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PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF RAISING INNOVATIVE THINKING OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Today our country is going through a difficult stage of socio-economic reforms. The effective use of scientific and technological achievements in solving such complex socio-economic problems is of paramount importance. The transition of science to a new stage of development requires the preparation of strong human resources by young researchers: energetic, active, innovative thinking, competitive, striving to constantly increase their level of development, professional mobility, a sense of responsibility and creative potential occupy a priority place in their activities.

Key words: innovative thinking, scientific achievement, education, quality of education, pedagogic skill, development, grammatic, stylistic and logical rules.

Introduction

Today, a young scientist should be not only a specialist with professional knowledge, skills, but also a person whose scientific activity will help overcome existing stereotypes, develop innovative ideas, effectively and newly solve the actual tasks of his city, region, country. A common feature that unites scientists of different specialties and scientific directions, determines their interest, performance,

enthusiasm, perseverance in achieving the goal, the measure of the effectiveness of their activities, is now an innovative activity. However, in the analysis of modern scientific literature, we have witnessed that the concept of innovation in relation to most young scientists has not yet been integrated.

In this process, the study, which harmonizes the system of professional and personal education integrated with the innovative activities of the Young Scientist, will help to achieve our intended goal. Because, first of all, such a paradigm approach allows a scientist to develop purposefully in science. Secondly, active work on the basis of innovative thinking creates the basis for him creative, independent (or in cooperation with other scientists) innovative ideas, development of innovative projects, creation of innovative products that meet the current needs of society. Thirdly, innovative thinking manifests itself in the youth-specific mobility, initiative, in the search for specific approaches to the subject under study, methods of research, means of financial support of their projects and methods of their implementation in the market of related products. We believe it is correct that innovation activities are evaluated as special education, which is the function of young scientists' interests, abilities, responsibilities,

orientation to their research and achieving new results that can be applied in different types of production. Because there are five interrelated - motivational, cognitive, emotional, voluntary, operational-activities that are part of the same age-specific innovation activity. For Example, as Sh.Kubaeva correctly pointed out, "in innovative thinking, semantic elements are in a state of play, while the process of actual play goes through in accordance with grammatic, stylistic and logical rules (norms). This increases creativity in thinking, creates a basis for the creation of innovative ideas. In our opinion, when creative activity forms part of the social sphere of production or process, continuous material-technical and spiritual development takes place in society" .

Main part

The components, composition and criteria for the formation of innovative activity of a young scientist are indicators that reflect its degree of elevation. Motivational component broad scientific and educational motivation: active life position; conscious constant interest in technological innovation; motivation of creative activity, self-improvement and self-realization in scientific activity, overcoming difficulties in professional activity through izlash ways of improving it; is an indicator of psychological direction to innovative activity.

On the basis of the formative motivators of the socio-psychological activity of the individual, first, to ensure that the motivation for achieving success is superior to the causes of failure; secondly, innovation serves to formulate rational needs and causes for self-expression in scientific activity.

The cognitive component of the knowledge of innovative technologies is the formation of a broad worldview, which gives the opportunity to combine knowledge on the basis of science, to bring divergent, creative, theoretical, practical, intuitive thinking to an adequate level of development, flexibility of thinking, the cognitive style that prevails over the collection and

processing of information., prognostic and serves to form the ability to critically analyze the results of its innovation. Therefore, " thinking, which will be the basis for innovative thinking, is a divergent thinking, writes Sh.T.Kubaeva. Psychologists note that this thought has a profound nature, simultaneously in different semantic (ideal, spiritual) directions, images, concepts, their contents are analyzed, compared, parallel thinking occurs in the creator, methods and tools for solving problems are tested in different variants, used, as a result, a new or unexpected idea, the approach comes into being. Therefore, we can also define divergent thinking as constructive thinking."

