

Youth Socialization and Innovative Activity in the Process of Modernization



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Abstract:

This article discusses the socialization and innovative activity of young people in the process of modernization, personal characteristics, thoughts and opinions of young people, independent thinking skills in the world of science and the development of society today.

Keywords: society, social development, modernization, innovation, ethical rules, education, skills, personal characteristics, independent thinking, ability.

Countries that have achieved high development in the world have achieved great results by modernizing all areas. Modernization is a continuous process in national development. However, the expected results cannot be achieved if the essence of the country's transition from the previous stage to the new stage is not understood. Of course, the importance of "modernization" is determined not by how it is called, but by how it works. At the same time, this concept has become very popular due to its simplicity in scientific use and practice, and young people can easily understand its essence. The object of modernization is society, and its subject is realized and bears its fruit with people and their activity.

The concept of "modernization" has been given various definitions by researchers. A number of articles, monographs on this topic have been published, scientific conferences at the national level have been held. In particular, in 2006, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor A. Kadirov published a book entitled "Traditional Society and its Modernization Strategy". In it, the concept of "Modernization" is given the following definition: "Modernization in the political sense is the activation of citizens' participation in the political life of society, increasing their interest in changing it, modernization of society" [1]. As can be seen from the definition, the author defined the concept of "political modernization" and considered it as a factor of modernization of the whole society. Naturally, we believe that the idea that this definition fully represents the phenomenon of modernization is controversial. The interest in studying the modernization processes in a fundamental way increased

in our republic during the following decades. In particular, the researcher B. Omonov defined this problem based on its foundations in his Doctor of Political Science (DSc) dissertation on the topic "Political-philosophical analysis of conceptual models of modernization of society". He defined the concept of "Modernization" as follows: "Industrialization of the agrarian (traditional) society, transformation of the socio-economic system, in this process, revision of the socio-economic concept of state development, provision of human rights and freedoms based on new norms and standards, individual, society It is envisaged to form the system of relations between the state and the state on the basis of new, modern approaches»[2]. The author defined modernization as "industrialization of agrarian (traditional) society, transformation of socio-economic system...". In addition, the researcher tried to pay special attention to the Japanese, Chinese, American, and Singaporean modernization models and specific aspects.

According to F. Abdurakhmanov, "Modernization is a transition from a traditional or traditional society, that is, from agrarian-type production relations, from a patriarchal cultural life to a large-scale mechanized industrial society and a system that relies only on law in the rational management of socio-economic processes. Modernization is the opposite of a closed society, which is based on a modern open society and includes elements such as industrialization, urbanization, quality education system, effective political power, and active participation in foreign economic relations»[3].

The American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein, in his works on the development of society, disagreed with the traditional, that is, formational view of changes in it, and put forward his new conceptual idea. According to the scientist: "Historical systems can be defined as a group of principles of integrated production structures, organized institutions, as well as a society characterized by a certain period of its existence" [4]. That is, he focused on defining the division of labor as a determining factor in defining society. His thoughts are worth studying, which are aimed at justifying the fact that any system is not eternal, that it reveals its possibilities and "gives" its place to another in the conditions where it is necessary. I. Wallerstein writes: "The modern world system, like any other system, cannot develop continuously, of course it also has its end, the historical process leads it to such a point that the instability of the systems takes on a large-scale chaotic (chaotic) tone, the institutions of the system there is an imbalance in viability. At this point, a bifurcation process takes place, and as a consequence of the transition period, a process of exchange of one or more systems takes place.

The concept of modernization is defined in a number of dictionaries. In particular, in the "Philosophy Encyclopedic Dictionary": "Modernization, modernization (French: "moderisatio, moderne - new, modern") is a concept representing a socio-historical process of making various changes in order to improve society in accordance with modern requirements. The concept of modernization is used in the theoretical-methodological research of society and this idea was created under the influence of evolutionism and functionalism" [5], while in another dictionary "Modernization (eng. Modernization - change, renewal, modernization) - 1. Industrialization, industrialization the social process that represents the rise to a new stage of development of agrarian, historical and modern societies... 2. Model of social development" [6]. In addition to those cited by researchers, a number of doctoral and candidate theses devoted to modernization processes in Uzbekistan in the following years, in particular, doctoral dissertation by B.A. Amonov, M.A. Atavullaev, A.A. Egamberdiev, T.N. Khojiev, Candidate theses were defended by B. Berdievlar [7]. Definitions of the concept of "modernization" were given in their dissertations, and each of the authors put forward their own opinions about the issues related to its emergence. It is especially noteworthy that they tried to reveal aspects related to the processes of modernization implemented in Uzbekistan and the formation of innovative consciousness among young people. Researcher A.A. Egamberdiev in his Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation "...it is important to diversify educational services and support the initiatives of different strata of the population to introduce

innovation in education in the development of the innovative consciousness in young people at the stages of preschool education, general education school, secondary special education, and higher education. emphasized the importance" [8]. The researcher defines the concept of "Modernization" as follows: "Modernization is an objective and legal process that takes place in the economic, political, cultural-spiritual, scientific-technological and other spheres of society"[9]. In general, the authors expressed different opinions about the concept of "Modernization", its essence and manifestation. Of course, the essence of this concept is revealed in them, each author expressed his views. However, in view of the comprehensiveness of this complex concept, its manifestation in different countries and the problems it creates, there is a growing need to study it in a fundamental way. Moreover, its specific criteria, non-existence of a single model, its connection with the processes taking place in time and space, and the fact that it is a common law for all countries make it necessary to constantly research it.

