

Control of Study Activity as an Important Factor in The Formation of Intellectual and Cognitive Competencies of Primary School Students

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Abstract

This article highlights the importance of educational activity control in the formation of intellectual and cognitive competences of students of junior school age.

Keywords: knowledge, skill, qualification, education, upbringing, ability, control diagnosis.

Introduction

Today, it is important for our country to realize the intellectual and creative abilities of the young generation growing up in the path of its development, and to bring up the young men and women of our country as fully mature individuals who fully meet the requirements of the 21st century. For this reason, 2023 was declared the year of "Attention to people and quality education" in Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized that improving the quality of education is the only correct way of development of New Uzbekistan and says: we need to communicate more with teachers and trainers and jointly solve the issues they raise regarding quality improvement. I ask our representatives, intellectuals, young people, entrepreneurs and the general public to be active, to make new proposals and initiatives" [1].

Literature Analysis:

Supervision of students' educational activities occupies a special place in the structure of universal education.

Being able to control one's own activity, finding the causes of difficulties and eliminating them plays an important role in the formation of the educational activity of a student of junior school age. Through this, their desire for independent education, responsibility and initiative is achieved.

The student's skillful control of his activity, comparing the result of his educational activity with his planned ability, realizing the shortcomings in the acquired knowledge and skills in the subject and immediately starting to correct them, educational material creates the ground for perfect mastering of the content.



It is known that until now in the system of universal education, sufficient attention has been paid to the formation of students' control skills in their educational activities. In particular, Russian psychologists L.V.Bertsfai, P.Ya.Galperin, V.V.Davydov, A.K.Markova, V.V.Repkin, G.A.Sukerman and D.B.Elkonin studied in the works of teachers in the practice of education from a psychological point of view.

From the pedagogical point of view, in educational practice, Russian pedagogic scientists - Yu.K.Babansky, A.B.Vorontsov, L.V.Zankov and I.P.Podlasylar - the main stages of formation of the educational activity of elementary school students, the place and role of control action in educational activity were able to determine. Also L.V.Abakumova, L.N.Gabeeva and L.E.Dichinskaya formation of self-control in elementary school students; O.V.Kuznetsova to develop a universal control system regulating educational activities, A.A.Omarova to form control skills in the process of imparting mathematical knowledge to students of junior school age; L.V.Izhokin - in the process of teaching natural sciences; With V.A.Galkina, the technology of formation of control behavior in elementary school students was created, and by M.V.Enzhevskaya, a meaningful model of formation of control and assessment skills in elementary school students was created.

The analysis of pedagogical-psychological scientific-methodological literature shows that, despite the fact that the control actions of young schoolchildren have been studied somewhat widely, the issue of the formation of result-oriented control actions of young school-age students in the field of technology is still unknown.

METHODS:

Analysis of historical, retrospective and theoretical-methodological sources, summarization and interpretation of the obtained data, observation, interview, questionnaire, content analysis, qualitative and expert assessment.

Results and Discussion:

It should be said that primary education is the first social stage in a person's life. Because primary education gives direction to a child's mind, perception, will, and intuition from a young age. In the care of adults, the child accumulates his life experience, acquires the first simple concepts and knowledge and skills based on life examples through the environment that surrounds him [2, 3] .

Students should pay attention to the following when forming their creative activity:

- able to clearly express his opinion orally and in writing, prove his opinion, listen to others and persuade him;
- is demanding towards himself and able to work on his shortcomings;
- to feel the need to learn and to be able to demonstrate the acquired knowledge;
- it consists in being able to use the knowledge acquired in the course and in other processes in his life.

It follows from this that it is necessary to develop the knowledge and skills acquired in a person's life by thinking independently and forming logical thinking based on clear evidence. Here we will focus on the knowledge, skills, abilities and abilities of the students.



Knowledge is a system of concepts about objects and events, which are acquired, remembered, and perceived as a result of theoretical and practical activities.

Knowledge, in turn, is divided into such types as systematic and unsystematic, theoretical and practical, broad and narrow, deep and superficial, flexible and standard, solid and shallow. Among them, theoretical knowledge refers to the sufficient level of properties of objects and things, the phenomenon of techniques and technologies and their objective relationship, and practical knowledge means that the communication and phenomenon of processes in the field of technique and technology are included in the direct practical activity [4].

A skill is a learner's ability to perform a task automatically.

Skill formation is formed step by step in the process of practice.

