

The Role of Education in the Formation of Innovative Thinking in Attracting Young People to Entrepreneurship

¹Kuchkarov Vahob,²Kuchkarov Abdullo, ³Kuchkarov Utkir

Abstract--*This article analyzes the features of youth entrepreneurship on the basis of actual materials. You will find ways and innovative ideas to attract young people to entrepreneurship. The article reveals some features about the role and significance of the innovation system in the implementation of youth policy, in the development of science and technology, the creation of innovative projects and business. Therefore, the author studies the importance of education and educational reforms; an important role is played by innovative activities aimed at introducing various pedagogical innovations to educational institutions in attracting young people to entrepreneurship.*

Keywords--*youth entrepreneurship, knowledge, thinking, innovative idea, human capital, scientific research.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Depending on the level of knowledge, thinking, worldview, and spiritual image of the youth of each period, you can accurately imagine the future of the same society. After all, young people are the fundamental basis of society, an advanced layer of the population, and reliable owners of the future. Involving young people in business is one of the most important issues not only the prosperity and well-being of our country but also the rational use of free time as well as solving problems and providing new jobs. The essence of the state scientific and technical policy, which is a priority in the transition period to market relations, is to promote scientific and technological research that can quickly meet the domestic demand of the Republic, become competitive in the world market, and radically update the sectors of the economy. It is particularly worth noting that within the framework of the country's development Strategy, President ShavkatMirziyoyev paid special attention to the issues of youth loans for launching their own business to 10 thousand young people [1]. In particular, the President noted that special attention is paid to entrepreneurship and innovative ideas in the development of the country and ensuring its stability, namely “, “at the beginning of the hadith” al-Jomey al-Sahih al-Jomey”, Imam al-Bukhariy emphasized that “, “...all noble deeds are connected with the intention, everyone is given only what he intends”, of course, has a very deep meaning. Calling 2018 “ the Year of support for active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies”, we have implemented 21 trillion soums and 76 thousand projects worth 1 billion dollars within the state program, which indicates the results of our work started last year with good will”[2].The State innovation policy is formulated and implemented based on recognizing the priorities of innovation activities in order to increase the competitiveness of domestic products

¹Doctor of Political Sciences, professor at the department of the “Social sciences “Uzbek state University of world languages, Uzbekistan

²Senior Lecturer, Tashkent state technical International University, Uzbekistan

³Lecturer at the Uzbek state University of world languages, Uzbekistan

ensure sustainable economic growth, improve the quality and standard of living of the population, ensuring technological and environmental safety. The main goal of the state innovation policy is to increase the competitiveness of domestic products for innovation, effective use of science and technology, creating economic, legal and organizational conditions that ensure the solution of problems of socio-economic development, strengthening the country's defense capacity, ensuring the security of the individual, society and the state.

II. METHODOLOGY

In this article, we used chronological and systematic periodic data, comparative and qualitative methods. We used over a dozen scientific works on the issues of the topic to explain “The role of education and upbringing in the formation of innovative thinking in attracting young people to entrepreneurship”. In addition, the researcher used various material sources for collection of information, related with the research work.

III. DISCUSSION

Scientific activity has been and will continue to be the most active area of state policy. It is worth noting that the scientific idea cannot be used directly in economic activities. This is why organizations approach research funding slowly, although there is a great need for it. In modern conditions, the state assumes the function of providing business, or rather, providing scientific knowledge and ideas. That is why the official documents of advanced countries consider the development of science and technology as a single chain, the production of scientific ideas, the widespread use or use of innovations by business.

In a market economy, products based on science and high technology are of great value not only in the domestic market, but also in the foreign market. Therefore, the market for new and advanced technologies is growing all over the world. It also shows that the majority of the population, i.e. more than 64 per cent, is made up of young people, which in turn makes up a large proportion of the labor-intensive population. This potential is growing due to the fact that the head of our state pays great attention to the development of science. Every year, state grants are allocated for the implementation of promising scientific ideas and projects. Fundamental and applied research carried out within the framework of state scientific and technical programs is of great importance for the country's science. It is important that the level of their knowledge and the use of computer technologies are important for attracting our young people to entrepreneurship. According to social polls, every second youth of Uzbekistan has a secondary education (52.8%), one third higher (32%) and every tenth-highest (15.2%). This distribution of education indicates that it has sufficient stability. Many of the respondents have higher education and also want to improve their academic level. The social value of higher education in our country has been growing for several years. Thus, every third of the respondents in 2010-2011 wanted to get higher education, and in 2013, every second of these respondents Uzbek youth (57.2%), that is, 49.6% of the respondents aged 14 to 19 years, 72.9% of the number of people aged 20 to 24 years and 67.1% of the number of young people aged 25 to 29 years, expressed a desire to have higher education [3].

