



## **INNOVATIVE EDUCATION AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL PROGRESS**

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<b>Received:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 1 <sup>th</sup> March 2021 <b>Published:</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	The article reveals the historical and pedagogical aspect of the role of education as the main factor in the development of society, shows the importance of decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the radical improvement and modernization of the system of continuous education at the present stage. The article proposes the idea that the basis of social progress is the whole set of scientific activities, scientific discoveries, scientific research and achievements of the luminaries of science of past eras. This means that the education system and its content, being dialectically interconnected with production, becomes a locomotive for the development of man and society. In other words, modern knowledge is the spiritual foundation and the driving force behind the progress of social practice and social skills. As a conclusion, the constructive influence of education on the degree of social progress, on the economy, political development, a person's standard of living, family relations is substantiated.
<b>Keywords:</b> education, historical stage, innovation, modernization, social progress, pedagogical activity, value, person, education and training system, technology, scientific activity	

The socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, the establishment of the economy on innovative rails of progress requires focusing on building a modern type of society based on the integration of three main factors: education, innovation and research.

Education today is becoming one of the most important factors in the formation of a new quality of the economy and society, its focus and efficiency largely contribute to the progress of the country. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted that: "In modern conditions, when the level and quality of life of the population are increasingly becoming the main indicator of the country's competitiveness, the role of education, the most important factor of progress, is increasing."

At the present stage of development of globalization, the transition to a new economy based on knowledge is clearly defined. Fundamentally new in the conditions of the changed economy is the loss of the dominant role of financial capital in creating wealth. Intellectual capital began to play a decisive role. The main goal of the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan is defined as "the development of human capital as the main factor that determines the level of the country's competitiveness in the world arena and its innovative progress"

Many philosophers and scientists have rejected idealistic, dogmatic views, looking at society as a changing, single organism. For example: Jalaliddin Davoni, one of the greatest psychologists and pedagogues of the 15th century in Central Asia, in his book "Ahlaqi Jalaliy" put forward the advanced idea that morality is relative to society, and morality changes with the change of society. J. Davani considers society as a dynamic category and believes that the basis of any development lies in human consciousness, thinking, morality, social relations.

It is known that the basis of development of any society is joint scientific activity, discoveries, researches, scientific researches and achievements of our scientists of the past. In other words, there is a dialectical connection between the past and the present, as well as the development of the future, and this connection is reflected in the education system, in its content, in production. The dialectical interdependence and development of life have shed light on the equivalent expression of the active or passive attitude of humanity to existence in each period.

Every stage of human development, its purpose, the human problem, the change in its way of life, the struggle for a better life, the pursuit of innovation, the achievement of modernity form the basis of dialectical contradictions. If we look at the recent past, we see that such changes in economic, spiritual production were slow, active in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, with an active, radical change. Education is a determining factor in social development in society and plays a role in influencing and changing it. The idea put forward in the work of the Eastern scholar Abu Nasr Farabi "People of the noble city", that is, the increase of enlightened people in society, changes the social, economic, political, spiritual image of society. Modern knowledge, experience and skills applied in life are the spiritual basis that drives our development. In this context, changes in

education become a major cause of progress in society. Studies show that there is no socio-economic development without personnel at the level of social demand.

In this context, changes in education become a major cause of progress in society. Studies show that there is no socio-economic development without personnel at the level of social demand. This means that society and education are inextricably linked.

Therefore, we also see that education varies from country to country and is not in line with development or the direction of development. Looking at education as a key factor in the development of humanity and society has become a key issue for all countries in the XXI century.

In many developed countries, research has been conducted on the impact of education on the national economy. Such studies have been conducted in America, the former USSR, Japan, and Western European countries. The impact of education on the national economy during the former USSR regime was studied by W. Strumlin in 1940-1960, while in America G. Schultz studied it in 1929-1957. In Japan, the results of 1930-1955 were published in the White Paper by the Ministry of Education. In Western Europe, E. Dennisson conducted research in this area. The cost of education in developed countries is measured by its effectiveness. An educated person will quickly reimburse the cost to society in the process of work. For example, a worker with primary education recovers expenses in 16.7 years, and a worker with secondary education recovers expenses in 3.6 years.

Studies show that production, its efficiency is a key indicator of the national economy, which not only develops production, but also represents production relations, working conditions of employees, level of education, social relations. The essence of education is not reflected in economic indicators, but in many aspects, expressed in the development of humanity, society. Education is reflected in the formation of a person's worldview, consciousness, moral skills.

Education has a positive impact on the level of social development, economic and political development of our society, people's lifestyles, family life.

The level of economic opportunity of a person depends on his knowledge, and the higher the level of education, the greater the chance to reach the top of the pyramid of social life. Therefore, the focus on education, science, science, financial investment, capital investment is equivalent.

Today, education is expressed as a valuable capital invested in man. The rapid obsolescence in the rapid development of the expansion of knowledge requires the constant improvement of the content of education. Therefore, it is becoming a social necessity for society and humanity to constantly work on themselves, improve their knowledge, improve their skills and retrain. In this regard, we see education not only as a problem of the younger generation, but also as a problem of people working in all spheres of social life, as a factor determining the fate of humanity and society in the process of life.

Thus, in the development of social life, education continues to embody a new content, a new system, a new quality, so that society has its own functions. A philosophical approach to education on the basis of social development, a new approach means its continuity.

According to J. Bruner, one of the leading theorists in America, the knowledge of man and the environment, of society, is so extensive that we have the right to call the age we live in the "Golden Age of Wisdom." Today, education requires the solution of important issues of life, the elimination of important problems of our society

Education today requires the solution of important problems of social development. A number of programs adopted in our country are evidence of this. For example: National Training Program, Law on Education, National Program of General Secondary Education, State Educational Standard of Continuing Education, creation of a new generation of literature, introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, modernization of the educational process, etc.

