

Criteria for Forming Scientific Thinking of Uzbekistan Youth

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Abstract: The article provides an updated scientific analysis of the criteria for the formation of scientific thinking in the youth of Uzbekistan. With the development of science and culture, the need to educate people and heal their hearts becomes more and more urgent. In the ocean of events, there is a growing need not to "get lost." In such conditions, only people can be saved, people who are trying to develop their thoughts and ideas on the basis of the harmony of national and universal values. In fact, a healthy spiritual need is a means to fill the human heart with light, good, good and protect it from evil.

Key words: renewed Uzbekistan, youth, education, criteria, national, racial, human, religious, secular teaching.

Many ways, concepts, means were developed, religious and secular teachings were created, dissertations were defended to make people happy, to lighten their burden, to save humanity from the destructive consequences of war, various national, racial and political conflicts. But, of course, despite all the innovations and teachings that have made a significant contribution to the development of mankind, there are still unfortunate people who suffer from wars and hardships at the beginning of the third millennium, when science and culture developed. ... Moreover, such defects continue to appear in new forms and content. In fact, "if it is morally preserved in accordance with the needs of society, it is socialized" [10, p. 229]. A society with a socialized population is a strong society. After all, a strong society is a society that prioritizes human rights and freedoms, democratic values and is aware of the human factor [7, p. 13].

A socially active person is a person who actively participates in the life of the state and society and leads the community [6, p. 332].

Undoubtedly, the answers to these questions are important for determining the spiritual image of society, the formation of healthy spiritual needs of a citizen. Formation of the spiritual need of a citizen is extremely difficult and time-consuming. For this, first of all, a person must have a tendency to self-development. Rather, it is an example and role model in the family, community, school or institution where you study or work, in general, in society as a whole. This is the first problem.

The second aspect of the question depends on the level of various spiritual "blessings" offered to young people around us in other parts of the world. It is known that the term "sadism" is associated with the name of the French writer Marquis de Sade (1740-1814). The essence of sadism is criminal depravity, complete pleasure only when a partner is physically abused, extreme cruelty, delight in the suffering of others. As noted by the famous writer M. Shokhanov, the scenes of spiritual poverty and cruelty depicted in the works of de Sade deserve only a curse. The apostate who raped his mother is also tormented by reading passages about a vassal father who holds his daughter, playing with him, and then licks him until he takes her corpse to the hunting grounds. Nevertheless, there are many readers who want to read de Sade's books [4, p. 128].

However, the Uzbek people with their national and cultural development is a nation that enjoys special respect and respect in the world. This is a recognized axiom. Based on the introduction of these national and cultural riches into the consciousness of our people, in its heart, the formation of the cultural and spiritual image of the nation is possible. We often talk about the formation of a healthy spiritual need, expressing our own opinion about its necessity - this is correct. However, it is also obvious that in world practice there is no generally accepted way of forming a healthy spiritual need. This need is formed, on the one hand, as a result of the national-cultural historical heritage of the nation, the attitude of citizens to this heritage, and on the other hand, the attitude of the state to the national-cultural heritage, its assimilation. citizens.

So, first of all, adults need a personal role model. A positive personal example is a method that can play a special role in shaping the personality of students and is the most objective way of influencing a person through him. Young people imitate the teacher-educator, parents, neighbors, heroes of epics, dramatic works or literary works in the process of teaching, learning, until they reach puberty and begin to live independently. Students become proud as a result of imitating someone they like and their behavior appears to be adult. According to Comenius, "a child learns to imitate before he learns to read" [5, p. 78]. Through imitation, young people's own experience is added, and new personal qualities begin to appear in them.

The heart of youth is the heart that is being formed. This heart prefers spiritual ideals. In this sense, "the spiritual ideal is the criterion of a person's maturity. According to scientists, the spiritual ideal ultimately leads to the formation of a person's sense of citizenship at the state level [p. 9.272].

Without a correct definition of the process of youth formation in such a situation, a person is more likely to end up in the virtual world. In the virtual world, there are some unusual changes in the human heart that are not yet fully understood, in which the descent into various abysses is analyzed as freedom. It is also known that in the virtual world, a person does not feel spiritual responsibility. Even experts say that the virtual world created on the basis of modern information technologies is more dangerous than the discovery of an atomic bomb. We think that in the current situation, some of our young people find themselves in the virtual world, there are two reasons why they are separated from the real world: firstly, they do not have their own independent spiritual image. As a result, he is attracted to "outside" things, and he gradually loses support in the real world. Secondly, this category of youth has no need for self-development. It also gives them a mood of flexibility, flexibility.

