



SOCIAL CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF YOUTH

Rajabboev Jurabek Jumanazar oglu

*Student, Department of National Idea, Fundamentals of Spirituality and Legal Education,
Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan.*

ANNOTATION

The social cognitive features of mentality are reflected in innovation. This is due to the impact of scientific and technological progress on human life, the human psyche is becoming thinner and immersed to the point where it reacts to every stimulus. In our opinion, on the one hand, this leads to stress and depressive consequences, and on the other hand, activates cognitive abilities, leading to the discovery of new scientific and technical means. If immersionization is not combined with creation, humanity will face a global depression. Hence, innovative research is also a factor in protecting a person from negative mental states. "Creative" means creation.

KEY WORDS: *philosophical conclusion, subjective capacity, mentality, innovative mentality, motives, essence, significance, process, spiritual-mental mechanisms*

INTRODUCTION

Today, as confidence and hope in scientific and technical discoveries grows, so does confidence in the creative power of man, his creative potential, and the influence of social cognitive factors in the broadest sense. The social cognitive features of mentality are reflected in innovation. This is due to the impact of scientific and technological progress on human life, the human psyche is becoming thinner and immersed to the point where it reacts to every stimulus. In our opinion, on the one hand, this leads to stress and depressive consequences, and on the other hand, activates cognitive abilities, leading to the discovery of new scientific and technical means. If immersionization is not combined with creation, humanity will face a global depression. Hence, innovative research is also a factor in protecting a person from negative mental states. "Creative" means creation. Although creation, creativity is essentially a social reality, in the literature on the psychology and theory of creation it is considered as a private, individual psychological phenomenon. In contrast to this approach, we focus on the social aspect of creative activity. The extravagant, that is, the focus on innovative existence of innovative mentality raises a number of scientific and philosophical issues. It is difficult to understand the essence and significance of the subject without having certain theoretical views and assumptions about them. These issues include:

- Through what motives, stimuli or attitudes the creative cognitive reality becomes an extractive reality;

- Whether the harmony of the interests of "I" and "we" is preserved in this process, or whether "we" "swallow" all the processes;

- External deterministic factors activate the internal spiritual-mental mechanisms that motivate creative activity in accordance with which laws;

- Whether the social creative activity of young people is only extroverted, or whether it has an inner moral, spiritual, intravertive character;

- Finally, how the measurement of social creative activity is carried out, according to which criteria it is evaluated.

MATERILAS AND METHODS

The transformation of creative cognitive reality into an extractive reality occurs through certain motives, stimuli, and attitudes. Lack of understanding of these psychological factors leads to an unbiased assessment of creative activity. Each of them is studied and considered in sociology and psychology as a separate spiritual state of mind. We call them "activating factors" by their common name, because, in our opinion, they are the ones that give direction, importance and necessity to human activity, mobilize all his physical and spiritual



strength and motivate him to achieve the set goal.¹ Social creative activity should be recognized first of all as an expression of a person's desire to find his place in society, in existence, in the existing system of relations. This desire is activated when it is actualized in the individual by social life and environment. A.G. Maslow, who studied the problems of creativity and its actualization, writes: "If we really want our children to actualize all the forces which they have, we must bring them up through a single goal, that is, through creativity".² The philosopher and psychologist, thinking about education and preparing young people for life, said that today the world is changing rapidly, new problems are emerging, and in such conditions young people should not lose themselves, stand up to challenges and innovate "with pride and joy." concludes.³ Again he writes: "We need to be people who don't make the world steady and stable who don't harden it like our ancestors did, who look to the abstract tomorrow with confidence, who look up to future changes and changing lives, who live improvised and adaptable to life. This is a new type of person. If you want, you can call him Heraclitus".⁴ Here we are talking about the inner state of creative activity, self-discovery, and even the appearance of "ecstasy" as described by A.G. Maslow. Motives, stimuli and attitudes are rooted in this psychological state. So there are two stages in creativity: the first is the stage at the level of "ecstasy" and the second is the stage at the level of "improvisation and adaptation". Innovation involves or consists of both of them. The first is a person's desire for unique innovation and discovery, and the second is an essentially technical effort to bring the inventions of others into their environment, to install them. The latter is no secret, it can be done even by ordinary minds. Anyone with organizational and technical knowledge, experience in managing technological processes can lead.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Countries that have built an industrial society for the first time do so in the process of bringing in foreign scientific and technological discoveries, because they do not yet have the intellectual forces and innovative technology capable of carrying out the scientific and technological revolution. The first stage of innovation is the stage of mobilization of scientific

and technical forces in society, making them unique scientific and technical discoveries. The innovative development taking place in Uzbekistan includes both stages, but now we have the advantage of introducing foreign scientific and technical discoveries, through which the modernization of socio-economic life. The relevance of innovative research as culmination, creative activity is associated with these two stages. 51% of our respondents say that innovation helps to increase scientific and technical awareness of young people, 32% - socio-economic activity, 21% - participation in public administration, 18% - interest in learning foreign experience, 11% - the desire to learn the secrets of new information technology. They rightly realize that innovative development is impossible without raising scientific and technical awareness, and that there are still many unresolved issues in this regard. Almost 90% of our respondents consider innovation as a real creation, the creation of a whole new innovation, the creation of tools that save a person from heavy and tedious, unproductive manual labor. They do not value imported scientific and technical means high enough, only 4% of respondents say they are aware of them. So, the socio-cognitive views of young people on scientific and technical discoveries and how to bring them into our lives are not without contradictions. That is why half of them see innovation as a type of activity related to scientific and technical creativity. Contrary to this view, their social cognitive activity is aimed at bringing in foreign technologies. They also link culmination to this process.

CONCLUSION

The "ectase" (A.G. Maslow), intravertive nature of creative activity encourages the study of the interests of "I" and "we". A true creator tends to generalize his "I", preferring to communicate with someone who listens to his opinion or hears it. While this introversion in him is important for creative research, it has to reckon with "us," that is, social interests, especially in the field of scientific and technical creativity. The creation of a nuclear weapon confirms what disasters could befall humanity, which is the result of a failure to take into account the interests of humanity in scientific and technical research. This exemplary example is an important principle for every scientific and technical discovery. Take the internet, for example. Yes, it is a high product of the human mind, an opportunity for everyone to take an active part in world events, to increase their knowledge. But when it falls into destructive, aggressive hands, it can serve evil, inhuman purposes. Therefore, in innovative mentality, we realize that the issue of "I" and "we" is not in vain.

¹ See: Russian Sociological Encyclopedia. Ed. G.V. Osipova. Moscow: NORMA INFRA M., 1998. 301 p.

² See: Maslow G.A. Far limits of the human psyche. SPb.: Ed. gr. Eurasia, 1997. 69 p.

³ That work. 70 p.

⁴ That work. 70-71 p.



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