



EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY BASED ON INNOVATIVE APPROACH AND MODERNIZATION

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Abstract

This article discusses the theoretical aspects and importance of educational strategy based on innovative activity, innovative potential, innovative infrastructure, innovative approach and modernization.

Keywords: Innovative, modernization, education, activity, capacity, infrastructure, approach, strategy, trend, globalization, technology, society, thinking.

The process of innovative development of the educational system includes a complex, integrated and dynamic activity that leads to the qualitative stage of social development, creates unique positive changes and updates. Innovative changes in education means creating and introducing systematic new technologies, information and innovations, improving human potential through processes aimed at modernization and renewal of the system, and ultimately making significant qualitative changes in the spheres of society.

Also, innovative changes in the field of education are comprehensive modernization of all its systems by changing the work process with new foundations. In this process, the effectiveness of the education system will increase, and ultimately, the education sector will enter a new stage of development and have a positive impact on the development of society. This trend creates a great need for modernization and innovative development of all spheres of education in connection with all systems of society's life in today's globalization-related competition.

In our society, important measures are being taken to encourage innovative activity in the educational system and thereby support social development. At the same time, a wide-ranging activity is being observed to ensure the innovative activities of the science sector as well. In the action strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "stimulating scientific-research and innovation activities in the development of the field of education and science, creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, specialized





scientific-experimental laboratories, high-tech centers at higher educational institutions and scientific-research institutes" and organization of technological parks" [1] is envisaged.

Innovations created in science, modern forms of techniques and technologies are rapidly introduced to the economic, social and cultural spheres of society, and thereby have a positive effect on the provision of society and human well-being. These processes are spreading on a global scale and gaining a new essence in connection with modern information exchange, new communication technologies. This shows that the scope of human capabilities related to the creation of techniques and technologies is rapidly expanding.

The modern education system, depending on the conditions of the social environment, in the conditions of society and human needs that are expanding day by day, the transformed society and the important laws that are emerging in it, have an impact on the way of life of mankind, sometimes negatively, sometimes positively. In this process, tasks aimed at solving such problems appear in front of the educational system, which are connected with the implementation of actual processes related to the modernization and innovative development of the educational system in social life. In the information society, it has become an important task to form young people's innovative abilities to be able to easily communicate with the global information system, to form an information culture, and to respond to the goals and objectives of modern civilization.

Today's analysis of globalization processes shows that a serious technical-technological competition environment is emerging in the conditions of modernization and innovative development of societies. There are certain problems in forming the skills of citizens, especially young people, to acquire modern innovative traditions and to respond to them. Therefore, in the information society, it is becoming urgent to analyze the issues of forming and developing the innovative worldview of young people on a fast and perfect basis on a scientific basis, and to develop important conclusions and necessary methodological recommendations.

The main essence of the education system is to bring young people to spiritual development, prepare them to fight for the future of society. It is an important social value to form the innovative thinking of the young generation in the educational system, to understand the nature of modernizing changes taking place in social life, to participate in its development with their own ideas and innovations. The problem of youth readiness for innovative changes taking place in economic and social life still remains in the society. The educational system plays a major role in guiding young people to social life and defining their perspective. French scientists M. Dogan and D.





Pelassi's studies also have opinions about the role of these young people in social life. According to them, educational institutions largely determine the political, economic and even moral capabilities of states [2].

Young people with comprehensive knowledge and innovative thinking are the main strategic resources of the social, economic, political and cultural life of our country, without their participation there is no possibility of developing the society. Along with older personnel, young people also participate as an important social force in solving somewhat complex and wide-ranging tasks in the way of modernization of the society, they help to ensure its weight. The attention to science and enlightenment, which has historically formed in our society, education and training in social life has become the main source of building a prosperous society, is considered an important basis for the formation of important values of young people related to learning.

Science and technology are a social phenomenon in the context of modernization of society and innovative development of the educational system. American scientist N. Smelzer stated that "modernization is a complex situation that includes socio-economic, cultural and political changes, and it occurs as a result of the processes of industrialization in society and the effective assimilation of scientific and technical achievements" [3].

"Innovation" is found in all systems of society, in all spheres of human activity. Based on the result, level, scope and practice of scientific research, innovations make a great contribution to the socio-economic development of the society. Innovation is manifested in the sequence of creation of new knowledge, innovation, its implementation and expression of effectiveness. This serves to create modern conditions for human activity in new conditions.

According to the scientists, "Innovation is the advanced ideas developed for the development of one or another sphere of multifaceted society's life, the scientific and practical developments based on them are the latest achievements of science, the new invention of techniques and technologies in the country's socio-economic, political-legal, it is said to be used in spiritual and cultural life" [4]. So, innovation is newness, discovery and invention introduced into a certain area of society through human thinking and potential.

Innovation in terms of its scope, level and vital expression:

- continuous process;
- technological discovery for new practice;
- a complete product of human activity;
- activities considered for society and human well-being;
- new quality level of production or social activity;





- a phenomenon that expresses the harmony of scientific process and practical activity.

Innovation is one of such processes that has an urgent place in social life, which serves to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of man and society, and in the future, the well-being of citizens is ensured. According to I. Ardakshin, "Philosophical observation of the topic of innovation and innovative development, its scientific generalization serves to express its appearance and role in the life of man and society. This need is further explained by the fact that the explanation of innovation, its functions in social life, increases the emergence of different approaches" [5].