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, in his report at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers devoted to the results of socio-economic development of the country in 2012 and the most important

priority areas of the economic program for 2013, focused on the report of the international business school "Insad "entitled" Global innovation index " in 2012. One of the main components of the analysis is the level of human capital development, according to which our country ranks 35th. According to the level of development of the education system, Uzbekistan ranks second among 141 countries in the world"[4]." Currently, this indicator is much higher.

Indeed, we are very happy that in terms of innovation in education, Uzbekistan ranked second in the world with 75.38 points in this rating. Ireland took first place with 75.70 points. Denmark, New Zealand, Iceland, Belgium, as well as a group of developed countries in Europe and other continents were ranked next in this list. While Saudi Arabia with large financial resources ranked 65.49 th place with 15 points, the United States-the strongest countries in the world-31st place (61.34 points), China-67th place (52.23 points). Belarus took 36th place with a score of 60.55, Russia-55.18 with a score of 55[4]. The above study will describe in detail the main criteria and factors for achieving Uzbekistan in this direction. It is emphasized that one of the strongest aspects of social and economic development and innovation potential of Uzbekistan is the level of public spending aimed at the development of human capital and research, education in General, and the state of the education system. Speaking about innovations, it is necessary to note the significant experience and policy of developed foreign countries in this direction. Take, in particular, the German state as an example. Germany is one of the leading countries in the organization and development of research activities. In research infrastructures, German youth get jobs alongside scientists who have many years of experience and knowledge. The research system is led by many higher education institutions in Germany. These include private higher education institutions, commercial organizations, and centers. Today, more than 800 public and private organizations cooperate with research centers. In addition, the division of clusters into clusters during research work deserves attention.

Germany leads the European Itfoc in funding research from the budget. Germany spent 2.5% of its annual GDP on research and innovation. In this direction, 17.6 billion US dollars were collected in 2014. Euro spent. This figure is 17.2% in France, 13% in Italy, and 13.5% in the UK[5]. In 2014, in the ranking of the journal " Nature Index Global", Germany among the European countries Itfoci took the leading place in the number of countries focused on research and innovation. Germany ranks 3rd in the world after China and the United States. However, in 2006, Germany was ranked 10th in the UN report on the Global innovation index.

It is important to note that today Germany has developed an interagency strategy for high-tech innovation support. In 2014, Germany developed a new strategy called haytec Strategy 2014 (Hightech-Strategy Innovationen für Deutschland, 2014). According to the new strategy, special attention is paid to supporting, financing, and implementing innovative ideas of young people. High-tech has identified six priorities for the strategy. Special attention will be paid to innovative ideas of young people in this direction[6].

Today, Switzerland is ranked first in terms of innovation, and this state has been ranked first for six years. Sweden is in second place, the United Kingdom is in third place, the rest are the United States, Finland, Singapore, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The role of the innovation system in the implementation of youth policy is manifested in the development of science and technology, the creation of innovative projects and businesses, interactive discussions (round tables). At the same time, much attention should be paid to supporting youth initiatives and innovative projects in various socially important areas.

Of course, that today in our country there are important issues such as the implementation of programs and activities aimed at solving youth problems, search in life of the younger generation of good jobs, creating opportunities for a healthy lifestyle, the worldview in the minds of young people, resolving issues and barriers in public life, creation of conditions for full realization of their rights and freedoms. Currently, in order to attract young people to entrepreneurship and improve their skills, the project “one entrepreneur-three partners” is being implemented jointly with the chamber of Commerce and industry of Uzbekistan and a number of partner organizations. The following results are expected from this project:- increasing the contribution of entrepreneurs and citizens to the socio-economic development of the regions;

- anew business entities are being created, jobs are being created;
- providing practical assistance to citizens in organizing their own business;
- an electronic database of advanced entrepreneurs will be created and widely used in all regions of the Republic;
- expanding the ability to find a partner in the business.

