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CRITERIA FOR THE FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE THINKING AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the issues of innovative consciousness and thinking of young people. It has been scientifically discussed that innovative thinking is an important factor in the innovative activity of young people.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation, Creation, Creativity, Superior, Modern Education, Cognitive, Processes, Harmonious View, A Dynamic Features, Technical Research.*

INTRODUCTION

A thirst for innovation, research and creativity is a human trait. It is this feature that motivates a person to look at himself as a subject of social existence and social relations. Doctor of Philosophy S.Norkulov writes: "Interest in knowing the world is unique for human. Due to the nature of the generalization of epistemological experiments and their use in changing the environment, man is the subject of social historical processes, created by civilization. These processes are related to mentality, consciousness, cognition, the pursuit of knowledge"[1]. The researcher reveals the laws of individual mentality and the transformation of consciousness into social mentality and consciousness, the first of which, no matter how important, becomes a product of "necessity" implied by N.A. Berdyaev through deterministic factors, especially social demands, the needs of society. To sum up, man's thirst for innovation, creation, and creativity is not just an individual phenomenon; they are related to social necessity. Here the demands of social development have a deterministic effect.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should not be forgotten that there are also internal deterministic factors of creation. When it comes to creative mentality, this inner determinism is often referred. Internal deterministic factors include creative psychological phenomena such as ability, inspiration, the pain of thinking and creating, the desire to change the environment, the desire to further beautify and humanize, the ideal formed in the mind. These phenomena play a leading role in the lives of young people, especially in their imaginations. Eighty-two percent of our respondents consider it is a positive fact that the President and the government support the interest of young people in innovation and innovative research, and are ready to take advantage of these opportunities as much as possible. 78% of them emphasize that, schools, educational institutions and family institutions require young people to grow up as creative people, in this regard, first of all, parents help a lot, the spiritual and moral environment in the family, noble qualities, mutual support, altruism, respect to elderly people and traditions of honoring the little, spiritual support, encouragement.

69% of respondents say that family and school play an important role in a person's love for creativity, 51% say that the influence of friends is leading, 32% say that colleagues and classmates, and 21% say that special cultural and spiritual events of books and youth associations. At the same time, almost 94% of respondent youth express interest in this or that type of creative activity. It is true that among them artistic creation is in the lead (78%), young people interested in scientific and technical creativity are only about 3%. We specifically studied the answers of young people interested in scientific and technical creativity to our other questions. We found that in the family of these young people, either their father or brother was engaged in scientific and technical creativity. Among them are a few young people who are influenced by friends or others. It follows that the desire to engage in scientific and technical creativity is aroused by adults in the family. While the interest of young people in scientific and technical creativity is not formed by itself, the influence of external deterministic factors - family, friends - is in the forefront. The influence of special education and educational institutions is an axiom.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Youth is a formative stage of interest in the world, life, understanding them. There is no denying that there are innate abilities. For example, the famous composer Mozart wrote opera at the age of 4, the Russian composer Prokofiev at the age of 9, and Mendelssohn at the age of 14[2]. It is known that Alisher Navoi memorized Farid-ud-Din Attar's Mantiq ut-tayr at a young age, and that Beruni and Ibn Sina were interested in science from a young age and had unique abilities [3]. The abilities in these individuals have, of course, become a unique reality, perfected by external deterministic influences. It would have been impossible for these geniuses to reach the level of maturity if they had not worked on themselves, if they had not turned research into a way of life and thinking. Admittedly, sometimes there are exceptions in nature. For example, a 16-year-old boy comes to the famous Burdenko Research Institute. During the analysis, it is determined that the brain does not show any performance symptoms. Examination revealed that the young man had no right brain and the left side was insignificantly preserved. Nevertheless, the young man lived an active life, studied well, played sports, and was far superior to his peers in intellectual terms. This anomalous phenomenon surprised everyone [4]. This exception is not

a simple natural phenomenon. Experts say that the human brain is 35 km long, has the ability to send information to itself. There are enough prodigies who can memorize the whole pamphlet at once, write it fluently in both hands, memorize up to thirty numbers, and recite them in sequence at once. This means that a person, especially young people, can be taught the type of creation they want. Modern education, pedagogy is based on this principle. The above answers of our respondents also confirm this opinion. Innovation cannot be limited to the type of scientific and technical creation; it applies to all aspects and directions of human activity and interests. Therefore, in the literature there are such terms as "social innovation", "legal innovation", "agro-innovation", "and aesthetic innovation", "management innovation", "pedagogical innovation". Sometimes it is associated with scientific and technical research, innovation, it is considered that the introduction of scientific and technical innovations in the field, technological modernization. Replacement of production processes and services with modern equipment is interpreted as an innovation. In this interpretation, innovation is likened to any kind of innovation. In our opinion, it is appropriate to know it as a type of creative activity aimed at turning the field, object, process in an essentially new direction. The dynamic features and requirements of social existence, the development of society are one of the external determinants influencing innovative mentality.

In general, the cognitive phenomena that take place in the human mind and thinking are due to the influence of these determinants. "Social development affects people's thinking and consciousness through ambivalent events such as stable and changeable consequences and results, evolution and involution, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, perceptual and coincidence, forcing them to live under the influence of certain ideas, views and spiritual values. In this case, social development comes as a product of certain ideas, views and spiritual values" [5] these contradictions of social existence are reflected in innovative mentality and research. Intuitive knowledge or inspiration in the field of creation is not always a perceived reality. Or the invention of a new technology may not always be of revolutionary significance. But every novelty, something of innovation, must in some way improve the function of the object. Only in this way does innovation meet the requirements of social existence, the development of society. Innovative mentality can be seen as a manifestation of social consciousness.

The fact that innovative mentality is a social being, derived from the demands of society, shows that it is in common with the social consciousness. True, this commonality is not absolute; they have their own characteristics, functional features. Cognitive processes related to social consciousness are also observed in innovative thinking. S.Norkulov sees the peculiarities of this process in the following: "Social consciousness is a simple sensory phenomenon, not an experience, it is a subjective reality based on scientific analysis of the external world, society and its immanent laws, political, economic, spiritual, cultural processes, life experiences, and the relationship between person and society, man and being .

CONCLUSION

The nature of social consciousness in relation to social being requires an approach to human cognitive-sensory experiences in accordance with the laws and requirements of this being, the study of transformational changes in consciousness in terms of those laws and requirements, a harmonious view of endotransformation and exotransformation processes"[6].

To sum up, the connection between the requirements of social existence and innovative research is manifested in human sensory, cognitive experiences; the wavy, fluctuating course of these experiences is associated with fluctuation processes in this connection.

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