



## THE ROLE OF GAME ACTIVITY IN THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

*The article extensively covers the role of game activity in the cognitive development of primary school children. The concept of cognitive development, types of play and stages of development of children's play were analyzed, showing the relationship between play and cognitive development. It was also analyzed in detail how play activities affect the learning process, creative thinking, social and emotional development of children. The article extensively covers the role of game activity in the cognitive development of primary school children. The concept of cognitive development, types of play and stages of development of children's play were analyzed, showing the relationship between play and cognitive development. It was also analyzed in detail how play activities affect the learning process, creative thinking, social and emotional development of children. The article also provides effective ways to use games through pedagogical recommendations and practical examples.*

### Introduction

The cognitive development of primary school children plays an important role in their formation as individuals. Children of this age actively explore the surrounding world, strive to acquire new knowledge and develop thinking, attention, memory and problem-solving skills. The process of cognitive development is directly related to the academic success of children, helping them to quickly and efficiently Master educational materials, to put new knowledge into practice. In this regard, play activities are not only an interesting activity for children of primary school age, but also an effective tool for stimulating cognitive development.

Through play, children learn the environment, strengthen thinking skills in the process of completing various tasks and solving problems. The game also allows children to gain social experience, learning to interact, collaborate, and manage their own



emotional state. At the same time, the game also serves to develop creativity, children try new ideas, adapt to different situations and freely express their thoughts.

Today, pedagogical studies show that the purposeful and systematic organization of game activity in elementary school students significantly improves cognitive development. For this reason, the game should be considered not only as a means of recreation, but also as an important pedagogical tool that attracts children to acquire knowledge, develops their thinking and social skills. Today, pedagogical studies show that the purposeful and systematic organization of game activity in elementary school students significantly improves cognitive development. For this reason, the game should be considered not only as a means of recreation, but also as an important pedagogical tool that attracts children to acquire knowledge, develops their thinking and social skills. Through play, the learning process becomes fun and interactive for children, which increases their motivation for learning and increases the effectiveness of the educational process.

The concept of cognitive development is seen in psychology and pedagogy as the process by which a child develops thinking, understanding, memory, attention and problem-solving skills. Children of primary school age grow cognitively very quickly, they quickly acquire new knowledge, analyze various situations, draw conclusions and put into practice. At this age, the mental activity of children actively develops, and their interest in acquiring knowledge becomes very high. According to Piaget's theory, children of primary school age are at the stage of concrete operations, learning to think on the basis of concrete realities, while gradually beginning to understand complex concepts. Vygotsky, on the other hand, emphasizes the main role of social learning and communication in cognitive development, that is, the child learns knowledge through the people around him and develops his abilities. According to Piaget's theory, children of primary school age are at the stage of concrete operations, learning to think on the basis of concrete realities, while gradually beginning to understand complex concepts. Vygotsky, on the other hand, emphasizes the main role of social learning and communication in cognitive development, that is, the child learns knowledge through the people around him and develops his abilities. In this context, pedagogical approach and play activities are important tools in effectively organizing the process of cognitive development.

Game activity plays an integral role in the development of children. Through play, children not only act, but also think, strengthen memories, acquire new knowledge and gain social experience. The types of play vary and each has its own effect on the development of the child. For example, constructive games develop children's creativity, encouraging them to create new things and solve problems. Game activity plays an integral role in the development of children. Through play, children not only act, but also think, strengthen memories, acquire new knowledge and gain social experience. The types of play vary and each has its own effect on the development of the child. For example, constructive games develop children's creativity, encouraging them to create new things and solve problems. Dramatic and Roller Games allow children to understand social roles, collaborate and gain emotional experience. Intellectual games, on the other hand, shape thinking, analysis and strategic problem solving skills. The stages of development of the



children's game are also important: at first they are engaged in simple imitation and action games, and later move on to the acquisition of rule, strategic and complex games. This deepens their cognitive processes, expands their thinking abilities, and stimulates their creative activity.

The connection between play and cognitive development is clearly visible. The game allows children to test new knowledge in a practical way, helps to complete tasks step by step, concentrate and strengthen memory. At the same time, the game encourages creative thinking, teaches you to solve problems in different ways, and encourages children to try new ideas. Psychological research suggests that play activities play a catalyst role in children's cognitive development, which through play will be able to understand the environment and strengthen knowledge and acquire new skills. Thus, play equally contributes to the mental, social and emotional development of children and, from a pedagogical point of view, can become an important tool of the process of primary education.

In the cognitive development of Primary School Children, game activity plays an important role, since it makes the learning process of children interesting and effective. Through play, children acquire new concepts, introduce them into practice and develop the ability to think. For example, through mathematical games, they study numbers and forms, form logical and analytical thinking; while language games increase vocabulary richness, develop a culture of speech, and help express thoughts clearly. At the same time, play also serves the social and emotional development of children: they learn to communicate, cooperate, understand and manage emotional states.

The game encourages creative thinking and encourages solving problems in different ways. Children try new ideas throughout the game, understand the rules and learn to apply them creatively. Thus, the game contributes not only to cognitive, but also to emotional and social development, it forms children's independent thinking and solid skills. Pedagogical experiments show that the addition of game elements in school activities makes the learning process effective and interactive, children occupy knowledge with interest, and their motivation for learning increases. For this reason, game activity should be considered in elementary school pedagogy not only as a means of recreation, but also as the main tool that supports the cognitive development of children.

Through play, the learning process takes an interactive and creative form, which increases children's interest in learning and further enriches their knowledge, skills and thinking. At the same time, even at home, parents can use games to strengthen children's thinking skills, concentrate and teach them to independently solve problems. As a result, gaming activities not only increase the academic success of children, but also become important in their development as individuals, the formation of social skills and the development of their creative thinking.

## **Conclusion**

As a result, it is clear that in the cognitive development of Primary School Children, game activity is an important and indispensable tool. The game develops children's attention, memory, ability to think and solve problems, effectively helps in learning and practicing new knowledge. At the same time, the game is also of great importance in the





social and emotional development of children, teaching them to cooperate, express their opinion and communicate with others. Children develop creative thinking, try new ideas, and learn to adapt to different situations through play, which also helps them grow as individuals.

Pedagogical experiments and scientific research show that the systematic inclusion of game activity in school activities and the home learning process significantly improves cognitive development. At the same time, the game increases children's motivation for learning, facilitates the strengthening of knowledge and makes the learning process interactive and interesting. Pedagogical experiments and scientific research show that the systematic inclusion of game activity in school activities and the home learning process significantly improves cognitive development. At the same time, the game increases children's motivation for learning, facilitates the strengthening of knowledge and makes the learning process interactive and interesting. Purposefully selecting games for teachers and parents and using them for pedagogical purposes will more effectively support children's intellectual, social, and emotional development.

Thus, in children of primary school age, play activity is not only a means of enriching the educational process, but also an important pedagogical instrument that ensures their development as individuals. In addition to acquiring knowledge through play, children develop creative thinking, independent decision-making, social skills, and emotional experience, which provides a solid foundation for their future educational and life success.

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