ISSN NO: 2770-2367
Date of Publication: 29-11-2021

The Role Of The Concept Of Innovative Development In The Education Of The Third Renaissance

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Annotation: The article scientifically analyzes the role of the concept of innovative development in the education of youth of the third Renaissance. The national innovation system serves as the basis for the development of the economy between science, industry and society, and the needs of innovative development determine and stimulate the development of scientific activity.

Keywords: Innovation, activity, science, state, society, youth**.**

In modern conditions, the widespread use of the achievements of world science and innovation is an important factor in the sustainable development of all spheres of society and the state and building a worthy future for the country. At present, the current state and the main directions of the development of innovative activities in the country are associated with the use of effective innovative technologies and developments that make it possible to manufacture products according to world standards, requiring full support of high-tech enterprises in high-tech industries. economy. Therefore, it is important to study the ways of development and advanced methods of innovative development, their application in the context of Uzbekistan and the relevance of the regulatory and social framework created in the country for the current stage of economic development.

First, let's explore the essence of the term innovation. It is known that the concept of "innovation" first appeared in scientific research in the 19th century, and lexically the concept of "innovation" in translation from English means "innovation" ("innovation"). The concept of "innovation" from the point of view of content represents a clear situation. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language gives the following definitions: Innovation (visual innovation - innovation, invention) 1. Investments in the economy for the introduction of new types (generations) of economic methods and technologies. 2. Advanced methods and technologies, management. and other areas. innovations and their application in various fields. 3. New phenomena in a particular language, mainly in the field of its morphology, which have emerged recently (linguistic units [4, p. 212]. This leads to a one-sided approach to the study of the concepts of innovation and innovation. As a result, it is difficult to understand the importance of concepts innovation and innovation in public life. or techno is a tangible result of the introduction of new forms of organization of production, labor, services and management, including new forms of control and accounting, planning and analysis methods [3, p. 21]. Innovation is an activity , aimed at changing the internal structure of a particular system. According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, innovation has the following content and concepts: Innovation (visual "innovation" - an implemented innovation, invention). 1) funds spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of generations of technology and technology ; 2) innovations in the field of technology, technology, management and organization of labor, based on scientific and technological achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and areas of activity ”[5, p. 169].

According to A.I. Prigogine, innovation should be understood as a new approach to relations with a certain social unit - an organization, population, society, group, enriching these relations with some stable elements. It is understood here that the author's views express the essence of direct social relations, an innovative approach to them. As a result, each person organizes a unique innovative activity as a citizen, specialist, leader, employee, and also as a participant in the process of various social relations. Innovation looks different. Below are the main manifestations of innovation:

new ideas; specific goals aimed at changing the system or direction of activity; non-standard approaches; non-standard initiatives;

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best practices. We must look at innovation not as any kind of innovation, but as a factor that significantly increases the efficiency of the existing system. Despite the widespread perception of renaissance, innovation is different from discovery. Difference between innovation and scientific discoveries and inventions:

Science is the transformation of certain resources into knowledge and ideas.

Innovation is the transformation of knowledge and ideas into foundations.

Invention is the creation of a new concept. Innovation is about highlighting the practical value of an invention and turning it into a successful marketable product.

New technologies and knowledge-intensive production as important factors in the development of the economy cannot be imagined without innovation. Therefore, assessing their effectiveness is an important component of ensuring sustainable development of economic growth. When we think about the role of the concept of innovation in the life and development of society, we try to explain it socially. Because there are enough economic and technological approaches to the concept of innovation. As for its application in the social sphere, not enough attention is paid today. The application of innovation in the social sphere is called social innovation in science. The analysis shows that the concept of social innovation is not defined in the National Encyclopedia of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Philosophical Encyclopedia and other annotated dictionaries. As a rule, social innovations refer to innovations aimed at meeting social needs: improving working conditions, developing education, health and culture. Social innovation was first mentioned in the works of Michael Young and Peter Drucker in the 1960s. In the 1970s, the term "social innovation" began to be used by French authors, in particular Jacques Fournier, Jacques Atalli and Pierre Rosanvallon. However, social news and its manifestations have appeared much earlier. Benjamin Franklin, for example, proposed a number of changes related to the social organization of communities, and with their help they could solve their daily tasks. Many radical reformers of the nineteenth century, such as Robert Owen, who was considered the founder of the cooperative movement, contributed to social change, and the greatest sociologists Max Weber, Karl Marx, and Emil Durkheim focused on the various processes associated with social change. Social innovation research has become very popular in the twentieth century. For example, Joseph Schumpeter studied innovation processes based on his theory of "creative destruction" and invited entrepreneurs to consider the use of existing products in the creation of new products and services as other modern methods. There is very little scientific research in Uzbekistan aimed at applying social innovations in society or creating new social innovations.

