

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF INVOLVING YOUTH IN INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

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Abstract. *This article is written about the importance of involving young people in innovative activities in the development of society, in which the concepts of "innovation", "innovative activity", "innovative team", "innovative potential" are given scientific definitions. In addition, based on the results of a sociological survey, several suggestions and recommendations were made for involving young people in innovative activities.*

Keywords: *Youth, innovation, activity, science, technique, technology, development, thinking.*

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, attention is paid to the active participation of young people in the economic, political and spiritual spheres as an important task. In particular, they have a tendency to newness in their mentality, aspiration and enthusiasm for life, which gives strength and spirit to the reforms implemented in our country. Today, the implementation of the interests of young people has been identified as one of the priority tasks of the state policy. "We are carrying out large-scale work on strengthening the civic position and activity of the young generation, educating our children to be independent thinkers, well-rounded individuals and mature professionals who can compete in the international arena, mastering modern knowledge and skills" [1]. It is important to increase the participation of young people of new Uzbekistan in innovative processes.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Youth issues have been a topical issue at all stages of social-intellectual development of humanity. Because, no matter how developed the countries are, their prospects depend on the creativity and activity of the social groups of young people and their activity in the implementation of the tasks set for their prospects. That is why young people and their activities in all areas, their role and behavior in the life of society have been studied in scientific research in different directions and from different sociological angles.

Representatives of foreign classical sociologists E. Durkheim, T. Parsons, R. Merton, M. Weber, S. Eisenstadt, K. Mannheim conducted studies on the place of young people in society and their participation in the processes taking place in it. In particular, the concept of "anomia" (disorganization of social norms and institutions, uncertainty and instability of human activity) was used to express the behavior of young people in society; by analyzing the relationship between the behavior and needs of young people, the reasons for the existence of differences between them are shown; modern young people do not seek the meaning of life using science, but seek to solve practical issues, "pragmatic actions are the priority for them"; a structural-functional approach was put forward in the study of youth problems, and youth was seen as a stage of transition from childhood to adulthood; "The role and function of youth culture this is to ensure the integration of young people into the society" is not about young people and their upbringing, but about their own understanding of the generations the idea of finding its expression was put forward[2]. Of course,

the concepts and views put forward by the above scientists are methodologically important in the study of youth problems. Among the foreign researchers who studied this problem are Howard Williamson, Ron Johnston, Bastien Sheri, Holmarsdottir Halla, Daniele Morciano, Maurizio Merico, Anne-Marie Peatrik, Winthrop Rebecca, Dominic Rushe, Lauren Aratani and Amanda Holpuch, A.A. Rean, Jaime Marks, Lam Chun Bun, and Susan M. McHale Sarah Gasior, Cheryl Forchuk, Sandra Regan Natalie Ross[3] can be included. In particular, in their research, scientists from developed Western countries pay attention to the pragmatic impact of innovative processes on youth socialization, the fact that the strengthening of individual needs and perceived interests of these processes is becoming a stable trend. They research not only the status of young people as an independent social group, but also the development of young people as a person socialized within the framework of industry, profession, specific interests, as well as their situation in the family environment, problems in providing employment, involvement in innovation, difficulties in education, the impact of family separation on the life of young people. those who have CIS scientists O.I.Bely, N.B.Gorbacheva, V.V. Davnis, S.O.Elishev, I.M.Ilinsky, V.A. Lukov, A.I. Kovaleva, I.S. Kon, A.F.Radchenko, V.I.Chuprov, Yu.A.Zubok, K.Wilmas [4] in their studies mainly focused on issues related to determining the status of young people as a social group and their place in society, priority of institutional factors in transformational processes in the life of young people. However, the role of institutionalized factors, i.e., parents, reference groups, individual persons (charismatic persons) in transformational processes has been little studied.

Among the scientists of Uzbekistan M. Bekmurodov, A. Saidov, A. Umarov, A. Kholbekov, T. Matibaev, R. Ubaidullaeva, M. Ganieva, Q. Abdurakhmanov, Sh. Sodikova, O. Abduazimov, A. Norbekov, A. Kakhharov, T.Narbaeva, B.Farfiev, N.Latipova, A.Seitov, A.Yunusov [5] in their research divided the growing generation into age groups and analyzed them in terms of "status" as a demographic group.

Research methodology. Biographical, observational, questionnaire, interview, analysis methods of sociology were used in the research. As a general scientific research methodology, the author relies on the categorical apparatus of thinking and research using modern sociology, its methods and systematic and functional approaches. As special sociological methods, a sociological survey, data synthesis, interview, observation and analysis of expert opinions were used.

