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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE THINKING

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Abstract:
In fact, innovation thinking is a single, integral component of innovation activities.
In this article highlights distinctive features of the formation of innovative thinking and it's role in the development of youth worldview.

Keywords: Innovative thinking, development, worldview, activity, society, science, principle and features.

Innovative thinking manifests itself in a special way in human activities, both scientifically and theoretically. Such scientific thinking is carried out in accordance with methodological principles that guide scientists in their approach to research and their results. In Y.Senko's view, scientific thought is: "its hallmark in relation to theoretical thought, which makes it possible to distinguish the theoretical thought of the period from its predecessors". Concepts that work on the basis of theoretical thinking will also have the level of abstraction that exists at the level of modern science. Because without it, it is impossible to create an innovative product that is required in the modern development of Science and technology, without generalizing, without creating theoretical models that have been repeatedly tested for the phenomena and processes under study. For example, the creation of a new energy source can be carried out only on the basis of modern knowledge and technology

Empirical, theoretical, visual, logical, spatial and other types of thinking occupy an important place precisely in the development of innovative thinking. For example, theoretical thinking is considered part of innovational thinking, which is associated with working with high-level concepts of abstraction. Empirical thinking, on the other hand, is characterized as the process of innovational thinking through visual images obtained as a result of emotional perception.

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Because it is innovational thinking that is characterized by its own characteristics that are manifested in innovational activity. In our opinion, innovative thinking in itself is creative, scientific and theoretical, social, constructive, pragmatic, transformative.

For example, innovative thinking can also go beyond the framework of creative, that is, existing algorithms, samples, models. Because it is creative thinking that helps a person to achieve new results, mainly subjectively. In addition, innovational thinking differs from creative thinking carried out in art. Works created by the artist through the inner emotional world are always evaluated as objective innovations. For the inventor, however, the innovation goal is to achieve a tremendous result with less labor. A concept in the process of creative thinking is the time of birth of something new that cannot be born within the framework of existing algorithms.

Innovative thinking is constructive. Constructivism is understood as the ability to accurately diagnose the goal and choose the methods and means that correspond to it, plan the sequence of actions, determine the degree of achievement of the goal and, if necessary, dialectically change it, make timely changes to the plan, realize the consequences of introducing innovations. The synonym for constructivism can have fertility as its ideal incarnation.

Constructive thinking is not subject to emotions, seeks to the final goal, without being distracted by logical, consistent, methodological, secondary factors. Constructive thinking can be metaphorically imagined as a limiting obstacle to the goal of the fiery and unpredictable horse of creative thinking. Performing music on a montage line is an ideal combination of creative and technological in innovation thinking. It was this that was done by the famous American explorer Edison, who managed to flow his technical views and benefit from them. The pragmatism of innovative thinking is closely related to this process. The discoverer or inventor is not only limited to discovery or invention, but also participates in the achievement of practical results from discovery, the introduction of invention. At the same time, it should harmonize the personal qualities of a scientist, organizer, manager, entrepreneur in itself.

The development of innovative thinking requires innovation to act, the implementation of innovative ideas. That is, people will have to be given the opportunity to incorporate their ideas and dreams into their lives. Zero the need

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for each innovation idea must be compensated by the consumer. For this reason, innovation as one of the components of thinking is the commercialization of ideas. Innovation thinking is the end result – revenue means that it is the weapon of any business, business development. "The fact that innovational processes have a systemic nature will also be due to its goal orientation, therefore, all components of innovational processes determine the balance of interests and the dynamics of the overall development of progress."

The innovative environment of the university includes a spiritual and material environment in which complex activities for the creation, development and use of innovations take place. The theoretical basis of the innovation-oriented environment of an educational institution is a set of principles: openness (to life; progressive theories, concepts and ideas; personality and society); consistency; advanced development of growing professional, social and personal needs; cooperation both inside and outside the educational institution; coevolution, which provides the innovative system with self-preservation, self-development and self-government; continuity of education; corporatism of the pedagogical community; synthesis of traditional and innovative.

The owner of innovational thinking should be aware of the existing conditions, use them effectively. In particular, as the director of the University of Oxford, Nick Bostrom, correctly noted: "due to the acceleration of technological progress, it is likely that humanity is now approaching a sharp turning point of its progress with great speed. The nuclear danger, which has become well known to mankind, is now joined by the unprecedented capabilities and risks of technologies that have begun to develop rapidly in such areas as nanosystems and machine intelligence. Our future, if it happens, depends on our attitude towards these processes. As long as we depend on rapidly developing technologies, we must have a good understanding of the dynamics of the transition from human society to "post-human" (non-human) society. We must especially notice where the traps are located: the path that can lead to inevitable death."

Innovation thinking is constructive in nature. Constructive means the ability to set diagnostic and truthful goals is understood, as well as the ability to choose methods and tools according to it, plan the sequence of actions, be able to determine the goal achievement window, dialectically correct it if necessary,

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make changes to the plan being implemented in time, perceive the consequences of introducing innovation. The concept of technology can be cited as a synonym for constructivism. Innovation-constructive thinking is not guided by emotions, in logical consistency, moving towards the methodological sequence towards the end goal, without being distracted by secondary factors.

