



THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Doszhanova Yulduzkhan Rahatovna,

Senior Teacher at the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Abstract:

In this article, the author's thoughts and opinions about the meaning of the concepts of intelligence and social intelligence and its place and importance in personal development are presented.

Key words: social intelligence, socialization, development, individuality, behavior, emotional states, abilities, motivation, mental development, identity.

In today's rapidly developing world, increasingly social integration processes of globalization create specific demands for socialization from each person. Therefore, it is the need of the hour for every person to actively adapt to society and environment, to develop, to work on himself. Educating the growing young generation as a fully mature and well-rounded person is the most important and urgent issue facing us.

It is known that in the current conditions, where the scope of information and knowledge is rapidly expanding, it is necessary to develop and support young people mentally and physically to increase their interest in learning and take an active citizenship position. Experiments show that students will be able to master knowledge deeply only if they work tirelessly on their own.

Intellect (Latin: intellects-knowing, understanding, perception) is the mental ability of a person, the ability to accurately reflect and change life and the environment in the mind, the ability to think, read and learn, to know the world and to accept social experience; the ability to solve various issues, come to a decision, act rationally, foresee events. Intelligence includes perception, memory, thinking, speech and other mental processes. The development of intelligence depends on social factors such as innate talent, brain capacity, energetic activity, and life experience. The level of intelligence is determined by the results of human activity, as well as psychological tests.



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econfseries.com

20th February, 2025

There are different definitions of intelligence in psychology. The most common is the definition of the French scientist Jean Piaget. Based on many years of research, he came to the conclusion that intelligence is the ability of a person to solve problems. A truly intelligent person can get out of difficult and complicated situations easily and smoothly. Life puts many obstacles in front of people. They can be cultural, spiritual, social, scientific and other. Everyone overcomes these obstacles, at different levels, depending on their height, with different efforts. A winning, successful person is undoubtedly a smarter, more intelligent person. In other words, intelligence is the general mental intelligence of a person.

In today's society, the intellectual qualities of a person, imbued with spirituality, began to be appreciated more than ever. This feature, in turn, can be explained by the increasing value of personal qualities based on creativity and education, which contribute to the development of society. Social perception (Dj. Bruner, 1947), that is, the perception of a person by a person, depends to a large extent on the level of social intelligence. In the component of social relations, the social adaptation of a person to a group and society depends on his social intelligence. Individual intelligence creates, creates, social intelligence multiplies, distributes, produces and implements the created spiritual value, performs social management and control. These things are not done by intelligence itself, but by people and groups with intelligence. Social intelligence is actually a characteristic of a social subject. The complex of intelligences is formed from certain social classes: scientists, creators, engineers, managers and others. These constitute the creative layer. Recently, the concept of "social cognition" has been widely used to express social intelligence.

Social intelligence is the ability to understand a person's experiences, intentions, and emotional states through their words and actions. Social intelligence is also the ability to anticipate the results of interpersonal relationships. Social intelligence is also related to the ability to think quickly about people and react quickly to their behavior. The concept of "social intelligence" was used for the first time in 1920 by E. Thorndike in psychology. He uses this concept to describe the foresight of interpersonal relationships and compares it to the historical approach to human relationships.



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econfseries.com

20th February, 2025

If we pay attention to the following two types of intelligence, abstract intelligence is the ability to understand abstract, verbal and mathematical symbols and perform various mental actions with their help, social intelligence is the ability to understand people and enter into relationships with them. J. Gilford, who created the first reliable test for measuring social intelligence, studied it separately from the factor of general intelligence and primarily as a system of intellectual abilities related to the understanding of behavioral information.

The author of the methodology, Dj. Gilford, explained the issue of social intelligence as a system of intellectual abilities that does not depend on general intelligence, but is related to obtaining information through behavior. According to Gilford's concept, social intelligence combines 6 factors: Knowledge of elements of behavior, ability to distinguish between verbal and non-verbal behavior. Knowledge of classes of behavior Ability to understand common features in the flow of expressive or situational information about behavior; Knowledge of behavioral relationships-the ability to understand relationships; Knowledge of the system of behavior - the ability to understand the nature of the development of integrated situations in the interaction of people, the content of their behavior in these situations;

This group of abilities is fundamentally different from the abilities that form the basis of "formal" thinking and are tested by "academic" intelligence tests. Determination (Latin: determinatia — limitation, clarification), latent specialization — in embryology, represents the appearance of a qualitative difference between the parts of the developing embryo before the formation of organs and tissues. At this point, we can understand that social intelligence applies the individual intelligence of a person to social life and expresses his uniqueness.

E. Thorndike emphasized that social intelligence is different from ordinary intelligence. Many authors describe social intelligence as an independent group of mental abilities that differ from academic and formal intelligence abilities. The functions of social intelligence are as follows:

- 1) Ensuring adequacy and flexibility in changing conditions;
- 2) Formation of mutually successful programs and plans in tactical and strategic directions, solving current issues;
- 3) Planning events in interpersonal relations and forecasting their development;



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

Website: econfseries.com

20th February, 2025

4) Motivational function;

5) Expanding social competitiveness;

6) Self-formation, self-awareness, self-teaching. One of the main tasks of social intelligence is the formation of long-term relationships.

Understanding the level and nature of mutual relations is to positively influence each other and strengthen relations in the future. Social intelligence determines the neuro-psychic state for a certain time, the factors of the social environment and the success of social relations, as well as provides the ability to save it in situations of energy consumption, emotional tension, stress discomfort, emergencies and personal crisis. Another important feature of human intelligence is its strong connection with speech control and goal setting. Social intelligence reflects the process of his socialization - integration into society. Socialization, in turn, involves adaptation to the social environment, taking into account individual characteristics. The future development depends on the intellectual thinking, knowledge experience and professional training of today's young generation. Helping young people to find their place in life, to freely express their potential, and to provide them with work has always been in the attention of our state.

REFERENCES:

1. M.G. Davletshin and others. Age periods and psychology. Tashkent. TDPU 2004y.
2. E. Ghaziev. General psychology. Tashkent "Teacher" 2010. pedagogical
3. M.G. Davletshin. Psychology of a modern school teacher. Tashkent. 1998.
4. N. Khojaev and others. Methodology of professional education. Study guide. Tashkent State University of Economics. Tashkent, 2007.