In short, reforms in the political, economic, cultural and spiritual spheres in our country are reflected in the process of social development. Today in our country there are all opportunities for the establishment of values that will lead young people to maturity. During the period of independence, various forms of ownership have developed, which have opened the way for entrepreneurs, businessmen and farmers.

The essence of the state scientific and technological policy, which is a priority in the transition to market relations, is to promote scientific and technological research that can quickly satisfy domestic demand, be competitive in the world market and radically modernize sectors of the economy. The state innovation policy is formed and implemented on the basis of recognizing the priorities of innovation to improve the competitiveness of domestic products, ensure sustainable economic growth, improve the quality and standard of living of the population, and ensure technological and environmental safety. The main goal of the state innovation policy is to increase the competitiveness of local products for innovative activities, the effective use of the achievements of science and technology, the creation of economic, legal and organizational conditions for solving the problems of socio-economic development and strengthening the country's defense capability, the safety of the individual, society and the state. Scientific activity has been and will be the most active area of public policy. It should be noted that a scientific idea cannot be directly applied in economic activity. Therefore, organizations are in no hurry to fund research, even if they feel a great need for it. In the current situation, the state assumes the function of providing business, more precisely, providing scientific knowledge and ideas. This is the reason for the constant search for independent business entities and entrepreneurs in a market economy, the desire to effectively use innovation in production. According to J. Schumpeter, who studied the immanent features of a market economy and identified the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and innovation, economic research is a unique way of thinking, hunger for innovation requires innovation [11, p. 180-182].

Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (product, service) or process presented for use, a new sales style or a new organizational style in work practice, job creation and external relations. "In the modern world, no industry can develop without innovative ideas and scientific achievements" [1, p. 85].

Over the years of independence, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has gone through the path of renewal, achieved a number of achievements and received international recognition. Direct scientific ties of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences with the largest scientific centers of the world on the basis of equality and mutual interest are significantly expanding. Cooperation with research centers and institutes in China, South Korea, Japan, USA, France and Germany is effectively developing. Thanks to the adoption of many normative legal acts adopted by the head of our state, the main directions in the field of science and innovation have entered the path of development. Among them are the strengthening of scientific and technical potential, the orientation of scientific research towards solving the main problems of socio-economic development, the intensification of innovations in our country, the allocation of large volumes of foreign currency to solve the set tasks. On December 30, 2016, President of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev met with leading scientists of the country, which was attended by members of the government, ministries and departments, heads of state and public organizations, commercial banks, members of the Academy of Sciences, rectors of leading universities. At the meeting, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "There are many world famous scientists with high potential in our country. They need to create their own schools, educate students. The first step in educating the younger generation as potential professionals is to radically improve school education, to ensure the continuity of the process of training scientific personnel and highly qualified specialists. We will not regret anything on the way," he said. "Time requires further development of scientific cooperation with leading world institutions, universities, research centers and academies of sciences," the President said [3]. It is necessary to take measures to create favorable conditions in our country for our compatriots who have received education and degrees in leading foreign educational and scientific institutions, to encourage them.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 No. PF-5185 "On Approval of the Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" indicates that the main direction of long-term

scenarios for increasing intellectual and technological potential in the country is innovative development. This is due to the creation of a strategic national innovation system, which will allow the formation of new models of innovative development of priority sectors and sectors of the economy.

The national innovation system serves as the basis for the development of the economy between science, industry and society, and the needs of innovative development determine and stimulate the development of scientific activity.

The head of our state, Sh. Mirziyoyev, called 2018 the Year of Active Entrepreneurship, Support for Innovative Ideas and Technologies in our country. The head of our country clearly and beautifully described the coming year: "Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes business on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods."

Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes entrepreneurial activity on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods. An active entrepreneur is a business person who is able to produce a competitive product and, most importantly, create new jobs and not only feed himself and his family, but also benefit the entire society.

As the head of our state noted, today we are on the path of innovative development aimed at cardinal renewal of all spheres of life of the state and society. Of course, this is not in vain. Because in the current era of rapid development, the state based on new ideas, new ideas, innovations will win.

