



# PROBLEMS OF INCREASING THE INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY OF YOUTHS IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

*In the article, the concept of intellectual potential, its importance in the development of the society was revealed on the example of the role of the intellectual potential of young people in the life of the society of Uzbekistan. In recent years, measures to increase the intellectual potential of the country, their legal bases, especially the work aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people, have been analyzed. Shortcomings observed in the implementation of policies aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people. Opinions on problems and their solutions are put forward.*

**KEYWORDS:** youth, intellect, intellectual potential, knowledge, innovation, human capital, higher education, society, competition.

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the digital industry in the modern world did not neglect the field of education, it made serious changes in its system and structure. In our country, the system of science and higher education is working on the implementation of a set of measures aimed at achieving specific goals related to the development of the digital sphere of higher education. The concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [1] within the framework of this development, it was determined that this area of development is a strategically important task of the state, as it significantly increases the country's competitiveness and ensures rapid economic growth. "In order to develop scientific and innovative activities in our country, young and talented personnel are first necessary" [2.173], said President Sh. Mirziyoev. That is why democratic reforms not only created historical opportunities for our nation to express its identity, but also demanded new ways of living and thinking, especially for young people, to take their rightful place in life, to acquire a new spirituality based on a national ideology compatible with universal human values.

In recent years, in the youth policy of our country, measures, especially systematic work aimed at increasing their intellectual potential, have been carried out in 7 directions. 396 thousand young people who need special attention of the state were attached to official leaders, and through individual work with them, 331 thousand were helped to find their place in life. In particular, 94,000 people were employed, 56,000 were trained in professions[3]. The number of types of assistance provided through the "Youth Register" has reached 30, and the period for considering applications has been reduced from 30 days to 5 days. Starting this year, the "Olympiad of Five Initiatives" was held in 4 directions - neighborhood, school, professional education and university system, and a total of 12 million young people were involved. In order to support talents, the first "Creative Park" which operates around the clock was put into use in the Palace of Youth Creativity in Tashkent. 2 million

young people were involved in "Zakovat" and other intellectual games. Such works show that the intellectual potential of young people is being systematically improved in our country.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The problem of forming and developing the intellectual potential of young people is a traditional topic of research in the works of many local and foreign scientists. Currently, the scientific category "intellectual potential" is actively used in various fields of social and humanitarian knowledge. The greatest contribution to the study of intellectual potential was made by representatives of local psychology.

It is impossible to understand the essence of a person's intellectual potential without fully understanding the content and structure of intellectual potential. From this point of view, in the study of problems within the scope of the research topic, issues related to logical-psychological foundations, structural elements of intellectual culture, interrelationship with other forms of intellectual processes, and the influence of education on it were systematically analyzed by M.K. Akimova, Researches of prominent representatives of psychology such as A.N. Voronin, Ye.A. Valueva, Ye.V. Dudorova, Z.Kh. Sierralta, N.A. Luzhbina are of great importance. The development of a person's intellectual potential is inextricably linked with changes in science. It should be noted that some philosophical issues related to this aspect of the problem were studied in the scientific works of scientists such as I.A. Bykovskii, N.Yu.Trushkina, A.S.Stepanenko, O.D.Shipunova, D.A.Rostovkykh, R.V.Shutov, A.E.Nikitin, N.Yu.Popova. In our country, researchers such as U.Kerimov, H.Yorkulov, N.Rizaev, O.Okyulov, M.Qalandarova, V.I.Andriyanova did not conduct separate research on intellectual potential, but they focused on artistic-philosophical and legal problems. In the conducted research, they mention the aspects related to its composition. It describes its three elements, i.e. intellectual-pedagogical, social-legal, spiritual-ethical aspects. The first element includes mastering the basics of science, as well as the



formation of intellectual abilities and skills in a person. The second aspect is the socio-legal factors of intellectual culture, and the third is the role of national and universal factors in intellectual activity, which consists of the dialectical relationship between the object of education and the subject.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

If we summarize the level of study of the problem of intellectual potential and the factors of its provision, the mechanisms of increasing the role of knowledge and innovations in modern domestic and foreign literature, the topic of this article has been analyzed in the social sciences in a rather wide range. To solve them, the research used the following methods, including: problematic - chronological - historical significance of intellectual potential, attitude to knowledge in the development of Uzbek society, various forms of scientific activity and methods of their development are focused on determining the origin of the emergence. On the basis of the comparative-historical method, it is possible to emphasize the development and complexity of intellectual potential and its increase, the increasing modern difficulties in increasing human intelligence. The method of concrete-sociological research envisages the determination of the influence of intellectual potential on the interests of the individual, society and the state, the trends and changes related to them, and the logical method allows to determine the exact relations between the existing events and processes. The combined use of these methods in the subject article made it possible to investigate the existing problem more accurately and in depth.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today, the development of the education system in our country has risen to the highest level of the state's policy, ensuring that young people acquire knowledge and skills in conditions appropriate to the requirements of the time, develop into mature people in all respects, their potential and talent, intellectual A lot of work is being done to realize the worldview, to educate young people with an innovative worldview, to develop feelings of patriotism, selflessness and hard work in their minds. It should be noted that, as in all spheres of the country's life, positive changes are being observed in the field of science and innovative development. The following measures are being implemented to fundamentally reform this sector:

