

INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: Innovation processes are not only the internal, objective logic, but also its interaction with the environment also represents the logic. In the article, the social purpose of innovation people's demands and interests with new tools in education, recognizing that it is to satisfy innovative processes are discussed.

Key words: innovation, innovation process, logic, environment, parameter, dynamics.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in his speech, "Our people creating an environment of innovation in our worldview is our most important task. If there is no innovation, there will be no competition and development in any field. This if we do not widely promote the changes in the field to our people, in the people If we do not develop skills, the intensity of today's science and technology we can't keep up with their unparalleled achievements," he says. Development of this activity at the level of modern requirements, all used in the fields and the reason for the creation of innovations Future inventions and discoveries are the basis of scientific and technical progress serves as After the practical application of the inventions becomes innovations. They are all part of society's life and activities is an active part of the fields. The concept of "innovation" is used in almost all fields. Economical development through the introduction of innovations done despite increasing, this process is going slowly. Innovative processes are a condition for development and innovation is considered the leading factor of output. There are different definitions of the concept of "innovation" in the literature and they are often confused with the concept of "news". is described. Therefore, pay attention to their specific differences should be focused. The innovation process has its own internal logic and direction, which is its own in turn, from the idea of innovation to practical use location logic, as well as participants of the innovation process determined by the logic of relations between. The innovative process is the presence of mechanisms of self-reproduction has a certain stability due to These mechanisms are different sets and their combination in a variety of innovative processes diversity and the individual appearance of each of them defines. He developed the concept of innovation by describing consistency authors (N.I. Lapin, A.I. Prigozhin. B.V. Sazonov, V.S. Tolstoy two of the most important of the whole variety of innovative processes reduced to the form:

1) Simple multiplication of innovation. This innovation is only in the organization where production is first mastered characterized by creation. This cycle has the following stages

includes: necessary conditions for the introduction of innovation formation - the need for it, scientific discovery, innovation self-creation, including its first assimilation, dissemination of innovations among users, from innovations use and consumption;

2) Scaling up breeding innovation. This is the process of introducing innovations to many organizations is characterized by the fact that it applies. New in this cycle new when created and distributed among users steps are added:

- innovative production methods and their use distribution of forms;

- which ensures satisfaction of the need for this innovation mass production of innovation. Innovative processes are not only internal, objective innovation logic, but also the logic of its interaction with the environment represents. In this context, innovation is its environment impact and the negative impact of the environment on innovation is characterized by the dynamic relationship of the representative parameters. The dynamics of these characteristics over time are vital to innovation consists of a cycle: initiation, rapid growth, maturity, saturation, liquidation or crisis.

Thus, innovation is an internal logic (innovation process itself) and external interaction with the environment (vitality of the innovation process cycle) is a dynamic system characterized by Innovative the structure of the process of innovation from one stage to another varies depending on All the final results from the dynamic features of innovation -completeness and efficiency are also related, which in turn is innovative how successful all stages of the process are defines.

The main thing here is simple production is a transition to extended. In practice, this transition is in most cases is not implemented, which, in turn, of the relevant innovations incompleteness and the existence of many innovative problems brings The effectiveness of the innovation, as opposed to completeness (their despite the obvious relationship) the innovation has already been implemented The innovative process of increased potential is implemented includes the effect on various parameters of the system. Different interpretations of the term "new" in the field of education thanks to the pedagogical literature and innovative general acceptance of the concept of "educational innovation" in the educational environment interpretation is not available. Many scientists (any of N.R. Yusufbekova in the field of education to the studies defined in three blocks as part of innovations similar) give a broader understanding of educational innovation, which is new the process of creating, acquiring, using and distributing things they understand as Some who deal with this issue Researchers have a more rigorous definition of educational innovation. They give, with this only the activity of creating new things they understand. Processes of

assimilation, use, distribution of new not considered truly innovative by them. Any innovative process, first of all, a certain innovation a complex, purposeful process of creation, distribution, and use should be considered as

As a result, any innovation The social goal is to meet people's needs and interests means to satisfy. This, in turn, in the system and its efficiency, stability and viability leads to certain quality changes in provision.

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