However, many reforms are directly related to the practice of social innovation. Modern methods for assessing the effectiveness of innovation are based on the ratio of results and costs, that is, the ratio of effectiveness to efficiency. The assessment of innovations should be carried out at all stages of the innovation process, from the conceptual design to the development and implementation of innovations.

Depending on the level of knowledge, thinking, worldview, spiritual image of the youth of each period, one can clearly imagine the future of this society. After all, young people are the foundation of society, advanced strata of the population, confident masters of the future. The essence of the state scientific and technical policy, which is a priority in the transition to market relations, is to promote scientific and technological research that can quickly satisfy domestic demand, be competitive in the world market and radically modernize sectors of the economy. The state innovation policy is formed and implemented on the basis of recognizing the priorities of innovation activities to increase the competitiveness of local products, ensure sustainable economic growth, improve the quality and standard of living of the population, and ensure technological and environmental safety. The main goal of the state innovation policy is to increase the competitiveness of local products for innovation, the effective use of the achievements of science and technology, the creation of economic, legal and organizational conditions for solving the problems of socio-economic development and strengthening the country's defense capability, the safety of the individual, society and the state. Scientific activity has been and will be the most active area of public policy.

It should be noted that a scientific idea cannot be applied directly to economic activity. Therefore, organizations are in no hurry to fund research, even if they feel a great need for it. In the current situation, the state assumes the function of providing business, more precisely, providing scientific knowledge and ideas. This is the reason for the constant search for independent business entities and entrepreneurs in a market economy, the desire to effectively use innovation in production. According to J. Schumpeter, who

ISSN NO: 2770-2367
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studied the immanent features of a market economy and identified the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and innovation, economic research is a unique way of thinking, an innovative hunger requires innovation [6, p. 180-182].

Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (product, service) or process presented for use, a new sales style or a new organizational style in work practice, job creation and external relations. “In the modern world, no industry can develop without innovative ideas and scientific achievements” [1, p. 85].

Over the years of independence, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has gone through the path of renewal, achieved a number of achievements and received international recognition. The direct scientific ties of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences with the largest scientific centers of the world on the basis of equality and mutual interest are significantly expanding. Cooperation with research centers and institutes in China, South Korea, Japan, USA, France and Germany is effectively developing. Thanks to the adoption of many regulatory legal acts adopted by the head of our state, the main directions in the field of science and innovation have taken the path of development. These include the strengthening of scientific and technical potential, the orientation of scientific research towards solving the main problems of socio-economic development, the intensification of innovations in the country, the allocation of large amounts of foreign currency to solve the assigned tasks. On December 30, 2016, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with leading scientists of the country, which was attended by members of the government, ministries and departments, heads of state and public organizations, commercial banks, members of the Academy of Sciences, rectors. leading universities. At the meeting, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: “There are many world famous scientists with high potential in our country. They need to create their own schools, educate students. The first stage in the upbringing of the younger generation as potential professionals is the cardinal improvement of school education, ensuring the continuity of the process of training scientific personnel and highly qualified specialists. We will not regret anything on the way, ”he said. “Time requires further development of scientific cooperation with leading world institutions, universities, research centers and academies of sciences,” said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev [2]. It is necessary to take measures to create favorable conditions in our country for our compatriots who have received education and degrees in leading foreign educational and scientific institutions, to encourage them.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 No. PF-5185 "On Approval of the Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" indicates that the main direction of long-term scenarios for increasing intellectual and technological potential in the country is innovative development. This is due to the creation of a strategic national innovation system, which will allow the formation of new models of innovative development of priority sectors and sectors of the economy.

