

Factors for Increasing the Social Intelligence of Future Specialists in Higher Education

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Abstract

The article examines the problem of increasing the social intelligence of students in technical higher education institutions. Students are given an idea about the main direction of forming their social intelligence. The laws of social intelligence are included in the educational process. The characteristic features of the modern methodical system are highlighted.

Keywords: competence, social intelligence, higher education, activity, problem, science, student, pedagogue, teaching.

Introduction

Today, the subject of socio-practical intelligence is the topic of great interest of many researchers, and a number of scientific researches have been conducted on this problem. A person strives to maintain effective and positive relationships with others throughout his life and work. Today, at a time when competitiveness is required in every field, a number of problems regarding the positive implementation of interpersonal relations are being highlighted. As an effective solution to this problem, it is necessary to ensure the socialization of the person, to determine social flexibility:

- The ability to perceive the problem in relation to other events;
- Ability to solve problems, generate ideas related to the profession;
- The desire to create new scientific ideas;
- The need to constantly find the best solution to the problem being studied.

However, signs of natural ability in a person do not ensure the successful conduct of perfect professional activity. A person should constantly develop his ability, which can be done only in the process of ambitious professional activity.

Talent is a combination of unique abilities that ensure the successful, independent and perfect execution of an activity.

- Ability indicators;
- Speed of acquiring skills;
- Quality of achievements;
- Abilities are individual - psychological characteristics that meet the requirements of a certain activity of a person and are a condition for its successful performance;
- General mental abilities, activity, criticality, systematicity, analysis, speed of reaction, synthesis, concentration, attentiveness;



- Special abilities are the highest level of development of organizational, engineering, design, mathematical, creative abilities;

Pedagogical ability in professions, as in all specialties, determines the characteristics of his personal talent and creates subjective conditions for the successful implementation of social-practical activity.

The Main Part

A person's ability is of great socio-practical and personal importance.

Social and practical activities and work will be easier for a capable future specialist, and he will be less tired, because his favorite work will bring him pleasure.

Ability is a product of knowledge, skills and abilities, and at the same time, it is manifested in the speed, depth and consistency of acquiring methods of activity.

The socio-practical activity of the future specialist is manifested in the training of personnel with deep professional knowledge. The success of this depends on the socio-practical activity of future specialists.

Establishing positive relationships with future specialists in the educational process, creating a positive climate, being able to convince and attract is the main essence of the social practical ability, in which the mental directly related to the student there are processes. The effectiveness of education is ultimately determined by strict adherence to the forms and methods of communication with students. The main goal is to replace forced obedience in the teacher-student relationship with conscious discipline, and to develop the skills of independent thinking in students.

In verbal interaction with words, the teacher's speech should be extremely concise, fluent, and polite, and intonations should be used in their place. The power of verbal influence with words has been known for a long time in the peoples of the East.

Verbal influence in the communicative relations found in the activity of the teacher at the present time is extremely diverse and embodies a relatively independent form of direct pedagogical influence. Knowing, understanding (a state of feeling), traditional social communication, unconditional understanding of the human condition, sympathy are the types of constantly repeating communicative relations found in the teacher's pedagogical activity.

The teacher's creativity in the process of pedagogical communication is manifested in several ways:

- the teacher's creativity in the process of getting to know the students perfectly;
- creativity in the system of mutual cooperation with them;
- creativity in organizing a direct impact on the student;
- creativity in managing one's own behavior (conducting communication with self-awareness);
- creativity in the process of organizing interactions with students. As long as it is so, it should be noted that the teacher's communication is a professional-creative category, it is a process of solving many communicative tasks and a set of positive results by the teacher in pedagogical activity.

In the educational process, the teacher works with methods of regular pedagogical influence: for example, in the course of the lesson, explaining new material, reprimanding the student for his fault.



We pay attention to the communication of people in their daily life. Imagine you have to ask a stranger something. Of course, the main method is to ask. However, before you talk about what is being asked directly, you should strive to establish the initial situation that will ensure your success. In this case, you will politely create and improve the psychological environment using certain communication methods, and then you will have direct influence. Each method of influence used in the classroom, in the process of communication with the student body, should have the same communicative teaching.

In the process of performing communicative tasks, these functions must be implemented in a holistic, comprehensive manner, otherwise, the effectiveness of the teacher's communication with students will be low and will not produce the specified results.

It is impossible for a teacher not to play a specific role in the lesson. A teacher who does not know how to play a role on the stage of the class cannot be a professional. He is an actor in a certain sense. It is absolutely impossible for our behavior, verbs, character to be a pedagogical tool for us. It is absolutely unacceptable to educate students with heart and soul pains, with the help of our emigrant feelings. After all, we are human. If it is possible to finish work without any other professions, then a pedagogue should also work without suffering. Students sometimes have to show their heartache in communication. For this, the pedagogue must also know how to play a positive role like an actor on stage.

Results and Discussions

We consider social consciousness to be a unique cognitive ability that ensures the success of communication with people. The main task of social intelligence is to be able to anticipate actions in the process of communication. Social intelligence is a type of general intelligence "Intellect" is derived from the Latin language and means mind, perception, intelligence. Intellect determines the ability of a person to know, think, understand, think. It is close to spirituality and combines with a person's spiritual and emotional feeling, ability to know and intelligence, intellectual maturity and striving for excellence. In the "Pedagogy" encyclopedia, the concept of intelligence is interpreted as follows: Intellect represents the level of people's mind, perception, intelligence, spiritual maturity, through imagination, perception, methods of knowledge of collected material (comparison, abstraction, understanding, judgment, etc.) also refers to the ability to acquire sound knowledge or critically analyze existing knowledge. In the history of thought, there have been different opinions about intelligence. There are ideas that intellect is related to spirituality. Intellectual resource is an opportunity for people to enrich their intellectual potential, lifestyle in different directions and forms, to open new aspects and perfect it, based on knowledge, life experience and perception and intelligence.

All elements of general intelligence are directly involved in the emergence of social intelligence: thinking, types of thinking, analysis, synthesis, imagination, comparison, memory and its types. Views on the concept of social intelligence have a historical basis, which can be witnessed from the oldest written sources. In the monographic work of perfect human education, from the earliest times, as a criterion of human formation: mental maturity - common sense, high talent, potential; spiritual and moral elevation; physical maturity - physical education, education of charm; noting that our ancestors attached special importance to the



education of refinement - the main idea was that it is possible to get rid of all bad feelings, evils and evils thanks to human work.

Although the problem is not given the color of social intelligence, it is necessary to admit that the issues of interpersonal relations, pedagogical communication skills, mutual understanding and perception, pedagogical cooperation and activity management, which are considered its main components, have been studied.

Issues of cooperative pedagogy, strategies for forming students' cooperative activity skills based on mutual friendly relations, and pedagogical possibilities of increasing the social activity of students and young people are highlighted. Currently, research on social intelligence is carried out in connection with educational problems, its various aspects are studied, and the scope of the debate is deepening and expanding. A number of scientific researches related to social intelligence are being carried out in connection with the culturally and socially conditioned behavior of a person. Several models of "cultural intelligence" have been developed by researchers from different countries as an alternative to social intelligence.

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