

THE ROLE OF SYNERGETIC THINKING IN SHAPING THE INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL POTENTIAL OF YOUTH IN MODERN SOCIETY

Bakhodir Rakhmanov
Doctor of Philosophy
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract:

The rapid social, economic, political, and ideological changes of today's world have profoundly impacted the worldview, spirit, and moral development of youth. The evolving global context emphasizes the need for young people to understand their identity, embrace national values, and enhance their intellectual and moral capacities. This article explores the importance of synergetic approaches to education and upbringing, focusing on the integration of national heritage, the ideological framework of the New Uzbekistan, and the development of critical thinking skills to navigate external challenges. It emphasizes the role of intellectual potential and the revitalization of spiritual inheritance in preparing youth to meet the demands of the modern world. Through an examination of educational reforms, societal shifts, and synergetic educational methods, the paper argues for the essential role of intellectual and spiritual development in ensuring the future success of the youth in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: synergetic thinking, intellectual potential, spiritual inheritance, education, youth development, New Uzbekistan, national values, moral development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The intensification of social, economic, political, legal, and ideological processes in the world today has had a significant impact on human consciousness and ideology, especially on the worldview, spirit, and moral realm of young people. These processes are increasingly being used to serve narrow interests. In such circumstances, it is crucial for young people to understand and embrace their identity, remain loyal to national values and traditions, and uphold the interests of their nation, while becoming true patriots, humanitarians, and individuals with high moral and intellectual potential. Therefore, it is essential to study the cognitive foundations of the social and spiritual lives of the rising generation, integrate the ideology of the New Uzbekistan, shape their heuristic approach to our cultural heritage, and strengthen their spiritual immunity through critical thinking to effectively respond to any external ideological, political, and social threats. As stated, "In today's complex era, educating young people to be physically and spiritually well-rounded individuals is of utmost importance." To achieve this, it is necessary to define this as a strategic goal for every citizen,

intellectuals, and the education and science community. From this perspective, ensuring the physical and spiritual well-being of the youth, enhancing their intellectual potential, and studying our rich spiritual heritage through new methodologies is crucial. We must approach education, training, science, culture, and other fields with a synergistic mindset. As President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev emphasized, "Today, in order to renew and modernize our country, develop it on an innovative basis, and fulfill the multi-dimensional and complex tasks we face, we must entrust responsible positions in the government and society to young cadres who are creative, capable of taking responsibility in any situation, determined, with high intellectual potential, and patriotic."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since the years of independence, special attention has been paid to enhancing the intellectual potential of the youth. In recent years, significant reforms and historical actions have been carried out in this regard. Notably, comprehensive reforms in the education system, involving the public in the matter of upbringing, studying our national values and heritage, establishing modern scientific laboratories, teaching young people trades, and improving their social status have all been elevated to the level of state policy. However, for these efforts to be continuous, new reforms and scientific research are required. As per the demands of the era we live in, the ability to generate societal ideas, innovate in all sectors, create sufficient conditions and resources, and effectively utilize them is directly linked to the level of intellectual potential, or more specifically, the ability to harness human capital. Therefore, by enhancing the intellectual capabilities of the youth, we can achieve the development levels outlined in the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy. Most importantly, all the necessary conditions and opportunities have been created in our country for this purpose, and now we need to focus on cultivating the skills to make the most of them. In this regard, our scholars and intellectuals must adopt new approaches, conduct scientific discoveries and inventions, improve research, and develop quality education and training methods, as well as moral renewal and development.

Based on the goals and tasks outlined above, one of the key factors in enhancing the intellectual potential of the youth is the deep study of our spiritual heritage, discovering its new scientific essence, and exploring its heuristic significance based on the concept of synergetics. This is particularly important as "In today's globalized world, the decisive factor is no longer military power, but intellectual potential, thought, intellect, and the ability to embrace advanced technologies." In this context, a synergetic approach, synergetic thinking, and synergetic culture in providing education and upbringing to the youth can serve as a modern scientific guideline for navigating complex situations and emerging development trends.