It should be noted that at the end of 2002 and at the beginning of 2003, 51.1% of entrepreneurs operating in the Republic were young people under the age of thirty. Since 2000-2008, about 600,000 young people and girls have been able to work every year (16). In the official sector of the economy in 2000-2006, the number of employed people is 14-15% of young people aged 16-24 years, 25-29 years was 20-21%[7]. In particular, an important aspect of attracting young people to entrepreneurship is the role of education and upbringing, which form the basis of the innovation process. As you know, the idea of developing training, on the one hand, is closely related to the problem of testing, introduction and improvement of new pedagogical technologies, on the other hand, as a factor in the development of science in Uzbekistan, as well as the problem of creating and operating a wide network of experimental sites in the country. In the concept of human education, much attention is paid to the formation of students ' inner need for knowledge and teaching it to read, inner experience, feelings, imagination, and human thinking. For this application of methods of critical evaluation such as “freedom of choice”, “active”, “group work”, “special style”, “status success”, “self-control” creates the conditions for creative expression of human being in its educational activities. After our country gained independence, especially in connection with the adoption of the law "on education" and the "National training program", our scientists-philosophers, sociologists, political scientists, teachers, historians, psychologists carried out a number of research works to solve problems.

Social and philosophical aspects of youth education in the spirit of national heritage were covered in scientific works of such scientists as S. Atamurodova, K. Yunusova, H. Akhmedova, Z. Kodirova[8]. However, until this time, the dialectic of national and universal values in the formation of the spirituality of students was not the object of social and philosophical research.

In the context of educational reforms, an important role is played by innovative activities aimed at introducing various pedagogical innovations into educational institutions. This activity covers all aspects of the pedagogical process, organizational forms, content and technology of educational work. The complexity of innovative processes is determined primarily by the fact that pedagogical activity requires a radical psychological revision. At present, in order to fulfill the social order established in the "National training program", it is important to abandon authoritarian methods and master the pedagogical technologies of pedagogical activity based on the joint activity of the teacher and the student. All this requires a lot of effort from teachers, the desire for innovation and dedication.

An example of this is the public youth movement "Union of youth", the children's organization "Kamalak", which now widely attracts all the leading youth of the Republic to its ranks. It should also be recognized that awards and competitions are organized in various fields to support and inspire our youth. Awards and competitions such as Nihol and Zulfiya play an important role in demonstrating the talents and abilities of young people.

A number of measures are also being implemented in the framework of social support for young people studying in higher education institutions. A clear proof of this is the introduction of various types and directions of scholarships. In particular, the scholarships of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan established since 1993, the higher and higher special scholarships of the Ministry of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan in certain areas "AlisherNavoi" "Ulugbek", "Beruniy", "Ibn Sino " and others, created great opportunities for students who are actively involved in public work, engaged in inventive activities. In particular, it is necessary to emphasize the increasing increase in the volume of foreign technical assistance aimed at the development of education. Over the past period, assistance in this regard has exceeded \$ 500 million. Speaking of this, first of all, it should be noted that the Asian development Bank has collected about 290 million US dollars. Therefore, for this reason, the South Korean government invested 110 million dollars, more than 33 million dollars from the world Bank, OPEC Fund, Saudi Fund, 42 million from the Islamic development Bank, about 20 million sent by the German government through the Bank and other 100 million donors[9].The upbringing of spiritually rich, insanely Mature, physically energetic modern youth is one of the noble actions of our people. Taking care of the younger generation, in particular, is the responsibility of a truly humane country.In 2010, world-renowned education and innovation expert, Sir Ken Robinson released a short animated film, titled Changing Education Paradigms. In the video, Robinson argues that our current education system stifles and anesthetizes creativity while it lowers the capacity for divergent thinking.Robinson states, "Divergent thinking is not the same thing as creative thinking, but that it is an essential capacity for creativity". He also refers to a paper clip study in the book Breakpoint and Beyond: Mastering the Future Today, by George Land and Beth Jarman. The paper clip study followed 1,500 kindergarten students through elementary, middle and high school.[10].