The growth limits of modern civilization are determined by education, its quality and availability. In the context of growing dynamics, the practice of socio-economic transformations requires the use of new forms of education and social adaptation, optimization of state interests and individuality in the emerging knowledge society. The leading principle of state policy in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan is the principle of financial independence, if necessary - state support for educational, scientific, technical and innovative activities of higher educational institutions.

Innovative processes in the education system provide for a change in the educational process and personal orientation, due to which the knowledge, skills and abilities of students become a means of developing their knowledge and personal qualities, competencies.

Education and science are deeply rooted in the economy, public life and significantly affect the quality of life and the possibilities for sustainable development of an individual country and the international community as a whole.

It is known that innovation is theoretically grounded, purposeful and practical. Any innovation requires a high level of emotionality and intelligence. For these reasons, innovations in education are gradually emerging. The learning process in higher educational institutions, as we can see, innovative practice requires from the student not only an active dialogue with the teacher, but also an active and proactive knowledge of the world.

According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, innovation has the following content and concepts:

2) innovations in such areas as mechanical engineering, technology, management and labor organization, based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and fields of activity "[12, p. 169].

Today we see not only an innovative teaching system, but also the activation of the mental state of teachers. Opinions about innovation processes, in our opinion, are grouped around the following questions: what is the difference, essence, nature of the innovation process; who is the subject of this process, how this subject manifests itself; through what problems innovative processes are revealed; what types of innovations in education are clearly demonstrated; the teacher's awareness of innovations (psychological, methodological, cognitive) in the learning process; motivation of innovative processes in an educational institution; their role in educational technology and educational reform. S. Mirziyoyev summed up the results of the main work done in 2017, which is a new stage in our development, and in his Address on the priorities of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018 said: If we start to build our great future today, we must start it based on innovative ideas, innovative approaches. Therefore, we created the Ministry of Innovative Development and set specific tasks for it. We believe that this ministry will play a unique locomotive role not only in the economic sphere, but also in the implementation of important projects in the life of society as a whole. In the coming year, we will focus on the development of research and innovation, mobilization of the necessary financial resources, full support of talented youth in this process, creative ideas and developments "[2, p. 88].

The concept of "innovative education" is interpreted in scientific literature in different ways: some authors look at innovation from a philosophical and theoretical point of view, while others understand the rational use of one factor or another in the learning process, for example, active teaching methods or teaching. AIDS. The essence of educational innovations lies in their practical nature: they are aimed at the formation of innovative thinking skills among university

graduates, as well as students of advanced training courses. So, by innovation in the field of higher education, we mean the development of new knowledge, as well as the innovative dynamics of education. As for innovation enthusiasm, A.K. Markova understands the transformation of new knowledge into technological or social reality, the transformation of scientific knowledge into the field of goods or services. The characteristic features of innovative education are self-government, professionalism, centralization (anropocentrism). The goals of innovative education are: ensuring a high level of spiritual, intellectual and personal development of students; creating conditions for students to acquire scientific thinking skills; training in the methodology of innovation in the socio-economic and professional spheres. Most teachers understand professionalism as the following: the level of ability to find solutions to professional problems; the ability to conduct their professional activities; a creative approach to non-standard situations, the ability to find a productive solution; intellectual and personal level of development; the presence of basic skills and competencies. Thus, innovative education puts the educational process in line with the specialization of socio-cultural knowledge and skills in the field of technology (professional culture), which allows it to master the means of understanding professional problems and methods of solving them. Based on the foregoing, we can say that the leading functions of innovative education can be: rapid development of the personality of a student and teacher; democratization of their joint activities and dialogue; humanization of the educational process; orientation towards active reading and creative learning, support of students' efforts to form themselves professionally; modernization (modernization) of means, methods, technologies and material base of training, the formation of the future professional innovative thinking, etc.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today's youth have an extremely large amount of information. However, in fact, most of this information negatively affects their personal development, intellectual development, existing abilities, effective socialization, consistent work on themselves, and professional development. Such information leads to a decrease in students' interest in learning, professional development in the current environment. This requires an individual approach of self-educators to students in the learning process. The socio-economic development of the country develops only on the basis of the intellectual potential, physical activity of social subjects.

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