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SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN FUTURE STUDENTS

Abstract: In the article, based on the analysis of the educational process in the higher education system, the intellectual culture of students is an epistemological activity based on mental and spiritual ability, and it is the student's intellectual ability, knowledge, level of thinking, critical thinking, scientific knowledge of the world, and the ability to accept social experience, individual solution of various issues. , rational behavior, high manifestations of the ability to foresee events are revealed.

Keywords: Globalization, curriculum, socio-economic, intellectual literacy, special ability, intellectual competence, intellectual abilities, self-reflection.

INTRODUCTION: At a time when socio-economic reforms are deepening in our country, the issue of the role of personnel with modern knowledge in increasing the efficiency of enterprises, organizations and various institutions is one of the urgent problems of today. This process requires training of personnel who have not only full knowledge, but also sufficient scientific training. In order to improve these issues, in his speech at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 14, 2016, Sh. Mirziyoev emphasized the following: we must certainly carry out a number of improvement works»[1]. Also, the head of state has been paying attention to the existing problems of the education system, especially the quality of teaching in higher education, and aspects that should be given special attention. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "With the involvement of experienced pedagogues and specialists, it is necessary to fundamentally revise the curriculum and programs. Also, the development of modern curricula and methods related to the quality of teaching in higher educational institutions is not at the required level... Another problem is also very important to solve: it is the professional level of pedagogues and professors, their special knowledge. In this regard, it is necessary to create an environment that actively supports the processes of education, spiritual-educational maturity, and the formation of real values," he says [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW: Science is one of the factors that ensure the country's development and is an indicator of its intellectual potential. That is why the development of higher education is given a special place in the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 [3]. The higher education system, which plays the role of an important factor in the growth of intellectual abilities of young people, should prepare competitive personnel necessary for the future and the present, contribute to the sustainable development of society, educate competent students and conduct activities based on world standards.

In the conditions of globalization, the world community is experiencing intellectual changes. Because it is intellectual culture that ensures the development and improvement of an individual, organization, and society. First of all, as a result of the development of science and technology, intellectual capital is becoming the moral wealth of society. The heads of all state organizations and educational institutions are confused about the possibility of its formation. For this purpose, every country is using the most effective methods and methods of forming the intellectual elite1. For example, even national Olympic teams spend 50% of their training time on intellectual endurance. The companies of the United States

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of America and Japan spend a large amount of financial resources on the intellectual literacy and skill development of the personnel involved in technology.

In the course of the development of the society, a person acquires a complex of various abilities. All of them show the process of assimilation of knowledge created by mankind during the period of independent work and historical development. As a result, specific and general abilities are differentiated for different activities. A person is considered to be the same as the concept of general ability "talent" and the concept of intelligence abroad. Only the unity of general and special abilities can constitute the talent of a person. Despite its brilliance in appearance, it retains its inner unity. Examples of this can be given from social life. When a person has achieved success in one field of activity and moves to another job, new abilities begin to emerge. At the same time, general talent is not only the basis of a person's development, but also the result of his activity[4].

Personal ability is always formed as a combination of general and special abilities, and they cannot be contrasted with each other. There are both differences and unity among them. This idea also applies to general and special mental abilities, and to the interaction of general talent and special abilities. At the expense of special abilities, on the basis of particularly evident talent, the general possibility and uniqueness of a person is formed, and the general talent is reflected in the special ability of a person. General talent and special abilities complement each other here: they are two elements of the same whole. At the same time, the general talent manifested in a person can be without special abilities or special abilities without general talents. The interaction between general talent and special abilities is reflected in the individual's performance. The greater the importance of skills and techniques in a person's ability, the smaller or larger the gap between special ability and general ability. When a person's special ability is of a "technical" nature, it is related to general talent. In particular, we can see that the mental level of the musicians whose performance-virtual abilities are not well developed is not high. But one cannot be a great musician or artist without general worldly knowledge. The higher the level of special ability in a person, the more it indicates general talent[5].

Intellectual culture requires the characteristics of human intelligence and its structural components and special knowledge about them. These are: memory, attention, creative thinking, organization of intellectuals as an integrated science. A necessary component of intellectual literacy is the integrity of thought operations and reflexive actions[6].

The internal structure of intellectual culture that should be developed in young people includes:

- intellectual competence, it is a broad personal outlook, intellectual preparation ready to carry out vital activities in society, a system of intellectual universals;
- intellectual abilities and the system of intellectual abilities developed on their basis;
- concepts formed on the basis of self-reflection;
- a complex of important qualities that ensure personal adaptation in the intellectual system.

The main functions of the intellectual culture of young people are: epistemological, humanistic, communicative, informative, educational and social-normative. From the point of view of the methodological knowledge system, intellectual culture is manifested in the process of development: axiological, technological, personal-creative, cognitive components. In this case, a person creates something new with the help of creative thinking, poses and solves various problems, finds their own solutions, sometimes unique approaches, methods, methods to such solutions. The creative character of a person's thinking ensures his socialization[7].

Intellectual culture is a set of mental work culture that plans cognitive activities and implements them in different ways, and aims to work with different resources and tools. The history of human civilization shows that the society in all times embodied the intellectual and creative potential at a high level, felt the need for people with great talents and abilities. As the ideal of the society, the people who are the highest role model and their meaningful activities have always gained socio-educational

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importance. In the society of Uzbekistan for a long time, education, intellectual and cultural values have been carefully preserved, constantly protected, developed and become a high moral factor in raising a mature generation[8].

CONCLUDING REMARK: So, first of all, based on the analysis of the educational process in the higher education system, the intellectual culture of students is an epistemological activity based on mental and spiritual ability, and it is the student's intellectual ability, knowledge, level of thinking, critical thinking, scientific knowledge of the world and the ability to accept social experience, individual it was scientifically described as a high level of ability to solve, act rationally, and foresee events.

Secondly, the importance of the student's critical thinking, analysis-synthesis ability, creativity and problem-solving ability was defined on the basis of the analysis, not the level of knowledge of the student in competent foreign educational institutions.

Thirdly, in the conditions of globalization, the scientific study and analysis of national and universal values, achievements in modern science, innovative techniques and technologies is a solid scientific basis for forming the intellectual culture of future young specialists.

Fourthly, one of the urgent tasks of the civil society is to regularly raise the new material and spiritual benefits, that is, the intellectual potential of the individual, in order to meet the social needs of the state, society, educational institutions, family and people.

Fifth, in accordance with the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the methods and methodology of teaching subjects were pedagogically interpreted based on the task of fundamentally improving the system of training qualified specialists, organizing the work of training modern intellectual potential personnel on the basis of international requirements.

Sixthly, in the period of economic reforms and social changes in our country, the existence of the need for professionals with high intellectual potential, new thinking and outlook justifies the objective socio-pedagogical necessity of developing intellectual culture in students.

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