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THE INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIONAL METHODOLOGY TO THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION

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Abstract. In the following article the introduction of innovational methodology to the process of education is analyzed based on the reforms conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The renewals in the sector of education is studied through the reforms in the higher educational institutions. Content analysis of several sources is performed. Supply chain of highly professional cadres is presented.
Keywords. Innovation, knowledge-based economy, intellectual economy, socio-economic development, human capital, educational institutions

Introduction: Economic and innovative thinking are not phenomena that are formed spontaneously, mechanically, they are dictated by purposeful and planned special measures. Such measures include, first of all, the training of qualified personnel and the effective use of creative opportunities, potential of existing specialists and their knowledge.

In Uzbekistan, training of qualified personnel for the introduction into practice of national economy, economy and scientific and technical innovations was introduced in the 30's of the last century. But we are interested not only in the history of training of personnel, but also in the current research carried out in the process of innovation development, the national experiences accumulated in this regard, the problems encountered and their solutions. Experts dealing with the issues of socio - economic development argue that in the provision of innovation, scientific and technical development, there are four components that relate to each other: 1) Science; 2) techiques and technology; 3) production; 4) management. [1, 47].

In this system, the potential, that is, qualified personnel, is central. Today, market relations itself has made a intellectual capacity a business that can be exported. According to experts, this seemingly small business is carried out in higher educational institutions. "For example, in Europe, there is a "hunt" by professors for talented masters and researchers. Because it starts with a new idea, innovation with disciple.

The second, continuing with the third, will end the project with the 5th and 6th, but the first and the second will also keep the same academic school. Seqaunce of *Bachelor-master - senior scientific worker-research = subject + scientific leader* is still unchanged, the final result of the chosen topic became a small business and the employment of graduates studying in the direction of this field are those stages of training of qualified personnel [1, 40].

The theory of knowledge-based innovation economics calls for qualified personnel in innovation development, greater attention to knowledge. This is a modern form of innovative

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development, a prerequisite for socio-economic development. If we imagine this innovative economy in the style of the pyramid, the basis of which is the human capital. The formation of the local capital dictates special educational institutions and schools. The formation and dissemination of knowledge is the function of these educational institutions and schools. Well, the knowledge, vision and ideas that human capital can bring to itself and form an innovative economy depend on qualified personnel, their upbringingalaydigan on the activities of special educational institutions.

Intellectual economy (ICT) stands on human intellectual capital. Yes, the economy is not a sphere in which chaotic research, shelter, self - sufficiency and immature are carried out, carried out. Today's market is a social space built on the printing ofualualism, based on theoretical conceptions and scientific worklanm. This space is not the product of someone's desires and desires, it is inclined to turn on the procedures created by the people and develop according to these procedures. The increase in the role of science has in turn influenced the market, the economy and the processes of innovation, which can no longer imagine socio-economic existence without science.

The next step is the information capital (innovations). The advent of innovation as information first makes the economy prone to information. In fact, it is difficult to imagine the economy, the society as a whole, without experience, without the ability to receive information. This characteristic of the sausage, in turn, is also characteristic of the economy.

It should be noted that novations from abroad are constant information. For example, all the developments, parts, programs related to the automobile industry brought to Uzbekistan are primarily information, then the employees of the enterprise are engaged in the process of collecting this information. The parts presented at a glance show the entire production process as unchanged models of developments as if they were put into a ready-made mold, system, and unification of the activities of the employees of the enterprise. In this process, employees, specialists remain only the function of monitoring the process, staying in the direction. But in fact, those parts, the developments are not what hardened them, they also require an update, and even the introduction of ready-made work, a certain new approach. This is a market relationship, tied to the changing demands and needs of the consumer. This means that ready-made scientific and technical work should not be looked at as unchangeable models, parts, they can be updated even during the introduction into production processes. This quality of innovation sets certain requirements before the personnel training system. That is, specialists should be able to professionally create new scientific and technical developments, parts and labor processes, new methods of effective management of these processes in accordance with the requirements and needs of the consumer, and society in a broad sense. Specialists note that it is necessary to train personnel as a one-time technical-accountant, technical-pedagogical, technical-doctor, technical-lawyer, that is, as an adjunct specialist. The potential for Creative Innovation Research in the student should not be limited by technical preparation, but should bring all the strength and opportunities into action [2, 23-24].. According to D.Trump "Both parts of entrepreneur, innovator's brain should work". The next leap in innovation knowledge is connected with the means of production (technology) [3, 20].

The means of production is the part of innovation activity that takes an important place after the human capital. Innovation is often attributed to this stage, the upgrade of the stage, the

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improvement. The effective performance of this pitch comes as an indicator of all parts and shows how fast, mobile, low cost, modern and market-orientedualual capital is.