Today, countries with rising intellectual potential are making strides towards leadership and sustainable development in all sectors. The demand of the modern era, coupled with the growing significance of science, education, information technology, and the digital economy, necessitates the enhancement of human intellectual capacity for the transition to a new industrial society and an information society. The approach within the education system is particularly crucial in this regard. Therefore, special attention is being given to education and its quality in our country, with sufficient conditions and opportunities being created for this purpose. This is not by chance, as in all developed countries, including the USA, China, South Korea, Japan, and Singapore, the education system is always a priority. According to American experts, every dollar spent on the education system can generate 36 dollars in return. For this reason, our President consistently emphasizes the importance of providing education to the youth and improving the quality of education in his speeches: “Every time I meet with the youth, I never tire of repeating the words: ‘Value knowledge, strive for knowledge!’ As you can see, nations and countries that have thoroughly mastered modern knowledge and skills and have educated their youth in this spirit are rapidly developing. We, too, will use every opportunity to raise the youth of New Uzbekistan to such high levels.” Indeed, great attention is being paid to the development of human capital, which is a key factor in the country's progress. The reforms being carried out in the development of the education system, attention to quality changes, increasing efficiency, the development of all sciences, boosting scientific potential, developing an innovation system, and raising the moral level are all aimed at enhancing intellectual capacity. To increase intellectual potential within society and elevate our national interests while protecting them, new scientific research and studies are necessary to transition to the next stage of development. In this regard, sectoral leaders and scholars need to pay special attention.

3. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In scientific literature, there are various interpretations and definitions of inheritance, particularly in relation to spiritual inheritance. One of the most widely discussed definitions is by E.A. Baller, who defines inheritance as the collection of relationships between various stages and levels of existence and knowledge during the transition from one state to another, while preserving the elements of the whole system. In this sense, inheritance connects the past with the future, ensuring the stability of the whole. From this perspective, inheritance can be seen as an objective law of human life that ensures the interconnectedness of development stages. Many writings elaborate on the dialectical nature of inheritance, emphasizing the presence of synergetic processes, as internal elements within the inheritance process are

interconnected and undergo changes in terms of quality, essence, and necessity, reflecting the continuous and fluctuating nature of this process.

In particular, inheritance ensures both the changeability and interconnectedness of systems such as humans or societies, serving as a significant factor in the emergence of new systems. An important aspect to note is the influence of external factors—energy and information exchange—on the inheritance processes, as the changes in the qualities and essence of the system's elements are closely linked to the inheritance process, which is influenced by external forces. Furthermore, any skill or spiritual heritage acquisition and utilization in the formation and development of individuals and societies is based on the principle of inheritance. For example, the moral development and education of our youth are greatly influenced by the values, customs, national virtues, and spiritual heritage of our ancestors.

Inheritance manifests in local, national, and universal forms. Given that inheritance is a broad concept, we can reflect on the role and impact of spiritual inheritance in the intellectual potential of youth. This process and its effects are integral to enhancing the intellectual capacity and understanding of the younger generation.

In scientific literature, there are various interpretations and definitions of inheritance, especially in terms of spiritual inheritance. One of the most widely recognized definitions comes from E.A. Baller, who describes inheritance as the network of relationships between different stages and levels of existence and knowledge, which preserves the essence of the whole system during transitions from one state to another. In this context, inheritance connects the past with the future, ensuring the stability of the whole. From this perspective, inheritance can be viewed as an objective law of human life that maintains the interconnection of development stages. Many writings explore the dialectical nature of inheritance, noting the presence of synergetic processes, as internal elements in the inheritance process are interconnected and subject to changes in terms of quality, essence, and necessity, reflecting a continuous state of transformation.

Specifically, inheritance plays a crucial role in ensuring both the changeability and interconnectedness of systems like humans or societies, and in some sense, it serves as a significant factor in the emergence of new systems. An important aspect to consider is the external influence of energy and information exchange on the inheritance process. The changing qualities and essence of the system's elements, as viewed from the perspective of inheritance, are intricately linked to external forces.

4. RESULTS

Moreover, in the formation and development of individuals and societies, the acquisition and utilization of any skill or spiritual heritage is fundamentally based on inheritance. For instance,

the values, customs, national virtues, and spiritual heritage of our ancestors play a crucial role in the moral and educational development of our youth. Inheritance appears in local, national, and universal forms. Given that inheritance is a broad concept, we can examine the role and impact of spiritual inheritance in the intellectual potential of the younger generation and its effects on their development.

