

DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

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N.T.Kamalova

*University of Science and technology
v / b Associate Professor of the Department "pedagogy"*

Abstract

The article discusses the development of students' intellectual competence in the educational process, their thinking abilities, problem solving, the formation of competencies based on the acquisition of new knowledge and critical thinking, the content and essence of intellectual competence, the development of intellectual abilities, solving problems that arise in the educational process and ensuring an individual approach, intellectual potential - multi-stage education, the ability of a person to effectively solve problematic situations in a certain subject and field of knowledge, the main directions of developing students' intellectual competence, the development of thinking abilities, the development of students' analytical and synthetic thinking abilities, complex analysis of problems and solving them from different sides, teaching critical thinking, developing students' abilities to defend their own opinions, correctly evaluate alternative points of view, work with doubts and research, teaching students creative and innovative approaches, activating creative and critical thinking, helping students apply creative approaches to theoretical and practical issues, helping students consider problems from different angles and find new, non-standard solutions. The issues of encouraging the development of approaches, analyzing and integrating data, teaching students methods of finding, collecting and analyzing information from various sources, developing the ability to analyze the information received, combine it and come to new conclusions were discussed.

Key words

intelligence, development, ability, process, education, student, competence, competence, specialist, research, potential, talent, result, knowledge, talent, perfection, intellectuality, achievement.

Introduction. Higher education reforms are multifaceted and long-term processes aimed at improving, developing and adapting the higher education system in the country to modern requirements. These reforms are aimed at

improving the quality, efficiency and freedom of higher education, and their main goal is to train knowledgeable, creative and highly skilled personnel.

The formation of higher education in accordance with modern requirements and global trends, modernization of higher education institutions, introduction of innovative teaching methods and information and communication technologies, integration of education and research, application of new methods and forms of education, training of specialists who meet the requirements of the modern labor market and social needs are important conditions. In fulfilling these requirements, it was considered important to revise curricula in accordance with advanced educational trends and the requirements of a competitive economy, revise the content of education and form specialties in new, relevant areas, develop academic freedom in some areas and programs based on the knowledge of specialists in a specific field, raise higher education to an international level and ensure its global recognition.

The work of future specialists in the educational process, ensuring problem-solving and an individual approach, effective financing of higher education institutions and increasing investments in education, more effective management of financial and material resources of educational institutions, support of higher education institutions through social contracts and grants, development of scientific research and innovative developments in higher education institutions, are factors that improve the quality of higher education and ensure its global competitiveness.

Broadening the higher education system to various segments of the population, making a significant contribution to socio-economic development and training new, highly qualified personnel, increasing the efficiency of the public and private sectors in working with education, higher education reforms play an important role in the socio-economic development of the country, as this process is of great importance in training future specialists, researchers and creative personnel.

Main part. The development of students' intellectual competence in the educational process is a process aimed at forming their thinking abilities, problem solving, mastering new knowledge and critical thinking-based competencies. Intellectual competence is important for students' full and effective mastery of enlightenment and modern knowledge. The development of students' intellectuality is a pedagogical process aimed at forming and strengthening their comprehensive intellectual potential. The development of intellectuality includes not only the acquisition of knowledge, but also the development of students' abilities to think critically, solve problems, think creatively and work independently.

The development of students' intellectual competence in the educational process is aimed at enriching their potential, developing their ability to solve problems independently, forming the ability to work with knowledge, and developing their intellectual culture [1]. The concept of intellectual potential is increasingly widespread in psychological literature. The specific criteria used in general psychology to characterize a person's intellectual characteristics are determined depending on the modern level of development of society and the growth of intellectual resources.

Intellectual potential is a multi-stage education, a person's ability to effectively solve problem situations in a specific subject and field of knowledge, based on a specially formed knowledge base [3].

The main directions of developing students' intellectual competence:

1. Development of thinking skills - development of analytical and synthetic thinking skills in students. This helps them to comprehensively analyze problems and solve them from different sides. Teaching critical thinking, developing students' abilities to defend their own opinions, correctly evaluate alternative points of view, work with doubts and research.

2. Orientation to problem solving Teaching students creative and innovative approaches to solving real-life problems. Developing students' analytical and decision-making skills through practical tasks and simulations.

3. To activate creative and critical thinking, to help students apply creative approaches to theoretical and practical issues, to encourage students to consider problems from different angles and develop new, non-standard approaches.

4. To analyze and integrate information, to teach students methods of finding, collecting and analyzing information from various sources, to develop the ability to analyze the information received, to combine it and to draw new conclusions.

5. To use modern information technologies to develop intellectual potential, to use various forms of teaching methods in the educational process (interactive teaching, project-based teaching, dialogic teaching, etc.).

6. To develop personal and collective work skills, to help students work independently and in a team. This allows them to consider problems from different perspectives and think in a new way. To implement projects in collective work, to cooperate with other students and to achieve common results.

7. Cooperation and creative environment, effective cooperation between teachers and students, creative environment, motivation and honest communication are important in the development of intellectual competence of students in the educational process.

These factors contribute to students' success in developing their thinking skills.

Results and Discussions. The main intellectual qualities, which include intellectual potential, are the true characteristics of an intellectual person. They become an integral part of the broader personal characteristics of assessing the effectiveness of higher education [2].

The ability to self-development is one of the general characteristics of knowledge. This is not an accident, but a natural process. As a system for organizing the educational process, concepts specific to it were first introduced into education. The educational process is understood as the creation of an image of perfection in a person through active belief in the world of intellectual, social and spiritual culture.

