

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: The thesis analyzes the theoretical aspects of the development of cultural intelligence in educational institutions and the content of the concept of cultural intelligence, showing its importance in increasing the communication culture of students and students in the educational process and their adaptability to the multicultural environment.

Keywords: cultural intelligence, educational institutions, cultural environments, interactive methods, communication culture, social flexibility, didactic tools.

It is known that the main impetus for the intensification of contradictions between different cultures and peoples is the process of globalization, and globalization processes are provided by the development of information technologies such as the internet, television and mobile communications, which exchange culture samples and transmit them from one country to another. Therefore, today, the need for dialogue between cultures, which makes it possible to eliminate or mitigate these contradictions, is more relevant than ever.

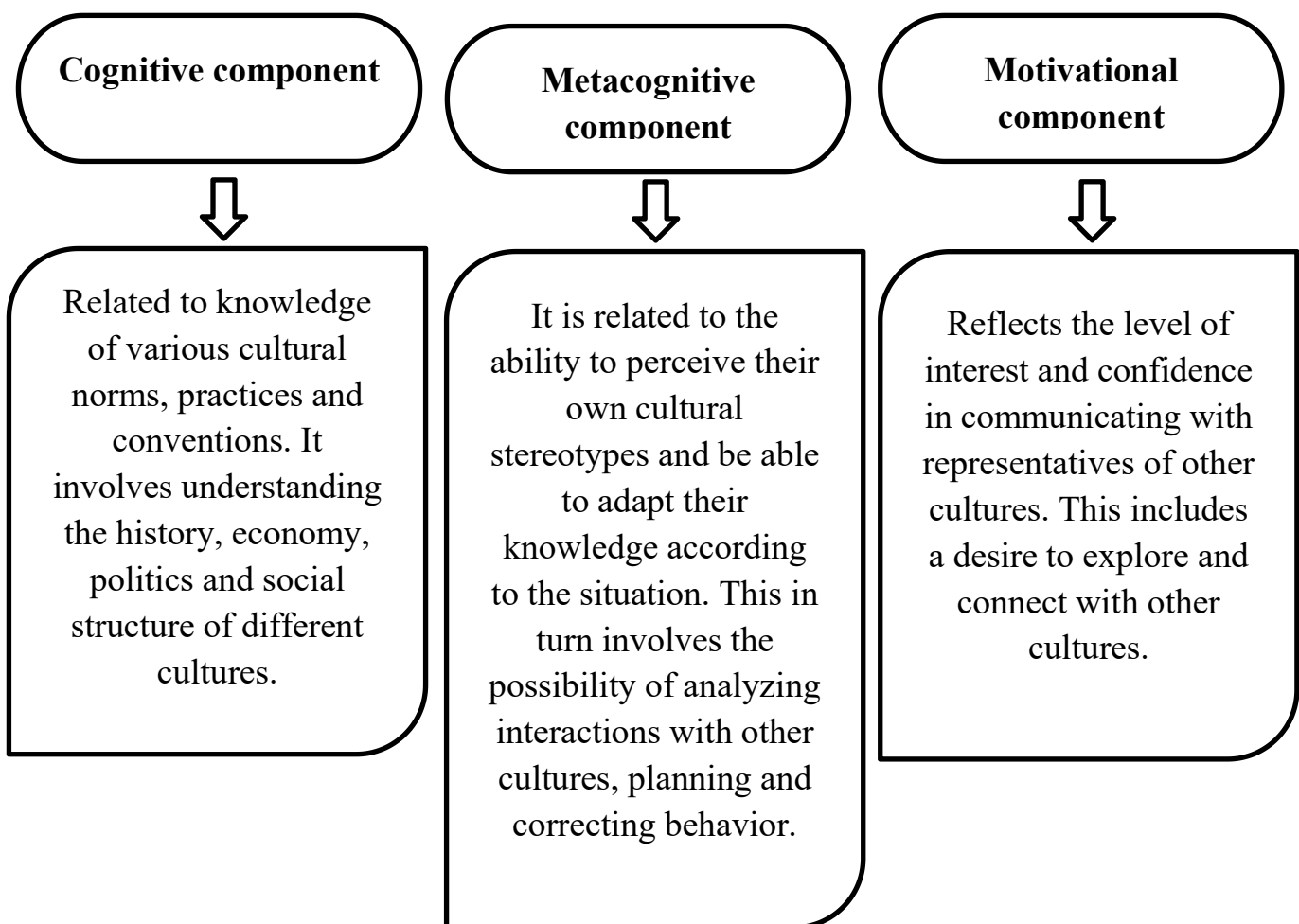
We know that the interaction of cultures can be carried out in different ways. Modern cultures find themselves in a global space of communication, dominated by the most scientifically and technologically advanced culture. Such dominant cultures have a strong influence on the cultures of other countries, which can result in the extinction of some cultures under the influence of others. In this regard, various options for resisting this effect appear. One of these options is the isolation of culture, which implies the Prohibition of any changes, as well as the suppression of various external influences. However, the result of such isolation can be stagnation in the development of such a self-isolated culture, since communication and interaction with other cultures is necessary to develop culture. Communication implies the openness of one culture to another. An important condition for their intercultural influence is their equality, recognition of respect for another culture and the right to separate each culture from the others.

