

METHODS OF DEVELOPING INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF STUDENTS

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Annotation: This article describes methods, models, and some conclusions and suggestions for developing the intellectual abilities of students of higher educational institutions in the process of training competitively qualified personnel.

Key words: educational system, higher education, training, intellectual ability, educational activity.

In the conditions of globalization, in order to reorganize the training system of qualified specialists in the higher education system of our country at the level of modern requirements, the effective use of international models of this education is gaining urgent importance. Because almost all of the world's developed and market economy countries have a modern education system for training qualified specialists who can adapt to the sudden changes of the new mechanism and compete in any conditions. For example: the analysis of the experience of the USA, Germany, Japan, France and industrially and intellectually developed countries shows that the training of qualified and competitive personnel at all levels is achieved due to the following: integration between education, science and production, the type of educational institutions and scientific the variety of educational programs developed on the basis of the achievements of science, technology, technology and economy, turning the educational system into a priority and profitable sector of the economy, providing educational institutions with modern educational and methodological literature and material technical base, attracting qualified pedagogues and specialists to the educational system, the educational process provided with computers and modern digital equipment, objective control and personnel training quality assessment systems were used, psychological and pedagogical research was carried out on the problems of developing and evaluating the intelligence, abilities and human characteristics of specialists, as well as the problem of their professional perception, material and social protection of pedagogues was provided at a high level .

Naturally, the creative use of the experience of industrially and intellectually developed countries will allow the reforming education system to improve the quality of personnel training that can withstand competition at all levels.

To develop the cognitive qualities of a person, to develop the skills to distinguish the main ones, to develop a plan, theses, to make a summary, to observe, to make experiments, as well as to develop the skills of partial research; development of general labor and polytechnic qualities, creative approaches of students to solving various tasks, development of operational and control qualities, ability to use equipment, planning, evaluation of the results of the performed actions, management and control of one's actions, development of educational work skills, ability to work in the necessary major, reading, writing, measuring, drawing, summarizing, developing observation methods, being able to determine the purpose of observation, knowing its sequence, knowing the composition of observed objects, and developing freedom and independence, cultivating initiative, self-confidence, diligence, overcoming difficulties to achieve the set goal aimed at forming coping skills, being able to manage oneself, and acting independently.

Development of students' intellectual abilities is an important task of the educational system. Here are some ways to help students develop their intellectual abilities:

- **Reading:** Reading stimulates the mind and develops critical thinking. Students should read a variety of books, articles, and academic studies to expand their knowledge and learn new ideas.
- **Problem Solving:** Students can engage in active problem solving and puzzle solving, which helps them develop analytical and logical skills. Addressing problematic alternative thinking can also be helpful.
- **Participation in discussions:** Active participation and exchange of ideas in discussions with classmates and teachers helps to develop the ability to think critically and argue one's point of view.
- **Studying new subjects:** Studying new subjects that are not mandatory according to the main program helps to expand students' knowledge and develop their minds. It also helps to develop flexibility of thinking and ability to adapt to new situations.
- **Participation in scientific projects:** Participation in research projects allows students to apply their knowledge in practice and develop research skills. It also helps develop critical thinking and analytical skills.
- **Developing Problem Solving Skills:** Problem solving skills are an important aspect of intellectual development. Students need to develop problem analysis, alternative solutions and critical thinking skills.

- Use of technology: The use of various technologies such as computers and the internet help students to gain a lot of information and improve their intellectual skills.
- Regular exercises: Regularly training your intellectual skills, such as solving puzzles and games, will help improve their development.
- Participation in educational activities: participation in lectures, seminars and conferences allows students to learn new ideas, develop knowledge and intellectual abilities.
- Meditation and Exercise: Meditation and exercise help students improve their concentration and cognitive skills, which in turn help them develop their intellectual skills.

It should be remembered that the development of intellectual abilities is a long-term process that requires constant practice and effort. Students should strive for continuous learning and intellectual development.

Development of students' intellectual abilities is one of the main tasks of the educational process. It should be remembered that each student has his own individual characteristics and these characteristics should be taken into account in the development of intellectual abilities.