Comprehensive measures aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of scientific research institutions and developing innovative activities in 2017-2021, which provide for the improvement of the activities of scientific research institutions, the strengthening of their material and technical base, and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of innovative activities, were approved;

The Ministry of Innovative Development was established in order to implement a unified state policy aimed at comprehensive development of society and state life in the field of innovative and scientific-technical development in the republic, increasing the intellectual and technological potential of the country;

The strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021 aimed at making the Republic of Uzbekistan one of the 50 advanced countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating by 2030 was adopted;

The Law "On Innovative Activity" was adopted in the country, which defines the legal basis for the regulation of relations in the field of innovative activity;

Systemic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan eliminated many shortcomings in science and innovation, as a result, according to the Global Innovation Index report, the republic's rating improved by 29 positions and took 93rd place among 131 countries [4].

In Uzbekistan, there are still some obstacles and problems in realizing the intellectual potential of young people and in the effective implementation of the state policy in this regard. Some of them are systemic problems of socio-political, economic and organizational form. For example, as for schools and universities, many tasks, lectures and even practical training have been transferred to remote mode. Digital technologies and their implementation have helped to create a wide and rich environment that provides a variety of educational resources, without restrictions on the content and helps to simplify the process of understanding and mastering the necessary material. This raises the following questions: - overcoming difficulties in self-organization and understanding; - changing traditional education with the help of technology; - the teacher's role in revealing and forming potential human abilities; - identifying problems in acquiring professional skills; - progressiveness, which is "impossible to continue."

Today's modern society is saturated with an unlimited flow of information, which affects the level of intellectual activity of a person. The human potential of a person is a partial thing given to him from birth, and to a greater extent it is the result of continuous development. In turn, the education system plays an important role in human development. Combining these two concepts, we can conclude that the intellectual potential of a person is based on two components: knowledge and information. Today, digital technologies have provided many opportunities to create an effective educational and production process. In this regard, the traditional approach to the educational process was forced to change, there was a need to form new competencies and completely reorganize the educational process. Students and teachers need to fundamentally change their attitude to the methods of cognitive development. Today, the task of professors and teachers is to use a variety of technological resources from the continuous flow of available information to create a clear, simple and comprehensive visually convenient educational platform, which allows to fully concentrate the student's attention and provide maximum knowledge.

Another change in the realization of the intellectual potential of young people is that the role of "passive" forms of education (for example, lectures) is decreasing dramatically, that is, standard concepts and models are no longer used. The



presentation of this or that material turns into an infographic and helps to completely reconstruct the thinking process, build logic and understand the set goals and objectives. There is a growing demand for interactive methods of presenting information (diagrams, slides, collages, etc.), which contribute to the active work of students. Simply put, educators have to perform demanding and complex jobs that must simultaneously be kept up-to-date by a changing information ecosystem. As President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, it is necessary to bring to a logical conclusion the large-scale work we are conducting in this field, in particular, the adopted nationwide programs on education. For this purpose, the most important task of the government, relevant ministries and agencies, and the entire education system, our respected teachers and professors, is to provide thorough education to the young generation, to raise them to be physically and spiritually mature people [5.145-146].

Another issue in realizing the intellectual potential of young people is the diminishing role of professors and teachers in increasing intellectual potential. In the current period, the main task of the education system was to improve the qualifications of professors and teachers in the field of digital literacy. Teachers have always been guides in the labyrinth of science, helping to find the right reference point, they have built bridges between students and the wider world of knowledge. Now all this is boldly transferred to the hands of the technological process, so that the main, leading role of teachers is lost, and in fact the student is left to fend for himself. All this affects the level of the motivational mechanism, that is, the student's desire to master more and more new material.

One of the factors that have a negative impact on the intellectual potential of a person is the elimination of long-term direct relationships between a teacher and a student, which gradually destroys the effectiveness of the educational process. Leads to hardening. Live interpersonal communication is lost, which leads to the formation of a socially poor psychotype. Digital development is occupying more and more areas of the world economy. Large enterprises strive to improve and restore the intellectual potential of a person in the conditions of digitization and to automate all structural processes, which reduces the need for simple labor actions and increases the demand for more advanced, rational implementation of labor activities. In other words, it requires experts who can do what a machine can't. In this regard, universities are striving to create and produce professional personnel fully suited to this role. Currently, many platforms have been created that allow students to learn the necessary skills remotely for conducting practical and laboratory training. However, if a graduate enters a strategic manufacturing facility, he or she may not be able to handle the installation that he or she has seen online. Many competencies require deep interaction in real-world environments. Working live with different machines and devices will help you better understand the internal mechanism of the machine, get involved in its process and study its every detail more clearly.

