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## THE PLACE OF INNOVATIVE THINKING IN THE BELIEFS OF YOUTH

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As is known, one of the categories that has rapidly entered scientific circulation and is increasingly used in communication processes in recent years is the concept of "innovation." In the linguistic sense, the term "innovation" is derived from the English word "innovasia," which means the introduction of something new, the introduction of something new.

It is also worth noting that from the point of view of the development of science, it is difficult to call the category of "innovation" a new epistemological concept. Because we all know that the main goal and task of science is to identify and implement innovations in practice. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account that the innovative processes taking place today are directly related to the need to accelerate the development of society, in particular, to bring independent Uzbekistan to the level of global integration processes that are gaining momentum. In this sense, the following opinion of Prof. K. Nazarov, highlighted in the "Encyclopedia of World Philosophy", is very noteworthy: "Innovations are carried out in the socio-economic, organizational-administrative, technical-technological, cultural-educational spheres. The main goal of innovation is to create various kinds of innovations that will bring about major changes in social practice and to implement them in practice."

Today, social progress is taking place at a higher pace than ever before, based on the objective requirements of social development. It is clearly evident that the demands that are being paid serious attention to the development of science and technology cover all spheres of social life. Because the fierce innovative competition that is escalating in the conditions of a market economy is pushing the peoples and states of the world towards extremely dynamic innovations. Even some "stagnant" sectors that do not seem to need modernization at first glance are forced to develop under the influence of innovative development. An example of this is the sphere of religious life.

The point is that modernization has also encompassed religious values, which supposedly set the norms and requirements to be followed. There are a great many proponents of modernization of every religion, including Islam, today, and they are pondering innovative problems such as strengthening their positions in various directions, promoting missionary work, combating the ideas of returning Islam to its original state (Wahhabism), reconciling religion and science, and combining religious beliefs with secular beliefs. Because, in this regard, as recently approved by the Law of the Republic of





Uzbekistan No. 1037 dated February 25, 2025, the “CONCEPTION of ensuring freedom of conscience of citizens and state policy in the religious sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan” specifically emphasizes, attempts to introduce rules specific to a particular religion into relations regulated by laws in society, denial of the equality of human rights and interests, refusal to comply with the norms of social morality, restriction of citizens' rights to use the achievements of science and culture, and promotion of ideas and views aimed at undermining the development and unity of society instead of recognizing the essence of secular state relations, “...situations that threaten the unity of the people of Uzbekistan, society and the state, and can lead to non-compliance with legislation, violation of the rights of other persons, erosion of patriotic feelings, and family conflicts”.

It should always be remembered that any innovation is not an artificially invented or simply implemented process, but rather, social development consists in influencing the system of relations by introducing into practice innovations that are becoming a vital need. This, first of all, requires changes in human beliefs. Such an influence does not happen easily, but may require a certain period or stages. The well-known philosopher and scientist A. Erkaev calls such a state of belief “marginal thinking”. That is, according to this scientist, the marginal state of belief, characteristic of periods of radical change and transition, that is, renewal, in the development of society, can be observed in the minds of older members of society. He noted that after gaining independence, during the transition to market economy relations, it was very difficult for people of this age to abandon the values of the Soviet era and develop beliefs in the valuable aspects of new relations characteristic of the new era. This, in turn, had a negative impact on the formation of a belief in the principles of democratization and civil society in the minds of such people during the renewal process. In this sense, according to the scientist, the Uzbek model of development should have solved the problem of overcoming such a marginal state of belief.

According to the general sociological laws of social development, economic relations are considered a determining factor of social development, and any innovative activity and research are primarily aimed at influencing and changing economic life, as is also noted in scientific literature: “Innovation is a set of innovations, inventions, discoveries, ideas and new approaches in the form of intellectual property, created on the basis of human intelligence and production experience, applied to production, and at the same time bringing socio-economic results... The created innovations can be considered innovations only if they are commercialized, put into practice, and bring socio-economic results.” While fully agreeing with this opinion of the authors, it is worth adding that this is especially characteristic of today's renewal processes that are underway to build a democratic society based on market





economy relations, it is no exaggeration to say that this is not an exaggeration. Because these processes cannot be carried out without the widespread application of scientific and technical discoveries and innovations in all spheres of social life.

Moreover, in the current era of modernization, when the internal and external competitive environment is becoming increasingly acute due to market economy relations, issues such as further expanding the types of innovative activities, increasing attention to training potential specialists for this, and establishing production processes on the basis of scientific achievements are becoming increasingly urgent. Therefore, it is worth emphasizing that in these conditions, the main task of ensuring the priority of innovative factors in the development of society falls primarily on the education system.

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