Important features of innovative technologies, the formation of knowledge about innovative activities, the level of development of different types and characteristics of thinking and thinking that make up the intellectual potential of a young scientist; the ability to see the problem in everyday life; the ability to set goals with great prospects helps to rise.

Being in a positive attitude towards innovation leads to the following results:

- satisfaction with the ongoing research work;
- positive emotions associated with the process of carrying out scientific research, thirst for discoveries, etc.

Initiative, independence, perseverance in people with the ability to think innovatively, the ability to take responsibility for oneself, organization, discipline, perseverance in achieving the goal and bringing it to the end, the ability to overcome external and internal obstacles in achieving a new scientific result and the introduction of innovations, endurance and perseverance in a state of initial misunderstanding, rejection of new ideas contrary to traditional innovation, having the ability to take risks is of paramount importance.

The level of development of the will of a young scientist is characterized by the following: the ability to search for innovative ideas and critically

evaluate the operational and component of activity; the necessary professional skills, scientific research skills, experience, scientific specialization, methodological culture, the development of innovative projects, the sufficient development of professional competence in the field of knowledge of modern information and communication technologies

The indicators of the effectiveness of scientific activity of young scientists are determined by their active participation in competitions, innovative conventions, scientific exhibitions, orders for grants, individual and collective scientific achievements, participation in conferences of different levels, the number of publications, the availability of patents, etc.

Based on the above selected criteria, factors and indicators, we have compiled a special diagnostic program for the study of innovative activities of young scientists, which includes the following diagnostic tools:

- 1) to draw up questionnaires to examine the problems and indicators of effectiveness of academic performance of young scientists;
- 2) to develop a method of diagnosing the motivators of socio-psychological activity of an individual;
- 3) to improve the method of diagnosing creative achievement motivation;
- 4) to develop a method for diagnosing success motivation and fear of failure in order to achieve success;
- 5) to improve the method of diagnosis of motivational and pedagogical preferences;
- 6) to create a quick diagnosis methodology for creative and Innovative Competitiveness;
- 7) to improve the methodology for determining the method of information acquisition;
- 8) to create a psychological assessment methodology for the organizational ability of an individual in a team;

9) improving the diagnostic method of using information and communication technologies in scientific and professional activities;

10) to develop regular monitoring of the conversation of young scientists with scientific leaders and young scientists;

11) the analysis of the results of the scientific activity of young scientists is also determined by the criteria and indicators of evaluation, which are published and cover the parameters of inventive activity.

At present, the articles, patents and other documents on intellectual property published by students and young scientists in national and foreign analytical journals, the dynamics of the protection of their dissertations, their mobility indicators, the extent to which they are involved in the work of scientific communities, research centers are also important in assessing the level of their innovative thinking. Therefore, today "the involvement of young people in scientific and technical research, on the one hand, encourages the children of our nation to engage in World Science and technology, which will be of interest to research; on the other hand, local innovation developments will be cheaper for our economy, there will be an opportunity to improve and modernize them without interruption; on the The most important thing is that innovation allows the country to continue its modernization boldly, innovation comes in the form of modernization, and modernization, in turn, innovation. Innovation and modernization are harmonious in addressing the issues of socio-economic development, even though it is a kosubstantsional phenomenon."

Analysis of the reporting documents on the organization of innovative activities of young scientists (in this case the criteria for determining the iqtidorly young people used by the University and mexanizm) is characterized by the following; principles of working with iqtidorly young people in

the University, New directions and forms of working with young scientists; during the entire period of study, the results of regular monitoring of the dynamics of development of talented students, the participation of students in the Olympiads in various disciplines, the benefits given to the winners and winners of student competitions, the number of students and young scientists with advanced qualifications abroad, methods of encouraging innovative activities of young scientists with disabilities-benefits, materials and intangible; the main programs of material support of young scientists: competitions, grants, awards; availability of programs to help solve housing problems of scientific youth; materials of sociological research, questionnaires, the number of young scientists participating in various projects of the state scale, including international; the number of students and young scientists participating in various scientific programs and projects; the number of students and young scientists working; the quality of work is assessed by the presence of diplomas, competitions, olympiads, high awards in visions, received gifts, diplomas, registered patents, winning applications - taking into account the quantity and quality of scientific products developed by the scientific society of students, the council of young scientists, etc., in the life of the scientific and educational institution, etc., young scientists.

