

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS

VOLUME03 ISSUE11

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijp-03-11-06>

Pages: 20-26



THEORETICAL-COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "INNOVATION"

Khalima Kadyrova

*Phd, Of The Department Of "Pedagogy Of Primary Education" Tashkent State Pedagogical University
Named After Nizami, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Innovation, innovation, innovator, technique, technology, differences, synergetic effects.

Received: 01.11.2023

Accepted: 05.11.2023

Published: 10.11.2023

Abstract: The concept of "innovation" is theoretically and comparatively analyzed on the basis of sources such as philosophical, pedagogical, psychological, explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, dissertation works, funds spent on the economy to ensure the exchange of technical and technological generations; Innovations in the fields of engineering, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, new, innovation, innovation, innovation, innovation process, innovation activity, innovator, innovation opportunity, innovation educational environment, innovation approach, new knowledge and contradictions, conflicts that arise, ways to solve them and synergistic effects faced by a group of innovators, technological consideration of absolute changes in new technologies, based on scientific and technical achievements and advanced experiences news in such areas as technique, technology, management, labor organization, sources of their use in various fields and circles are covered.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the countries of the world are developing rapidly in the conditions of globalization and their economic and social status is improving is the practical result of the investments made in science. It is necessary to emphasize that the stable development and future of Uzbekistan in the near future will not be without the development of innovation, new ideas and new ideas. So, one of the most relevant paradigms of world development is the development of innovation.

In the issue of December 28, 2018, the newspaper "People's word" published the Address of the Head of State to the Supreme Assembly. In his speech, the president paid particular attention to the problem of introducing innovations into socio-economic life [9], "Today we are moving towards the development of innovation aimed at the radical renewal of all spheres of state and community life. It's not for nothing, of course. Who will win in this rapidly developing era? A country that relies on a new idea, a new idea, and innovation will win. Creating an innovative educational environment in the educational system, improving it, forming an innovative spirit in the minds of students is considered a social and economic factor that directly determines the future of the country. The development of the era, its speed, requires striving for innovation in the minds of people, an integrated approach, and the formation of creativity and innovation skills. Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and innovative approach" [1].

Undoubtedly, scientific achievements and innovations applied to the education system lie at the root of the increasing influence of the state in the world community. The development of developed countries has increased the interest of young people to study innovations on a scientific basis. In the majority of philosophical researches in the field of innovations, special attention is paid to studying each stage of this process, revealing the essence of the factors that ensure its effectiveness, and teaching young people to think innovatively in an innovative educational environment.

The end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century was literally the century when our lexicon rose to a new level. Optimizing the rate of arrival of many new terms. No matter which field you turn to, you can observe the integration of new terms and concepts. In particular, the concept of "Innovation" is no exception. In the section below, the concept of "innovation" of Uzbek researchers is defined as one of the main tasks of the research.

In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, this concept is called "Innovation"):

1) funds spent on the economy to ensure the exchange of technology and technology generations;
2) innovations in such fields as technique, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and advanced practices, as well as their application in various fields and spheres of activity" [11], it is defined as.

It is no mistake to say that philosophy has a unique place, status and reputation in the world scientific civilization. Therefore, first of all, we will give a review of the views of philosophical literature and researchers on the term "Innovation".

In the "Philosophy encyclopedic dictionary" published under the editorship of M. Abdullayeva, "Innovation" (also known as InnovaTíonas-innovation, invention) is the creation of previously non-existing objects, structures, values and activity methods (technologies)., was interpreted as the process of applying emerging news to all spheres of society and human life through the expression, social appropriation and distribution of emerging news in signs, images and symbols. The term innovation was originally used in the field of cultural studies [2].

As a result of his research, researcher A.A. Egamberdiyev defines the concept of "Innovation" as follows: "Innovation is the process of creating material and spiritual wealth based on the new thinking and activity of members of society, and as a result, socio-economic significant positive there will be changes"[6], he expressed his views.