Today, the development of science calls for the study of education and upbringing as a unified system. In scientific literature, there are ideas about the new essence of education quality, which is shaped by upbringing based on a synergetic approach. As emphasized in previous paragraphs, there are significant thoughts from Central Asian thinkers regarding the influence of upbringing on the development of youth, where synergetic approaches to education and upbringing are also present. From this point of view, it is scientifically appropriate for specialists in every educational and upbringing institution today to approach these issues based on synergetic thinking. This perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness of various factors in the educational and developmental processes, leading to a more holistic and effective approach to shaping the intellectual and moral potential of young people.

5. CONCLUSIONS

First, education and upbringing are open systems. They perceive and model the processes occurring in society. It is well-known that changes in society affect youth the most rapidly. Currently, the state of the spiritual and moral culture of society is raising concerns. The education of youth takes place within the context of economic and political reforms. These changes have led to the social stratification of society, a decrease in the living standards of the population, the emergence of negative social phenomena (such as drug addiction, alcoholism, and the criminalization of society), and the deformation of ideals. The value orientation that defines youth behavior is primarily linked to the increasing role of material factors and is moving towards individualistic and personal directions. Therefore, the role of educational work is increasing in shaping the worldview of youth, resolving psychological issues in their development, and fostering civic consciousness.

Second, education and upbringing are complex systems. Modern educational institutions are complex socio-pedagogical organizations that involve teachers, students, and their parents. During collective activity, communicative relationships emerge between teachers and students, as well as between students and others within the group.

Third, education and upbringing are imbalanced systems. This system creates conditions for the successful realization of an individual's development, allowing for the unlocking of diverse creative abilities and the individual potential of both students and teachers. A synergetic approach to education considers the prospective trends in individual development.

Fourth, upbringing is a dynamic system. It retains its distinctiveness in all forms of societal interaction and does not merely reflect changes in society but generates the most important social and personal values. Teachers' task is to assist future professionals in organically adapting to the socio-economic relationship system while preserving their integrity and individuality and realizing their intellectual potential.

REFERENCES

1. Rizaev I. I. The structure of the social system as the basis for the self-organization of society //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 7. – C. 190-195.
2. Alikulov, X., and N. Q. Haqqulov. "Spiritual maturity and philosophical thinking dependence of development." ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science 4.84 (2020): 164-167.
3. Usmonov F. Ethical differences between science and pseudoscience //European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development. – 2023. – T. 18. – C. 84-88.
4. Ulmasjonovich K. S. Mystical and philosophical foundations of human interaction. – 2021.
5. Mardonov R. Historical and philosophical analysis of Eastern and Western education systems //International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology/A peer reviewed international journal. www. ijarst. in. – 2021. – T. 11. – №. 02. – C. 252-256.
6. Yuldasheva, Dilorom. "Consensus and Conflict in Modern Bioethics: Prospects and Challenges." International Journal of Formal Education 3.2 (2024): 408-414.
7. Muminova, Z. O. "Objective and subjective factors that forms humans moral being." Theoretical and applied science. Philadelphia, USA 2 (2016).
8. Kubayeva S. Intellectual Games: Stimulating the Development of The Human Mind //International Journal of Scientific Trends. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 12. – C. 74-78.
9. Muhamadiyev H. Virtuallik yangi falsafiy kategoriya sifatida //Farg'ona davlat universiteti. – 2023. – №. 2. – C. 59-59.
10. Rizayev I. Sinergetika: ijtimoiy tizimni tadqiq qilishdagi muammo va imkoniyatlar //Farg'ona davlat universiteti. – 2023. – №. 3. – C. 70-70.
11. Ganiev K., Begaliev J. Socio-economic life in the Somonian period //American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 04. – C. 01-07.
12. Hasanova L. T., Ernazarov T. R. Human spiritual potential and popular culture //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2021. – №. 2. – C. 16-18.
13. Yuldasheva D. Philosophical Aspects of Bioethics Problems in Modern Science //Open Access Repository. – 2023. – T. 4. – №. 3. – C. 1362-1368.
14. Аликулов С., Ризаев И. И. Образование и современные технологии //Моделирование и конструирование в образовательной среде. – 2021. – С. 27-31.
15. Charfi A., Namatov N. A., Turaev B. O. The rise of islam //International Journal of Intellectual Cultural Heritage. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 121-132.