Analysis and results.

Not so long ago, the concept of "innovation" was used in Uzbek scientific literature. This concept has been given a number of definitions by researchers, and its relevance is increasing in modern society. Although the concept of "innovation" seems simple and easy, in practice it is multifaceted and complex. This is manifested, on the one hand, in its connection with all spheres of human activity, and on the other hand, it is determined by the scope of its production, creation, implementation and effective results that are expressed in real life. In our opinion, "innovation" is the process of newly created innovations, inventions and their implementation in the socio-economic, socio-political and spiritual-educational spheres of science, science, technology, technology, society, which did not exist yesterday, but today are the result of the intellectual potential of mankind in practice. , it can be said.

Innovations serve to increase the quality of human life. For example, the introduction of techniques or equipment instead of manual labor in the industry has led to an increase in work

efficiency and the development of the industry as a whole. Innovations are manifested in activities of intellectual, production, service and other spheres.

Innovative activity is the introduction of new elements that increase its effectiveness in various areas of human activity. In the 21st century, active innovative activity is a social necessity for the development of any modern society. Over the past 5 years, several laws and programs have been adopted in Uzbekistan in the fields of scientific and innovative activities. In particular, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Innovative Activity" (2020 No. O'RQ-630), "On Science and Scientific Activity" (2019 No. O'RQ-576) and the Concept "Development of Science until 2030" (2020 No. PF-6097) was accepted. As of 2021, the scientific sector of our country consists of more than 100 academic and branch scientific institutions, and currently 65 scientific research institutes, 31 scientific centers (including 14 specialized scientific and practical centers) and 8 other types of scientific organizations are operating. is showing. In addition, higher education institutions and their branches are also conducting scientific research [6].

Innovative activity is characterized by the desire to meet new social needs, and its implementation depends on the availability of people capable of such activity. There are many creative people in the world. At a very low level, no more than one-third of 100 people can demonstrate creative activity. At the same time, not everyone who has creative potential can be an innovator [7]. In this regard, the most important direction of the innovative development of the country is to stimulate the innovative creative activity of young people, first of all, students.

There are many different opportunities for creative and scientific development of students' potential, commercialization of their business ideas. For example, the Fund for the Support of Innovative Development and Innovative Ideas, the Presidential Fund for the Commercialization of the Results of Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity, and the Fund for the Support of Talented Youth of the Youth Academy have been established.

These measures allow young people to commercialize their innovative projects and thereby increase their scientific intellectual potential. Also, the above-mentioned laws and decisions, established funds are an effective tool for uniting, interest and involvement of young people in innovative activities.

In recent years, great changes have taken place in higher educational institutions. In addition, it is now possible to engage in higher education not only in education and research, but also in entrepreneurship. Because the main task of higher educational institutions is not only to provide quality education to students, to make them competitive in the labor market, but also to create a continuous innovative education system for them, to provide comprehensive support to professors and scientists who will ensure their participation in scientific projects and programs at various levels, and in this way is to attract talented young people to science and innovative activities.

In order to engage in innovative activities and achieve results, firstly, there should be an innovative team, and secondly, a complex of various resources (intellectual, material, financial, personnel, infrastructure, etc.).

We will define these concepts. An innovative team is a group of student youth who create new ideas, critically evaluate them, develop them, and apply them in practice. Innovative potential is the ability of a creative person to promote innovations, his desire, determination, confidence.

The future of the state depends on the ability of a creative person, his activities, the number of creative people who can find the strength, opportunities and desires to solve serious problems in the context of the development of society and the synergistic interaction.

It should be noted that the existence of innovative potential is a necessary condition for the effective commercialization of the results of scientific and technical activities and the implementation of innovative strategies. Comparing Uzbekistan with developed countries, there is a difference between the number of researchers and funds allocated for innovation.

According to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, the number of researchers per 1 million inhabitants in Uzbekistan is 980.3. However, according to the same source, South Korea has 10 047.9 researchers, Germany – 7 538.6, France – 6 418.9 and the USA – 4 412.4.

Another important factor affecting the development of innovation in the country is funding of science. The main source of funding of science in Uzbekistan traditionally remains budget funds. The results of the analysis show that the share of funds allocated for research and development in relation to the Gross Domestic Product is 0.14% in Uzbekistan, 0.3% in Georgia, 2.8% in the USA, 3.1% in Germany, 3.3% in Japan and In South Korea - 4.5% [8].