The head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev called 2018 the Year of Active Entrepreneurship, Support for Innovative Ideas and Technologies in our country. The head of our country clearly and beautifully described the coming year: "Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes business on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods."

Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes entrepreneurial activity on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods. An active entrepreneur is a business person who is able to produce a competitive product and, most importantly, create new jobs and not only feed himself and his family, but also benefit the entire society.

The educational process plays an important role in the development of the child's intellectual and creative qualities. “This process is a pedagogical activity aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of the student, the process of developing a person's mental activity. The learning process is carried out through the students' conscious awareness of the content of the educational process ”[7, p.301].

One of the principles of lifelong education, the priority of education is the priority of its development, the prestige of knowledge, education and high intelligence.

The state policy in the field of personnel training provides for the formation of a comprehensively developed person-citizen through a system of continuous education, which is inextricably linked with the intellectual, spiritual and moral education of a person. Thus, one of the basic constitutional rights of a citizen is the right to education, creativity, intellectual development and the right to work in a profession.

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Let's take a look at the lexical meaning of the word intelligence. The word intellect means “to be mentally mature, smart, smart, smart, that is, smart” [8, p. 23].

In the explanation of the nature and development of intelligence since ancient times, there have been different trends, which were united on the basis of certain ideas and considerations and were based on the same approach. Scientists hold two points of view on the nature of intelligence, its interpretation and interpretation.

According to the first group, intellectual qualities are inherited from parents.

Representatives of the second group associated intelligence with the interpretation of the child's perception and attitude to external stimuli.

Currently, a number of practical works are being carried out to study the mental development of a person. The problem of intelligence is becoming one of the most studied topics in both Russian and foreign psychology.

In Uzbekistan, there are different approaches to the interpretation of the essence of intelligence in foreign psychology, but the general goal is one - to identify the intellectual development of a person, his features, his uniqueness.

According to the Swiss psychologist J. Piaget, the development of intelligence begins before the child develops speech. The germ of intelligence is reflected in the child's initial erratic behavior. Then, as a result of purposeful action and analysis, important opportunities open up for studying the genetic roots of intelligence. Piaget argues that the period of specific operations is associated with objects, making progress in psychology. When classifying the period of formal operations, it is noted that the connection with objects is gradually disappearing. It is said that the growth of intelligence is to arm the human operating system. At the stage of development of intelligence, mental activity occurs in a group. The interaction of the era of intelligence means the growth of thought, and the sequence of the period reflects the internal laws of development.

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Piaget's theory of intelligence is important for world psychology, which uses an objective "clinical" method, reveals the genetic roots of intelligence, the specifics of the characteristics of intelligence and the subject, the subject in intellectual activity. variability is confirmed by empirical material and theoretical considerations.

To improve the quality and efficiency of work on the development of creative intellectual potential, it is necessary to successfully develop the intellectual and creative potential of students during their studies at a higher school. This requires the use of psychological and pedagogical technologies in the educational process, the creation of a completely new training system at the level of modern requirements [3, p.76].

This means that each student must use a psychological or pedagogical approach to the educational process in order to develop their intellectual and creative potential, based on his or her individual characteristics. That is, each student needs an individual approach.

In conclusion, a student-centered learning system requires a teacher to take a special approach to teaching methods in developing the intellectual potential of young people, studying the methodology and the current situation, and bringing a creative environment into the process. The main reason for this:

- there is a threat of complete success or failure in the process of intellectual creativity;

- One of the life situations when a student encounters and sometimes successfully or unsuccessfully struggles for many years is to realize that his idea will not come true as he thought;

- Students often think based on their worldview, the breadth of their imaginations and their inability to analyze this thinking in relation to the positive or negative aspects of existence.

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Conclusion.

When forming the process of developing the creative and intellectual potential of the student, the following factors must be taken into account:

1) The process of formation and development of intellectual potential should be as technocratic as possible. For this, the introduction of psychological and pedagogical technologies;

2) scientific substantiation and development of appropriate technologies designed to integrate the formation of intellectual potential in the educational process;

3) An accurate analysis of the socio-psychological environment in the initial state of the educational process, the formation of intellectual potential, as well as an impeccable development of the tactical process.

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