The first group of factors that stimulate the innovation activity of young scientists are environmental factors. These include: the innovation policy of organizations, universities, institutions; the type and nature of scientific or production activities; the financial position of the enterprise, organization, University; motivational relations of young scientists; the characteristics of specific scientific and pedagogical research, the qualification composition of the team, the availability of scientific degrees and scientific titles among young scientists, the nature of

the tasks that need to be the second group is subjective factors. These include: gender, age; personal qualities (which are important for the study, interest in career growth, high professionalism, attention to innovation); knowledge of foreign languages and information and communication technologies.

Omillarni, which affects the development of innovative activity of young scientists, can also be divided by the state, society and politics into general in the field of science and education, as well as the global level at which the educational institution, organization, enterprise are identified at the micro level. In the course of the study, we guided by a number of conditions created for the development of innovation activities of young scientists, including the following:

1) to implement measures of state support for young scientists (including on a regional scale) through the expansion of socio-political, economic and organizational and managerial circles forms of cooperation with young scientists;

2) increase in the number and variety of types of scientific activities (including those conducted on a competitive basis) that encourage innovative activity of young scientists and allow them to demonstrate their scientific achievements;

3) to formulate young scientists ' interest in innovation research activities;

4) to increase the level of development of information and communication competence of young scientists;

5) to improve the forms and methods of work on attracting young people to science from the school and school age;

6) organizational support and assistance to young scientists and students in the development and presentation of innovative projects, application for grant competitions and implementation of scientific projects; preparation and publication of research results;

7) establish a close relationship between all structures involved in working with young scientists;

8) development of professional relations, international cooperation and increasing academic mobility of young scientists, creation of professional networks of the University;

9) to improve and further develop existing forms of professional development of young scientists, to provide information and advice on their activities;

10) providing information on the activities of young scientists of the university, region and country, creation and support of the sites of the councils of young scientists. These conditions formed the basis of our model of conditions created for the development of innovative activities of young scientists proposed by US.

In our study, we paid special attention to the study of the extent to which young scientists have modern information and communication technologies and their use in scientific activity. For this, the questionnaire method was used. According to the results of the survey, 85 percent of respondents found that "it is no longer possible to do this without ICT tools and it does not spare the effort they have to learn to use them as a tool for professional scientific activities." 72 percent of young scientists agree that "the use of information and communication technologies helps to increase the effectiveness of scientific research."

Correlation analysis between the indicators of social activity of young scientists on the internet and some indicators of their professional achievements (protection of timely dissertation, number of publications, participation in grant competitions) showed a stable connection with high communication activity on the internet.

Active communication activities on the internet do not always correspond to established scientific achievements. The concept of the conditions

for the development of innovative activities of young scientists (at the regional level) proposed by US is based on the implementation of the principle of continuity of various stages of scientific development of young scientists, which allows to observe their growth from the student's time to the doctoral level. Such a merger can be carried out only as a result of the joint activities of the departments responsible for working with young scientists of certain universities, namely the scientific society of students, the scientific research council, the Council of young scientists, the educational department and the scientific departments.

In the course of studying the conditions of development of young scientists and methods of promoting innovative activity, we have achieved the following scientific results: the holistic concept of developing innovative activity of young scientists has been developed, in which there is an author's approach to determining the concept of innovative activity, the distribution of its components, conditions, principles, forms. Therefore, in our study we proposed methods of developing innovative thinking, a system of criteria and indicators that characterize the innovative activity of a young scientist.

