

SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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The youth socio-demographic group includes young men and women striving for socio-psychological maturity. This age is considered to be the prelude to a person's education, serious pursuit of a certain profession, and family life. It is during this period that professional intellectual potential is formed and developed in young people.

V. Lisovsky, a representative of the "Sociology of Youth" formed as a branch of sociology, points out that the socialization of young people is carried out through primary and secondary agents: "The author defines the age boundaries of the youth socio-demographic group and includes an average of 16-30 year olds in this group.

According to the epigenetic principle developed by E. Erickson, the identification crisis occurs during the development of personality at an early age. Such a crisis is formed due to the imbalance between social norms and socio-psychological maturity in society. Due to this imbalance, youth is full of contradictions, but it is a socially significant period in human life.

It should be noted that young people generate human capital, which revives social life. It is during this period that the individual enters the adult life independently. During adolescence, there is a growing desire to behave against social norms, malice, deviant behavior. "Young people's behavior," writes J. Wayne, "is a way to bring out their unspent inner strength." G. Zabryansky emphasizes: "Conflicts between the goals and means of achieving them in modern societies cast doubt on the legitimate attainment of a prosperous social life at a young age." As a result, retreatism, or addiction to drugs, drug use, and even suicide, can lead to "withdrawal" or abandonment of social life.

Thus, youth is an intermediate stage in the transition from childhood and adolescence to the stage of social maturity, in which the social norms established in society are formed during the simultaneous formation of personality, education, career choice, family life. As a result, young people become a full member of society as a socially competent layer.

The most numerous and active part of the youth is the student youth. The high level of educational needs of young people, their hard work and dynamic behavior make them the main layer of intellectually gifted youth. O. Larmin defines students as young people who have a special social and professional status and perform educational and other social functions, differing from others in terms of lifestyle and values. Educational competence is measured by the level of knowledge acquired by the younger generation. At the same time, the general, professional specialization of education, the professional and qualitative structure of education and employment are important indicators of quality.

In turn, education competence as a set of knowledge, skills and competencies forms professional intellectual competence in young people. Professional intellectual competence allows you to get a high level of professionalism in a certain type of work. It should be noted that young people with high professional and intellectual potential are a key resource for the development of any society, including the Uzbek society.

In her research, the Russian researcher T. Solodova studied the social and psychological characteristics of students, describing the preparation of students for professional activity as a socially active layer engaged in the collection of necessary information.

Student youth is a social group that has sufficient intellectual capital and resources to develop their intellectual ability and level of professional training.

Based on the above, the "youth potential" is most often manifested in the following cases:

- the ability and potential of different groups of young people to perform roles and tasks in society with different professional skills;
- adherence to norms and behaviors commensurate with social support in the existing society;
- to show an active and creative attitude to himself as a person and to the social environment.

Any social position depends on the position of a particular person in a particular social system and the level of knowledge he or she possesses. One of the most important categories of sociology is "social role". The social role in society depends on the person's (primarily professional) activities and status. The

goals and objectives of society in the system of public administration determine the social roles of the individual. For example, the former union system of government was based on command-and-control, in which the system formed the type of "commanding" persons. Its negative dimension in time and space is known to have caused great serious losses later on. The social processes that make up a society and the specific objects that are constantly changing in it as a social system can become more complex or improved due to ideological features.

Ideological processes play an important role in the development of any individual and in the socialization of the environment in which he lives. In this regard, the views of Sh. Sodikova are noteworthy: "It should be borne in mind that the larger, more fundamental, deeper changes, the more significant the role of ideologies aimed at changing, preserving or protecting the existing social reality. By nature, ideologies cannot be neutral to social change. Through ideologies, social groups and classes demand or oppose change." Thus, while individual activity plays an important role in the social system, we must take into account behavior here. Not only those around him, but also anyone who plays a role in society approves or condemns his social character (behavior) in ideological relations. In particular, if an individual's potential is approved, an opportunity arises, and if it is condemned, the potential is limited.

In general, approval is the recognition of the role being played. Therefore, an objective analysis of ideological processes is of particular importance in determining the prospects of intellectual competence. "The role of ideologies in social change is not always clear. It is noticeable when bigger, deeper and more fundamental changes take place in the society. The realization of social change in society depends on the interests of different social groups, first of all, on the future of the individual. But nothing happens in society by itself, and there are contradictions and obstacles. If these obstacles and contradictions are not eliminated in time, the number of instability in society will increase.

The way in which a society's social development is linked to its reforms and the investments that can be made can be described as a form of social cooperation today. The relations that arise as a result of the interaction between man and the social environment are reflected in certain areas of human activity, primarily in social relations. At present, effective work is being done in our country to further develop science, to form a competitive economy and bring it to a modern stage. It is important to focus on public policy on youth and its theoretical and methodological foundations.

Every state, society and people believe that their future, prosperity and development depends not only on their natural resources, minerals and other resources, but also on their scientific competence, intellectual ability and the development of the younger generation into mature people. It is known that today in many countries of the world the concept of "youth" is classified differently. For example, in the European Union, members of the population between the ages of 16 and 30 (sometimes up to 35) are considered young. In most CIS countries (including the Republic of Uzbekistan), young people are between 14 and 30 years old.¹

Today, the conduct of youth policy, in this regard, the activities of certain political institutions, public organizations, plays an important role in the legislation of many developed and developing countries.

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