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FACTORS OF DEVELOPING THE INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF THE YOUTH

Abstract: This article focuses on the need for enhancing the intellectual potentials of the youth and their education. It is philosophically researched that the reform of the educational process is the basis for the intellectual development of young people at a new development stage.

Key words: Intellect, intellectual ability, factors, the youth, new development stage, cultural heritage, education.

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Introduction

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In today's globalized world, the pursuit of healthy, high-spirited youth is one of the most pressing challenges facing humanity. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "Upbringing the young generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century, this is really a question of life and death.

"The more perfect the upbringing, the happier the people will be," the wise say. There is no need to create a vacuum in this matter for the sake of perfection." [1.505] Because today's youth is a force that determines the future and destiny of tomorrow in Uzbekistan.

At the new stage of development, special attention is paid to the systematic, step-by-step implementation of reforms in the education and upbringing of young people. In particular, the Law "On State Youth Policy of the Republic of

Uzbekistan" adopted on September 14, 2016, defines the essence, main principles and directions of state youth policy. This, in turn, is the basis for legal, socio-cultural factors for enhancing the intellectual potential of young people.

This requires the rational use of the intellectual potential of young people in the process of modernization of society.

Upbringing a physically and spiritually mature generation in the new development phase is a priority of public policy. In particular, as stated in the Decree of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "support and realization of the creative and intellectual potential of the young generation..." [2.26] implies that the intellectual potential of young people is relevant.

According to the modern definition of "intellectual", "a person with a high level of intellectual and analytical thinking; representative of mental labor. Intelligence develops and creates ideas,

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sets norms and cultural values for the rest of society”[3]. Thus, mental work, i.e intellectual potential, gives young people the opportunity to use it for their society, and for the future generations, cultural heritage. Such cultural values, in turn, indicate the importance of human capital for this society.

According to the philosopher José Aranguren, the intellectual person is described as the "conscience of the nation", the most advanced, independent and progressive voice of the minority in society "[4]. That is, the intellectual potential is the “pearl” of the nation and society. This, in turn, creates a need to nurture the "pearls" of the nation and society. Simply put, the notion of intellectual status is used to assess the current state of the mental system, the effectiveness of intellectual activity in a particular period of human life.

The word 'capacity', used in conjunction with the word “intellectual”, is that capacity is a type of talent that is defined as the quality that comes after a person is prepared to receive his inspiration [5.502]. There is a need to build capacity, that is, quality. In our opinion, the combination of the words “intellectual” and “capacity” forms the following notion.

Intellectual capacity is a reflection of the reality needed to move to a new level of intelligence, a qualitatively new system of elements and functions.

There are specific socio-cultural factors that enhance the intellectual potential of young people, and these factors lead to education. It creates all the conditions for showing talents of the individual, especially the youth. It is also the main task of the young people, who make up the majority of the population, to solve the problems of youth with intellectual potential, foster a healthy and harmoniously developed generation, radically improve the education system, and promote socio-cultural development. Upbringing of young people is an extremely strategic and important goal, not just in school or family, but in front of society. The solution of such an important strategic task, as the formation of a deep-seated, independent minded youth, nowadays requires the effective functioning of the family, community and civil society institutions who are all responsible. It is noteworthy that education and training play an important role in building a civil society in the country and implementing the principle “From a strong state to a robust civil society”.

Today, we are facing the ignorance in the fields of economy, education, health, culture, and in all aspects of our lives [6.196]. It is a vivid confirmation that the policy of Uzbekistan in this area is universally recognized by the international community.

Great attention that has been paid to the education and training of young people determines the level of their intelligence, morality, mobility and enthusiasm, and their willingness to change - a new stage in the development of society. Therefore, the development of youth and society is an interconnected

and inextricable socio-cultural reality, the aspiration in the mind and heart of the youth. Their aspirations and dreams also determine the factors of future development of society.

At the new stage of development, efforts are being made to improve the intellectual potential of young people at the level of public policy. Interdisciplinary and complementary socio-cultural categories of interrelated social and cultural events such as the state and youth are developing. At the same time, the state, by carrying out its policy, naturally views the youth as the basis for its support and prospects. As a result, the intellectual potential of young people becomes the most important socio-cultural value of the state. In this context, linking with the content and objectives of the five initiatives put forward by the President in March 2019 is of great importance for young people [7].

Consequently, the intellectual potential of young people is integrated with the state policy aimed at strengthening their power, knowledge, potential, intelligence and courage in each of the priority areas for building a democratic legal state. Taking everything into account, we make the following recommendations:

Firstly, to adapt the national model of youth intellectual development at a new development stage to the local context;

Secondly, to further improve the educational level of the intellectual potential of young people in the system of cultural values through deep study of national history of the country;

Thirdly, in today's globalization and rapid development of information and communication technologies, it would be desirable to develop a comprehensive approach to the formation and implementation of the intellectual potential of young people through the advancement of scientific and technological achievements.

Fourthly, to identify young people with intellectual potential by encouraging creative activity of young people;

Fifthly, to raise the level of education and training of young people to the intellectual potential.

To summarize, the educational factor in the development of intellectual potential of young people in the republic should be based on national and universal values. The formation of the intellectual potential of young people is shaped by a process that is connected with their spirituality and outlook. In this sense, upbringing is a source of spirituality in the realm of spirituality, the factor and environment of ideological upbringing. The most important thing in the implementation of the forms of upbringing is, first of all, the development of the intellectual potential of young people through the improvement of the parents' moral knowledge, formation of healthy thinking and a modern outlook. From childhood, we can form healthy beliefs and high spiritual outlook, and if

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properly directed our intellectual potential, they will grow into an educated, independent thinker and perfect person.

Reforms in the education system are an important part of enhancing the intellectual potential of young people so that they can participate fully in

social and cultural development. In particular, a number of decrees and decisions on the development of the education system in the country are being adopted, which provide the basis for the intellectual potential of the harmoniously developed generation.

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