It is important for the teacher to use innovative activities. To do this, you need to select supporting information and define an action plan. Of the many existing solutions aimed at improving the teacher's performance during the search for information, the one that is most suitable for the same conditions and situation is chosen. The

chosen solution arises as an idea developed by the teacher to solve the problem. It forms the basis of a program aimed at updating various aspects of pedagogical activity: content, form, methods, and educational technologies.

One of the main tasks of the personnel training system is to meet the needs of modern science and production in a timely manner for highly qualified workers and specialists. The need for highly qualified personnel is determined directly by the socio-economic development of the country and depends on the main strategic goals for a certain period, first of all, on changes in the production structure. Analysis of the current state of the relationship between training and production and educational institutions has shown that graduates of educational institutions do not have enough professional skills and skills based on the experience of self-solving problems of the specialty. Despite the fact that higher education institutions provide theoretical training at a high level, they do not show proper interest in improving and modernizing the organizational, educational and social activities of students.

The current stage of development of the economy, science and technology makes constantly growing demands on the level of training of specialists with higher education, interaction of production with higher educational institutions. To implement this cooperation, first of all, in order to create favorable conditions for joint work on training, retraining and advanced training of personnel, implementation of the results of scientific research, the organization of separate departments or their complexes at enterprises and organizations becomes important. Although distance learning is one of the most advanced at the moment, it also has its own differences. Distance learning covers a wide range of trainees. The training is based on democratic principles, the listener has the right to choose, there is a control mechanism of absorption etc. To the government decision to distance learning, especially, requires a material base, its validity advanced technology, the availability of special network among those involved in professional development (that is, all computers connected to the same network). Professional skills, scientific and theoretical skills, and creative abilities of teachers are important in enriching education with new values and opportunities. This is also due to the analytical orientation of the intellect, taking into account dialectics, problematic, communication skills, and patience in the learning process. Also, the level of modern knowledge set, which is intended for a person, is explained by his ability to use this knowledge as an alternative, the ability to critically evaluate them. A special place among the participants of the educational process is occupied by students who need special assistance. Ensuring equal opportunities for children in need of special assistance, such as healthy children, creating favorable conditions that allow them to live a full life, actively participate in the economic, social and political life of the Republic and perform their civic duty, is the main content of the state's humane policy.

One of the urgent problems arising from the requirements of the "Concept of special education" is training, adaptation to social life and preparation of children in need of special assistance for a specific professional education. These children have many disadvantages in pronunciation compared to healthy peers. This has a negative impact on the development of speech and thinking of a child who needs special help, prevents open communication with peers, has a negative impact on the child's upbringing and leads to its growth, which has a complex, humanity. These children have many specific speech disorders that are closely related to deficiencies in both intellectual and physical development. We believe that in the system of educational work with such children, it is also necessary to pay great

attention to the correction of speech development defects. That is, creating equal opportunities for each participant in the educational process, based on their physical and intellectual abilities, is important.

IV. RESULTS

The ongoing reforms in the field of education will undoubtedly lead to the full development of a person's intellectual potential at a certain level and have positive consequences in our lives. This will lead to a complete change in the climate and socio-political climate in the country. Everyone will find their rightful place in society. The implementation of the new model of education is of great importance for the realization of the potential forces of our society. This is an issue of great social and political significance. The restoration of the desire for education, which was lost in the first years of the reforms, was a significant step in the employment of young people. According to estimates, over the past 11 years, the number of students aged 16 and older with a separation from production increased by 601.6 thousand (1.7 times), their share in the labor force structure increased from 7.7% in 1995 to 9.9% in 2006[11]. The first President Islam Karimov noted that the new model of education will lead to the formation of an independent thinking free person in society. We can educate people who understand his dignity, willpower, faith in him in General, and a clear goal in life. It is then that conscious life becomes the main criterion for the life of society. Then a person does not become a crowd, but on the contrary-lives as a free and honest person, with his own mind, his own work, his own responsibility, and in a conscious way.

