

CONSTRUCTIVE TRANSFORMATION OF PROJECTIVE THINKING

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ANNOTATION:

In this research , the problem of constructive transformation in the form of projective thinking is studied systematically, philosophically and reflexively . The article also analyzes the genesis, epistemology, branching, and social significance of the concept of constructivism.

KEY WORDS: constructivism, projective way of thinking, transformation, innovative activity, constructiveness, renewal and tradition, way of thinking.

INTRODUCTION:

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has become a state policy to nurture creative youth and innovators who will create advanced economic mechanisms, modern scientific directions and innovative technologies to further accelerate and increase the effectiveness of sustainable development. Because the implementation of large-scale reforms depends on a new and innovative way of thinking.

Innovative development is reflected in a number of qualitative changes. First of all, structural and functional reforms will become a priority in all spheres of society. In a society undergoing such changes, the introduction of new technologies, innovative and projective thinking and action, the widespread use of advanced production methods and tools will rise to the level of social need. This takes the form of a sustainable practice.

In this regard, in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis : "The

need for an electronic platform for scientific achievements, the formation of a database of domestic and foreign scientific developments, the need for each higher education and research institution to establish cooperation with prestigious foreign universities and research centers." [1]

Also, new principles and directions are taking their place in the development of social consciousness and thinking, and there are wide opportunities for their improvement [2.9]. This opportunity is reflected in the research of young researchers.

With the rise of science and technology in social development, it is becoming clear that there is a deep similarity between the new scientific way of thinking and the spiritual and cultural life. There is a process of innovation in people's lifestyles as well. At the same time, the directions and paradigms of social sciences and humanities in the Republic have entered the stage of innovative reconstruction. As a result of this process, the concept of 'innovation', which has the ability to have an epistemological effect on the problem of projective thinking, has recently entered the scope of the subject of scientific methodology.

Projective thinking is an ideological and conceptual product that combines tradition and innovation. It always has new plans, projects, systematic, integrative, pluralistic, optimistic, heuristic and creative approaches.

Projective thinking forms a mosaic unity of ideas, principles and norms of rationality formed in the human mind, in which it has a unique, holistic image, functions as a guide, unification, generalization, evaluation of traditional and new ideas. In the form of

projective thinking, individuality, individuality, and especially innovation are the hallmarks.

A developed idea can be a new or restorative idea for the owner of thought. In a certain sense, the term productive thinking has a broader meaning than the term "innovative thinking". On the basis of the formation of non-directional, sectoral innovation thinking is aimed at the development, implementation and dissemination of new ideas, after the activity becomes a routine process, creative thinking rises to the level of productive, creative activity, that is, productive activity. In this way, cognitive, intellectual innovation is formed.[3.571]

The innovation process represents the technological side of innovation. It is a comprehensive phenomenon that involves the emergence, acceptance, assimilation, dissemination and implementation of innovations. Innovative activity expresses the creative side of innovation, leading to changes in existing thinking and lifestyles, tools, objects and methods, social structures and technologies.

Innovation is the discovery, development, and application of new ideas, technologies, information projects, and products to society, and is becoming a major activity in modern systems of production and social activity. In the field of intellectual labor, it becomes a projective innovative thinking that leads to the discovery, invention, development of a new idea or project. Such a cycle is required by a number of social conditions and reasons.

It should be noted that the formation of a sub-industrial society has created an environment of positivity and creativity towards innovation. The definition of such a society is that it is based on machine production, market economy, scientific organization of labor, technical, organizational and economic rationality (rational operation). Striving for

innovation, meeting the needs that are improving through innovation, creating a variety of services is a constant process.

Naturally, social renewal, its theoretical and practical issues, became the subject of research. In the process of formation of the object and subject of this research, the science of "Innovation" was formed. Constructivism (derived from Latin, *constructio*, meaning construction) emerged as an epistemological trend in the philosophy of science in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In particular, P. Watslavik, YE. Glazerfeld, Z. Schmidt, H. von Ferster, U. Maturana, G. Roth, II. Lumann, G. Rom, and others have done a great service in this. [4.142]

The basic idea of constructivism is to be active in constructing the world around us, rather than reflecting it in the processes of thinking and understanding. [5.32] Constructivists oppose simple realism, the interpretation of knowledge of any and all its products as the result of reflection on the interaction with an objective being, and so on.

According to constructivism, there is no truth other than man-made. According to constructivism, the main difference between man and other beings is that he is a thoughtful, even active, or not active, but constructive, creative, and constantly self-creating being. In fact, the constructive transformation of scientific thinking involves an pivotal element in the mechanism of creativity, such as the possibility of continuity.

In the form of thinking, constant updates and innovations are achieved through constructive transformation. Constructivism manifests itself in the form of thinking as a worldview that creates a worldview in a cognitive sense. The principle of constructiveness is a way of thinking that determines social reality. The idea of constructing models in cognition is expressed in the works of the Swiss psychologist J. Piaget.

He used linguistic logic and cognitive theories to describe the psychological knowledge structures of thinking.

The American psychologist J. Kelly described the theory of "personal constructions" as "constructivist alternativeism". With this approach, J. Kelly emphasizes that the universe is full of pluralistic models of man. Kelly compares the creation of a picture of the world by the average person to a scientist who creates hypotheses about the universe, checks their adequacy, and corrects them. [6.78] They developed the theoretical ideas and approaches needed to study the constructive and variable properties and laws of projective thinking.

The constructive transformation of projective thinking in social life is influenced by objective and subjective, internal and external forces, various factors:

✓ First, the constructiveness of projective thinking is also determined by the renewal of paradigms in science.

✓ Second, strengthening the constructive aspects of thinking, applying it to science and practice, provides an opportunity to shape modern thinking and inculcate it in the minds of professionals.

✓ Third, the projective time is a constructive transformation of the way of thinking, its conceptual essence, its social necessity, a methodological task in the acquisition of professional skills by young professionals and scientists.

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