



METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS

Radjapov Odilbek Babanazarovich

*Doctoral Student, "Theory of Building a Democratic Society in Uzbekistan",
Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

Higher education institutions are social institutions that train specialists who can meet the requirements of the country's future. They are a social institution formed on the basis of the country's perspective requirements for personnel. Its main aspects are the accumulation of mature, qualified scientific and pedagogical staff, the provision of a complex of teaching, research, humanitarian education and upbringing processes, the search for demand and supply between professors and students, the desire to learn, scientific creativity, the decision-making spirit of cooperation is based on the acquisition of professional skills.

KEYWORDS: *social activity, cognitive activity, programs, intelligence, experience*

DISCUSSION

In higher education, the student is educated and brought up in the above-mentioned environment, is formed as a person. This process is carried out on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies in the context of the unprecedented growth of demand for intellectual potential today. According to this technology, the main burden of acquiring knowledge and specialization potential falls on the student. Therefore, the first direction of increasing the social activity of students is to increase their interest in learning, and in it to increase the student's "I", the level of responsibility.

The student's cognitive activity is reflected in the audience's interest in the knowledge to be acquired independently, in the invention, in his interest in science among other groups of students, in the organization of this activity. Of course, in the above activities, it is important for professors to understand students, to stimulate their interest in science and the profession. Therefore, the planned and effective implementation of the independent educational workload set out in the curriculum today depends on the social activity of students.

The importance of scientific and creative competition among students is great in increasing their interest in learning. This competition intensifies in the course process, in scientific circle meetings, in scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical meetings,

and in examinations and Olympiads of various degrees and orientations, and this gives students an incentive to research. In this regard, effective work is being done in higher education institutions. But they need to be more modern and demanding, more creative. This competition should go beyond the state, and the country's youth should demonstrate their scientific potential in international audiences as a matter of national pride. In order to increase the social activity of students, it is important to involve them more widely in scientific research. Typically, students' research is done through academic circles. Higher education institutions have a good positive experience in this area. But today it is important to link this area with grants, to announce special grants for student research, to create special programs that students must perform in the contracts of departments with organizations, to form research programs led by students themselves.

In our view, this process should begin with the student's first lessons in the first year. He must determine his future scientific activity with the help of the department of economics in the first year, create a scientific program for the student years. As a result, its relations with organizations and research institutions are formed. The involvement of a student in research work according to his / her interest is completely different from his / her involvement in scientific research. The scientific creative activity of



students, which is sometimes shaped for a practical report, is far from yielding positive results.

The integration of the education system and industry plays an important role in increasing the social activity of students. In this integration, on the one hand, radical reforms in education, on the other hand, modernization processes in production place demands on each other, as a result of which the portfolio of these requirements, on the one hand, further improve the education system, increase its efficiency, targets, on the other hand, is the basis for transforming the production process into a production space for personnel with modern intellectual potential.

The Presidential Decree "On the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" provides for the effectiveness of scientific and innovative activities of scientific organizations in the concept of science development until 2030, introduction of a national rating system aimed at evaluation, development of social partnership between the state and scientific organizations through the development of a system of self-government in science and the implementation of projects under it, the organization's own spending on technological innovations in research and development until 2025. It is planned to increase the share of expenditures on technological innovations by 3.5 times and 9 times by 2030 [1].

A new paradigm of education is replacing education with a lifelong approach to education. In the early 20th century, R. Slotter's idea of the need to form a "culture of research", to think about the future, to form a qualitatively new collective ability for long-term forecasting is an interesting idea [2]. Among the tasks that will ensure the future of mankind in solving this problem, the task of forming a social consciousness based on understanding the meaning of social history, the main content, laws, directions and obligations of the cultural process comes to the fore. Because without the formation of this type of reflection of human history, the content and logic of its intellectual culture cannot be explained. It should be noted here that intellectuals are an intellectually and socially active part of the population and are intellectually and socially interconnected. Scientists, researchers, inventors, builders, businessmen are distinguished from others by the fact that in their work they have not only professional, but also social and ethical dimensions.

An intellectual is a thinker, for whom creative thinking is closely linked to a specific civic position and moral responsibility. As thinking divides labor into mental and physical forms, it takes on the character of an independent activity with its own purpose, aim, and practical manifestations.