One of the most important reasons for this situation is the lack of serious participation of the non-governmental sector in the field of scientific research and innovation. In 2020, 824.7 billion soums were allocated for scientific research and development, of which 67 percent were from the state budget and extra-budgetary funds, and the remaining 33 percent were carried out from the funds of enterprises and organizations, customers and foreign investors.

One of the shortcomings in the implementation of innovations by enterprises and organizations of Uzbekistan is the low level of cooperation between research institutes and higher educational institutions. In particular, as an example of this, in 2020, 4,290 innovations were introduced by organizations, 65 of which were developed in cooperation with research institutes, and 20 with universities. This is a very low indicator. For example, the table below shows the GDP of the 10 most advanced innovative countries on research and development in 2017-2021 according to the Global Innovation Index [5]. It should also be noted that 10% to 20% of scientific research and development of enterprises in the United States and European countries is financed by the state budget through various investment methods [9].

Information on the GDP of the 10 most innovative countries in 2017-2021 on research and development (in percent)

№	Country	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year
1	Switzerland	3.077		3.197		3.359
2	Sweden	3.363	3.321	3.388	3.490	3.402
3	USA	2.904	3.010	3.170 3	3.468	3.457
4	Great Britain	2.323	2.705 2	2.666	2.931	2.915
5	Singapore	1.899	1.814	1.897	2.217	
6	Finland	2.728	2.757	2.800	2.912	2.985
7	Holland	2.179	2.139	2.184	2.322	2.269
8	Germany	3.047	3.110	3.167	3.131	3.129
9	Denmark	2.931	2.966	2.897	2.973	2.761
10	South Korea	4.292 4	4.516	4.627	4.796	4.930

As a conclusion from this table, it can be seen that the state should be one of the main participants in the creation of the national innovation system. Taking first place in the Global Innovation Index in 2023, Switzerland spent 3.07% of GDP on research and development in 2017, increasing this initiative year by year to nearly 3.4% in 2021.

Among these 10 countries, South Korea is the country that allocates the largest share of GDP to research and development. In 2017, South Korea spent 4.3 percent of its GDP on research and development, and in 2021, this indicator increased to nearly 5.0 percent.

Although Singapore spends the least amount of GDP on R&D in this chart, the country is succeeding in creating an environment conducive to attracting innovative international startups.

It should be noted that the funds of enterprises and organizations for introducing innovations in Uzbekistan are not enough. According to the results of the sample surveys conducted by the State Statistics Committee, based on the statistical data of 2020, 21.9% of the respondents noted the lack of financial resources for innovation, 15.3% noted the lack of need for innovation due to previously introduced innovations, and 14.2% noted the high cost of innovation. who reached [8]. According to a report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, for every \$1 the government spends on research and development, \$1.7 is generated by business [10].

As an important element of innovative activity, it is necessary to search for new forms of innovative infrastructure development, and to effectively use the created infrastructure, it is necessary to prepare the young generation for innovative activities, including the development of a mechanism for attracting young students to innovative activities. This mechanism requires, first of all, to carry out work in the following directions:

- Involvement of young students in innovative activities during their studies in higher educational institutions;
- adaptation of students and young people to the activities carried out in companies;
- improvement of the conditions for the development of the capacity and career of young students to perform their professional tasks;
- publication of students' research works;
- ensuring students' participation in conferences, student project competitions, roundtable discussions, inter-university seminars, debates;
- development of international youth cooperation.

In this process, innovation is the main means of manifestation of youth as human capital. In 1911, the founder of the theory of innovation, Y. Schumpeter, published "Theory of Economic Development", considers innovation (new combinations) as a business tool for profit. Later, in the 30s, Y. Schumpeter identified five typical changes in economic development: the use of new technologies, the introduction of new technological processes or new market supply of production (buying and selling); creating products with new features; use of new raw materials; organization of production and introduction of changes in its material and technical support; creating new markets.

Without the active participation of young people in innovative processes, the tasks facing our development cannot be solved positively. In our opinion, such tasks include: a) formation of innovative thinking among young people; b) development of their intellectual potential at the level of contemporary requirements; c) to achieve socialization in the society, that is, to strengthen cooperation with different social groups and classes towards a common goal; g) to achieve

materially specific provision of innovative ideas; d) there is a question of organizing the implementation of the created innovative ideas.

We conducted a sociological survey in 2021 in order to determine the attitude of young people to the concept of "Innovation" and to what extent they participate in it. A total of 1605 respondents participated in the sociological survey [11]. In order to determine the attitude of young people to the level of development of innovation in Uzbekistan, the respondents were asked, "How is innovation developing in Uzbekistan, in your opinion?" the question was asked. 403 respondents (25.1%) - "very slow", 163 respondents (10.2%) - "developing", 890 respondents (55.4%) - "moderate", 117 respondents (7.3%) - "very fast", and 32 (2%) answered "not developing at all".

