

Factors Forming The Modern World View Of Youth's

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Abstract: The article discusses the factors that have a significant impact on the formation of an innovative worldview among young people. The role of the social environment, the organic cooperation of education, science and production, the system of spiritual and material values, etc. is especially emphasized.

Keywords: innovation, youth policy, innovative society, outlook, activity, education, science, production.

Introduction

In an increasingly competitive socio-economic environment in global development, the future of states is directly related to the implementation of scientific achievements in the life of society. At the present stage, one can notice the intensive growth of scientific research, which is the product of innovative consciousness. Solving existing problems with an innovative approach is the most promising solution in overcoming the emerging global shortage of food, energy, socio-economic resources and environmental crises under conditions of continuous population growth and depletion of natural resources. Therefore, in-depth research into the formation of innovative consciousness among young people is in the center of attention of the world scientific community.

Materials And Methods

The topic of developing innovative consciousness among young people is presented quite widely in both scientific literature and documents on youth policy. It should be noted that increasing the efficiency of research work in Uzbekistan, supporting innovative activity and initiative of young people in this area and strengthening the integration of science and production necessitate the formation of an innovative worldview. "If we begin to build our great future today, we must do it, first of all, on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach"[1]. From this point of view, an urgent task in the context of implementing fundamental reforms in the country is the socio-philosophical study of factors influencing the formation of an innovative worldview among young people, and the development of conclusions that have scientific and theoretical significance.

Analysis And Results

Scientific research and innovation is a process of persistence and accumulation, the tireless efforts of several generations of scientists and researchers. A breakthrough in basic research often takes hundreds of years. Even in the works of outstanding thinkers of the early Eastern Renaissance such as Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorezmi, Ahmad al-Fergani, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Hussein Vaiz Kashifi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and others, whose well-known ingenious discoveries of his time became the impetus for the economic, political and socio-cultural development of society, the role of science in the development of society is clearly emphasized, and great attention is paid to the use of innovative methods and means in the mental education of the individual.

According to the philosopher Kh.S. Ashurova, "the Jadid movements were an innovation for their time"[3;13]. "In general, the Jadids realized the need for innovative ideas in developing national consciousness to achieve freedom and independence. Through these ideas they called for national awakening, that is, for the modernization of society. Jadid teachers emphasized that the national education system could meet the requirements of the time and become a real resource for development, overcoming its crisis, changing the content of education, forms and methods of its organization, creating completely new technological support for the educational process [3;15].

According to B. Turaev, "the development of modern society requires a new innovative approach to reality. Today's new thinking is a holistic, integrated approach, creative, creative thinking - a non-linear approach to reality." [4;12].

The influence on the processes of modernization of science and new technologies and their relationship, social characteristics and the essence of innovation, innovative personality, innovative activity and the formation of an innovative society are discussed in the works M. Abdullayeva, S. Atamuradova, A. Begmatova, G. Gaffarova, A. Kodirov, S. Norkulov, M. Nurmatova, I. Saifnazarov, B. Tuychiev, problems of forming a new worldview among young people - K. Javakova, M. Kakhkhorova, Sh. Madaeva, K. Nazarov, K. Tulenova, I. Khuzhamurodov, F. Yuldasheva, the problems of forming a new worldview among young people - K. Dzhavakova, M. Kakhkhorova, Sh. Madaeva, K. Nazarov, K. Tulenova, I. Khuzhamurodov, F. Yuldasheva, problems of scientific knowledge and a new approach to social relations are considered in the works of professors E. Izzetova, B. O. Turaev, S. Shermukhamedov, N. Shermuhammedova, I. Ergashev, Zh. Yakhshilikova and others. From a socio-pedagogical, psychological point of view, they are considered in the works of K. Goziev, V. Karimova, R. Makhmudov, O. Musurmonova.

The essence of the socio-philosophical and epistemological aspects of innovative consciousness, the characteristics of an innovative personality, innovative activity, innovation as a variety of ideas, a future-oriented phenomenon, the issue of subjects disseminating innovation, aspects of innovation related to creativity and creativity, are widely disclosed in the works of a number of foreign and Russian philosophers such as I. Ansoff, M. Hucek, K. Oppenlander, B. Santo, B. Twiss, R. Waterman, D. Galbraith, P. Drucker and others.

