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**BOLALAR RIVOJLANISH NAZARIYASIDA PIAJENING KOGNITIV RIVOJLANISH MODELII**

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada Jan Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish nazariyasi va uning bolalar rivojlanishi psixologiyasidagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Piagening bolalar fikrlash jarayonlarini o'rganish bo'yicha olib borgan tadqiqotlari, rivojlanish bosqichlari va ushbu bosqichlarning har biri uchun xos bo'lgan kognitiv xususiyatlar tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu nazariya pedagogik amaliyot va bolalarning ta'lim jarayonlarini to'g'ri tashkil etishda muhim yo'nalish sifatida qaraladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Piage, kognitiv rivojlanish, bolalar psixologiyasi, fikrlash bosqichlari, sensor-motor bosqich, intellektual rivojlanish, pedagogika.

**Kirish**

Bolalar rivojlanishi nazariyalaridan biri sifatida Jan Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish modeli inson fikrlash jarayonlarining evolyutsiyasini tushunish uchun asosiy nazariyalardan biri hisoblanadi. Piage bolalarning fikrlash jarayoni kattalarnikidan sezilarli darajada farq qilishini va bu jarayon bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishini ta'kidlagan. U o'z tadqiqotlari orqali bolalar fikrlashidagi o'zgarishlarni tizimli ravishda o'rganib, rivojlanishning to'rtta asosiy bosqichini aniqlagan. Mazkur maqola ushbu nazariyaning mohiyatini va uning ta'limdagi ahamiyatini yoritadi.

**Asosiy qism**

**Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish bosqichlari**

Piage bolalar kognitiv rivojlanishini to'rtta bosqichga ajratgan: sensor-motor bosqich (0–2 yosh), old operatsiyalar bosqichi (2–7 yosh), konkret operatsiyalar bosqichi (7–11 yosh) va formal operatsiyalar bosqichi (11 yoshdan yuqori). Har bir bosqich bolalarning fikrlash qobiliyatlari va intellektual rivojlanish darajasidagi o'zgarishlarni ifodalaydi.

**1. Sensor-motor bosqich (0–2 yosh)**

Ushbu bosqichda bolalar dunyoni asosan sezgi va harakat orqali o'rganadilar. Ular muhitni idrok etishda refleksiv harakatlardan foydalanadi. Piagening fikriga ko'ra, bu davrda asosiy yutuq ob'ektning doimiylik tushunchasining shakllanishidir, ya'ni bola ob'ektlarni ko'zdan yo'qolsa ham mavjud bo'lishini tushunishni boshlaydi.

**2. Old operatsiyalar bosqichi (2–7 yosh)**

Bu davrda bolalar ramziy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradilar, ya'ni so'zlar, rasmlar va belgilar orqali o'z fikrlarini ifodalashni boshlaydilar. Ammo ularning fikrlashi hali mantiqiy emas va egosentrizm bilan tavsiflanadi. Egosentrizm bolalar dunyoni faqat o'z nuqtayi nazaridan idrok qilishini anglatadi. Shuningdek, ushbu bosqichda bola o'yin va ijodiy faoliyat orqali bilim oladi.



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### **3. Konkret operatsiyalar bosqichi (7–11 yosh)**

Bu bosqichda bolalar mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradilar va muayyan masalalarni hal qilishda konkret ob'ektlar va hodisalar bilan ishlay oladilar. Ular qiyoslash, tasniflash va sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini tushunishni o'rganadilar. Piage bu bosqichda bolalarning konservatsiya tushunchasini rivojlantirishini ta'kidlaydi, ya'ni ob'ektning shakli o'zgarsa ham, uning hajmi yoki massasi o'zgarmasligini anglash.

### **4. Formal operatsiyalar bosqichi (11 yoshdan yuqori)**

Ushbu bosqichda bolalar abstrakt va nazariy fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Ular murakkab muammolarni hal qilish uchun mantiqiy dalillardan foydalanadilar va gipotezalarni ishlab chiqadilar. Ushbu bosqichda bolalar kelajakni rejalashtirish va o'zlarini turli ijtimoiy rollarda tasavvur qilish kabi ko'nikmalarga ega bo'ladilar.

#### **Piage nazariyasining ta'limdagi ahamiyati**

Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish nazariyasi ta'lim jarayonlarini tashkil etishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. U ta'lim jarayonini bolalarning kognitiv rivojlanish darajasiga moslashtirishni ta'kidlaydi. Quyida ushbu nazariyaning amaliyotdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan:

**Ta'limni individualashtirish:** Har bir bolaning rivojlanish bosqichini hisobga olish orqali ta'limni moslashtirish imkonini beradi.

**Tajriba orqali o'rganish:** Piage bolalarning faol o'rganishini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, bu esa tajriba va muammoni yechishga asoslangan ta'lim usullarini rivojlantiradi.

**O'yin va ijodkorlik:** Bolalarning rivojlanish bosqichlariga mos ravishda o'yin va ijodiy faoliyatlarni ta'lim jarayoniga kiritish muhimdir.

#### **Kritik yondashuv**

Piage nazariyasiga nisbatan ba'zi tanqidlar mavjud bo'lib, ularda rivojlanish bosqichlarining qat'iyiligi va individual farqlarni yetarli darajada hisobga olmaslik ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy tadqiqotlar bolalarning rivojlanishi Piagening ko'rsatganidan oldinroq boshlanishini ko'rsatmoqda. Shunga qaramay, bu nazariya bolalar psixologiyasini o'rganishda asosiy yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

#### **Xulosa**

Jan Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish modeli bolalar fikrlash jarayonini chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini bergan. Ushbu nazariya ta'lim tizimida pedagogik yondashuvlarni shakllantirish uchun muhim asosdir. Rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida to'g'ri tasavvurga ega bo'lish orqali bolalarning ta'lim jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish mumkin. Piagening kognitiv rivojlanish nazariyasi bolalar psixologiyasi va pedagogik tadqiqotlar uchun hali ham dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan.

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