In the middle of the last century, pedagogical innovations began to be studied as a research subject. Conflicts between the need for further development of continuing education institutions and the lack of readiness of pedagogical personnel to implement the process prompted pedagogical innovations to become an independent field. The use of innovation has become popular, and the need for new knowledge has been created. Terms and concepts such as new, innovative, innovation, innovation process, innovation activity, innovator, innovation opportunity, innovation educational environment, innovation approach have appeared in pedagogy. Various interpretations are being put forward by foreign and local researchers.

If we pay attention to the meaning, essence and development of innovations in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Pedagogical Science" published by J. Hasanboyev, H. Torakulov, M. Khaidarov, O. Khasanboyeva, this concept is mainly used in scientific and philosophical sources of the 19th century. we can see the beginnings of the ends. At first, this philosophical concept was used in different senses, in particular, in the sense of "introduction of new habits into the life of society", later it was given a different meaning and was more related to economic life. It is meant to come. In modern dictionaries, this concept means "new idea" [8].

Innovations are considered to be the object of interest of new sciences. For example, while studying innovations, philosophers emphasize new knowledge and the resolution of contradictions. Psychologists, first of all, see the conflicts that arise in this, the ways to solve them, and the synergetic effects that the group of innovators will encounter. In technical sciences, they emphasize the technological aspect of absolute changes in new technologies. The innovations in the approach depending on the object and subject of research can be considered as follows.

In the "Dictionary of Pedagogical Terms" published under the editorship of Academician R. Djurayev, it is described as "Innovation is a set of newly introduced concepts, procedures and rules, technologies and news[5]".

In the pedagogical dictionary authored by E.A. Seitkhalilov, "Innovation is derived from the English word "innovation" and means the implementation of a new goal in the educational process, the methods of organizing teaching and educational forms in the cooperative activity of teachers." interpreted as [22].

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published under the editor-in-chief of linguist T.Mirzayev, "Innovation" is the process and activity of implementing change, i.e. "Innovation" in English means innovation, invention. meaning, it reflects scientific technical achievements and innovations in fields such as engineering, technology, management, labor organization based on advanced experiences, and their use in various fields and circles" [15].

In particular, pedagogue scientist S.T. Turgunov defines innovation as goal-directed changes, introducing new, relatively stable elements to a certain social structure - institutions, associations, teams and groups, and, in general, people's knowledge. special recognition of the priority improvement in socio-economic development of the country, which is organically connected with cultural behavior, material development [18].

Pedagogist N.Sh.Erkaboyeva believes that innovation in the field of education requires the introduction of innovations in the content, purpose, form and methods of education, and the organization of the pedagogical process [7].

In his researches, B.B. Sobirov shows the relationship between innovation, the search for solutions to pedagogical problems, the development of innovative processes in the field of education, its characteristics, classification, content, and the analysis of test results [17].

M. T. Jumaniyazova explains that it is possible to consider the activity as an innovation only if it is carried out on a certain conceptual basis, and its result requires the development of that system or a fundamental change. That is, "Innovation is the practical application of new methods, forms, technologies in a certain field of activity or production, a new, systematic approach to easily find a solution to a problem in the system, or newly created technological work processes, than before. He said that it is the last necessary result known in advance to lead to a certain success very quickly [9].

And N.S.Mamadov thinks that the concept of innovation is a social, economic and scientific-technical concept that creates new opportunities in the organization of professional activities[12].

Professor R. Mavlonova "The goal of innovation is to get the best result from the spent money or effort. In a different approach from other kinds of spontaneous innovations, innovation is organized as a mechanism of managerial and control changes" [14].

Researcher Sh.M. Zufarov literally means that the concept of innovation is not the same as the concepts of "new" and "innovation", any innovation, when it gives its wide-ranging effect in practical activity, is at the same time a wide-ranging object of need. ilgari suradi [19] expressed his interpretation that innovation is possible only by rotation.

