

INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN EDUCATION

J.R.Nasrullaev

student of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

(Samarkand, Uzbekistan)

Having embarked on the path of a market economy, our country must be introduced into the global economic space, in its markets, including the market for innovative technologies in professional education. The most important driving force behind the development of the global economy is innovation, that is, the process of constant updating in all spheres of life. It is a well-known fact that innovative technologies in any industry allow us to increase our rating among competing countries in the context of fierce economic struggle in world markets, which helps to achieve the desired results.

In this regard, the aim of this work is to identify the relevance of the problems of innovative activity in the field of education.

Innovation: (Eng.innovation, actually means "investment in innovation") the final result of innovation, which has been implemented as a new or improved product sold on the market, or a new improved technological process used in practice.

Innovation in education is a necessary condition for its development in accordance with the ever-changing needs of society. On the one hand, they contribute to the preservation of enduring values, and on the other hand, they reject all outdated and obsolete, while laying the foundations for social transformations.

The educational innovation system is divided into 2 main points:

1. Production innovations in the field of education:

- technological;

- pedagogical (new methods and techniques of teaching and learning).

1. Management innovations:

- economic;

- organizational.

In addition, it is important to have three basic aspects of innovation:

1. A breakthrough in the development of the educational system of Uzbekistan;

2. The development of science and increasing the scientific potential of the country;

3. Development of an innovation system.

The points listed above set the vector of innovative development of intellectual and educational opportunities of the Uzbek society. The main social group, which is affected by

educational innovations, is Uzbek students. Education and science are priorities at the national level of the state policy of modern Uzbekistan, this is due to the fact that education is an investment in the future of society. Investing in intellectual capital is becoming the most efficient way to allocate resources. Intangible resources begin to occupy an increasing share of firms and companies. The education system is one of the few sectors of the economy that closely links the interests of all members of society. In the modern world, the importance of the educational system in the development of economic and national security of the state is growing. The objectives of these aspects are: to increase the competitiveness of education and the development of human capital by ensuring the availability of quality education. The implementation of these aspects is carried out by: improving the financing system, focused on ensuring equal access to educational services; increasing the prestige of the teaching profession; the formation of the state-public education management system; ensuring equal access for all participants in the educational process to the best educational resources and technologies; meeting its need for an education that ensures success in a rapidly changing world; and many other ways to implement these aspects.

The objectives of these aspects are: development of new mechanisms for financing education; providing the education system with highly qualified personnel; an effort to support and stimulate the work of teachers; improving the system for monitoring the development of education; creation of conditions for the introduction of automation of the educational process; development of infrastructure for training personnel for the sectors of the economy of industrial and innovative development of the country, and other items.

The transformations carried out by these aspects make it possible to preserve the educational potential of the people and ensure its further development. The main guidelines of the new national model of education are: the formation of an intellectual nation, the transition to international education standards, improving the quality of educational services and integration into the global educational community. The mechanism for their implementation is the development and implementation of innovative educational programs. The main goal of innovative education is the orientation of a person towards a conscious choice of alternatives and his quick adaptation to changes in the world around him; it allows developing innovative thinking in a person through new forms of representing situations.

In many educational institutions, as a result of the influence of innovative movements, are formed two approaches to learning: traditional and innovative. Among innovative approaches to the organization of the educational process, interactive training, trainings, group work, problem-based learning, and many other types of non-classical training are actively being introduced [3]. In pedagogy, are distinguished several learning models: active,

