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Research Article

PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POTENTIAL OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the effective methods and possibilities of using the scientific and technical potential of young people in the process of sustainable development of society. Young people's innovative ideas and achievements in the field of Science and technology highlight the importance of society in ensuring socio-economic development.

KEYWORDS

youth, scientific and technical potential, innovation, technology, social development, innovative idea, science and technology, technological progress.

INTRODUCTION

In the fast-paced processes of the development of modern society, the scientific and technical potential of young people is gaining a special place. In the model of an economy based on human capital, in particular, the realization of the potential of the younger generation in the context of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, high-tech production areas and the integration of science has become a decisive factor in the development of society. In this article, the possibilities of using the scientific and technical potential of youth in the development of society are analyzed socio-philosophically. The views of Western

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and Eastern philosophers on the exchange of Science, Technology and generations will be addressed and their reflections on this issue will be highlighted, as well as polemical aspects.

Literature review

The concept of scientific and technical potential represents the knowledge, qualifications, creative abilities of young people in science, innovative technologies and research activities. Even if a person takes the field as the main subject in the process of technical development in each period, it is young people who are becoming the leading force in today's era. Because through modern information and communication technologies, digital education platforms, online resources, young people have become able to early engage in scientific research work, to learn advanced experiences through the global network. Martin Haydegger interprets technology as a means by which a person perceives and shapes existence, arguing that a person's role in this process cannot be truly passive, but instead, as an active creative subject, constantly striving for innovation [1,45]. Hence, the strengthening of the scientific and technical potential of young people is one of the most powerful forces in some cases of the process of renewing existence in society.

There is also a major debate among Western philosophers regarding the role of youth in science and technology. Immanuel Kant, who placed intelligence above life experience, that is, believing in the ideal criteria of human intelligence independent of itself, saw the progress of Science in society as a natural product of human intelligence, and young people as a common participant in this process [2,87]. In response, Friedrich Nietzsche focuses on the issue of individual creativity and life experience (experimental spirit), arguing that avoiding social conventions, striving for glory, promotes the presence of youth in its fundamental essence [3,54]. In the Nietzsche approach, the younger generation tends to apply technical innovations without social constraints, and can also sometimes cause disagreements in society. So, in the views of both these philosophers there is a polemic on the integration of youth and science: while Kant recognizes the superiority of scientific knowledge to build an enlightened society and the mentally maturing of young people, Nitshe recognizes that young people think more “aggressively”, strive to break a favorable environment, form a creative image.

In Eastern philosophy, esa-Al-Farabi, in his work” the city of the faithful", notes the convergence of morality with science, the need for a favorable environment in society to ensure the maturity of the individual [4,71]. In this, the practice of science, especially among young people, must be constantly harmonized with spiritual education. Then, if this harmony is broken, the progress of science is subject to extremely individual

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interests, creating social conflicts. It seems that while the emphasis on technical innovations and Youth Free Thought in the West is high, in the East the principle of delimitation, based on a moral factor, has taken a more dominant view. But both schools see the younger generation as a determining factor in the progress of society.

METHODOLOGY

The realization of the scientific and technical potential of young people depends, first of all, on the quality of education and innovative methods in it. In his work "Democracy and Education", John Dewey focuses on practical techniques in shaping skills such as creativity, critical thinking, problem solving in the individual, an educational style that relies on experience [5,143]. This approach aims to enable young people to realize the "language of science"through their experience in Zamiri, to find solutions to real problems and thus develop their technical potential. It can be seen from this that the Dewey model – a pedagogical approach based on social activity – provides a favorable opportunity to realize the potential of young people.

In the development of society, it is necessary that the use of the scientific and technical potential of young people is not limited to individual efforts. It is necessary to create an important infrastructure through public policy, social institutions – science centers, research institutes, technoparks, grant programs. Jürgen Habermas States in his work" the Theory of Communicative Action " that while outlining his views on the role of democratic institutions and social platforms in shaping collective thought, it is youth activism that can innovate in both political and economic processes [6,122]. In this, young people should occupy a leading position in innovative projects emerging before society, in the processes of solving social problems with technical approaches. In this way, the state of the political program and social institutions determines the level of use of youth potential.

An issue that needs special attention is the cultural mentality as well as the ownership of traditional values. In some societies, family, in terms of traditional values, youth are treated with extreme control, the priority of the word "older youth", the hierarchical structure is still significantly. In such an environment, innovative ideas, scientific and technical proposals of young people may not be fully realized, cause passivity or a fading of creative potential. Confucius, in his" Lun Yuy "("Analects"), mentions that the principles of respect and decency are undoubtedly important in fostering generational cooperation, but allowing young people, not denying their new views, is also necessary [7,39]. Thus, the harmonization of tradition and innovation in the cultural mentality, the promotion of aspects that do not contradict the potential of youth, becomes an important factor in social progress.

RESULTS

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Today, the digital economy, startup projects, ICT (ICT) sector is a strategic area where young people can widely demonstrate their scientific and technical potential. Young programmers, engineers, designers and entrepreneurs are causing a radical change in the economy through the creation of new online platforms, digital services, applications. Especially in the areas of artificial intelligence," Big data", young people are observed to be at a height on the way to discovering news. If the state and society support projects in this area, there will be an opportunity to develop competitive production or service systems on the world market.

The scientific and technical potential of young people is also incomparable in such complex areas as high-tech production, medicine, biotechnology, energy or nanotechnology. Obviously, the creative thinking of young people, their willingness to take risks, the presence of a sufficient knowledge base allows them to introduce advanced approaches in fundamental and applied scientific research. But the necessary infrastructure for this process – laboratories, grant programs, a network of cooperation with leading scientists and support from the scientific community – is necessarily provided. In this regard, there is an increasing need for the integration of Science and practice in society.

Active youth can play a huge role not only in creating purely technical discoveries, but also in the introduction of social innovations – educational methods, Environmental Protection, platforms aimed at strengthening equality and justice in society, online monitoring services in public administration. Offering technical solutions within the framework of the falonian social problem, the use of advanced technology in neighborhood, district and city – wide social projects-all this contributes to making integrative changes in society. In the cross section of countries, young scientists show their maturity through the use of technical innovation by specialists in solving problems in society. Thus, the possibility of contributing to social progress also arises.

CONCLUSION

The above analysis shows that the possibilities of using the scientific and technical potential of young people in the development of society have a wide range of socio-philosophical content. First, the younger generation naturally has free thought and creativity in technology and science, seeking to overcome the existing limitations in society. Secondly, social responsibility and creative dedication can grow in youth activities if the moral principles in Eastern philosophy and the concepts of emphasizing the right of individuality to free search in western philosophy are harmonized. Thirdly, the scientific and technical potential of young people is strongly associated with social institutions, public policy and the cultural environment. Therefore, it is necessary that any

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society, along with young people, form its own future program, actively involve them in the process of scientific research, innovative projects, digital economy, social reform.

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