Innovationism is associated with the constructivism of thought with pragmatism. The difference between the innovator and the scientist and the discoverer is that he not only discovers, but also puts the novelty into practice and is able to obtain practical results. At the same time, he must have personal and professional, organizational, manager qualities. The innovator must be aware of the situations he is going through and have the ability to skillfully use them in the path of his higher goal. Of course it should be reflected in his consciousness and thinking, it should be of a pragmatic character, not limited to dry dreams. finally, it should be distinguished that innovative thinking is always aimed at improving the surrounding world. It is not completed by creating certain models or drawings and algorithms. These models should definitely be implemented, ultimately serving to change the surrounding world, society in a positive way. It is in this process that innovation thinking is polished and opportunities open up for itself to further manifest its facets. It should be noted that practical incompetence, the impossibility of thought plans is a negative factor in the thinking process, which will be due to the fact that intuitively anticipating the process of real phenomena undermines such processes as detecting errors in logical devices in the formation of concepts. Thus, innovative thinking prevents the formation of a rift between theory and practice, forming a new qualified approach to each aspect of human activity.

Innovator-homo pragmaticus-pragmatic personality. He knows exactly how to put an idea into practice, turn it into a novelty. Conservative-homo tecnicus - a technological person, on the other hand, is the owner of technologies that allow us extensively to eliminate previous negative states, accept and effectively use innovations to society and man. As we can see, all people involved in the innovation process are separated from each other individually, based on their ability and experience. For us, today we will not be mistaken to say that every young generation is primarily determined by how it understands itself as a

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person, its role in the process of changes in the world and innovation. Therefore, I.G.Abdullaeva comments on the qualities inherent in the innovator as follows:

"1. Intellectual property, which is the product of thought (individually or in a United Way with others), is owned by innovators.

2. Economic rights are used in the introduction of innovation into practice.

3. Labor and type of Labor are freely selected.

4. No one is illegally deprived of innovative research, the rights to improve property relations and expand property.

5. Innovators have the right to unite into professional foundations and, through them, manage the country, enterprise, economic life.

6. The will of the ring or Labor team, especially the activity and initiatives of innovators, is the basis of the activities of the authorities or the owner of the property. 7. Innovators have the right to social support (support) for the implementation of creative and economic rights, the development of skills.

8. As a person, the Innovator has the right to receive and be rewarded for his work.

9. Innovators can form trade unions (alliances) that protect their economic and cultural rights.

10. The fact that innovators have special privileges is not considered a violation of Labor procedures, contracts."

Innovator, homo creator is the generation that creates new ideas. The innovator is a kind of ideal person, a creative person. The worldview of such people is considered closely related to civilization. The civilizational approach allows the innovator widely to attract their ideas from different parts of the world. Even from newly emerging civilizations, it gives him creative inspiration. The inventor usually pays attention only to certain elements of civilization. These define a specific growth point for innovation. The Innovator, homo pragmaticus, introduces innovations derived from the innovator, transforming them into innovations and then handing them over to the conservator for implementation. It plays an important unifying role in the innovation process between the idea and the final product.

Independently assimilate new knowledge, organize them regularly and reflect the basic set of competencies that the "innovational individual" must possess. Innovational thinking and innovation activity based on it, in turn, are one of the

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strategies to adapt to social change. The transition to innovation development is an important task of modern society. "Innovation education" as a specific intellectual tool or technology ensures the sustainability of the process of creating innovation. "Today, without the idea of innovation in the world, without the achievements of science, it is impossible to develop a single sphere." When innovation is called Elegance, it is understood to assess the content and probable/observed consequences of an individual's innovation and "to be represented in acceptance/non-acceptance, support/resistance, the importance and primacy of research, and to participate in it as much as possible". When it is said that trust is directed towards the perspective shown by people in relation to social systems, trust is expressed in advance.

Innovation guidance is a state of predisposition to a positive perception of innovation and a state of readiness to participate in the search for innovation. We can define this definition as the basis of S.A.Shavel's approach to social guidelines (attitudes), based on his approach – social guidelines are "awareness, attitude and tendency to act, presence, intentionality" in similar situations, which are collective by their nature, reflect their social values as a representative, member of a particular community and a particular society . When it is said to believe in innovations, the belief in innovations that are initiated or implemented in the future is expressed by people.

Well, modern social development is not carried out without innovations, which are a form of renewal at all levels of society, which are not only a key factor in economic, but also social development, where they play the role of the main tool in solving problems that arise in society. Globalization of the world community, increased competition the flow of innovations is becoming more and more the focus, and the level of development of countries is assessed by its ability to innovate. In this regard, scientists began to nod about innovations that became the basis for a new type of civilization development of the most advanced countries of the world - the next step in the progressive development of Western society. This assumes the conduct of relevant scientific research devoted to the study of the innovational process itself and its main features, as well as the social mechanisms carried out in society on the basis of these processes, as well as the subjects of innovational activity, etc. The practical importance of innovations is characterized by the need to develop innovative policies. This is especially

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important for our country, which has entered a new path of development, but still does not have a consistent State Innovation Policy and mechanisms for its implementation.

Thus, the innovation-oriented environment of the university and the inclusion of the student in the priority activities for him are the most significant conditions for the formation of innovative competencies of students, as they allow each student to be involved in interaction through the creation, implementation and reflection of innovations, to realize himself as a creative individual in public, educational and professional activities.

The field of innovation is directly related to the emergence of our country from the crisis and the problems of determining the future position of Uzbekistan in the world community.

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