

FACTORS FOR IMPROVING INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN YOUNG OFFICERS

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Abstract: The article describes the intellectualization of the military education system, which helps to systematically raise the level of intellectual culture of future officers and their formation as competitive personnel in the labor market, as well as the factors of increasing the intellectual culture of young officers.

Keywords: intellectual development, intellectual culture, traditional education, modern education, military education, emotional culture.

Introduction: The intellectual maturity of a future specialist in any field is characterized by the demands placed on his professional training, as well as the trends in the development of society. At this point, it should be noted that the use of modern technologies, including information technologies, is a characteristic of specialists with a high intellectual culture based on the rational use of their intellectual potential. The modern civilization that exists in the development of the information society is also distinguished by the fact that it is directed to the rational application of all the knowledge gathered by a person for the benefit of the society ¹. In this process, the military education system must also be in line with the intellectual needs of the society and fully satisfy them. At the same time, it should be noted that the process of military education is the process of providing the field of military

¹ Mitrofanov D.V. The role of information technology in self-education of university students // *Sovremennye problemy nauki i obrazovaniya*. 2015. No. 3. URL: www.science-education.ru/123-18726 (data obrashcheniya: 20.05.2015).

education with the theory and practice of the development and application of modern, new information technologies aimed at realizing the psychological and pedagogical goals of education and training. is enough.

The demand for an intellectually developed person with important competencies is increasing day by day. The new society is provided with the necessary information, high-level cooperation and friendly interface to improve its knowledge and skills, that is, all the conditions have been created. Therefore, the contribution of human intellectual activity to intellectual culture is significant. In the process of his assimilation of cultural values in all aspects of human activity, he demands the transition of the higher school to an institution that trains intellectual and cultural specialists. Therefore, the need to improve the intellectual culture of future military personnel is characterized by the following contradictions:

contradictions between the growing demands for intellectual training of graduates of higher military education and the emergence of new knowledge every day;

contradictions between modern technologies and insufficient use of their potential in the formation of basic intellectual competencies in the educational process;

contradictions between all fields of science at the level of young military personnel and their intellectual culture;

contradictions between increasing the rate of intellectualization in society and insufficient use of innovative technologies, intellectual training and seminars in higher education. The formation of intellectual culture in a future military specialist is a very complex process that develops not only in an educational institution, but throughout his professional career. The intellectual development of a person is uneven and knows no bounds. As the main indicators determining the level of intellectualization of professional education - the level of formation of intellectual culture and intellectual competence in a person, as well as intellectual activity that accelerates this process.

First of all, young officers should be self-aware and develop their passion for self-development. In the military education system, traditional - having certain scientific information, as well as the main - understanding of the subject's place in the world consists of knowledge aimed at finding his place in it. Such knowledge enters the category of valuable assessment and serves as a strategy for cognitive activity. They do not belong to a specific discipline, they are essentially interdisciplinary and open up a whole world view and new possibilities. At this point, it should be noted that intellectual culture serves as one of the ways to increase the possibilities of creative self-expression. In this regard, education should have a system of a completely new nature, based on the use of modern technologies, for the formation of personal intellectual activity in military specialists. D. According to Halpern, "future-oriented education should be built on two inseparable principles: the ability to quickly find a direction in the flow of information and the ability to distinguish the necessary information and be able to apply it are also important."²

is manifested in his enlightenment, independent thinking, understanding of the priority of universal values, the ability to correctly assess events despite opposition, constantly replenishing his knowledge, creative approach to work . will be Therefore, N.B. Krylova shows the following components of the intellectual culture of a military specialist:

the system of knowledge and interests that determine the outlook of a young officer; the system of trust and belief that forms the level of the young officer's worldview;

system of knowledge and skills, manifested in the practical activity of a young officer; system of individual norms and methods of activity mastered by a young officer;

the system of social emotions that forms the level of emotional culture of a young officer is one of them³.

²Halpern D. Psychology critical thinking. — SPb.: Peter, 2000. — 512 p.

³Krylova N.B. Formirovanie kultury budushchego specialista. M.: Vyssh. Shk., 1990.142 p.

Intellectual culture has a number of requirements, such as having knowledge, enlightenment, spiritual wealth, independent dialectical thinking, understanding the primacy of universal values, understanding the essence of the phenomenon even in opposition and being able to evaluate it, actively striving to complete one's knowledge, studying and learning to work, every what a creative approach to work. The traditional education system cannot be imagined without modern technologies, which are not only aimed at solving multidisciplinary tasks, but also open opportunities for senior officers to evaluate young officers, to convey a large amount of information to them in a short time, to make the taught subject more interesting, to attract students to it. The modern military education system follows the vector of state education standards. These standards are based on the application of a linear learning scheme. But young officers should have the opportunity to choose the military training that they need, which in turn will serve to increase their patriotic motivation and enthusiasm for self-expression, as well as the intellectual contribution to their professional activities. In the formation of the intellectual culture of future military officers, it is necessary to take into account the intellectual environment.

Intellectual culture is a component of the general culture of future officers. The formation of intellectual culture is determined by the acquisition of knowledge and skills. A person's mental activity depends on the primary culture formed during his conscious life. A mature specialist in his profession should regularly improve his intellect with the help of intellectual work. The main thing in the modern military education system is "the continuous improvement of a person as a subject of activity throughout his life, the development of new socio-economic, current and future life and work capacity opportunities."