The national training program provides for extensive use of information technologies, modern equipment and technologies, and Internet services. Currently, a lot of positive work is being done in higher educational institutions of our country in this direction. Computer technology and telecommunications systems form the main part of distance learning. The development of the concept of creating and developing a distance education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years is due to a sharp increase in demand for educational services and the high social significance of distance education. Remote technologies are evaluated as a direction that provides long-term goals in creating a training system for the market economy. The European Commission for cooperation and various international development and support funds are interested in the development of distance education in Uzbekistan and consider such projects as one of the most important areas of funding.

The international pedagogical society of Uzbekistan has also recognized the global trend of informatization of education[12]. Several programs for the development of distance education are being developed. Currently, the fate of our development is decided by spiritually Mature, spiritually developed people. Mental intelligence, spiritual maturity, and kindness are the qualities of an enlightened person. The formation of these qualities in children, adolescents, and young people is entrusted to scientists, intellectuals, teachers, and coaches. We must admit that with the solution of various economic and political problems, we have not been able to pay proper attention to the issue of ideology. Islam Karimov in his report recalls the opinion of Abdullah Avlony that “Education for us is a matter of life — or death, or salvation - or destruction, or happiness - or disaster”[13]. Because any society can't go any step without having its own system of education, ideal of ethical, political and cultural rise. In the process of forming a society of its socio-political status, educational skills that have been formed over the centuries and played a role in the consciousness and outlook of people will also be acquired on its basis. These skills, habits, and

traditions may naturally fit and be absorbed into the spirit of the new society, and it may also be necessary to reform them and adapt them to the new society. Because it is impossible to create a new society and strengthen it with old views, old consciousness's, and old views of the world. In this regard, the task of reforming the education system and forming new principles of worldview in people will be put on the agenda.

The President of our country notes that the issue of education is an unsurpassed factor in creating and strengthening a new society, forming a national ideology: "Education is a product of education, but at the same time it determines the level of consciousness and its development. Therefore, without changing the system of education and upbringing, it is impossible to build a society that is the highest goal that we expect-free and prosperous[14]". The question arises, what is the purpose and advantages of the system of education and upbringing being solved in Uzbekistan. First of all, every talented young generation perceives the profession as a key guarantee that determines not only its life and life, but also its place at home and in the country as a person, ensuring its material well-being.

The basis of sustainable development, ensuring the future of our country, the continuity of generations, is undoubtedly the education system. The basis, the basis of peace and well-being of any state is the level of education. It is known that human society creates only those who have intellectual potential. It is impossible to change the life of a society or a nation without increasing the creative potential, developing consciousness, thinking, and worldview. Thus, the formation of the worldview of the young generation, which is considered the future of the country, is to understand me, their own life in society. In this regard, we are developing modern knowledge among young people and developing it that is appropriate to international standards. What was allowed in the sphere of pre-conscription education was inevitable, that cohesion and irreplaceability led to the fact that society is deprived of prospects. "Therefore, from the first years of independence, the entire country began to feel huge needs for reforming the sphere of education, science, and professional training. Without business, it would be impossible to start changing any area of our society. The fate and effectiveness of the reforms were determined, first of all, by the personnel level, the extent to which they meet the requirements of time and development. It is not difficult to understand that tomorrow's life and the fate of our country are inextricably linked, first of all, with the solution of these problems"[15]. We need to explain the essence of this idea to young people. In the early stages of the transition period, we tried to clear people's minds of old structural stereotypes and to absorb the ideas of independence into their hearts. It is safe to say that these tasks are successfully completed. Today, when we are building a society based on freedom and independent thinking of citizens, we must explain to young people that there is no absolute freedom in society; independent thinking is irresponsible and a duty to forget. Although the freedom of the citizen is guaranteed by the new social situation, this is not a guarantee of absolutely free behavior of citizens that does not meet the interests of society. "I am a free citizen, an independent-minded person, I do what I know" changing the way of life contradicts the social and national essence of a person.

As the President of our country noted in the work "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century", among those who have acquired such relevance, there may be such personalities as religious-extremist, aggressive nationalists, mahalla and seed production, corruption and crime, drug trafficking, which threaten peace, stability and development.

