



Factors Leading to the Improvement of the Youth's Activeness in Social Innovations

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Abstract

There are many factors that lead young people to be active in social-innovative activeness of society. The present article discusses of those from the variety point of view, namely, socio-political, scientific, economical and psychological.

Keywords: *Innovation; Adaptation; Socio-Political*

Introduction

One of the important factors in raising the development of society to a new level is the development of social and innovative activity of young people. This important task will expand the opportunities for modernization of all sectors in the country. This complex task is in many ways related to the development of youth activism, which is prone to innovation, creativity and invention. The combination of these two factors can yield the expected results. In order to analyze the processes that take place in them, first of all, it is necessary to clarify the concept of "modernization". From a scientific point of view, the concept of "modernization" is often associated with a radical change in society. Its difference from the "revolutions" in the transformation of society is that the "revolution" is a process aimed at changing society on the basis of the principles of moderation and moderation, which means the transformation of all spheres in one fell swoop. As the XXI century is a period of high development of human intellectual potential, the development of weapons that lead to its complete destruction, the launch of any revolution in the transformation of society remains a factor of destruction and tragedy. In this context, the development of countries, their modernization is proving to be the most optimal way to modernize society in the transition from one stage to another.

Finding and Results

The role of youth in the modernization of society is enormous. Their drive for innovation, enthusiasm and a tendency to innovate has a positive impact on the effective implementation of modernization of society. However, this does not mean that they will participate in the modernization in a

mass way. Because, on the one hand, this is due to the complexity and breadth of the process, on the other hand, there is competition for jobs in this process and all young people do not have the opportunity to participate and get jobs, and thirdly, the education between them, the profession as well as the disproportion in the effective use of available opportunities in relation to the development of their intellectual potential, which also creates problems for them.

The effective participation of young people in the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan depends on the level of innovative activity required by our time. This is not an easy task. Analyzing this: **first**, we took it as a necessity to develop innovative thinking in young people. Of course, such thinking is formed in our youth in a sense in the family in accordance with the daily needs from the moment they are born. It depends on the existing intellectual potential, interests, aspirations of the family and is passed on to the child. However, if interests and aspirations are not consistently supported, they will gradually “fade away”.

In order to determine the attitude of young people to reading works of art, we asked them: “What books have you read lately?” we asked. The answer was as follows. 459 (44%) of the respondents are currently reading books in various fields, 536 (50%) have not read a book for a long time, 33 (3%) have not read a book at all, and 15 (1%) have no interest in reading. From the above, it is clear that the attitude of our young people to reading is not satisfactory. In our conversations, they noted that they were taking the events in the book from television, the internet, and other media. Some of them said that the need to solve financial and social problems does not leave time to read a book. However, it should not be overlooked that the growing need of our youth to change their attitude to reading in a positive way. After all, through the book, human thinking expands, and the world's scientists have already scientifically proved that the media and the Internet cannot replace it.

Indeed, in the development of innovative thinking in young people, it is important that they read works of art; look for new ideas in the scientific literature in their chosen field. They represent not only the environment, nature, and even the processes that take place in society. Unfortunately, the adaptation of young people to the norms of rapidly changing times and processes in space is connecting them to the Internet, mobile phones and mass communications. They do not "read" the information they need from scientific literature, ideas that serve to enrich their spiritual lives, not from works of art, but from mobile phones, the Internet and mass communications. This, in turn, leads not to the development of innovative thinking in them, but to the “hardening” of thinking, the mechanical perception of all realities and processes. The danger is that tomorrow's young generation, which will take over the country's future, will be able to mechanically implement only “ready” ideas and innovations, and the innovations themselves will become robots who do not want to “headache” for inventions. This will not only have a negative impact on the country’s dependence on others in the fields of science, engineering and technology, but also on its sovereignty. If this process is not prevented, it will inevitably be late tomorrow. ***To this end, there is a growing need to develop forms, methods and mechanisms for radically changing the attitude of young people to works of art, scientific literature and magazines at all stages of education.***