Another problem of realizing the intellectual potential of young people is the ineffectiveness of independent education. It can be argued that the new technologies of independent education,

first of all, mean increasing the activity of students: the fact obtained by their own efforts has a great cognitive value. In teaching methods, the teacher often puts the student in the position of an object of information transmitted to him from the outside. With this formation of the educational process, the teacher artificially delays the development of the student's cognitive activity and causes great damage to him intellectually and morally.

Realization of the intellectual potential of young people is another problem, and the main factors of the formation of the strategy of effective development of the system in increasing the intellectual potential of the country should be considered as a whole system. This integrity should include the processes from innovation support, science-education-production integration, from the guarantee of copyright to the student's assimilation of new knowledge. In Uzbekistan, striving towards a global educational space is one of the ongoing processes, and in this process, the formation of high intellectual potential in all strata of the population, especially in the youth, is the demand of the time. Because it is necessary to pay attention to the main factors of forming the innovative development strategy of the country as a whole system. In our opinion, such a comprehensive system should be based on the outlook position of every citizen, especially young people, and should be reflected in their lifestyle. Attitude towards youth is the existing, more precise emphasis of the law necessary for world development and development, youth is turning from a person of priority importance to a leading foundation that contributes to its development and implements the development of society. The social qualities of young people, such as intellectual potential, professional skills, intellectual perfection, have a positive effect on the level of development of the entire country. Such trends show that young people are becoming an active subject of society as a separate socio-demographic layer.

Another problem in increasing the intellectual potential of young people. Innovative economy as a stage of capital development implies the level of social relations and the type of sign corresponding to this type of production. Unlike Western countries, which have an economic system based on the socialization of property and the mechanism of management planning and distribution, a social type of society has developed in our country in the recent past, and a specific type of character has been formed, which still prevails.

In the following year, about seventy decisions, decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted. This literally started the process of changes and updates in the education system. We can see the focus on youth in all 5 initiatives under the new system[6]. We can assess that these initiatives are directly aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people.

By increasing the intellectual potential of the young generation, the priority of the policy of state support for the effective modernization of the priority sectors of the economy, increasing the activity and systematization of the scientific and technical sector, and the production of modern finished products with high added value that are popular in foreign





markets increasing and raising to a new level, provides an opportunity to achieve stable high growth rates of export of finished products [7]. According to the conducted studies, the following main problems are distinguished when considering the issue of the future development of innovative activities, including: firstly, Uzbekistan has great potential in a number of fundamental science fields, but the mechanism for processing this potential has not been developed; secondly, the level of adoption of innovations by enterprises in the industrial sector remains low, which in turn leads to a low level of demand for advanced technologies by sectors of the economy.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. In the world, a number of scientific studies are being conducted to improve the socio-political aspects of increasing the intellectual potential of young people, to determine the axiological attitude to scientific research activities. At the same time, attention is paid to deepening the theoretical foundations of the development of critical and creative thinking of young people, to the formation of scientific and innovative thinking in students based on its priorities and ideas. Currently, 32 percent of our country's population, or 10 million, are young people under the age of 30. The policy aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people, under the influence of internal and external factors, can be considered as the period of its most active formation, the period of realization of this potential, the source of change.
2. Individual elements of the human potential system can appear in different conditions of their formation, but potential-elements with certain functional independence do not exist separately. Only through interaction can they lead to a quality jump. In the period of transformational changes in society, the system of socio-cultural interdependence in society is changing and the problem of development prospects gives us constructive sources, factors, reasons for theoretical understanding of what is happening and practical decisions on social policy. It is especially important in the period when driving forces are being sought.
3. The concept of intellectual potential is determined by education and its formation is related to the growth of population education. From our point of view, it is necessary to apply a broader and differentiated approach to the structure of intellectual potential. Its components can be scientific, educational, innovative and cultural potential. If we analyze individual entrepreneurs at the state or regional level, it is appropriate to use the four components listed in the analysis; if we study individual entrepreneurs of the enterprise, then it makes sense to use the scientific and innovative potential; if we analyze and calculate individual entrepreneurs of a scientific institute or university, then components such as education and scientific potential are relevant for calculation.
4. The analysis of the general situation in the world and possible investments allows us to draw the following important conclusion: the only reliable source of stable and large-scale investment growth is the domestic

factor, the growth of domestic consumption. In modern conditions, the development of the country's economy can take place primarily due to the expansion of the domestic market. This is the growth of internal demand, which is the main factor of the development of the modern economy, mainly for permanent consumers. Accordingly, this means that the majority of the population (ideally 100%) must have the financial means to purchase such goods and services. In today's Uzbekistan, a minority of the population is capable of this, i.e. no more than 15-20%.

5. In modern society, intellectual capital becomes the basis of socio-economic wealth. It determines the competitiveness of economic systems and serves as the main source for their development. The economy's ability to create and effectively use intellectual capital increasingly determines a nation's economic strength and prosperity. The successful socio-economic development of any country largely depends on the openness of the society to the introduction of various knowledge, ideas and information and the ability of the economy to effectively process them.

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