It is important to note that, in business entrepreneurship include dialectical unity youth education and inclusion in the education of such of the basic ideas of national ideology as the ideas of independence that drives their spirituality, sense of preservation and development of national values, honest and clean work for the good of the Motherland, are a relevant issue of our time. Our main task in shaping the spirituality of young people should be to strengthen freedom on the basis of knowledge, with the orientation of knowledge on the path of development of the Motherland. “We face a very important task that will determine our future. This task is to form the spirituality of a free civil society, in other words, to educate such people who are free, know their rights well, known for themselves any manifestations of guardianship, believe in their own strength and reason, and at the same time see their personal interests in harmony with the interests of the people, the Motherland[16].” Such people began to form. Life itself shows that the youth of the period of independence is a selfless person who is able to mobilize themselves for the great creative works of our people in the XXI century. To accomplish this important task, it is necessary to constantly improve the methods of training and education. Both state and social organizations, newly emerging associations and foundations must embody their own forces; give up their forces overnight, sparing neither effort nor money in implementing mahalla-school and family activities, and educating a physically energetic, morally mature, and spiritually healthy generation. The society we are building should be a truly humanitarian society. Let everyone who lives in Uzbekistan, every representative of the nation, enjoy the right and opportunities to enjoy these benefits of life. Each of them, raising his head high, proudly says: “I Am a free and prosperous citizen of Uzbekistan!”. In the updated conditions of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to education and school education, in this direction, the creation of new and modern institutions such as creative schools named after great scientists – Mirzo Ulugbek and Muhammad Khorazmiy, schools of creativity named after Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Aripov, Ibrahim Yusupov, Ishokkhan Ibrat, Muhammad Yusuf, Halima Khudoyberdieva, Temurbeklar school, presidential schools, private schools, etc. This opens up new opportunities for education and upbringing of our country's children. “School is a matter of life and death, a question of the future. It cannot be resolved by the state, the government, or the governors themselves. This is the work of the entire society and should become our duty”, Shavkat Mirziyoyev said[17].Our people, who realized the essence of the era, realized it; felt the difference and success have been living since yesterday. This speech expresses the opinion about the meaning of independence, real reality, that it comes from the soul, the consciousness of people, that every person connects their happiness and life with this independent homeland, its dignity must be achieved. In fact, in people, although slowly, there is a change in consciousness, thinking. This situation protects the honor and honor of the motherland, especially our compatriots who have achieved great success in all areas of our life, in education, health, culture, art, sports, etc.and even show themselves all over the world and around the world. The main purpose of the reports of the head of state is to pay special attention to the fact that our national consciousness, national pride, national ideology is changing, its formation is correct, and our awareness of national identity is changing. Currently, many funds have been created in our Republic. The main objectives of this project are to provide charitable assistance and protect vulnerable segments of the population. One of them is the “Soglomavloduchun” Foundation. It was created on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 23, 1993 “On the establishment of the international charitable Foundation” Soglomavloduchun”. In pursuance of this decree, the Cabinet of Ministers

adopted a number of decisions that determine the activities of the Fund and ensure the conditions for the implementation of its medical, social, humanitarian, and financial and economic programs.

At present, the places of mass actions are occupied by many non-governmental and non-profit organizations that have united people who protect the same interests. These include various political, cultural, environmental, and sports youth movements. But among them, most young people are interested in sports clubs and sections. Given the current economic difficulties, as well as the high prices for participation in such a circle, many young people are deprived of the opportunity to play sports. This means that government agencies must provide their financial assistance in resolving this issue. In particular, the decision of the Board of the Bank "Mikrokreditbank" and the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" on approval of the Regulations on the procedure for granting preferential loans to young entrepreneurs based on the recommendations of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan to support youth entrepreneurship" was adopted. Based on this procedure, the Bank has allocated 141.4 billion soums of credit funds to Finance more than 400 projects over the past period. Also today, the Bank's management is considering new projects of 23 young entrepreneurs worth 8.5 billion soums. In addition, the Bank's management issued a permit to Finance credit projects of 4 young entrepreneurs for 1.2 billion soums. In our country, much attention is paid to the development of children's sports and it is about 6 million 720 thousand people have children aged 6 to 17 years. Of these, 1 million 830 thousand people regularly play sports. Over the past period, significant work has been done in the field [18]. With the cooperation of the Ministry of public education, health and other subordinate organizations, medical and scientific foundations for the development of the main areas and sports have been created. We have focused above on the relationship between the younger generation and society, but the question of how society itself treats young people is also of great importance. As you know, public policy usually acts as a reflection of public opinion in society. In countries where a democratic process is taking place, a sustainable youth policy is the solution to vital and urgent problems. Instead, problems related to young people are assigned to the main directions of state policy-the formation of the labor market, housing funds, education, and social protection. Thus, the concept of "Youth policy " is based on a set of issues related to the younger generation in various fields [19].