Ability is a sign of a person's personal-psychological quality, which is necessary for successful performance of work in the conditions of practical activity.

The ability is not innate, but it depends on the environment, learning, and upbringing. It is an innate ability

ability to receive, think, remember, hypothesize, etc., if these are developed and put in the right direction, the ability will reach a high peak [5, 6].

Knowledge, skills, competences and abilities are interrelated, and it is very difficult to evaluate them separately. Assessment of students' knowledge, skills and abilities is a component of the teacher's methodological activity. That's why the teacher should carefully observe and evaluate each student's work in the learning environment.

Testing and evaluation of knowledge, skills and abilities is one of the most important and necessary parts of the educational process, and it performs 3 main tasks:

- control of the knowledge, acquired skills and qualifications acquired by children;
- determining the quality of knowledge;
- encourage conscious, consistent and solid learning of the materials specified in the curriculum. These issues are of educational importance.

In the process of checking and evaluating knowledge, skills and abilities, students should have a positive and creative attitude to learning, independent research, strict discipline, overcome difficulties, develop self-willed qualities, and are taught to be demanding of others. These issues are of great educational value [7, 8].

Examining students' knowledge is a means of determining the quality of knowledge acquired by children, encouraging them to consistently and carefully master the materials specified in the curriculum. By checking knowledge, the teacher determines how the student perceives and understands the educational material, how he thinks, to what extent he has mastered the educational materials specified in the program, and learns further educational materials, improves the quality of education. At the same time, studying and checking students' knowledge acquisition allows to know their attitude to study, diligence, self-demanding, interest in knowledge and science [9, 10].

It is also determined to what extent children's memory and cognitive abilities have improved, and to what extent they have acquired skills and qualifications for independent work. During the examination, learning materials are remembered, and student's perceptive and thinking abilities also grow. In this process, students learn to think broadly, justify educational materials, reason, and prove.



The educational value of testing and evaluating knowledge, skills and abilities is that student's attitudes towards learning, their achievements and failures are formed, overcoming difficulties a desire is born. The assessment always creates a certain attitude towards oneself as a student, as a person. When forming these relationships with the student, the teacher skillfully inculcates the voluntary qualities of his behavior - patience, cooperation, mutual help [11, 12].

In general, monitoring of the formation of knowledge, skills, and abilities is an important part of the educational process. In particular, control has the following functions:

Diagnostic function of control. The level of formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications is determined through the control result.

The function of supervision is to increase student's enthusiasm for learning.

In the process of supervision, the personal aspects of students are formed and, most importantly, developed.

- educational function;
- educational function of supervision;
- evaluation function of control.

The function of supervision is to arouse interest in knowledge in students, to teach them to think vividly.

It is known that control is mainly divided into three types. They are: current control, intermediate control and final control. In addition to these, there is also the last type of control, which is carried out through tests, written works and oral questions and answers.

According to the information of pedagogic scientists I. Tursunov and U. Nishonaliev, the following opportunities are created through tests:

- allows to determine the level of theoretical and practical knowledge of learners in objective conditions;
- it is possible to monitor the knowledge of a group or a large number of learners at the same time;
- all learners are asked questions of the same difficulty and the same conditions are created for all of them;
- test results can be quickly checked by the teacher;
- it is possible to compare the knowledge of learners from different groups, to determine the effectiveness of the method used;
- can be identified in the shortcomings encountered in the educational process.

In technology education classes, as well as other educational subjects, students must acquire a certain amount of knowledge, skills and abilities. One of the important tasks in teaching is to determine the level of knowledge of students during lessons and practical training, and to assess it correctly [13, 14]. A student who is sure that his knowledge will be correctly evaluated by others will increase his interest in learning and confidence in himself. On the contrary, if unfairness is allowed in the evaluation of the student's knowledge, he gradually becomes disinterested in studying, signs of indifference to studying appear.

Conclusion



It is well known to us from educational practice that all educational activities of students are defined as a process controlled by control actions. The freedom of educational activity is not only in the scope of performing an activity or the desire to learn something, but also to control the extent to which student's actions are performed in accordance with the mandatory minimum requirements set by the State Educational Standards of general secondary education. In addition, he acquires not only the correctness of the result of his work, but also the methods of its correct solution and the knowledge and skills of performing specific operations in this process. This is of course important in the formation of mature generations suitable for the Third Renaissance. It is with these actions that we, the pedagogues, will contribute to the rise of the socio-economic development of our country to the level of the world community.

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