According to the requirements of the existing market economy and civil society, the issue of formation, development and improvement of the subject of an innovative society - an innovative individual from among young people remains the most pressing issue. Since it is the youth, as the most receptive layer of guidance to the ongoing socio-economic changes, that has the ability to respond to scientific achievements in a timely manner, the ability to take risks with innovations and the ability to actively implement the acquired knowledge. Also, when solving the problem of forming an individual as a subject of an innovative society based on the requirements of modern indicators, modern youth must meet such criteria as creative thinking, innovative approach and potential, innovative activity and activity, innovative intelligence and consciousness. And this, in turn, requires the state and society to boldly invest in the formation, development and improvement of the innovative worldview of young people as the main capital of society, given that 60% of the 35 million population of Uzbekistan are young people. "Consequently, we must increase attention to human capital, use all opportunities to realize the potential of our youth" [2].

The formation of an innovative worldview among young people leads to the generation of new relationships and approaches, a unique new way of life, increased innovative activity, and awareness

of creative features in their innovative activities. This approach to the characterization of consciousness in modern philosophical literature is usually called “innovative consciousness”. Innovative consciousness is a product of introduced new values, formed skills, a new worldview that strives for something new and requires a person to constantly have a creative approach to life, creativity and the desire for self-improvement. Expanding one's worldview by acquiring scientific knowledge and new ideas contributes to the development of innovative awareness.

The main factors that have a significant impact on the formation of an innovative worldview can be called the social environment as creating conditions for social development; improving healthcare and education systems; culture of life as an indicator of the development of skills in the creation of society to accept scientific achievements and the ability to use them; value system in relation to representatives of the scientific world, recognition by members of the society of knowledge, science and innovation; management, i.e. willingness to accept and support innovations by leaders and managers at all stages.

Civil society is the main environment necessary for the development of innovation; as a result of the strengthening of the activities of legal, economic and social institutions, the need for innovation increases. Civil society institutions need innovation, as open systems that need to improve their activities.

It is necessary to diversify educational services for the development of an innovative worldview in preschool education, secondary schools, secondary special and higher education, the importance of supporting the initiative of various segments of the population to invest in education.

Any individual and social consciousness is based on a certain system of values. We can say that the spread of innovations in the process of modernization becomes the reason for their transformation into values in the public consciousness, and they take a place in the value system as its new elements. The starting point for such development of society is innovative consciousness. From this point of view, the transformation of innovations into values is one of the important factors of formation among young people.

The introduction into the public consciousness of innovations that are perceived in certain historical conditions as contrary to the instinct of self-preservation and human protection is a long and complex progress. At the same time, the formation of innovative consciousness in society does not imply the abandonment of historical traditions, national values, cultural and progressive traditions formed over centuries; on the contrary, it presupposes the enrichment of the value system serving society with new innovative values, achieving their organic correspondence with each other creates opportunities for turning them into an integral part of the people's worldview system.

The environment of socio-political activity and democratization processes influence the formation of an active life position of young people and innovative consciousness. Direction in the right direction and comprehensive support for the emerging environment of activity and the attitude of young people towards innovation ultimately serves to form an innovative society. Important stages in the formation of an innovative worldview are family, preschool education, school, secondary specialized educational institutions and higher education. To form an innovative worldview among unorganized youth, it is necessary to expand the detail of the entrepreneurial clusters of the Youth Union, the use of such innovative approaches as social partnership with training centers for their vocational training.

DISCUSSIONS

Innovative consciousness is a consciousness that reflects fundamental knowledge, is aware of the innovative processes occurring in society, and orients a person towards these processes. The formation of innovative consciousness occurs through the organic cooperation of education, science and production as a result of increasing the priority of science, decent remuneration for scientists, and strengthening the faith of economic entities in scientists.

To form an innovative worldview and transform it into a source of economic development, the use of spiritual and material resources is of great theoretical and practical importance. At the same time, support for creative groups and their leaders in educational institutions, improvement of existing conditions for their creative activity, stimulation, and materialization of the results of innovative activities will lead to the formation of an innovative culture.

An innovative person must actively respond to existing positive changes, respond in a timely manner to economic, social and cultural changes occurring in the world, and firmly master fundamental sciences, foreign languages and information and communication technologies. The most basic feature of an innovative personality is the ability to use various approaches when obtaining existing information, processing it and implementing it in one's activities.

Conclusion

Thus, to change the attitude towards innovation in the public consciousness, it is necessary to form the foundations of an innovative society. This process is carried out by increasing interest in scientific knowledge in government agencies, civil society institutions and among young people, creating a culture of perception of scientific achievements and innovations. The creation of an innovative society with the active participation of young people will ensure a stable pace of socio-economic progress of the country at the new stage of its development.

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