

## THE IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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**Annotation:** The article examines the most important component of social education - intellectual education and ways of its formation.

**Keywords:** intelligence, intellectual preparation, intellectual brilliance, insight, strong memory, independence of thought, creativity.

We all know that the high spirituality of the peoples of the East and the Uzbek people has amazed all of humanity for centuries. At the same time, specialists conducting scientific research in different countries also strive to find patterns in the formation of this high spirituality and express its true causes. Because at the current stage of human development, the number of factors and means aimed at the spiritual world of the nation's representatives has increased many times, posing a serious threat to its existence, way of life and mentality. To ignore them means to ignore the fate of the nation.

Intellectual brilliance is the basis of important qualities of a highly spiritual person. Therefore, the question arises, what qualities can be strengthened by forming mental intelligence as a whole. In our opinion, mental intelligence is increased by forming the following characteristics: Develop insight, strong memory, reasoning and creativity, the ability to think independently, achieve harmony between knowledge and moral maturity, strengthen the feeling of love for values.

Understanding is a lower level of human intelligence that includes the various perceptions that arise from human emotions, as well as the learning and skills that serve as the material for the mind.

Insight is the ability to quickly understand a certain situation or circumstance through perception, both in simple life events and in complex life relationships. The words "fam-farosat" are usually used as complex words in the people. But in fact, in science, understanding is different from wisdom. Understanding is a phenomenon related to reason and perception. Ibn Sina describes it as an intuitive manifestation of the human mind, the ability to quickly understand complex things and events. Wisdom, on the other hand, is an ability that helps a person perceive the realities of ordinary everyday life, and it is a moral phenomenon related to etiquette. For example, we call a person who sees the sky completely covered with dark clouds and goes on a journey without an umbrella stupid or unwise, and a person who enters a house without removing dusty, dirty shoes, walking on a carpet, and is not wise or unwise.

In many cases, a stupid person is also a fool. These two concepts of spirituality can often be used side by side.

Perceptive people are able to determine a person's upbringing by the way he laughs, and his level of intelligence by the reason for his laughter. Therefore, Professor G. Navruzova believes that foresight is the ability to understand the external appearance by looking inside oneself.

Independent memory, as an important condition of mental intelligence, includes the ability to grasp the essence of what is heard with the help of intellect, to remember what is seen and heard with the help of understanding, to repeatedly repeat in the mind what is seen and heard and, most importantly, to concentrate.

Today, in the conditions of the information society, television (foreign TV channels) and the Internet, which are the leading media in terms of threats, occupy higher positions in terms of their ability to distract the mind than the press, radio and the Internet. The viewer wants to watch less TV, but cannot turn it off; Trying to see less is useless; If the TV is not on, it will automatically become irritating; He thinks about television even when he is not watching it; Instead of communicating with family and friends, they watch television. It is also true that there are parents who are "TV-obsessed", who are enchanted by the magic of television and whose daily life has become an integral part of watching foreign TV series, forgetting about the future of their children.

Dependence on the virtual world has brought people to such a degree that life without social networks has lost its meaning.

The next component of mental intelligence is the ability to reason. For example, you can teach a child to think, but you cannot teach him to think deeply, as in a textbook. This is why it is rare to find a person who can say, "I just had an idea," and then express remarkable wisdom. Because thinking is a skill that requires ability and is enriched by knowledge. We need to pay attention to whether our interlocutor is expressing an opinion or thoughts. If he is thinking, asking contradictory questions will help clarify our conclusions, but if he is expressing his opinion, it may distract him. Primitive and provincial thinking often causes limitations in reasoning. Provincial thinking often fixates on local and parochial considerations, overestimating their importance. It is poorly informed about world news, alternative ideas and solutions to the problems it is considering, so its opinions are characterized by superficiality, based on a one-sided, narrow approach to the issue. Sometimes, showing a tendency to compromise and compromise, he uncritically accepts the opinion of a respected person, which indicates his lack of independence and subordination. In addition, provincial thinking does not allow for a deep connection between local problems and regional and global problems. They do not notice the general trends that exist in specific events very well. A low culture of generalization, inability to deeply analyze, lack of creative independence, confusion of different

principles, fear of taking responsibility, a peculiar sanctification of reality and events constitute the essence of provincial thinking.

Another important component of intelligence is the ability to create and the inclination to be creative. A person with little knowledge cannot objectively evaluate what he hears in an argument or conversation. He may hesitate, doubting the validity of his interlocutor's arguments, but is powerless to refute them with arguments and reasons. If his inner feelings do not "warn" him, he is unlikely to accept the opinion of another person, in whole or in part. If knowledge consists mainly of a set of information and does not have the potential to create something new through analysis, to draw independent conclusions and generate new ideas, that is, to implement them, it will not become a culture of thought. A culture of thought arises only when knowledge is combined with creative potential. That is why some thinkers insist that "the question of man's duty in the world is a question of creativity" (Berdyayev), while others say that "if the spark of life and the spirit of creativity fade in a person, he will be no different from an imitative monkey" (Nietzsche). There are also conclusions that recognize that life itself is, in essence, a creation.

In short, in order to form an intellectual level in the minds of young people, in other words, to transform their thinking from subordinate to primitive and provincial, they must be taught to think independently. To do this, we must instill in children a love of literature, encourage them to read fiction, and teach them to think logically. Because fiction enriches the world of human imagination and develops imagination.

Thanks to the development of intellectual qualities and moral perfection, the spiritual world becomes richer and more refined, and the possibilities of protection from alien and destructive ideas increase.

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