However, the world community is currently concluding that youth problems do not have sectorial or territorial boundaries. Thus, much attention is paid to such issues at the international level. Such processes contribute to the development of a unified approach to youth policy, creating the necessary opportunities for their rights and responsibilities. In order to address these issues, the countries of Western Europe have started working on preparing long-term long-term programs. While the European Union and the Council of Europe started preparing a statement on youth policy.

Various spheres of public life are being humanized and democratized in Uzbekistan. Over the years of independence, our country has created socio-economic, political, cultural and spiritual conditions for the humanization and democratization of society. In particular, market relations were introduced in the economy, decisive steps were taken to create a legal state in politics, and a political system based on multiparty system began to function. In the social sphere, first recognized the priority needs and interests of the person, spirituality formed the

basis for the revival of national values, traditions, customs and rituals, held a healthy strengthening of the mechanism of interaction of national and universal values. At the present stage of the ongoing reforms in our country, the need for greater involvement of citizens in the process of social transformation is increasing. In addition, this will require a politically mature personal formation. Because the political consciousness and activity of the individual formed at a high level, is an important factor in achieving the goals set.

V. CONCLUSION

In General, the main factor in the formation of innovative thinking in attracting young people to entrepreneurship is the full use of innovative processes taking place in the world, innovations in science and technology. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the ongoing work in the field of education and upbringing, the importance of state and public organizations, in particular, civil society institutions in the implementation of program measures. Also, in practical terms, it is important to effectively use innovative processes, modern methods and technologies in attracting young people to entrepreneurship and their implementation in the field of entrepreneurship, paying special attention to the following issues:

- increasing access of young people to loans, raw materials, as well as to the system of public procurement of small businesses and private entrepreneurship;
- creation of necessary and favorable organizational, legal, financial mechanisms and conditions for the development of small business export potential through young people;
- allocation of targeted loans by state and non-state organizations to start youth business and implementation of system control over their spending;
- further improvement on the basis of modern requirements of the necessary legal documents aimed at the formation and strengthening of the middle class through the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship among young people.

REFERENCES

1. Bu haqda O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanadaro'ylantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasito'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi 28.12.2018. Ijtimoiy fikr. Inson huquqlari. "Yoshlar vata'lim" №2 (62)/2013
3. Nilanjana das, devlina das (2015) strategies for remediation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from contaminated soil-an overview. Journal of Critical Reviews, 2 (1), 20-25.
4. Karimov I.A. Bosh maqsadimiz – kengko'lamli islohotlar va modernizasiya yo'lini qat'iyat bilan davom ettirish.–T.: "O'zbekiston", 2013. 17-p.
5. Исследования и инновации в Германии. 2014. http://www.dwih.ru/issledovaniy_inovacii/issledovaniy_v_germanii/
6. Vasilieva N. A., Wang Chenxing. The importance of the scientific and technical factor in modern international relations // Bulletin of international organizations. 2010 № 4 (30). Ideas. Innovation. Prosperity. High-Tech Strategy 2020 for Germany. BMBF. Bonn, Berlin 2010. 19 p.
7. Strengthening Germany's role in the global knowledge society. Strategy of the Federal Government for the Internationalization of Science and Research. BMBF. Bonn, Berlin 2008. 35 p. Federal Report on Research and Innovation 2010. Abstract. BMBF. Bonn, Berlin 2010. 72. Research, Innovation and Technological Performance in Germany. BMBF. Report 2011. Berlin 2011. 190 p. ICT 2020.