Researcher U.A.Masharipova from the dictionary point of view, when translated from English, innovation means innovation, and innovation education is the creation of a new idea, standard, rules, advanced ideas created by others in the learner, that it is creative education that serves to form qualities and skills to accept norms and rules in a natural way" [13].

Researcher S.D. Nizamova[66] emphasizes the concept of innovation in a unique way as the French word "innovation" is new. However, the researcher mixed with ideas about interactive methods, educational content tools, and student-teacher cooperation. Innovation is the implementation of novelties with high efficiency, new or higher-quality human activity is explained as a creative process [16].

A.A. Alimov is considered the content of the news and the content of the research, and the included news is understood only as the development of the news. He concludes that innovation or innovation in education is the core of innovation [3].

In the views of G.K. Bakhadirova, innovation is reflected in the nature of abandoning the usual tradition [21].

According to the results of his studies, A.N. Jamolov reflects the following description of innovations, i.e. from productive, organizational, technological, socio-economic, educational and cultural aspects, depending on the subject content[10].

The concept of innovation is deductive in relation to all areas, the history of the establishment of the areas, their development, and the availability of theoretical hypotheses to practical confirmations.

In the psychology dictionary of V. B. Shapar, innovation is interpreted as the introduction of new things, the creation and implementation of various kinds of innovations that bring about important changes in social practice[23].

At the heart of the development process are the achievements of science. Innovative processes in the economic sphere certainly have a special place in ensuring the financial and economic stability of the state. With old views and approaches, it is impossible to ensure economic stability recognized by the countries of the world in the 21st century.

In the process of studies, the concept of innovation in the field of economics, its research and the ideas of researchers on its implementation were also introduced. The term "innovation" is interpreted in different ways in the dictionaries and literature of different fields. For example, the concept of

innovation in "Bolshchoi bukhgaltersky slovar" in Russian by A.N.Azrilyanan is 1) the goal of providing funds for the economy in terms of ensuring the exchange of technical and technological generations; 2) the results of scientific and technical achievements are highlighted in the form of calculated new technique, technology[20].

Based on the above, it is necessary to take into account the factor of implementation of innovation processes in ensuring the sustainable development of the country. Currently, planning the pace, future and results of educational development in the context of innovations such as globalization, integration, modernization, and informatization serves as a guarantee of achieving the intended goal.

Obviously, implementing innovations or creating an innovative learning environment requires extensive use of illustrative and demonstrative methods. This, in turn, means turning to digital technologies. All technological innovations include digital technologies. Therefore, we are not creating an innovative educational environment, so we definitely turn to digital technology to organize education in this environment.

We need to emphasize that innovation is not a new interpretation of any kind, but a factor that greatly increases the efficiency of an existing system. Despite the very common misconceptions, innovations in turn are fundamentally different from discoveries. Innovations have different aspects from scientific discoveries and inventions, they are as follows:

- science means turning a certain amount of funds into knowledge and ideas;
- innovation means turning knowledge and ideas into money;
- innovation means creation of new concepts;
- innovation - innovation means distinguishing the importance of an invention from a practical point of view and turning it into a product that can be successfully sold.

The following are mentioned as 10 basic conditions of innovation:

- expressing the goal;
- inspiring the team;
- focus on the buyer;
- (unique) unlike anyone else;
- checking everything again and again;
- being able to create synergy;
- process creation;
- predict any risk;
- recognition as a leader of changes;
- initiative;

According to us, "Innovation is the development of any industry in a different form and content than before, vertically changing the status and quality-effectiveness of the industry in terms of the implementation of priority tasks, and the tendency of the system at new speeds aimed at productivity. As a result of the passage of time, any innovation is characterized by the appearance of a new, improved (for safety) or simplified (for use) variant, and the existing form becomes obsolete".