It is important to increase the intellectual potential of young people in the development of social and innovative activity. Intellectual potential leads to any social development. In addition, intellectual potential is the basis for the development of society's education system, science, science, engineering and technology. This trait depends on the human factor, ability, ability and active actions. It should be noted that our society has the necessary opportunities and conditions in this regard. It is known from the experience of developed countries in the world today that society is constantly evolving and improving. However, they do not run smoothly, but face various problems. If they are not understood and addressed in a timely manner, problems can lead to a crisis in society. To prevent such a situation, science-based ideas and practical activities will be necessary. All this will depend on the mechanism of development of science, the ability to effectively apply its achievements in practice. However, the development of science and the application of its achievements in practice is also not a smooth process.

The problem is complicated by the inability to change in the short term, especially in the face of the country's rapidly evolving governance, science and technology, which have failed to meet demand in the face of soaring human needs.

When we think about the unique role of science in the social development of society, we mean that it is a key factor in the development of intellectual potential. During the years of independence, attention has been paid to the development of science in Uzbekistan, the deep mastery of it by our youth. In this regard, our state has made a number of decisions, allocated large sums of money for the development of our science. Young people are being sent to foreign universities to learn from the achievements of developed countries. However, we still have to admit that there are tasks and problems that need to be addressed in this regard. In our opinion, these are:

- 1) Lack of intellectual personnel in the field of science, engineering and technology in the most developed countries of the world today. The delays in the development of new ideas about the solutions to the existing problems in the country and their adaptation to the existing conditions;
- 2) The interest of young people in science, science, engineering and technology lags behind today's needs, the departure of our talented and gifted young men and women abroad;
- 3) The inefficiency of the state funds allocated for scientific research is reflected in (especially in Uzbekistan, which lags behind the level of export of innovations and inventions in the field of science, engineering and technology). We do not realize that we are witnessing that countries that rely on imports are being tied to other countries due to a lack of intellectuals;
- 4) The material and technical base required for scientific research is not up to date or is not used effectively.

Another area of increasing the social and innovative activity of young people is the socialization of society, that is, the strengthening of cooperation with social classes, groups and strata in the pursuit of common goals, acting as a single force. For if there is no unity among the classes, social groups, and strata in society, and if each of them acts in a scattered manner in the pursuit of its own interests, the pursuit of common goals and interests will also be ineffective. Of course, this is not about denying the specific interests of each of them, but about the need to treat them in a way that is in line with the common good. The complexity of this issue is that in the process of the country's transition to market relations, there is a mutual "alienation" between society and citizens, regardless of anyone's will. Because the state's ability to meet the social and material needs of its citizens is reduced. The old method of production and the non-compliance of the manufactured product with the demand require the formation of a new production structure, as well as a certain amount of time and money. The state will not be able to meet the rapidly growing needs of its citizens. As a result, classes, social groups, and strata in society each focus on acting for themselves and prioritizing their own interests in collaboration with others. No matter how positively it influences socio-innovative processes, it has an impact on the mental alienation between subjects. This is especially evident in the minds, worldviews and practical lives of young people. Because they do not have life experience, how to act in the transition to market relations has not passed the stage of shaping their social and material lives, they develop a spirit of alienation from society. This, in turn, lags behind the rapidly changing needs of cooperation between classes, social groups and strata as well. Its dangerous aspect is that this situation not only has a negative impact on the sustainable development of these entities, but also on the strengthening of unity in society and the development of socio-innovative processes. The emergence of complex institutions of classes, social groups and strata in the life of society, on the one hand, the inability of each to be free from internal contradictions and contradictions, failure to realize that their "I" is a key factor, ultimately leads to a decline in social status; on the other hand, the fact that cooperation does not develop in line with the needs of change in the development of society leads to the emergence of contradictions and contradictions in society.