The educational process forms the quality of education through knowledge as a personal quality, which ensures not only personal perception of the world, but also its creative transformation. The main tool for developing the intellectual potential of a person in higher education is personally oriented education, aimed at creating conditions for the manifestation of the student's subjective experience and developing his individuality. Within the framework of the implementation of the goals of personally oriented education, two main areas of knowledge - education and participation in education - should be coordinated through the development of intellectual personal competence.

The main areas of development of students' intellectuality:

- development of critical and analytical thinking, increasing students' ability to question, analyze and develop new approaches to the study of knowledge, teaching students to deeply analyze complex and difficult issues, asking critical questions and directing them to evaluate their logical basis.

- creative thinking and innovative approaches, forming new, non-standard thinking and creative approaches in students, developing creative ideas through project work and practice, encouraging the creation of new concepts, methods and approaches in the direction.

- to form the ability to work independently and effectively, to support students' independence and independent activities, to teach students to work on their own written and practical work, scientific research and social activities, to help them independently analyze, draw conclusions and feel responsible for changes [12].

- to deepen knowledge through lectures and seminars, to improve students' theoretical knowledge, as well as to help them conduct broader research on the topic, to conduct seminars, discussions with critical, practice-based analysis, to

encourage the search for knowledge from various sources and their in-depth analysis.

- to increase students' intellectual potential through the use of information technologies and modern teaching methods, to effectively use modern information technologies and teaching platforms, to teach students to effectively find, analyze and integrate information resources.

In our opinion, this is a complex system of internal psychological components and deep human characteristics, such as values, the need for communication, self-confidence and self-esteem. The most important condition for the development of intellectual potential is the experience of solving problems in any field.

The field of education, located at the center of a person, is considered as a set of all efforts aimed at achieving the goal of education [6]. This is one of the areas of the general field of human life, located in the system of continuous education. The criterion for the effectiveness of higher education is not only knowledge, skills, abilities, but also abilities, initiative, creativity, self-management, unique intelligence, effective understanding, reflection.

By forming independence and responsibility, students become more effective in making independent decisions and planning their activities, managing their time correctly and achieving results. Their ability to adapt to changes and new information also increases.

Spiritual and personal development, intellectual development helps students think effectively and clearly, which also ensures their personal and spiritual development. Critical thinking and creative approaches play an important role in their moral and social decision-making [11].

Teamwork skills, students' ability to work in a team, establish contacts with other people, take into account different points of view and work effectively to achieve a common goal is formed. Through teamwork, students combine different approaches to solving many problems.

Increased scientific and research potential, intellectual development helps students conduct scientific research, create new knowledge and apply it in practical activities. It creates in them the potential to achieve success in scientific activities and specialized fields [13].

Increased influence and activity on society, students with intellectual development actively participate in influencing social, economic and cultural events in society. They are especially actively involved in the formation of state policy, youth policy, and assistance in social issues.

Intellectual potential is present in the projection of basic professional development, and its formation creates the basis for the development of all areas of

student education without exception. It combines all the components of the general educational structure: general cultural knowledge about the phenomena being studied, general educational abilities, advanced methods of activity [4].

Intellectual potential can be viewed as the characteristics of a person that are formed throughout a person's life under the influence of various regulatory factors [5].

Understanding is not only knowledge, but also the attitude towards this knowledge, its value, its content, determines not only the content of consciousness, but also the essence of the process of understanding. Since the receiving subject has his own value system, the ideas described in the text are evaluated by the subject and acquire a personal character [7]. The achievement of competence qualities is understood as a type of internal satisfaction achieved by a person and ensures development. It is assumed that a person has an internal psychological need in interaction with the external environment. This need has adaptive value and is not associated with biological characteristics. It is the basis of stable behavior, which is carried out by choice. Self-determination of competence qualities allows for a wide range of research and performing actions and a clear explanation of the ideas of individuals seeking to develop their interests and abilities [14].

The use of creative production tasks in the educational process prioritizes the role of meaningful and purposeful components of educational activity, which has a decisive effect on the transition to self-control, self-management education [8]. Creating conditions of effective joint activity turns education into an effective process, which helps to increase the effectiveness of the individual [9].

Conclusion. The result of developing students' intellectuality is of great importance in increasing the efficiency of the higher education process, the quality of education and the activity of students in society. After the development of intellectuality, the personal and professional potential of students is strengthened, they acquire the ability to analyze a wide range of problems, think creatively and critically, work independently and make collective decisions.

In order to develop students' intellectuality, critical and analytical thinking is developed, students increase their ability to consider problems from different angles, analyze them and make logical and justified decisions. These abilities help them to effectively use them in approaching problems in their personal and professional lives.

Creative and innovative thinking allows students to develop new, non-standard and creative approaches, develop new ideas and implement them in life. Creative thinking serves the development of future technologies and scientific research [10].

The results of developing students' intellectuality are of great importance for the higher education system and society. In this case, students are formed not only as specialists, but also as creative, active and critical thinkers. They will make an important contribution to the social, economic and cultural development of the country in the future.

Intellectual competence determines the intellectual potential of a particular field of production (profession), as well as the level of skill of a future specialist.

The task of the teacher in developing the intellectuality of students is to provide students with the motivation, assistance and resources necessary to work in the above areas. The teacher should also use consistent and targeted teaching methods to strengthen their creative and analytical thinking.

The development of the intellectuality of students is necessary not only for them to acquire new knowledge, but also for them to master such skills as effective problem solving, creative and critical thinking in the future.

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