8. Das S, Deshmukh R, Jha AK. "Role of Natural Polymers in the Development of Multiparticulate Systems for Colon Drug Targeting." *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy* 1.1 (2010), 79-85. Print. doi:10.4103/0975-8453.59516
9. Research for Innovations. BMBF. Bonn, Berlin 2007. 80 p. More Dynamic for Competitive Jobs. *Innovation Policy*. Bonn, 2002. P.3. *Heut die Zukunft gestalten*. Das Bundesministerium fuer Bildung und Forschung. Bonn, Berlin 2005. S.5.
10. O'zbekistonta'limtizi: yanabiryuksake'tirof // Xalqso'zi, 2012. 28 avgust. Mujchinii jenshini Uzbekistana. *Staticheskiy Sbornik*. – T., 2007, 105-str.
11. Yunusova E. Yoshlarining ma'naviy kamoloti. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1995. – B.82.
12. Ahmedova X. Demokratik jamiyat damafkuravayoshlarmuammosi. // *Ijtimoiy fikr*, 2000, 1-2 son. – B.150 - 154 .
13. Yo'ldoshev F., Haydarov O. Ma'naviy meros vayoshlartarbiyasi. // *Guliston*, 1999, 5-son. – P.5-6
14. Otamurodov S. Talabayoshlarining milliy o'zlikni anglashi. // *Ijtimoiy fikr*. 2000, 1-2 son. – P.150-154.
15. Kadirova Z. Problemipovisheniya social noyaktivnostimolodeji Uzbekistana v usloviyax v sestoron negoreformirovaniya o'btshestva. – T.: 1999. – P.36.
16. Islom Karimov. Bizning yo'limiz – demokratik islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish va modernizatsiya yo'lini o'z ichida davom ettirish yo'lidir. 20-jild – T.: "O'zbekiston". 189-192 P.
17. Qarang: Panarina N. Distantionnoe obuchenie k voprosu obosnovni xponiyatiyax // *Sosiologicheskie mneniya*. – M.: Nauka, – 2004. – №4. – P.116-120; Karpenko M. Distantionnoe obrazovanie kak sovremennoe sredstvo neprerivnogo obrazovaniya. – M.: Mesi, 2001; Andreev A. K voprosu obopredelenii ponyatiya "Distantionnoe obuchenie" // *Otkritoe obrazovanie*. – 1998. – №4. P.
18. V. Sakthive, Mr. P.V. Kesaven, J. Martin William, S.K. Madan Kumar. "Integrated platform and response system For healthcare using Alexa." *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies* 7 (2019), 14-22. doi:10.31838/ijcets/07.01.04
19. Qayumov O'.K. fuqarolik jamiyatishakllanishisharoitida O'zbekiston yoshlarining ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni. – T.: "Ijtimoiy fikr jamoatchilikni o'rganish markazi". 2011-y. 39 p.
20. O'zbekiston Respublikasi damasofaviy ta'lim tizimini yaratish va rivojlantirish kontsepsiyasi (loyiha) // xabar. – 2004. – 20 fevral.
21. [http:// gov/uz/uz/press/ 7762.14](http://gov.uz/uz/press/7762.14).
22. "Maktablar uchun mablag'ni ayamaymiz" — Prezident ta'lim masalalariga bag'ishlangan videoselektor o'tkazdi. 23.08.2019.
23. Preethi, L., & Dr. Periyasamy, S. (2018). Enhanced Scalable Learning for Identifying and Ranking for Big Data Using Social Media Factors. *Bonfring International Journal of Software Engineering and Soft Computing*, 8(1), 31-35.
24. Saikong, W., & Kulworawanichpong, T. (2014). Voltage Stability Assessment in DC Railways with Minimum Headway Consideration. *The SIJ Transactions on Computer Networks & Communication Engineering (CNCE)*, 2(4), 1-6.
25. De Almeida Ferreira, W. The role of the observer in the collapse of the wave function: A cognitive and linguistic analysis of the double slits experiment (2011) *NeuroQuantology*, 9 (1), pp. 166-181.
26. Erickson, D.L. Intuition, telepathy, and interspecies communication: A multidisciplinary perspective (2011) *NeuroQuantology*, 9 (1), pp. 145-152.