Cooperation in the field of national development between classes, social groups and strata in society has a positive impact on the growth of social and innovative activity of each of them. While cooperation in the pursuit of noble goals has always led to progress, alienation leads to crises. The importance of cooperation is especially relevant today, when the spirit of individualism and cosmopolitanism is developing in the minds and hearts of people. The President stressed the importance of cooperation today: "... it would be expedient for non-governmental non-profit organizations and civic institutions to draw the attention of government agencies to the problems facing the population today and make their own sound proposals. To this end, we need to expand social partnerships with non-governmental non-profit organizations at the national and regional levels and increase grants and social orders. Ministries and agencies need to expand such social partnerships without sitting on the sidelines". That is, today the goals can be achieved only through cooperation. Indeed, due to the partnership between governmental, non-governmental and public organizations, innovative ideas emerge, and opportunities for their implementation emerge. If we look at this system in terms of classes, social groups and strata, it allows us to expand their opportunities for economic, socio-political and spiritual-enlightenment development, to ensure socio-political stability, to prevent various socio-political conflicts and contradictions.

Today, in the process of development of democratic values in Uzbekistan, new social groups, strata and non-governmental organizations are entering (forming) in the social structure of our society. Each of them has its own interests, and there is a need to harmonize them and focus on common goals. There is a growing need for scientific proposals for the scientific study, analysis and development of mechanisms for the scientific orientation of this task and its implementation in practice. This will allow the establishment of research centers and groups that fundamentally study this very important area, as well as achieve the expected results of their activities with the support of the state. They not only develop the scientific basis for the harmonization of goals and interests, but also have a positive impact on the effective functioning of mechanisms related to the development of interaction between social groups and classes.

Today, developed countries, in particular Japan, China, Singapore and Malaysia, are known from their experiences of developing innovative activity; they pay attention to its effectiveness in the implementation of any new innovative ideas, as well as "motivate" the development of new ideas that are effective, even if they are not effective. That is, they are put into practice on a "risk" basis without completely denying them. This again has a positive effect on the growth of interest and activity in the process of developing new innovative ideas.

Inculcating this experience of developed countries in the minds of our young researchers and practitioners is of practical importance for the implementation of the tasks facing our development today. In fairness, it must be acknowledged that today our young people are increasingly interested in developing new innovative ideas. In this regard, our state also supports them. However, we would like to emphasize that we still have a lot of work to do in this regard. In particular, we must say that the hunger of our practitioners for "readiness" does not sufficiently implement in practice the innovative ideas that we develop, which serve to reveal our existing scientific potential, which is an important factor of national development.

It seems that we need to think deeply that there will be no need for new national innovative ideas if we can fully implement the experience of foreign countries in the life of our people. We need to be aware of the ideas that our young people condemn to cosmopolitanism in order to strengthen the unity of our people by applying foreign achievements in our practice. If we do not take this issue into account, the attitudes and aspirations of our young people to develop new innovative ideas will fade away and they will follow the path of implementing "ready" ideas of foreign countries, even if they contradict our traditional life. This is becoming a very serious issue.

Conclusion

From the above, it is clear that strengthening the activity of our youth in the development and implementation of new innovative ideas is a complex problem in our real life. In particular, the growing economic needs, the growing efforts to meet them, the growing efforts of young people in a number of countries to become dependent on them through the economy, show that today they need to increase innovation activity.

Thus, socio-innovative development is a complex process, in which the important factors of increasing the activity of the youth group, which is one of the main subjects: development of intellectual potential at the level of rapidly changing modern requirements, organization of effective functioning of mechanisms of socialization processes, material support of innovative ideas and their implementation in practice. However, they are not spontaneous processes, for which, first of all, the material base must be strong. It will also give the expected results if the state supports the development of innovative ideas and the desire of young people to develop and implement innovative ideas. As we advance the ideas of developing youth activism, we come to the conclusion that the development of social-innovative ideas in their minds and thinking and their transformation into a driving force is a factor in the country's development.

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