Here are some approaches to help students develop their intellectual skills:

- Active participation in the educational process: Students should actively participate in classes, ask questions, express their thoughts and opinions. It helps to develop analytical and critical thinking.
- Development of self-organization and planning skills: Students need to acquire the skills to effectively plan their time and manage their tasks. This helps them to use their intellectual abilities more effectively.
- Expanding knowledge in different fields: Students should study different subjects not only in their major. The more knowledge a student has, the more opportunities there are for new ideas and solutions.
- Development of critical thinking skills: Students should develop the ability to analyze information, assess its reliability and make informed decisions based on this information.
- Participation in brain games and competitions: Participating in brain games and competitions helps students develop reaction speed, logical thinking and problem solving skills.
- Reading and self-education: Reading and self-education are excellent ways to develop intellectual skills. Students should read books, magazines, and

articles on various topics in order to expand their worldview and acquire new knowledge.

- Communicating with interesting people: Communicating with interesting and intelligent people helps to develop students' intellectual abilities. Often, communication with people with experience and knowledge can inspire a student to new ideas and problems.

In general, the development of students' intellectual abilities requires continuous independent learning, active participation in the educational process, and the pursuit of multifaceted development. In addition, it should not be forgotten that each student has his own individual approach, and therefore an individual and well-thought-out approach to the development of his intellectual abilities is needed.

Model of development of students' intellectual abilities

The model of development of students' intellectual abilities can be based on various approaches and theories of psychology and education. Let me give an example of one of these models:

1. Intellectual stimulation: The model begins by providing students with various opportunities to actively use their intellectual abilities. This may include conducting intellectual development activities, assignments and exercises, as well as carrying out projects and research.
2. Self-management: The model also includes the development of self-management skills in students. This includes the ability to find and analyze information, make decisions, and find new approaches to problem solving.
3. Critical thinking: The model emphasizes the development of critical thinking in students. This includes the ability to analyze information, critically evaluate its reliability and applicability, and form and justify one's own opinions.
4. Creative thinking: The model also envisages the development of creative thinking in students. This includes the ability to encourage experimentation, explore new ideas and solutions, think outside of standard approaches, and find creative solutions to problems.
5. Development of social and communication skills: The model emphasizes the development of social and communication skills in students. It includes the ability to work in a team, communicate effectively, listen and understand other people, cooperate and resolve conflicts.
6. Assessment and feedback: the model provides for regular assessment and feedback on the results of the development of students' intellectual abilities. This

helps students to be aware of their progress and problem areas and take this information into account for further development.

Of course, each individual institute or educational institution can adapt this model to its own needs and goals.

Development of students' intellectual abilities is an important direction of the educational process. Students with good intellectual ability do better in schoolwork, achieve academic success, and have more opportunities for personal growth and development.

The model for the development of students' intellectual abilities includes a number of aspects aimed at providing optimal conditions for the development of students' intellectual abilities. Below are some of these aspects:

- **Quality education:** Teachers must not only have professional knowledge and skills, but also be able to effectively convey information to students. Teaching should be interesting, understandable and interesting for students.
- **Intellectual stimulation:** students should be given assignments and tasks that require mental strength and analytical thinking. Such tasks help to develop logical thinking, creativity and problem thinking.
- **Individual approach:** Each student has unique intellectual abilities and needs. Therefore, it is important to take into account their individual characteristics and provide different opportunities for the development and use of their intellectual abilities.
- **Support and feedback:** Students need support and feedback from teachers and their peers. It helps to understand their strengths and weaknesses, to find ways of further improvement and development.
- **Continuous education:** The development of students' intellectual abilities is a process that requires continuous learning and self-improvement. Students must be willing to constantly learn new topics, acquire new skills, and develop their thinking.

In general, the model of development of students' intellectual abilities implies the creation of a stimulating and supportive environment for the development and use of students' intellectual abilities. This includes quality teaching, intellectual stimulation, personal attention, support and feedback, and continuous learning.

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