

CHESS GAME AS ANOTHER TOOL TO DEVELOP THE CREATIVE ABILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Toshev Alisher Temirovich*

*Docent,

Bukhara State University,

Bukhara, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: alishertoshev@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the implementation of the school chess project, in the framework of which the further development of the system of teaching chess to primary school pupils in general secondary schools. Chess will be gradually introduced into the main curriculum of secondary schools in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop and popularize chess and improve the system of training chess players" dated January 21, 2021 No PQ№4954. According to the document, it is planned to "implement a chess project in schools, within which the coverage will increase year by year through the further development of the system of teaching chess to primary school pupils.

KEYWORDS: *Reader, Project, Chatrang, Farzin, Chaturanga, Elephant, Memory, Perseverance, Ingenuity, Imagination.*

INTRODUCTION

Chess will be gradually introduced into the main curriculum of secondary schools in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop and popularize chess and improve the system of training chess players" dated January 21, 2021 No PQ№4954. According to the document, it is planned to "implement a chess project in schools, within which the coverage will increase year by year through the further development of the system of teaching chess to primary school pupils." In this regard, it is important to consider the didactic aspects of teaching chess in primary school on the basis of an individual approach. We begin our study of this issue with a brief description of the history of the development of chess.

The history of chess dates back to about two thousand years. According to modern science, the first known form of chess - the Indian game "chaturanga" appeared in the VI century BC. The Persians created their own "chatrang" version based on the game concept from the Indians. After the Arab conquest of Persia in the 7th century, the game spread to the Arab Caliphate and was called "shatranj" in Arabic. Through Sicily and Byzantium, the game of chess comes to Europeans. The rules have not changed radically, only the marches of a few chess players have changed and come closer to a modern look. In the XV-XVII centuries, chess acquired a completely modern look. As Queen and the bishop's moves changed, new rules increased the pace of the game, creating situations from the first moves that led to errors, quick attacks, and defeats. In the 19th century, chess finally became an international sport. Many chess clubs and schools have been established all over the world, magazines and books specializing in chess have been actively published, and so on. In 1886, the first official World Cup was held, in which Wilhelm Steinitz of Austria won. In 1924, the International Chess Federation (French: Federation Internationale des Echecs) was founded. All international chess tournaments have started under the auspices of FIDE. Chess, which has accompanied mankind for nearly two thousand years, remains

one of the most beloved and exciting games. Chess is rightly a man-made game that combines sports, art and science. In the process of playing chess, the child develops many useful qualities, including increased memory, perseverance, ingenuity and imagination. Chess is a type of both intellectual wrestling and competition, and any competition develops strong personal qualities.

The word “game” refers not only to recreation or a sport, but, most importantly, to the ability to create something unusual, fantastic on a chessboard. Chess is close to art. But chess can also be considered as a science with its own laws and principles. There are aspects of scientific research in chess that are qualities that are characteristic of many well-known chess players.

Chess is a struggle of low and high, full of sorrow and joy. By learning chess, the child gradually becomes a little commander. Like any commander, he wants to win and is supported by his parents, coaches, teachers. One of the main tasks of the teacher here is to improve the pupil's self-improvement, creativity, independent work skills. But this can be done only if the child has a basic knowledge of the game of chess, if the child is not yet able to use the textbook independently, it is impossible to form these qualities without a teacher.

The peculiarity of chess is that it allows you to solve the following pedagogical tasks. As a result of their analysis and systematization, chess allows children to develop the following qualities:

1. **Develops The Ability To Think.** The child seeks, analyzes, and chooses the right solution to the various life situations he or she will face in the future. In children, chess develops logical thinking, memory and attention.

2. **Teaches Independence.** Unlike many other athletes, chess players can only rely on their own strength and knowledge. The concept of play implies the ability to make independent decisions.

3. **Forms The Ability To Accept Failure Correctly.** All sports include victory and defeat. In chess, this is given a special philosophical meaning, it is impossible to win every battle. Teaches you to work on mistakes by correctly interpreting defeat.

4. **Develops Strategic And Systematic Thinking Skills.** Playing chess involves making a plan for the game, implementing a plan, anticipating situations that will happen from the beginning to the end of the game, and preparing for it. This teaches the child a systematic approach to each life situation, not as a separate event. All this is necessary for the development of the child's creative qualities.

5. **Concentration, Perseverance.** Making a decision in chess requires a comprehensive analysis of the situation and predicting what the next situation will be. In this case, the formation of congestion in the child requires concentration and perseverance.

6. **Speed of Response.** Despite the sluggishness of chess, the situation in chess can change dramatically with every move. The child needs to capture the situation quickly, find the right solution, and make a decision.

7. **Develop Denial.** In the game, you have to decide what is important and what you can reject. It teaches the child to identify and choose the primary and secondary things in life without error, to give up on others.

8. **Develop Memory And Attention.** In the game, the child learns chess theory, memorizes some games. The child develops attention. Learns to observe each soldier on the board and develops photographic memory.

9. **Ability To Work With Information.** Children learn not only to gather information, but also to use it correctly and quickly in certain situations.

10. **Comprehensive Development.** The child's mind learns to perceive a large amount of

information, they become principles, a passion for knowledge emerges.

It should be noted that 100-200 years ago, chess was a game for adults. People started playing chess usually at the age of 15-20. For example, the great Russian chess player Mikhail Chigorin learned chess at the age of 16. This situation did not prevent him from becoming one of the strongest chess players of his time. In the twentieth century, chess was young. Chess clubs for schoolchildren have emerged in many countries. For example, world chess champions Botvinnik and Spassky were already chess masters at the age of 16, unlike Chigorin. The International Chess Organization FIDE has started holding the World Junior Chess Championship. And children between the ages of 8 and 12 were admitted to chess schools. But in the 21st century, chess is getting younger. FIDE has started hosting the World Championships for boys and girls under 12 and even 10 years old. To participate in such competitions, children must start playing chess at the age of 6 or even 5 years. Thus, it has become common practice to teach chess to "preschool children" as well. The analysis of many sources allows us to conclude that most of the methodological manuals for teaching chess are written for adults, which do not take into account the age characteristics of pupils. Such literature provides individual recommendations for improving the game technique of chess players of different levels of training.

a) Educational - expands the worldview, replenishes knowledge, develops the child's mental activity, strengthens logical thinking and memory, observation and attention;

б) Upbringing – develops in the child the qualities of perseverance, endurance, will, calmness, self-confidence;

c) Aesthetic - the child lives in the world of fairy tales in the process of play, the elegance and beauty of individual chess combinations give him real pleasure. Unusual things enrich children's imagination, bring aesthetic pleasure.

Much has been written in the psychological, pedagogical and specialized literature about the benefits of chess for the comprehensive development of the child. Such literature provides individual recommendations for improving the game technique of chess players of different levels of training.

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