Under these conditions, researches aimed at increasing the possibilities of innovative activity in the society play an important role. These innovative researches act as a unique tool for the improvement of society and man. As a result, a person becomes the main participant in the changes and updates that constitute the criterion of social development. At the same time, there is a need for people to work on the basis of innovative cooperation with the educational system, state bodies, social institutions, and economic structures more than ever.

According to H. Abdusattorova, "Innovations can belong to the sphere of production, economic, legal and social relations, science, culture, education and other spheres. For the development of innovative strategies, the interpretation that takes into account social services as part of introducing innovations at all levels of management is correct"[6]. In this opinion, some specific features related to innovation are indicated. At the same time, he also covered aspects of innovation related to social life and relationships. It should be noted that the scientist did not dwell on the issues of the place and role of man in the creation of innovations.

According to R.Gimush, F.Matmurodov, "innovation is the final result of introducing innovations for the purpose of mastering the object of management and obtaining economic, social, ecological, scientific-technical or other types of results"[7]. Scientists have also noted that the aspects of innovations related to the social sphere are aimed at the processes related to the improvement of working conditions of people, solving the problems of medicine, education, culture and enlightenment. So, scientists have recognized that innovation is an important process that does not lose its relevance and affects the development of various systems of the social sphere.

The Russian scientist N. Emirov tries to clarify the concepts of innovation by applying categories such as innovative potential, innovative field, innovative infrastructure, which serve innovative processes and activities, for example:





"innovative potential" - (state, region, sectors, organizations) - is a set of various resources, including material, financial, intellectual, scientific-technical and other resources, necessary for the implementation of innovative activities;

"innovation sector" - the spheres of activity of producers of innovative products and consumers of the results of innovations, whose goal is to create and distribute innovations;

"innovative infrastructure" - organizations that ensure the implementation of innovative activities (innovative-technological centers, technological incubators, technological parks, training-production centers and other specialized organizations) [8].

Innovative development of the education system also serves to increase its quality and efficiency, and gives a special meaning to its modern development. Innovations serve to improve the effectiveness of education through self-development, high-level and quality education. The factors of the existence of the educational process on a natural basis, that is, on a basis free from internal and external negative influences such as any bureaucracy, command and corruption, provide the conditions for its development on an effective, modern and innovative basis. The development of the educational process on an innovative basis creates conditions for its socialization into the society, acquiring a cultural-educational character, existing as an advanced field in the implementation of innovations and reforms, and embodying social values.

As a result of innovation, the status and level of education as a self-organizing field will increase in accordance with social, economic, spiritual and political reforms. Innovations permeate the educational system at every stage and link, strengthening its content to create important innovations for the development of society. As innovative processes are organized, the activity and tendency of all subjects participating in the field of education to create innovations increases. Thus, "Innovation in education means introducing innovations into the educational process, making changes to its technologies and content in order to increase the effectiveness of the educational and educational process" [9].

So, innovative activity in the educational system is a complex activity aimed at generating new ideas, going through the processes of their creation, assimilating, using and distributing them. The content and essence of the innovations created in the educational system can be evaluated according to factors such as its types, goals and objectives, methodological support, scientificity, nature of activity, types of activities, scope of implementation, effectiveness, scope of innovation, positive consequences, quantitative indicators, quality and efficiency.



Creation of innovations in the educational system, its efficiency and the extent of its implementation are related to the thoroughness of its scientific development and the perfection of the project. V. Lazerov emphasizes the stages of creation and implementation of innovative processes in education as follows:

- determination of needs depending on the scale of changes;
- analysis of the current situation and gathering of information;
- initial selection of the innovation to be created or its independent development;
- making a decision on the implementation (assimilation) of the innovation;
- forecasting the possible effect on the introduction of innovations and the actual implementation process;
- daily processes of educational practice of news and long-term use in additional education, education in different structures [10].

The organization of the priority of the innovative factor in the development of the educational system is similar to the process of social risk, because innovative education is considered an alternative to ordinary education and suppresses many manifestations of former educational values in society. As a result, there is a trial period in the education system, and contradictions between the old and the new can be observed. In this period, the modern views of professors and teachers working in the educational system, assimilation of advanced technologies and the high level of acceptance of news are of great importance.

Therefore, the perfection of the innovative outlook of the education system employees is an important element of education modernization. In order to effectively ensure this process, it is desirable to provide structural, systemic and functional level changes in the educational system. In this process, factors such as professional skills, provision of modern information and data, psychological and pedagogical training and retraining of the participants play an important role. These changes are connected with tasks related to fundamental reform and reorganization of education.

The educational system is considered a specialized field with personnel and scientific potential that creates innovations and develops ideas in a practical way. Yu. Tyunnikov said, "The introduction of innovations in the Scientific Education system leads to innovative results, and innovative processes go through three main stages:

- the emergence of scientific ideas or the emergence of a scientific discovery;
- practical development of scientific ideas;
- putting innovations and final developments into practice" [11].

Innovative trends in the educational system participate in the modernization of society and ensure its dynamic development. Innovative processes continue the humanitarian experiences of the educational system, because the role of the



educational sector in social life has historically been related to the human factor and its development. Ya. Ismadyorov stated that "Innovative approach allows to introduce systematic changes aimed at development and improvement of the management of the higher education system, provides conditions for introducing new content and forms to management activities at the level of educational institutions, improves the organizational and professional culture of organizations" [12].

The level of innovative culture of the participants of the educational system is also an important factor in educational development processes. This level of culture is related to having innovative abilities such as professional responsibility, creative activity, high pedagogical skill, technological approach to teaching processes. It should be ensured that these creative abilities are compatible with the level of social activity and civic responsibility that the participants of the educational process are looking for in the development and perspective of society.

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