Intelligence is essentially independent and secretive. Because it is so complex to be organized with the help of external means, man makes extensive use of intelligence as an internal means of activity. Contemplative events always end with the consequences of cognition, such as judgment, understanding, or inference. As a rule, these results of mental activity are recorded through language, so its management in the process of this activity is excluded. Simply put, if a person does not express an opinion about what he is thinking, it is impossible to influence him in order to motivate him to action [3].

At the current level of education and science, the owners of intellectual culture remain representatives of the elite. But this is a temporary phenomenon. Because the synthesis of elite, intellectual and folk culture, irrigated with a healthy national idea, can serve as a guarantor of the normal functioning of society. In order to rise to intellectual heights, it is necessary to rely not only on intellect, but also on the possibilities of independent creative thinking. Because, with the help of independent creative thinking, man imagines the universe as a whole, he has the opportunity to realize that the qualitative changes that take place in it are the result of interdependence, interaction.

A person's level of intelligence is largely determined by his or her independent thinking, work activities, and lifestyle. Therefore, the level of intelligence of a person depends not only on his physical and spiritual-moral qualities, but also on his lifestyle, material well-being. Therefore, I.B. Siddikov said, "In the new era of development, it is an objective necessity to pay attention to the development of the intellectual culture of the individual and society, especially youth. One of the problems of modernization of market economy relations is the interaction of youth with the level of intellectual culture and the development of society, socio-philosophical study of the characteristics of interaction to eliminate shortcomings in the process of educating professionals as highly educated intellectuals who can apply modern science will help" [4]. Man becomes more and more deeply and clearly discovering himself by raising his level of intelligence. That is, a person's "level of intelligence" is distinguished primarily by the fact that it is aimed at understanding his own identity. That is why the great enlightened Jadid intellectual Ismail Gaspirali said: "Europe is an old man with a lot of experience. We have respect for his great age. We learn from experience. But we will not repeat their mistakes. We will not run like a child, what we see in Europe. Like conscious people, "What is this? What will be the result? Consistent with conscience and justice? We have weighed it on the scales of reason." [5] A.Avloni, one of the leaders of our modern enlighteners, as an intellectual of his time, worked



hard to bring up young people as honest, resourceful, courageous, generous and patriotic. Enlighteners praises him, saying, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." [6] For the writer, who pointed out that the mind develops in the shadow of knowledge and experience, the formation of the ability to think in children, the education of thought is an extremely necessary and sacred task.

REFERENCES

1. <https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=1116>
2. Slaughter, Richard, 1991, *Critical Futures Studies and Worldview Design Philosophical Issues in Futures Studies.*- In: Van Steenberg, B, Nakarada, R., Marti, F., & Dator J. (Eds.) *Advancing Democracy and Participation Challenges for the Future: Selections from the XII World Conderence of the World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF), Barselona, 17-21 September 1991, – Centre Unesco de Catalunya, 1992, pp 187-199*
3. Xonazarov Q. *Globalization and Philosophy of Language.-T .: Institute of Philosophy and Law Publishing House, 2009.*
4. Siddiqov I.B. *Socio-philosophical aspects of the development of intellectual culture of youth.// Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). –Tashkent .: 2020. –P.17.*
5. Kasimov B .. *National awakening. -T .: Manaviyat, 2002. –P.33.*
6. Avloniy A. *Selected works. Volume 2 T .: Spirituality, 2006, p.38.*
7. Khajiyeva Maksuda, I.Abdullaeva, N.Annaeva, *The importance and place of women and men in the formation of family institution, "Journal of Critical Reviews".– ISSN- 2394-5125. Vol 7, Issue 7, 2020.*
8. Khajiyeva Maksuda Sultanovna, *Reflection of humanist ideas in Khoja Ahmed Yassawi's ideology, "EPRA International Journal of Research & Development (IJRD)"– Volume: 5, Issue:3, March. 2020.*
9. Khajiyeva Maksuda Sultanovna, *Corruption And Its Influence On The Society, Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol. 27, No. 1, 2021, P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903, <https://cibg.org.au/>*
10. Khajiyeva Maksuda Sultanovna, *Religious tolerance in modern Uzbekistan., "Scientist of the XXI century" (Scientific journal). No. 3-1 2017.*
11. Khajiyeva Maksuda Sultanovna, *Socio-political, religious, spiritual and educational importanse of oriental works, "Austrian journal of Humanities and Social Sciences". №1-2. January-February Vienna-2016.*
12. Madiyorova Valida Quvondiq qizi, *A comparative- typological classification of archaic words in English and Uzbek languages, International Journal on Integrated Education, Volume 4, Issue I, January 2021, p.139*