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THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN INCREASING YOUTH INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Today we are creating innovation to develop our lives at the level of modern requirements. This article covers the term innovation, its content, its characteristics, the role of innovative activities in increasing the potential of youth.*

Key words: *innovation, youth, activity, intellect, intellectual potential, science, education.*

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Introduction

The term "innovation" is currently one of the most used in our country and is used in various fields of production, science, culture and education, economic, legal, social relations and other spheres of human activity. The word "innovation" comes from the Latin word "innovus" (in — and novus — new) and is translated into Russian as "new", "update", "change" [2]. There are many different definitions of innovation, both domestic and foreign experts. In the term "innovation" different authors put a slightly different meaning. To clarify the concept of "innovation", we distinguish several definitions that characterize this concept from different positions.

The analysis of the given definitions of the term "innovation" allows us to state that at the present stage three main points of view are common and innovation is presented as:

- the end result - innovations (new product, product, processes, technologies, methods, services, etc.).);

- the creative process aimed at the development of new types of products, technologies, processes, methods, services, organizational, technical and socio-economic management solutions of industrial, economic, administrative and other nature in the field of organization, economy and production management;

- the process of introduction into production of new products, elements, technologies, approaches, methods qualitatively different from the previous analogue and having a higher scientific and technical potential, new consumer qualities.

Materials and Methods

In the process of developing research on varieties of innovation and understanding their role in economic development in the 1960s, there was a need for pan-European research and development statistics. For its satisfaction in 1963 in Italy in Frascati the first manual for carrying out the corresponding statistical surveys is accepted: "the Manual of Frascati" Subsequently it actually grew into the International standards in statistics of science, equipment and innovations [1].

According to these standards, innovation is the end result of innovation, embodied in the form of a new improved product introduced in the market, a new improved technological process used in practice, or a new approach to social services. S. A. Agarkov identifies the following sources of ideas for innovation [2]:

- discovery, scientific idea, scientific theory, phenomenon;

- invention, a number of inventions, licenses;

- innovation proposals;

- other situations (unexpected event, market needs, changes in the structure of the industry or market, demographic changes, etc.).

Innovation proposals differ from innovation on the following grounds:

- Innovation is carried out at the level of technological (applied) order, and the discovery and invention - as a rule, on the fundamental;

- Innovation is developed by the team, and the discovery, invention and innovation proposal can be made alone;

- Innovation can not happen by accident, it is always the result of the search and requires a feasibility study. Discovery, invention and innovation proposal can happen by accident;

- Innovation always aims to increase productivity, reduce production costs and make a profit. Discovery, invention and innovation proposal are not intended to obtain material benefits.

The role of young people in modern late industrial societies is increasing due to their increasing dependence on innovation. The innovative nature of modern social development makes the participation of young people in the functioning of industrial and social spheres necessary not in the role of students, but in the role of full partners, and even leaders. It is young minds who make most of the scientific discoveries, put forward many social and economic initiatives, develop a significant number of technical improvements, offer a maximum of "fresh" ideas. Thus, it is young people who act as a resource for creating competitive advantages. However, sometimes among the older generations, including among their representatives in power, there is a desire to deal with conformist young people. This desire is understandable, because for young people the more natural state is not conformism, but criticism and the desire to transform the world, which creates conditions for a possible conflict of generations. But also preventing the activity of young people is a threat to the whole society, which has become on the path of social and political modernity.

Today, Uzbekistan is one of the youngest sovereign States in the entire post-Soviet space, as young people have 64 % of the total population. The modern youth of Uzbekistan is fundamentally different from the older generation, primarily because it was born, formed in a new state, where it is destined to be a direct participant in all ongoing democratic reforms. The younger generation has an advantage over the rest of the population expressed in the fact that it is a new form of their worldview, coinciding in the main directions with the tasks of building a developed democratic state. The priority task of our state is to ensure the vital interests of young people: getting a modern education, mastering a profession, employment, creating conditions for the manifestation of abilities and potential, support young families and all possible assistance to them when entering into a large and beautiful independent life. In Uzbekistan, favorable legal, social and economic conditions are being created to improve the level of professional training and increase the intellectual, spiritual and moral potential of young people. The country has formed a legislative and regulatory framework, accumulated and tested experience in working with young people to form a progressive young generation capable of solving the problems of state development.

