

**SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE
FORMATION OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AT SCHOOL AGE**

Norboyeva Sarvinoz Mengaliyevna*; Uroqova Gulsin Qambardinovna**

*Acting Associate Professor,
Pedagogy and Social Work,
Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy (PhD),
Termez State University, UZBEKISTAN

**Master,,
Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,
Termez State University, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: sarvinozn@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the changes that have taken place in the education system in recent years, in particular, the information provided in the oldest written sources on the formation of social intelligence in students and the pedagogical views of Eastern thinkers. The process of socio-economic globalization in the world is reflected in the education system. Particular attention is paid to equipping students with basic knowledge and literacy to form the social intelligence of students.

KEYWORDS: *Intellect, Student Activity, Education, Upbringing, Socialization, Individual, Mind, Thinking, Knowledge, Formation, Labor, Physical Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

The process of socio-economic globalization in the world is reflected in the education system. Particular attention is paid to equipping students with basic knowledge and literacy to form the social intelligence of students. In the process of education, we can observe that different countries have different approaches to the individual problem of forming the social intelligence of students. In particular, the education system of developed countries today is dominated by student-centered educational technologies, the problem of increasing the literacy of students, the tendency to realize their individual characteristics, interests and needs.

The development of our country is connected with the formation of a comprehensively developed personality. To do this, we must first pay special attention to the training of educators who are responsible for the formation of a new worldview, independent thinking and high moral qualities in their minds.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

No. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1], No. PF-5712 of April 29, 2019 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 16, 2019 No. PP-4119 "On approval of the Concept of development of the public education system until 2030" [2] On additional measures "[3], No. PQ-4307 of May 3, 2019" On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work "[4 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. VMQ-187 of April 6, 2017 "On approval of the state educational standard of general secondary education" [5], VMQ-31 of December 31, 2019 No.

1059 "On approval of the concept of continuous spiritual education and measures for its implementation" [6], 2020 VMQ-781 of December 14, 2006 "On approval of the National Program for the development and support of reading culture in 2020-2025" [7], as well as other relevant legal acts to a certain extent in the performance of tasks.

DISCUSSION

Man lives in the process of social relations. The social relations established in a social society, their content, ideas and directions have little effect on the social formation of the individual. An individual's activity, his activity, his vital approach to social existence, the level and quality of participation in the process of social relations, in turn, make an important contribution to the determination and improvement of the content of social relations.

Therefore, the social environment of the individual is not a weak product of social relations. As a social being, man can never live apart from social existence, social relations. Man's knowledge, life experience, worldview are the result of the influence of the social environment in which he lives and social relations. In the heart of society, human emotions are formed, strengthened and enriched. Therefore, the issue of transforming the individual into an active participant in social relations in the process of human development has for many years attracted the attention of mature intellectuals of the people. Thus, in our oldest written sources, including the sacred book of Zoroastrianism "Avesto", the main sign of personal perfection is interpreted as practical activity, ie labor. In the play, which is considered to be the cause of all calamities, there is the idea that "human labor can save us from all evils and evils" [8].

The holy book of Islam, the Holy Qur'an and the Hadith, also focuses on the activities of the individual and his organization. Types of social activities - education, work, organization of active movement - are the main ideas of Islamic teaching. In particular, "It is obligatory to seek knowledge from the Taliban. The Taliban apologizes to science for everything, even the fish in the sea. To tell it to an incompetent person is to waste it." The importance of social behavior and activity is perfectly explained in hadiths such as "Allah loves the one who sneezes, and the one who yawns is bad."

Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Kaykovus, Umar Khayyam, among our Eastern thinkers, studied the formation of social intelligence in students. personal observations and use of knowledge by students in the study and organization of educational activities, the inability of man to achieve maturity alone, the importance of aspiration and interest in the acquisition of knowledge, the ability of the human mind to get rid of evil, It is emphasized that the movement is a means of understanding the identity of the individual, and on the basis of the socialization of the individual it is important to organize a variety of activities (including education, work and physical activity).

In the works of representatives of the Jadid school - Munavvar Qori Abdurashidov, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ismatulla Rakhmatullayev and others, the central idea is to inspire people, especially talented young people, to understand social problems and solve them. Emphasizing the importance of social education. Abdurauf Fitrat states the following. "Not only the family but also the whole society is responsible for the upbringing of children.

Based on the views of Eastern thinkers on the formation of social intelligence in students, as well as research on the formation of social activities of students, we can make the following recommendations and conclusions.

to study the scientific and pedagogical bases of the formation of social intelligence in students through the study of pedagogical works of Eastern thinkers;

development of methods for the formation of social intelligence in students - young people;
student - to identify the factors that shape the social intelligence in young people.

Based on the above recommendations, we conclude the following:

The formation of social intelligence in students - young people, depends on the level of participation in the process of social relations, determines the attitude of the individual to the social being.

The formation of the social intelligence of students, the overall development of each student and the social development of society are important as an integral pedagogical process.

Substantiation of the essence of the formation of social intelligence of students - youth, the development of its methodology is an important task for today's system of pedagogical sciences.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

From the above, it is clear that the formation of the social intelligence of students as a product of social relations is manifested in this process. It is also reflected in the attitude of the individual to the changes taking place in society in relation to the events taking place in the international arena.

Taking them as a theoretical basis, we interpreted the concept of "formation of social intelligence in students" as follows:

The student is an indicator of the formation of social-intellectual activity in young people, which is characterized by the fact that their relationship to the social being has a rational basis.

The formation of social intelligence in students is determined in the process of organizing education that activates social relations between them.

Through the organization of pedagogical activities aimed at the formation of social intelligence in students through the knowledge, skills and abilities imparted to them, they acquire the knowledge that shapes social intelligence.

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