

## THE NECESSITY TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' INTELLECTUAL COMPETENCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article, intellectual competence is manifested as a part of thinking in terms of its content and essence, the process of remembering, memory and thinking processes, etc. Continuous improvement of intellectual potential, growth of intelligence's unique identity was interpreted as the problem of formation of intelligence culture.

**KEYWORDS:** Intellectual competence, competence, education, specialist, student, ability, potential, talent, development.

### INTRODUCTION

In the educational process, it is aimed at developing the intellectual competence of students, enriching their potential, developing the ability to solve problems independently, forming the ability to work with knowledge, and developing their intellectual culture.

The concept of intellectual potential is widespread in psychological literature. The specific criteria used in general psychology to describe the intellectual characteristics of a person are determined depending on the level of modern development of society and the increase of intellectual resources.

According to the intellectual competence, it is characterized by the understanding of the high ability that determines the measure of development by the subject of a specific field, the type of special organization in the field of a specific object, and the effective decision-making strategy in this field. Intellectual ability can be represented by factors that reflect intelligence and perceptual analytical abilities: information gathering, information processing, verbal and logical thinking, abstraction and systematization ability, visual and effective thinking, ability to quickly solve practical problems, and conceptual flexibility. These abilities allow to succeed in making basic and responsible decisions, to act in uncertain, problematic situations in the absence of information based on logical conclusions. Walter Mischel emphasizes the variables of the cognitive plane and states that it represents the characteristics of competence, including intelligence, development of the Self, social and personal achievements and skills, and social and cognitive maturity.

Pedagogical scientist N.A. Muslimov states that the formation of competence in the educational process should be carried out simultaneously with the intellectual education of students, which is manifested in the intellectual productivity of each of them and the uniqueness of their intelligence [4].

Psychologist E.F. Zeer's study of the functional development of competence showed that various forms of competence become integrated during professional maturity and their relationship with important professional qualities of a person becomes stronger [1].

In the projection of the main professional development, there is an intellectual potential, and its formation creates a basis for the development of all educational areas of students without exception. It includes all components of general education: general cultural knowledge about studied phenomena, general educational skills, advanced methods of activity. The ability of students to search and process information, to use new technologies of information and communication, to organize their own teaching methods, to participate in activities, to cooperate, to reflect (to know the breadth and depth of their knowledge) is the basis of the intellectual potential of the "spiritual carrier" of its characteristics. arises on the basis of mental (conscious) experience.

Intellectual potential can be seen as the characteristics of a person that are formed under the influence of various order factors during a person's life. Understanding is not only knowledge, but the attitude to this knowledge, its assessment, 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 thoughts described in the text are evaluated by the subject and have a personal character [5].

A person's sense of competence forms the basis of the developmental structure from birth to twelve years of age, and at each stage of individual development it is related to parental relationships, values and parenting style, as well as the stressful life circumstances of family members, family size, and the level of parental mental health. It depends on the existing socio-economic situation and circumstances.

Achieving the qualities of competence is understood as a type of internal satisfaction achieved by a person and ensures its development. It is assumed that a person has an internal psychological need in interactions with the external environment. This need has an adaptive value and is not related to biological characteristics. This choice is the basis of sustainable behavior. Self-identification of competence qualities allows for a clear explanation of a wide range of exploratory and executive behaviors and the ideas that individuals seek to develop their interests and abilities [3].

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

In our opinion, this is a complex system of internal psychological components and deep human characteristics. Examples include values, communication needs, self-confidence, and self-esteem. The experience of solving problems in any field can be studied as the most important condition for the development of intellectual potential. Intellectual competence can be defined as one of the criteria of intellectual maturity, because a high level of competent development leads to the development of the maturity of a person.

Intellectual competence (mental skill) at the same time, in different conditions, each cognitive function is manifested as a part of visual (visual learning process) thinking, the process of

remembering becomes an alloy of memory and thinking, etc. Continuous improvement of intellectual potential, growth of the individuality of intelligence provides the formation of intellectual culture and the necessary conditions for a well-rounded person.

The main tool for the development of the intellectual potential of a person in the field of higher education is personal oriented education aimed at creating conditions for the manifestation of the student's subject experience and the development of his individuality. Within the framework of the realization of the goals of personally oriented education, two basic knowledge - education and participation in education should be coordinated through the development of intellectual personal competence.

Manifestation of personality refers not only to the field of knowledge, but also to any other characteristics - communication, self-control, emotionality, etc. One of the types of educational models that help to find other ways of understanding and experiencing knowledge in a changing world can be a systematic model. Meaning in education allows connecting its content with reality - objective (natural, social) or subjective (reality of the inner world of a person) [2].

Personal relationships ensure the content of the material understood in the knowledge system and more active functioning. The presence of all components of the educational environment for the student provides the teacher, which combines the functions of the generator of goals and tasks of forming the intellectual potential of students in the sense of his professional activity. The importance of intellectual development of students is to work effectively together with the teacher. Collaboration involves abandoning the mentor's dictatorship and affirming other types of relationships: joint research, orderly and sympathetic analysis of results, etc.

In conclusion, it can be said that the conditions for the formation of the intellectual competence of any student are determined by the interdependence of the components of the educational environment, such as personal oriented education related to meaningful education.

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

The joint effective activity of teachers and students who perform innovative educational functions and serve as a generator of cultural tasks, a carrier of a cultural model, its goal is to create a mechanism of self-management of teaching, mastering science activities and their interactions and documents of individual positions.

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