passive, interactive [3,4]. The passive model is characterized by the fact that the learner acts as the “object” of training; active in that the learner is the “subject” of learning. In interactive training, the main attention is paid to the practical processing of the studied material; during the modeling of specially defined situations, the student has the opportunity to develop and consolidate the necessary knowledge and skills. In addition to interactive learning, trainings have gained widespread practice, where used various methods and techniques of active learning. These include role-playing, simulation games, analysis of specific situations and group discussions. According to the number of participating methods are divided into: individual; group collective and working in dyads, triads. They are also divided by the nature of educational and cognitive activity into: imitation and non-imitation. Imitation are divided into: gaming, non-gaming. Gaming includes: educational games, business games, game situations, active training, game techniques and procedures. Non-gaming includes parsing business mail. Non-imitational ones are divided into: lectures of a press conference, lectures with pre-planned mistakes, search laboratory work, seminars, discussions with literature. A distinctive feature of these teaching methods is that the training takes place in more comfortable conditions for students, it feels successful and intellectually wealthy. Learning based on the use of interactive teaching methods is organized considering the involvement of all students in the group. Joint activity allows each student to make their own individual contribution, while there is an exchange of knowledge and ideas, while the teacher serves as an assistant in the work and is one of the sources of information. These factors make the educational process more productive [5,6].

To me, as a student of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, innovative teaching methods seem to be more productive, they contribute to the quality assimilation of the material, since group work is more convenient, in this case everyone makes a contribution to the common cause, while communicative qualities, teamwork skills, feelings responsibility to colleagues, desire to succeed in achieving the goal, competitive spirit, which requires a detailed study of the material, work with literature.

LITERATURE:

6. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан "Об утверждении стратегии инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2019 — 2021 годы" от 21.09.2018 № УП-5544 // lex.uz. 21.09.2018 г.
2. Бордовская Н. В. Педагогика / Бордовская Н. В., Реан А. А. — СПб: Питер, 2011. (Глава IV. Образование в мире: история и современность).

3. Гретченко А. И. Болонский процесс: интеграция России в европейское и мировое образовательное пространство. — М.: КноРус, 2009.
4. Педагогика / Под ред. Л. П. Крившенко. — М.: Проспект, 2008.
5. Подласый И. П. Педагогика. — 2-е изд., доп. — М.: Юрайт, 2011
6. Хуторской А. В. Педагогическая инноватика. — М.: ACADEMIA, 2008.

МАМЛАКАТ ИҚТИСОДИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШИДА ИННОВАЦИОН СИЁСАТНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

**и.ф.д., проф. Нурибетов Равшан Ибрагимович
Тошкент архитектура-қурилиш институти Илмий ишлар ва инновациялар
бўйича проректори, Тошкент**

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёев ўзининг 2017 йил 22 декабрдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасида: “Бугун биз давлат ва жамият ҳаётининг барча соҳаларини тубдан янгилашга қаратилган инновацион ривожланиш йўлига ўтмоқдамиз. Бу бежиз эмас, албатта. Чунки замон шиддат билан ривожланиб бораётган ҳозирги даврда ким ютади? Янги фикр, янги ғоя, инновацияга таянган давлат ютади. Инновация бу – келажак дегани. Биз буюк келажакимизни барпо этишни бугундан бошлайдиган бўлсак, уни айнан инновацион ғоялар, инновацион ёндашув асосида бошлашимиз керак”[1] деб, таъкидлаганди.

Мазкур фикрларнинг амалий тасдиғини бугунги кунда ривожланган ва ривожланаётган мамлакатлар ва умуман жаҳон иқтисодиётида рўй бераётган жараёнлардан кўриш мумкин.

Инновациялар рақобатбардошиқтисодиётни такрор ишлаб чиқариш учун керакли моддий, молиявий, интеллектуал, илмий-техникавий ва бошқа манбалардан самарали фойдаланишга олиб келадиган иқтисодий манфаатларнинг ўзаро боғланган ҳамда бир-бири билан яхлитликдаги ҳолатини тақозо қилади [7].

Умуман олганда, инновациялар янги технологиялар, маҳсулот ва хизматлар, ташкилий-техник ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий қарорларни ишлаб чиқиш, молиявий, тижорат ёки бошқа тавфсифдаги янгиликлардан самарали фойдаланишларни англатади.

Инновациялар муҳим иқтисодий компонент ҳисобланиб, иқтисодиётда таркибий ўзгаришларни ривожлантириш ва иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлашда муҳим роль