When evaluating the level of innovation development, most young people expressed the opinion that it is at an average level (55.4%), very slow (25.1). Therefore, the observation or personal experience of young people shows that the legal framework created by the state in this matter is not sufficiently implemented in life. But the fact that innovation is developing (10.2%) or developing very rapidly (7.3%) indicates that change is happening and the results are now showing. Because it is clear to everyone that development of all areas on an innovative basis requires time and money. In a sociological survey among young people [12], the respondents were asked, "Which areas need a wide introduction of innovations?" (2,972 answers were determined due to the fact that one participant selected several options), the respondents expressed the following opinions: economic - 663 (22.3%); social - 448 (15.1%); information-communication - 473 (16%); science, education, technique and technology - 770 (26%); spiritual and educational - 87 (3%); political - 85 (2.7%); educational (to strengthen the activities of parents, family, neighborhood, non-governmental organizations working with these issues) - 353 (11.8%); to other areas - 93 (3.1%) should be widely introduced.

It is clear from this information that most of the respondents emphasized the need to introduce innovations in science, education, technique and technology, economic, social and information-communication spheres. This is natural, of course, because these industries have their influence on the development of all industries in the country. The main thing is that the young respondents correctly understood the essence of the important issue.

The mentality and practice of harmonizing personal interests with the interests of the Motherland is developing among the youth of our country. As part of the research, the question "What have you done or are you going to do to ease the work in your life?" was asked in order to find out which areas young people are increasingly interested in and what they need [12]. 618 respondents (38.5%) made a proposal to facilitate activities at the place of work (study); 384 people (24%) made suggestions regarding the improvement of communal services in the neighborhood, management company at the place of residence (JEK); 356 people (22.1%) in connection with improving the activities of state organizations, agencies and hokims; 247 (15.4%) were acknowledged to have made other suggestions.

From the given data, it became clear that 1358 (84.5%) of the respondents (1605 respondents, 100%) clearly know the existing problems in their lives and expressed their practical suggestions for solving them. While looking at this indicator positively, most of them admitted that it remains only a suggestion. In order to clarify this indicator, the respondents were asked, "Do you think something needs to be changed in your place of study (work)?" - was asked [12]. The answer was as follows: "Yes, it is necessary to change" - 991 people (61.7%); "No, it is not necessary to change" - 353 people (22%); "I don't know" - 261 people (16.3%).

This information shows that the attitudes of our youth towards modernization processes in the life of the country are changing (991 people (61.7 %) understand it correctly) and at the same time some of them (614 people (38.3 %) do not fully understand the needs of modernization.

We believe that the following conclusions can be drawn from all the opinions and suggestions of the respondents: firstly, young people are not indifferent to the modernization processes being implemented in the country and they themselves are participating in it. This is evident from their suggestions about the need for positive changes in the organizations mentioned above; secondly, it should be recognized that among them there are those who do not participate sufficiently in the processes taking place in the country, or who are not interested, or who are careless.

At the same time, we can note that the general outlook and political consciousness of young people have grown in the last few years. They are actively participating in the reforms in all areas implemented in New Uzbekistan, and their enthusiasm and influence is felt and growing.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Based on the above, we consider it necessary to pay attention to solving the following issues:

1. In order to increase the innovative activity of young people, it is necessary to ensure their competitiveness, along with innovation, invention and discovery in the fields of science, technology and technology. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to improve the reform of the educational system, in particular, to strengthen the international cooperation of higher education institutions, to attract foreign highly qualified specialists to them, to ensure the harmony of education and science, to attract talented students and young people to the field of science, and in this, material and moral stimulation mechanisms are effective. use It is necessary to make the tasks of publishing scientific and research works of young students, increase practical classes and employ talented students in competitive companies in the international market one of the most important tasks of higher educational institutions.

2. In order to meet the material and spiritual needs of young people, to develop their innovative activity in line with the growing needs, and to popularize the achievements of modern science and technology among young people, and to implement activities related to the growing interest in acquiring them and involving young people in these spheres.

3. In the process of modernization of society, to fundamentally change the system of education and training, to introduce democratic methods in their management, to support the interest and actions of young people in studying, learning, science and technology, and to renew the consciousness, outlook and thinking of young people based on the requirements of modernization and focusing their activities on innovation, discovery and inventions becomes of great practical importance.

The goals will be achieved if non-governmental non-commercial organizations, entrepreneurs and socially active citizens work together to solve these issues.

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