

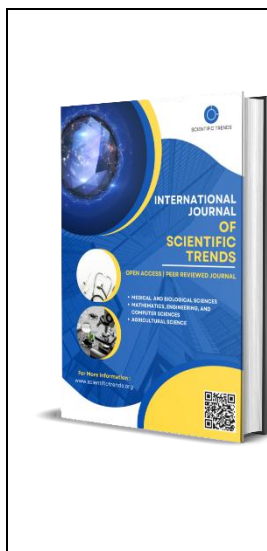
# The Need to Form Innovative Thinking in Raising the Intellectual Capacity of Yorth

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## Abstract

The intellectual potential of young people occupies an important place in the system of community potential. From the perspective of development, the importance of the intellectual potential of young people as the main force that determines the essence of future history is revealed. Certain social and cultural factors are analyzed on the basis of its existence and development. It has been studied that factor such as the high level of human potential in society, its characteristics and the realization of a number of social events related to this problem affect the development of any state, nation and the social development of the country's life.

**Keywords:** Youth, intellectual potential, socio-cultural factors, potential, intellectual capital, intellectual resource, mental activity, intellectual ability.

## Introduction

Any changes in society and human life are ultimately reflected in the phenomenon of consciousness. The positive impact of social consciousness on human activity, as a factor and product of changes in thinking in it, has been confirmed in socio-philosophical and psychological research. We are interested in the issues of the social cognitive impact of innovative thinking, its reflection in the minds of young people. To do this, first of all, we need to reveal that innovative thinking is a reality related to the phenomenon of consciousness.

Each historical period and society has an intellect corresponding to its own level of development. We understand this by the example of changes that have occurred directly in thinking in the process of historical development. Consequently, the theoretical thinking of each period as a historical phenomenon acquires different forms and meanings depending on the time. If not only qualitative changes in social and cultural development, but also the social nature of thinking are recognized, then historical, qualitative changes in intellect and intellectual culture should also be taken into account. The specificity of the rise of intellectual culture in different historical periods is also directly dependent on changes in the theoretical and practical activities of people.

“Thought” is a concept that expresses a person’s ability to think, a way of thinking, an active process of perception of objective reality in the imagination, understanding and discussion. It is a reflection of thinking, reasoning, evaluating one or another reality, in short, a person’s subjective views and activities. In the Uzbek “Encyclopedia of Philosophy” thinking is defined as “The

highest form of perception of the objective world; the process of reflecting objective reality in the mind. In the process of consciousness, thoughts, ideas, hypotheses, etc. arise in a person and are expressed in the person's mind in the form of concepts, judgments, and conclusions."

In scientific and philosophical literature on epistemology, the concept of "thinking style" is used. Experts say that "thinking style is a mediated perception of reality, based on emotional and mental knowledge." Emotional and mental processes are combined in the processes of cognition, learning, and understanding, forming objective reality in the imagination in the form of certain images and systems. "It is known that in human thinking, the reflection of objects and phenomena in the reality surrounding him is carried out using concepts that express their logical image. Concepts are characterized by their general nature, thanks to which it becomes possible to identify important aspects of objects and phenomena.

Innovative thinking reflects the above general characteristics of the concept of "thinking" or the way of thinking. But it is not just a simple, everyday imagination, nor even an innovation observed in the transition and movement of objects from one space to another, it is an expression of a creative attitude aimed at changing the surroundings, the environment and the perceptions in them. The movement of objective things, objects in space, changing their location is not yet an innovation. If some change is made to the essence of the objects on the table, this can be an innovation.

Thus, innovation is the introduction of a new thing aimed at improving, beautifying, and modernizing the essence and function of an object. This object can also be a person's mind, imagination, and views. These include subjective realities such as "innovative thinking," "innovative consciousness," "innovative idea," and "innovative thought." A person's innovative thinking is considered a special type of thinking, which can be divided into general thinking, philosophical thinking, private thinking, and scientific and technical thinking.

Based on the nature of the individual, the tendency to innovation, research and creativity is considered a characteristic of a person. This characteristic encourages us to consider a person as a subject of social existence and social relations. Doctor of Philosophy S.Norkulov writes: "Interest in knowing the world, the universe is a characteristic of a person. Due to the nature of generalizing epistemological experiences and using them to change the environment, a person is a subject of socio-historical processes, created a civilization. These processes are associated with thinking, consciousness, knowledge inherent in consciousness, and the desire to acquire knowledge." It reveals the laws of the transformation of individual thinking and consciousness into social thinking and consciousness, the former, no matter how important and significant, becomes a product of "necessity" envisaged by N.A. Berdyaev through deterministic factors, especially social demand, the need for society. In our opinion, a person's thirst for innovation, creation and creativity is not only an individual phenomenon, they are associated with social necessity. In this place, the requirements of social development have a deterministic effect.

It is impossible to forget that there are also internal deterministic factors of creativity. When it comes to creative thinking, this internal determinism is often meant. Deterministic factors include creative psychological phenomena such as ability, inspiration, the desire to think and create, the desire to change the environment, to further beautify and humanize it, and the ideal formed in the mind. These phenomena play a leading role, especially in the imagination and life of young people.

Youth is a period of formation of interest in the world, life, and understanding them. It is impossible to deny the existence of innate abilities. For example, the famous composer Mozart wrote an opera at the age of 4, the Russian composer Prokofiev at the age of 9, and Mendelssohn composed music at the age of 14. Alisher Navoi knew Fariduddin Attor's "Mantiq ut-tair" by heart from a young age, and it is known that Beruni and Ibn Sina were interested in science from a young age and possessed rare abilities. The abilities of these individuals, of course, matured due to external deterministic influences, became a unique reality. If these geniuses had not worked on themselves, had not turned research into a way of life and thinking, they would have been unlikely to reach the level of maturity. It must be admitted that sometimes exceptions occur 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 signs of functioning. The examination revealed that the boy had no right brain, and the left side was barely preserved. Despite this, the boy lived an active life, studied well, played sports, and was intellectually superior to his peers. This anomalous phenomenon surprised everyone. This is an exception, not an ordinary natural phenomenon.

Experts say that the human brain has the ability to store information that would take up to 35 km. of space. There are enough prodigies who can memorize an entire brochure in one reading, write it with both hands, memorize up to thirty numbers and immediately recite them in sequence. So, a person, especially young people, can be trained in any type of creativity. Modern education and upbringing, pedagogy are based on this principle. The above answers of our respondents also confirm this idea.

## CONCLUSION

The innovative characteristics of young people are a characteristic that should be interpreted as they are. In other words, in any social conditions, in any place, it is necessary to take into account that the period of youth depends on these characteristics. This will ensure the successful implementation of the natural-historical process of succession and generational change. This process ensures stability in society, and changing them accordingly will lead to internal changes in problems.

On the one hand, the innovative activity of young people is characterized by activity, quick reactions, interest in everything and unafraid of new situations, on the other hand, they are cautious, prone to following the learned rules, and are afraid of new things. Recognition of the special importance of this novelty is especially relevant in the period of youth, we consider it too early to identify the innovative characteristics of youth, and this approach is very widespread. The qualitative transition of the potential and innovative capabilities of these young people from innovation to innovation has been studied.

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