Taking into account that science develops on the basis of different, even contradictory ideas, we try to comment on the definitions of the concept of "modernization" given by the authors. First of all, we would like to emphasize that we have no objection to the definitions given to this concept by the authors. They complement each other and help us understand different aspects of the concept. At the same time, in our opinion, in the given definitions, "political modernization is modernization of society" (A. Kadirov); "industrialization of traditional society, transformation of socio-economic system" (B. Amonov); "It is the transition from a traditional or traditional society, that is, from agrarian-type production relations, from a patriarchal cultural life to a large mechanized industrial society and a system that relies only on law in the rational management of socio-economic processes" (F. Abdurahmonov); "historical systems integrated the division of labor" (American sociologist I. Wallerstein); We mentioned above that "(new, modern) - consists in implementing various changes in order to improve society in accordance with modern requirements...". It seems that no matter how perfect the definitions are, they cannot fully reveal the meaning of the concept. Because each of them has its own uncertainties. For example, "what kind of society is a traditional society, why is it called traditional?", "relying only on the law in management"; What do we mean by "improving a new, modern society in accordance with modern requirements" - if it is modern, then improving it again in accordance with modern requirements? and other questions arise. They encourage a deeper analysis of this problem. Another important issue: is it correct to consider the political modernization of society, its economic, social, spiritual and educational spheres as the basis of modernization, or how effective is it to implement modernization starting from the economic life of society? And finally, it is necessary to seek answers to many questions about which factors are leading in activating the role of the country's population factor in these processes. Of course, giving a complete definition that fully expresses the essence of the concept of "Modernization" is a very problematic issue. Moreover, in the majority of definitions given above, its subject, that is, the human factor that moves and implements it, is being ignored. In particular, if modernization means "modernization" of society; "update"; "industrialization"; "transition to a new historical stage" and means a number of meanings, the question remains open whether they happen by themselves or through the actions of some subject.

If we analyze these points in depth, in our opinion: firstly, the human factor, which is the main force that moves "modernization" in the given definitions, is left out in the definitions given by B. Omonov and F. Abdurakhmonov. In the definition of A. Kadirov, we can see that he interpreted modernization as "activating the participation of citizens in the political life..." and looked at the issue one-sidedly. American sociologist I. Wallerstein, in his views on this concept, a) the role of the human factor in this process was neglected; b) in his opinion, the view that "systems" change by themselves" has become a priority. It can be seen that he also looked at the process of "modernization" one-sidedly. In practice, the "indicator" of this process is a person. In this sense, not taking it into account does not fully express the essence and possibilities of the concept; secondly, the development of a person's mind and intellectual potential naturally leads to an

increase in his economic, social-political and spiritual-educational needs. These needs create "modernization", that is, the need to change the existing society. More precisely, "modernization" arises as an objective necessity of growing human needs. In this sense, it is correct to pay attention to the human factor in the definition of the concept of "Modernization"; thirdly, if we limit "modernization" only to the "transition" from "traditional" society to industrialized society, then there is a false opinion that the previous societies have been acting "ready" since ancient times. Because, in all societies before the "traditional" society, people developed simple, even primitive (primitive) means of production, and tried to change the existing society. In this sense, "modernization" has taken place in "traditional" society as well.

Based on these thoughts, modernization can be understood in a broad sense as a process consisting of changes and updates in the economic, socio-political and spiritual-educational spheres of society's life through human activity.

Modernization can be implemented in a narrow scope, in one or another sphere of society: political, economic, social and spiritual-educational spheres. But this does not mean that the "modernization" carried out in one area does not affect other areas. Its influence and results are evident in other areas as well. They are a process related to the strong cooperation of the spheres of public life. The comprehensiveness of modernization does not deny its implementation in a certain area of society's life. It is a process related to the directions of the tasks defined in the concepts developed related to its implementation in the country.

In the effective implementation of the modernization of society, an innovative approach to its tasks is of practical importance. Because modernization of society has always been carried out continuously. However, it cannot be considered as a simple process in the conditions of the rapid changes taking place in time and space and the intellectual potential and needs of society members. Today, its implementation requires the active participation of young people and an innovative approach. So what is "Innovation" and what do we mean by "Innovative" approach to modernization? Not so long ago, the concept of "innovation" was used in Uzbek scientific literature. After Uzbekistan gained its independence, the establishment of a democratic society based on market relations was defined as a strategic task and the need to accelerate development in the field of science, technology and technology and to create innovations in accordance with the changing ground in each of them popularized the use of the concept in scientific literature.

In fact, although this concept was used before as it is today, it was used in various forms in the form of "development of science", "revolution in science", "scientific-technological revolution" and other concepts created in the field of science, technology and technology. used in the sense of expression. In this sense, it can be said that "innovation" has always been used as a factor of understanding and satisfying human needs.

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