In particular, the creation of the Internet in the second half of the twentieth century provided an opportunity to concentrate the intellectual potential of the world, to strengthen scientific ties. In the second half of the XX century and the XXI century, it fully ensures the development of science, education and technology. It is known that any innovation enters production, society on the basis of the stages of the education system. Reforming this education system is the basis of the development of any state.

If in recent years there was a notion that the innovative approach belongs to the education system, today innovation requires mass implementation in all aspects of the state system, based on a systematic plan. A special approach to the issue of innovation in education, which does not take into account the issues of economy, society, spirituality, shows a lack of understanding of the social nature of education. Consequently, while the term educator means child leadership, it does not fully elucidate the professional position of today's educator.

In the first half of the XXI century, the pedagogical profession served as a teacher, but today the field of activity of the pedagogue has expanded and has taken its place in society as a social pedagogue. In the 1930s, a rural teacher, Dushen (remember the famous writer Chingiz Aitmatov's "First Teacher"), taught rural youth to write and teach, but today the professional knowledge and activities of primary school teachers are multifaceted.

While the protagonist of the work in the 1930s took an active part in eradicating illiteracy, promoting enlightenment, solving social problems, the pedagogue of the XXI century needs to be an active participant in the implementation of economic, social, spiritual, moral and ideological issues.

The pedagogical profession, the scope of its profession is expanding and deepening every five years.

We see that the words of the great enlightener of the Turkestan people A. Avloni "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation, destruction, happiness or disaster" gave a worthy social assessment to the essence of education.

The struggle for human consciousness, thinking, the formation of a new attitude, overcoming the state crisis, requires the implementation of new reforms in the education system, its content, training. This requires an innovative approach on a universal scale. An innovative approach requires reforms in the economic, political, social, spiritual and educational spheres.

As the famous physicist T. Edison said, "one of the main features of civilization is to teach people to think in new ways." This view shows that education is an idea that is one of the key factors in the development of a society. Consequently, an innovative approach to the minds of young people has covered a wide range of educational systems, its content, teaching technologies.

This innovative approach is aimed at economic production, qualitative transformation of labor activity, the formation of labor relations, the creation of the material base of the republic.

Today, the main factor in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the training of highly competitive and highly specialized personnel at the level of international standards through the radical improvement of continuing education.

The innovative approach used in economic production is important in building our prosperous society, creating our material wealth, increasing competitiveness. It is polytechnic education that forms the basis of these successes. Especially in recent years, the establishment of prestigious international universities and institutes and their affiliates is the basis of an innovative approach in the system of continuing education.

In this regard, we consider the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until October 2030, 2019 as one of the main foundations for building a new state of Uzbekistan. Historical periods have shown that education, as the vanguard of society, must advance and be scientifically substantiated. Therefore, education cannot lag behind in the development of a social society, in a passive way to society.

Forming a creative outlook on the basis of arousing students' interest in learning in education is aimed at forming an innovative mood in pedagogical activity.

The innovative approach in the education system is closely related to the issue of society as a whole. The socialization of the individual is inextricably linked with the educational system, its content and the technology of organizing the educational process in the formation of new views in his consciousness, the formation of new attitudes to labor.

President Sh. Mirziyoyev considers education and upbringing to be the main engine of social progress of our society, considers this area as a priority direction of state policy, contributes to the annual increase in types of education and the creation of secondary educational institutions, presidential schools, schools of creativity in regions and cities of the country. 23 September 2020 year entered into force the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" in the new edition.

It is the legal basis for the activities of educational institutions that meet the requirements of the time. Currently, 65 Academic lyceums, 339 vocational schools, 211 colleges and 176 technical schools operate in the republic.

In 2019-2020, in the university system, in addition to higher military educational institutions, 119 higher educational institutions operate, which include 7 academies, 58 universities and 5 higher religious educational institutions and branches. The number of branches of foreign universities is growing every year. By the 2020-2021 academic year, 31 branches of foreign universities have been opened in Uzbekistan, including branches of universities in Germany, Italy, France, Russia, Japan, Malaysia and other countries.

In the republic, the coverage of young people in universities is 25%, in the future it is planned to cover 30% of young people. Many regions of the republic, in particular, Tashkent, Bukhara, Navoi, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, occupy leading positions in terms of admission to universities of graduates of secondary educational institutions. For example, the coverage of youth by universities in Tashkent is 31.5%, in Navoi region - 31%. The system of "Electronic University" is being introduced for the first time in the republic.

Much attention in the republic is paid to state programs for effective reform of the education system. In the implementation of these programs, great confidence is given to the teaching staff of higher educational institutions, teachers of secondary specialized educational institutions, pedagogical staff of general education schools and preschool institutions, and there is a hope for the high efficiency of their teaching activities. Speaking at a solemn meeting dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Mentors, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Of course, you can build beautiful new school buildings, equip them well. But can we fill them with modern knowledge and proper education? The Cabinet of Ministers, together with the relevant ministries and departments, also needs to seriously work in this direction. ... Today we have set ourselves a strategic task - to create the foundation of the Third Renaissance, and we regard it as a national idea. The systems of preschool, school, higher and secondary specialized education, scientific and cultural institutions are four interconnected links of the future Renaissance. We consider kindergarten educators, school teachers, professors and teachers, scientific and creative intelligentsia to be the four most important pillars in the formation of the era of the new Renaissance. I am sure that dear parents will support this initiative and, of course, will become the fifth link, the fifth pillar of the new Renaissance. And this will serve as the most solid foundation for the development of our spiritual and educational life."

Thus, an innovative approach to the implementation of the reforms carried out in the republic will become, according to the President, a solid pillar of the spiritual life of our society.

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