Diagnostic tools that allow young scientists to comprehensively study the features of innovation activity have been developed and successfully tested; based on several complementary models (model of conditions for the development of innovation activities of young scientists; model of cooperation of university departments that are responsible for working with young scientists and administrators who are able to express the interests of young scientists at

Based on the empirical data obtained from our study, a generalized portrait of a modern competing young scientist was drawn up. Practical significance of the study it is important to note that the diagnostic tools developed by the authors of the project, the concept of development of innovative activities and

the support of research activities of young scientists, as well as the conditions and methods of stimulating innovative activities of young scientists in the field of scientific activity, the creation of methodological materials for the The activities of the councils of young scientists, scientific societies of students, specialists in Youth Affairs, scientific departments of universities can be used in the process of attracting young people to science, identifying scientific potential and improving the activities of researchers, young doctors of science.

Today, the development of the country is associated with the formation of the necessary incentive for innovative activities among young people, a positive attitude to innovations and readiness for these innovations. The transition to an innovative economy poses the problem of reviewing existing approaches to working with young people and creating new technologies for the formation of their innovative behavior. The introduction of innovative lifestyles into the usual sphere of youth life can give much more successful results than other groups of generations, since young people are very sensitive to everything that arises in the political, economic and social spheres of the country's life, are a layer of creative energy and ready for social activity.

The formation of innovative behavior of young people is influenced by, on the one hand, the object-the changing object and subordinate circumstances in which young people mediate in their inclusion in the social structure of society, depends both on the formation of the behavior of the younger generation and on the level of development of the social structure. On the other hand, the factors of social development that are reflected in the minds of young people also seriously affect their needs, interests, stereotypes, values in their behavior programs. At the same time, only the younger generation is able to overcome stereotypes of behavior based on a new system of directions of value. To do

this, young people have all the object conditions: the creative nature of thinking and activity, high social and economic mobility, psychological adaptability, the desire to put a new system of values into practice, openness to the adoption of new unconventional knowledge, etc.

The task of society and the state is to ensure freedom of activity to all layers of the population, including young people, to realize their own opportunities, to create equal opportunities for the development of their abilities. Depending on the age, the goals, tasks, composition, forms and methods of working with them are changing. The inclusion of young people in social relations is not carried out on its own. For successful socialization, each representative of the younger generation must correctly understand and sympathize with others, perform self-sacrificing good deeds, make independent decisions and reasonably plan responsible actions, also have competence skills in social relations. Because family, society, small groups, personality and state innovation are the subjects of responsible behavior regulation. Innovation is rising to a new level of cooperation in all areas that lead to progress.

In most cases, young people determine their own way of life, but the effectiveness of such a choice is determined mainly by the availability of social proposals for the socio-pedagogical support of the family, society, state and youth, taking into account the peculiarities of their development in ontogenesis.

At the stage of the innovative development of society, the implementation of the social function of education in connection with the formation of the necessary social relations, which are most favorable for the development of each individual, is required.

The formation and development of a specific model of innovative behavior among young people is a component of the overall success of the state. That is, as a means of carrying out innovations, innovative

behavior becomes a special value, which allows us to lay the groundwork for new standards of living. The formation of the innovative position of young people is parliamentarism and project activity, which gives young people the opportunity to actively participate in the development and implementation of socially significant projects. Innovation is based on the creation of a special creative environment, the creation of young people's own personal space.

From the point of view of social and pedagogical science, the personal value of educating socially responsible and innovative behavior lies in the desire to satisfy the interests and needs of young people. Its social significance is evident in the need to preserve and develop the ideals and values of society. The influence of the state on innovative activities is manifested mainly in the regulation of entrepreneurial actions of citizens, the recognition of the pedagogical, social, economic and civil impact of social initiatives.

The formation of innovative behavior means adherence to the printing of personal freedom, its implementation means the following:

- direct social responsibility activities to meet the needs and interests of a particular person (group) ;
- to ensure the social importance of innovation of the individual (group) in his / her own eyes and in the eyes of others;
- regularity and systematic feature of socio-pedagogical evaluation of the achieved results;
- provide opportunities for self-improvement, personal career for every enthusiast.