For the success of intellectual work, it is appropriate to use the following factors:

- needs, abilities, development;
- will and activity;
- positive thinking;

- striving for an ideal;
- requires self-discipline.

The ever-increasing complexities and diversity of life, characteristic of modern society, "acceleration of changes" (A.G. Asmolov), ⁴in the conditions of polyphony of methodological discourses in the military sphere, multi-dimensional existence, high-level flux and uncertainties in existence, information flow within the framework of the formation of a new educational paradigm such as growth and a number of other factors require the formation of intellectualized military education, from this point of view, higher military education is considered as an institution producing intellectual culture. However, it should be noted that currently there are no cases of "intellectual deficit", according to M.A. Kholodnaya, the cases of some individuals having low and average intellectual abilities due to "functional indifference" are increasing ⁵. In this sense, the military education system considers the formation of intellectual culture as an innovative task and calls for it to be the main issue on the agenda of the higher military education system.

Intellectual culture as a phenomenon is understood as the unity of intellect and personality. V. P. Ivanova "is the fruit of intellect with a quality indicator in personal characteristics ⁶. " V. M. Rozin believes that the basis of intellectual culture is reflection ⁷. Also, the increase in the volume of reflexive thinking remains one of the main features of the intellectual culture of the 20th century. According to G.P. Shchedrovitsky, intellectual culture is the manifestation of new ways of thinking and new organizational forms of activity ⁸. That is, in the course of the development of intellectual culture, it is said that innovation is subjectively created, that a person creates new ideas out of the scope of standard activity. Especially S.M.

⁴Asmolov A.G. *Psikhologiya lichnosti: kulturno-istoricheskoe ponimanie razvitiya cheloveka*. M.: Smysl, 2010.

⁵ Kholodnaya M. A. *Psychology of intellect: paradoxy issledovaniya*. 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. — SPb.: Peter, 2002. — 272 p.

⁶Ivanova V. P. *Phenomenology of intellectual culture: general characteristics* / V. P. Ivanova // *Vestnik Tomsk. Mr. flour* – 2010. – No. 334. – S. 132–137.

⁷Rozin V. M. *Methodology: stanovlenie i sovremennoe sostoyanie* / V. M. Rozin // *Psychology. Journal Vyshey shkoly ekonomiki*. - 2013. - T. 10. – No. 1. – S. 3–21.

⁸Shchedrovitsky G. P. *Principles and general scheme of methodological organization of system-structural research and development* / G. P. Shchedrovitsky. - M. : Academy, 1995. - 800 s

Vishnyakova's opinion is close to us, and intellectual culture is "a person's level of perfection, spiritual wealth and rationality, independent thinking, acceptance of universal values, the ability to see and evaluate opposite aspects of events, actively increasing one's knowledge, creative approach to work."⁹ By creating conditions for the development of this culture, we will at the same time create an opportunity for it to know the existing reality, to adapt to it, to develop itself and to manage itself. In other words, intellectual culture allows a person to effectively apply the knowledge and experience he has. Education of such a person is considered the main task of education. The personality culture is manifested in the nature of the activity, as well as the formation of the intellectual culture of young officers is carried out by acquiring social, cultural and professional experience. In terms of pedagogical importance, intellectual culture is formed, develops and changes like individual military education. At the same time, forming the intellectual culture of cadets means organizing the educational process and its pedagogical methods, harmony with reality, etc.

As a result of the conducted research, the factors that destroy the development of young officers were identified:

- 1) stability of interest in knowledge among young officers;
- 2) imperfection of educational content and technologies;
- 3) the interaction between teachers and young officers is ineffective.

In order to intensify the pedagogical activity on the development of young officers, we consider it necessary to implement the following pedagogical prerequisites of this process.

1) Adoption as a basis for formation and strengthening of interest in knowledge among cadets.

2) Improvement and activation of content and technological components of the educational process.

⁹Vishnyakova S. M. Professional education: dictionary. Key concepts, terms, actual vocabulary / S. M. Vishnyakova. - M. : NMTs SPO, 1999. – 538 p.

3) Help and support of pedagogues in developing self-organization and intellectual activity of cadets is one of these.

In conclusion, firstly, it is necessary to have a direction of intellectualization of the modern higher military education system, with the help of which it will be necessary to systematically raise the level of intellectual culture of future officers, and in the end, to achieve their formation as a competitive staff in the labor market. Currently, a person should be able to use information technologies in his professional activities, for this he should have a flexible (non-standard) way of thinking, adapt to work in any conditions. Therefore, higher military education should not be considered as a simple teaching or learning process.

Secondly, in terms of its general character, intellectual culture is "on the scale from an individual to a whole society; or in the process of intellectual activity, from a person forming his personal intellectual culture to the development of intellectual culture in society" is appearing as a phenomenon that is considered on a scale. Many researchers consider intellectual culture as an element of professional or spiritual culture, defined by thinking and its characteristics. Although special attention is paid to the formation of intellectual culture in current literature, there are almost no independent studies on this topic.

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