the qualities that help to develop the above mental abilities.

Enlightened scholar Abdullah Avloni in his work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" pays special attention not only to the education of the human body, but also to the education of thought. He emphasizes that mindfulness education "needs the help of a teacher after all" and is important in human life:

The idea is that if you get a good upbringing,

The dagger will be made of diamonds.

If there is a window of thought, rust,

His soul will die in a bright future³.

An analysis of the views of Eastern thinkers on the problem shows that human ability and its formation have always been one of the most pressing problems. Therefore, only talented people are able to perform important tasks that serve the development of society.

The main focus of pedagogical activity is to cultivate a truly free personality, to develop in children the ability to think independently, to acquire independent knowledge and apply it in practice, to think it through before making decisions, to clearly plan their actions, to work in different groups. should be aimed at educating them to be able to make new cultural and educational connections. This requires the application of a new form and type of educational activity to the educational process.

In order for a child to want to participate in scientific research, first of all, it is necessary to awaken in him a passion, desire, inner motivation in this area. Then, with the help of the educator, he must collect scientific literature on the topic of his choice, work with Internet resources, and learn to systematize the necessary scientific information in general. To do this, you will need to work separately with the teacher or research consultant in two areas. Because, firstly, in the performance of various one-time tasks (lectures, preparation of answers on specific topics), secondly, in determining the research topic and constantly working on it, it is impossible to achieve the desired result without a scientific adviser.

Students' participation in scientific research, in addition to developing their scientific outlook, builds confidence in their own strength and future, a tendency to scientific activity,

³ Авлоний А. Туркий гулистон ёхуд ахлоқ. - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. -103-б.

encourages new achievements, increases interest in participating in science Olympiads, competitions, conferences.

Conclusion: In short, it is necessary to comprehensively enrich the educational process, to adapt it to modern requirements, to involve talented students in research, so that they can spend their knowledge and leisure time productively and effectively. can provide. The development of a person-centered learning process demonstrates the need for a comprehensive approach to the problems of combining educational and upbringing tasks. Identifying and working with young talents will serve to meet the needs of society and the state for intellectual personnel. We must not forget that in order for today's gifted students of schools, lyceums and colleges to become the owners, scientists, leaders, leaders of tomorrow, we must today be interested in their creative research, focusing on the acquisition of complex knowledge from school age. The task of today's education system is to identify and develop their talents and potentials in a timely manner and to create opportunities for them to be demonstrated to society.

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