



PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Sadiqova Roza Ismailovna

Senior lecturer at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

Roza.sodykova@mail.ru

+998974002739

Annatsiya: This article highlights the criteria and problems of managerial capabilities and tasks of the state in society in the formation of the intellectual potential of young people. The activity of the state in the formation of the intellectual potential of society is analyzed. Abstract: In this state, criteria I of the problem of opportunities I of the task of public administration in the community for the formation of the intellectual potential of young people are seen. The activity of the state in the formation of the intellectual potential of society is analyzed. This is an article about the criteria and problems of opportunities and tasks of public administration in a society for the formation of the intellectual potential of young people. In 1997, he defended his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on the topic "formation of the intellectual potential of society".

Keywords: society, state, youth, intelligence, intelligence, education, science, technology, progress, scientist, reform, methodology
Keywords: society, state, youth, intelligence, education, science, technology, development, teaching, reform, methodology.
Keywords: society, state, youth, intelligence, education, science, technology, development, scientist, reform, methodology.

INTRODUCTION

By the 70s and 80s of the last century, acute scientific views on the development of education at the international level became more relevant. As a result, the era of international educational reforms called the "educational revolution" began. Initially, it is analyzed as one of the "social results" of the scientific and technological revolution. In fact, this is a process of fundamental restructuring, as a result of which the field of education has become a determining factor determining not only economic, scientific and technological progress, but also social status. The early manifestation of the educational revolution was manifested in the drastic democratization of education. He began to have an impact on developing countries, fully embracing the education system in the whole of developed countries. At that time, the world community, in particular the majority of developed countries, posed a cross-cutting question that education should be more accessible and universal (humanistic) for all mankind. The intellectual potential of society has been forming and developing for a long time. When we talk about the factors that serve to form and develop the intellectual potential of society, it is necessary to take into account



the characteristics that contribute to its emergence and development: social, economic, political relations, conditions and opportunities. But not all relationships in society serve the development of intellectual potential and manifest themselves as factors that have a negative impact. Therefore, we share the factors influencing the development of the intellectual potential of society: factors of positive influence and factors of negative influence. The formation and development of the intellectual potential of society takes place on the basis of socio-economic and political relations. There is a factor of historical heritage and experience related to what educational skills, traditions in the field of education and enlightenment society inherited from its predecessor, the value of applying scientific mental knowledge in production. It arises on the basis of what means of production, methods of production and attitudes society has used over a long historical period. The formation of the factor of historical heritage and experience is also influenced by the fact in which industries, scientific, technical or agricultural employment of similar labor resources. This leads to the development of society's ability to strive, learn, and master science for several decades, or even centuries, and forms the social sanction of the people, socializing them as a means of satisfying material and spiritual needs. The social mental factor is the degree to which people strive to master the secrets of science, to grow into qualified personnel. The social mental factor is formed during a long historical development and arises as a need, an interest, rising to the level of conviction.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It is known from the experience of the countries of the world that no state develops without mature intellectual potential. Because intellectual potential develops the main ideas in the development of the state and is a leader in its implementation. Therefore, the formation of intellectual potential is the main activity of the state. Factors of state policy are methods, tools and opportunities used in state political management in the legal, economic, social, and ideological spheres, providing and contributing to the development of intellectual potential. This follows from the goals and objectives of the political management of the state. "Political governance in its content is a process that serves to prevent the destruction of the political life of society. It stabilizes the political system and serves to maintain its balance with the economic, social and spiritual system of society." [1] Political management, on the other hand, is carried out through such actions as social forecasting, planning, adoption of laws, decisions, decrees, resolutions and control over their implementation. Scientists engaged in the science of management identify the following anticipatory (comprehending), planning, organizational, regulatory and



coordinating, control, stimulating management functions. These functions are typical for all types of economic and political management at the micro and macro levels. [2] State Political Management, in turn, also has special characteristics and capabilities. The state carries out management at the macro level, which includes many micro-levels of management in a certain territory. His managerial capabilities and functions in society stem from the legitimacy of political power. That is, in society, political objects legally recognize the right and power of political power to govern, influence through organizational, regulatory systems, authority, and means of using force. Therefore, political power will have priority managerial capabilities in the development of various spheres of society, including the education system, personnel policy, science, production, and no organization will be able to possess state power capabilities. This is also manifested in the fact that the political power of the state in the field of political management performs a number of functions that serve to increase the intellectual potential in the socio-economic life of society.

Results

In a certain sense, the state also performs an innovative function, leading the introduction of innovations, new teaching methods into the education system, the development of new techniques and technologies, new management methods into management systems. The activity of the state in the formation of the intellectual potential of society can be divided into two general directions.

The first is the direct activity of building intellectual potential.

The second is indirect, that is, the creation of conditions in the political, economic, and ideological spheres necessary for the formation of the intellectual potential of society. The State's activities for the direct formation of intellectual potential cover educational policy, science development policy, personnel policy, education support policy, adopted laws, resolutions, programs for the development of education, scientific institutions and their financing from the state budget.

Discussion

This direction is the main and decisive one in the formation of the intellectual potential of society. That is why most of the leading countries of the world pay



attention to the further development of education in the 21st century. For example, in Germany, "education in 2000" was adopted, in the USA - "Education of the XXI century for Americans", in France - "Education of the future", in Japan - "model of education of the XXI century". [3] The reason why developed countries are adopting such programs on the eve of the new century is that progress itself places new demands on the education system. Therefore, the number of applicants to higher education institutions in the countries of the world is also growing. For example, in Japan they are trying to make the staff one hundred percent highly educated.

Conclusion

The development and stimulation of intellectual potential is also manifested in the training of personnel, their placement, and their effective use. It means that the training and formation of personnel is not limited only to the education system, but also directly covers practice and production. Therefore, when we study personnel policy, it is also necessary to study the prerequisites in production that affect the formation of personnel. All issues in society are solved by human resources. Society develops steadily when personnel have strong potential, that is, the development of society directly depends on the level of knowledge of the staff. It also determines the place of intellectual personnel in the intellectual potential of society, that is, they are part of the intellectual potential and serve to discover in various fields, create innovations, apply them in production, as well as to popularize scientific knowledge in society. The transformation of the intellectual potential of society into a real force for development is determined by the ability of personnel to introduce and improve scientific and technical knowledge in practice. There are a number of factors that serve to develop the intellectual potential of society, which will consist of social, economic, political relations, conditions and opportunities. It is considered necessary to divide them into positive and negative ones, encouraging positive factors and eliminating negative factors.

Links:



1. Political science. S.Otamuratov, I.Ergashev, Sh.Akramov, A.Kadyrov-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1999. - B. 130-S. 2. M.Sharifkhodzhaev, Y.Abdullaev. Management. Textbook for bachelors and undergraduates of higher educational institutions. Tashkent: Uchitel, 2001. pp. 78-79. 3. A.To administrative management. Tashkent: Finance, 2003, B. S. 62-63.