REFERENCES

1. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Supreme Assembly. "Khalk Sozi" newspaper. 28.12.2018 <https://xs.uz/uz/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezident-i-shavkat-mirziyoevning-olij-mazhlisiga-murozhaatnomasi>

2. Abdullayeva M. responsible editor. Encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy. "Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia" State Scientific Publishing House. Tashkent - 2010. Page 138.
3. Alimov A.A. Preparation of future vocational education teachers for innovative activity based on personal technologies. 13.00.05 - Vocational education theory and methodology. A thesis written for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences. Tashkent-2018. 125 b, p. 28.
4. Bekmurodova G.B. Improving the concept of innovative marketing to increase the competitiveness of commercial banks. Dissertation written for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Tashkent-2017, 152 p.
5. Djurayev R and others. Dictionary of pedagogical terms. Authors --Tashkent: 2008. -B.40.
6. Egamberdiyev A.A. Social-philosophical problems of the formation of innovative consciousness among young people in the conditions of modernization in Uzbekistan. Doctor of Philosophy (RhD) in Philosophical Sciences. Andijan: 2019. -B. 40.
7. Erkaboyeva N.Sh. The development of pedagogical ideas in Uzbekistan during the years of independence (1992-2005). P.f.d.dís.ya. Tashkent-2007. 324 b, p. 238.
8. Hasanboyev J, Torakulov X, Haydarov M, Hasanboyeva O. An explanatory dictionary of pedagogy. T., "Science and technology", 2008, p. 80
9. Jumaniyazova M.T. Pedagogical principles of training teachers for innovative activity in the process of professional development. ph.f.n., diss. T. 2007. - 176 p.
10. Jamolov A.N. Improving the methodology of training secondary medical workers in medical colleges using innovative technologies. 13.00.05–Vocational education theory and methodology Dissertation written for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (RhD) in Pedagogical Sciences. Tashkent-2019. Page 136.
11. Edited by Madvaliyev A. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" state scientific publishing house. Tashkent - 2006. Part II. 45-p.
12. Mamadov N.S. Innovative management of general education schools. 1300.01 – Theory and history of pedagogy. Dissertation written for the degree of candidate of pedagogical sciences. Tashkent-2009. p. 22
13. Masharipova U.A. The method of formation of speech culture of elementary school teachers in the conditions of innovative education. 13.00.02. PhD in the theory and methodology of education and training (Uzbek language) TDPU. 2018. Page 75.
14. Mavlonova R.A, N.Rakhmonkulova. Pedagogy, innovation, integration in primary education. Study guide. T. Gafur Ghulam publishing house. 2013, p. 98.
15. Mirzayev T. (leader) and others; Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: 4 volumes / Editorial board: Language and literature of Uzbekistan. - T.: "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" State scientific publishing house, 2006. - 672 p.
16. Nizamova S.D. Innovative technologies for increasing the efficiency of chemical education. 13.00.02- Theory and methodology of education and training. Dissertation written to obtain the scientific degree of p.f.b.f.d. Tashkent-2018, p. 18.
17. Sobirov B.B. Pedagogical principles of using innovative methods in the formation of students' economic concepts. 13.00.01. Dissertation written to obtain the scientific degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. Tashkent-2004. p. 64
18. Turgunov S.T. Theoretical foundations of management activity of general secondary educational institutions: Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences. ...diss. - T., 2007. - 362 p.

19. Zufarov Sh.M. Systematic management of innovation processes in pedagogical colleges. 13.00.01 – Pedagogical theory and history. Dissertation submitted for the degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. Tashkent-2010. 153 b, pp. 16-17.
20. Azriliyana A.N. Edited by. Large accounting dictionary. -M.: "Institute of New Economics", 1999, 15 p.
21. Bakhadirova G.K. Innovative approaches to the formation of students' cognitive activity (using the example of pedagogical fields of knowledge and education). 13.00.01 – Theory of pedagogy. History of pedagogical teachings. Tashkent-2019. 145 p. 14 p.m.
22. Seytkhalilov E.A. with/co-author Pedagogical dictionary-reference book. T.: Under the general editorship of prof. B.Yu. Khodieva. 2011. – 178 p.
23. Shapar V.B. general ed. New psychological dictionary, (text) Rostov: Phoenix, 2005. 808 p.