Therefore, the means of production are not just techniques, tools and labor weapons, they are a criterion that expresses the essence, purpose and plans of all innovative activities[4, 136-138, 201-203]. The next steps are called "capital of material resources (building, infrastructure)" and "capital of natural resources". These positions do not directly affect the training of qualified personnel, but without them the process of training of personnel can not be associated with practice, production, operation of the enterprise.

Innovation obliges the personnel training system to be interrelated with practice, all innovations should be associated with the process of training with experiments, testing and modeling. In the work of Uzbek scientists, the above steps and their connection with innovative knowledge, training of qualified personnel are described in the textbook as a holistic system [1, 51]. A special system of training of qualified personnel for socio - economic and scientific - technical spheres has been created in Uzbekistan.

First of all, the current Tashkent State Economic, Tashkent State Technical University named after I. Karimov, Tashkent Institute of design and construction of highways, Tashkent University of Information Technologies, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and civil engineering, Tashkent Institute of Railway engineering, Tashkent Institute of chemical Technology, Turin Polytechnic university in Tashkent, Oil and gas university named after Gubkin Tashkent branch, Inha University, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Andijan Machine-Building Institute are among 20 higher educational institutions.

In the following years, reforms aimed at the transition to innovative development initiated by the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev showed that the system of training of qualified personnel, the standards and methods of education in it are far behind the modern requirements. This prompted the adoption of the program of development of complex of higher education systeme in 2017-2021 years. Only in 2018, 13 new higher educational institutions, including branches of advanced foreign universities, were established, the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of innovation directed to the leadership of training qualified personnel from young people capable of scientific-technical, innovative research.

According to the calculations of specialists, the initial need for training, professional development and internship organization in Master's and doctoral studies abroad exceeds 3.5 thousand, there is a need and demand for more than 600 specialists with international and scientific experience, about 1000 foreign scientists and experts, in general, ordinary scientific and scientific pedagogical personnel, not later than 5 thousand. "If production demand is also taken into account, this number will increase by at least 50-100 times."

This is still the need for today, says the president of Uzbekistan M.Mirziyoev. From the point of view of near and long-term economic development, what kind of specialist do we need for what sphere? We need to think deeply about it now, prepare the personnel in accordance with the modern requirements and the severity of the reforms. Our future, our tomorrow, depends on how we solve this issue today [5].

It was known to all that the demand and need for qualified personnel is high, but in the past decades it has been in search of an effective way of solving this problem. Bribery and corruption in the system of higher education were so rooted that even the main work of the

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departments responsible for the training of qualified personnel turned into money-raising. No one learned, did not know how many highly qualified personnel were needed in our country.

For the first time we heard this information in Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's performance on 24 October 2018 in the TV address to nation. According to him, the admission quota coverage of higher education institutions is 7-9 per cent compared to graduates of secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, this figure is 74 per cent in Russia, 96 per cent in Korea. According to Abdulla Sher at least two thousand students study at the aesthetic faculty at the University of Copenhagen [6, 21]. This number is equal to the audience of some universities in our country.

The head of our state says: "there is no better way to attract world-renowned science figures, highly qualified professors and teachers to the educational process. The effectiveness of working with the team of the newly appointed leader in the appointment of Rectors and prors is not enough, as a result of which the opinion of the professors is not studied. Necessary conditions have not been created for the development of science, integration with the production of research, increasing the effectiveness of scientific activity, conducting scientific research of senior students.

The introduction of innovative methods in the educational process, ensuring the compatibility of educational programs with production, and most importantly, the professional development of professors and teachers is in a completely unsatisfactory state. The study of the activities of higher education institutions, their attestation, accreditation, procedures for nostrification of documents do not necessarily meet the requirements of today. It is a pity that at a time when the economy is developing rapidly, the system of Higher Education does not coincide with the times, instead of being a locomotive of progress.

Results. This is also a bitter truth, if we say that there is no system that responds to structural changes in the labor market, teaches our youth professions, forms entrepreneurial skills in them[7]. These points of view show that we are not yet ready for innovative changes, the introduction of these changes into Real life, transformation and modernized social existence. It is not noticeable that higher education institutions are becoming head - to-head training of qualified personnel. This is especially evident in the system of higher education in scientific and technical directions.

Conclusion: In the following years, the reforms launched by the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev aimed at the transition to innovative development initiated by showed that the system of training of qualified personnel, the standards and methods of education in it are far behind the modern requirements. This prompted the adoption of the program of development of higher education system in 2017-2021 years. Only in 2018, 13 new higher education institutions, including branches of advanced foreign universities, were created. The efforts by the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of innovation were directed to lead the training of qualified personnel from young people capable of scientific-technical, innovative research.

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