The formation of innovative behavior by the state involves the observance of the print of freedom, which reflects the natural interdependence of Social Policy and the state of the economy. The implementation of this principle means:

- lack of bureaucratic barriers between initiators (initiative groups) and public institutions;
- readiness of state bodies to interact with public associations operating within the framework of

the law, regardless of ideological or political platforms;

- create local resource centers and development funds that provide civil society institutions with the necessary resources on a competitive basis;
- Organization of counseling, open system for professional development of teachers in the public sector, conducting training seminars for civil servants working with public associations;
- development and distribution of a system of social orders, placement of grants on a competitive basis, announcement of a competition of social projects.

Compliance with the principle of openness, which reflects the law on the formation of innovative behavior by the state, includes:

- active participation of civil society institutions in the adoption and correction of government decisions;
- maintain independence in determining the content, forms, methods, means of managing social development;
- network establish cooperation;
- to use the opportunities of the media to create a positive image of social initiative activities.

The leading function of self-education and the formation of a group of innovative behaviors is the ability to make socially significant changes on the basis of mastering the riches of material and spiritual culture, manifested in creativity, voluntary actions and communication.

The leading task of the formation of innovative behavior of young people by the institutions of society is the integration, which manifests itself in creating conditions for the joint activities of young people, aimed at satisfying the needs of the individual (group), strengthening and disseminating the values, functions and norms of activity of a free and equal society.

Conclusion

The leading task of state institutions consists in regulation, providing for the process of formation of a normalized nature, taking into account the existence of clearly established rules, conditions and conditions.

On the basis of the above-mentioned functions of self-education, educational initiative in Group, Public and state institutions, we can imagine the main tasks of the formation of innovative behavior by social educational institutions as follows.

1) to achieve the integration of the three sectors (networklararo social partnership) to support the activities of social entrepreneurship;

2) formation of innovation-sensitive environment:

The fact of carrying out innovative behavior is sociability, that is, in the process it takes a special place to take into account the views of other people. Therefore, the age inherent in innovative behavior, the dependence, the difficultchiliklar and the established system of relations will have to break down. In order for you to have new successes, you will need to adequately protect your ideas and rely on the support of friends, sponsors in promoting them.

Innovative behavior is a bilateral phenomenon. On the one hand, this means of transformation of society, on the other hand, is the process of constant development of interaction, the degree of its formation.

In order to successfully demonstrate innovative qualities, young people must constantly focus on creative self-developmenttirishga attention, see and use the capabilities of other members of the group quickly, the desire to objectively assess oneself and others, the ability to find a constructive solution to conflict situations, the willingness to positively perceive prospects and positive tolerance.

The formation of innovative and socially responsible behavior includes:

- formation of a personal intellektual resource that promotes the development of a socially responsible lifestyle of young people, ensuring the primacy of innovative values as an effective tool for the realization of their potential;

- formation of family resources aimed at creating conditions for creative activity;

- introduction of innovative social and educational technologies into the educational environment, which will ensure the development of social values;

- analysis of the innovation and educational needs of the regions.

Well, firstly, the specificity of the phenomenon of innovation will be focused on innovation, first on the future of culture, and secondly, it will reflect the bug of culture as a socio-cultural phenomenon. Secondly, innovation is formed through the interaction of creative-theoretical and predictive practical activities of the subject. Thirdly, innovation activity is considered as the main source of dialectical development. Fourthly, innovation is a complex socio-cultural phenomenon, it requires a definition, justification, which comes from the position of its era. Fifth, innovation as a socio-cultural phenomenon in itself embodies all the trends of the culture bug, while as a novelty-oriented phenomenon brings with it the future of culture. In the sixth, innovation is defined as a socio-cultural model of the objectification of the new post industrial stage of development.

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