Today, the educational system operates as a dorilfunun(university), which not only provides knowledge but also meets the urgent needs of modern society. In the context of international integration and globalization, it is important to educate the younger generation not only as an educated person but also as a person who respect different cultures and values, able to communicate on a global scale. In this regard, the use of cultural intelligence is one of the easy and effective tasks.

Cultural intelligence is a person's ability to understand, adapt to, and effectively communicate with different cultures [1: 67]. In addition to creating the necessary conditions for a person to successfully operate in a global society, this process also includes his interest in functioning in culturally diverse environments, his level of trust, and the level of awareness of similar and different aspects of their cultures by the individual.

The concept of cultural intelligence also has its place in the business, political and military spheres. Cultural competence forms the basis of the success of military practices because of its ability to make decisions based on understanding cultural factors such as language, society, economics, religion and history. In particular, cultural intelligence has a special place in the field of diplomacy, for which the behavior of public officials during negotiations is primarily important. The development of this direction can contribute to the effectiveness of diplomatic negotiations. At the same time, ignorance of the cultural characteristics of another country or people can lead to an opposite result.

In modern society, especially in large cities, interaction between different cultures is actively observed. For example, educational institutions have educated people of different nationalities and different religions, who have constant contact with each other. Accordingly, let's consider the following three main components of the development of cultural intelligence [2: 21]:



In my opinion, educational institutions occupy an important place in the formation of cultural intelligence. Because, it is in educational institutions that young people, in addition to theoretical knowledge, also acquire practical skills. Providing information about the history, literature, art of different nationalities in schools, holding cultural events broadens the worldview of young people. And in educational institutions in the field of Arts, international festivals, intercultural dialogue programs, foreign language courses increase the chances of young people to communicate on a global scale. In particular, through international exchange programs, students explore other cultures that develop their capacity for tolerance and solidarity.

Innovative technologies serve as another effective tool in the development of cultural intelligence. Through Virtual(VR) and mixed (MR) reality technologies, students have the opportunity to get to know cultures in different parts of the world. For example, virtual museum tours, online cultural events or international scientific conferences allow young people to learn about the art and history of other countries.

Also, one of the important areas of development of cultural intelligence in the educational system is the creation of a diverse cultural environment. For example, by organizing “Culture Day” events in secondary and higher education institutions, students will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the cultural assets of different nationalities. Through such activities, a sense of respect for different cultures is formed in young people.

Therefore, cultural intelligence should contribute to the formation of true respect for each other between representatives of different cultures, since only then will we be able to fully communicate. The use of the proposed models of cultural intelligence as basic schemes contributes to a deep understanding of the mechanisms for the formation of cultural competencies. This helps the individual develop the ability to communicate constructively with others.

In conclusion, the development of cultural intelligence is one of the most important tasks of the modern educational system. Educating the younger generation as a person who respect different cultures and can communicate with them effectively serves the future sustainable development of society. Therefore, I believe that educational institutions should use innovative approaches to the formation of cultural intelligence, develop international cooperation and support the interaction of representatives of different nationalities. It is an effective means of strengthening intercultural dialogue and solidarity, not only at the national level but also at the global level.

References:

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