Of strategic importance is the call of First President Islam Karimov: "our children should be better, smarter, wiser, and of course, happier than us!"[3]. This confirms that the interests of young people are embodied in the state policy. Young people of Uzbekistan should focus their efforts on solving economic problems, on which the future of the country will depend, it is designed to become an important reserve of personnel for the entire system of public education.

Innovation is important elementary intellect of young scientists.

Table 1. Components, content and criteria of formation of innovative activity of a young scientist.

№	Component / criteria	Component Content	Indicators reflecting the level of development of the component / criterion
1.	The motivational component.	The broader research and educational motivation; proactive attitude; conscious sustained interest in technological innovation, the motive of creative activity, of self-improvement and self-realization in scientific activity, overcoming difficulties in professional activities through the search of ways of its improvement; psychological predisposition to innovative activities	Formed motivators of social and psychological activity of the individual; the predominance of motives for success over the motives of avoiding failures; the formed system of needs and motives for self-realization in innovative scientific activity.
2.	Cognitive component	Knowledge about innovative technologies; understanding the goals of innovative activity in the light of solving urgent scientific problems; knowledge about modern innovations in the field of their scientific specialization; broad Outlook, providing the ability to integrate knowledge on an interdisciplinary basis; sufficient level of	The amount of knowledge about the peculiarities of innovative technologies, the essence and specificity of innovative activity; the level of development of various types and properties of thinking and reflection that constitute the

		development of divergent, creative, theoretical, practical, intuitive thinking; flexibility of thinking; prevailing cognitive style of information collection and processing; prognostic abilities; the ability to critically analyze the results of their own innovation.	intellectual potential of the personality of the young scientist; the ability to see in everyday problem; the ability to statement promising ambitious goals.
3.	The emotional component	Experience of positive emotional States in relation to innovation; satisfaction from the performed research work; positive emotions associated with the process of performing scientific research, the thirst for discovery, etc.	Kind, modality, the power of emotions experienced.
4.	Strong-willed component	Initiative, independence, commitment, the ability to take responsibility, organization, self-discipline, determination, perseverance in achieving the goal and bringing it to the end; the ability to overcome external and internal obstacles to obtaining a new scientific result and innovation; endurance and perseverance in the situation of primary misunderstanding, non-acceptance of new ideas, contrary to traditional views; willingness to start again in the event of refutation of the original hypotheses; the ability to volitional regulation of their own research activities; tolerance for change, innovation, the ability to risk etc.	Level of development of volitional properties and willpower of the young scientist, providing personal competitiveness, the ability to take a hit.
5.	Operational-activity component	Ability to search and critical evaluation of innovative ideas; availability of necessary professional skills, research skills, experience, sufficient level of development of professional competence in the field of scientific specialization, methodological culture, possession of modern information and communication technologies that allow the development of innovative projects, the introduction and use of innovative technologies; the ability to work effectively in a team.	Indicators of efficiency of scientific activity of young scientists (participation and victories in competitions, innovative conventions, scientific exhibitions, won applications for grants, personal and collective scientific achievements, participation in conferences of different levels, number of publications, availability of patents, etc.).

Conclusion

Therefore, we need that in the formation of youth values listed above, it would meet the following criteria:

- spiritual development and enrichment of young people, turning them into active participants in the process of comprehensive reform of society, the use of their intellectual, moral, spiritual potential to solve the problems of maintaining social stability;

- continued work on the preservation and development of national human values, language, culture, traditions of all peoples of Uzbekistan;

- fight against any manifestations of social order: extremism, terrorism, racism, nationalism, fundamentalism;

- work to explain the humanistic nature of Islam and other great religions (Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, etc.). The reforms carried out today for the renewal and modernization of the country are carried out with the participation of young people: the majority of young people solve the problem of radical change in their attitude to life, work, property, understanding their duty and involvement in the fate of the Motherland, love and devotion to the country and the people and strengthening of socio-political activity connects with them their life prospects and the growth of physical, personal, educational and professional qualities.

The developed state youth program is aimed at further strengthening of the PA resource, personnel and information infrastructure, ensures the constitutional rights of young people - the right to education, professional work, targeted expression of creative abilities, comprehensive intellectual development, as well as promotes an active position and participation in all spheres of public life.

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