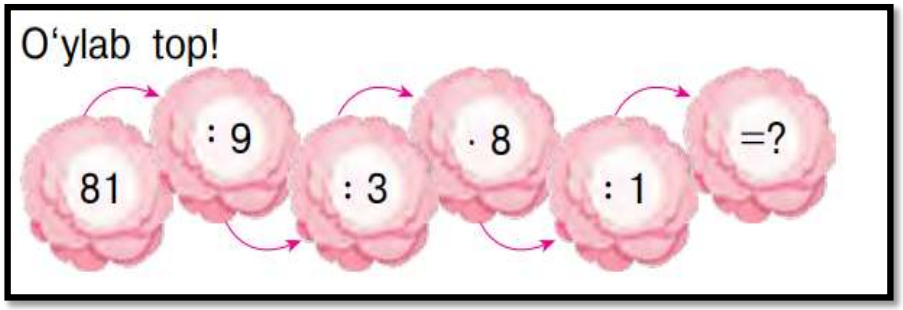
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ta'minlashning ustivor yo'nalishlari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman



Xulosa: O'quvchilarga karra jadvalini o'zlashtirish sal murakkab tuyiladi. O'quvchilarga ko'paytirish va bo'lish amalini ko'rgazmali metodlar va qiziqarli o'yinlar orqali tushuntirib mustahkamlansa o'quvchilar mavzuni qiyinchiliklarsiz va osongina o'zlashtirishlariga katta foyda bo'ladi.

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IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION, PEDAGOGY AND INNOVATION IN THE MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMY

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Abstract: Science has seen considerable change in recent decades with the emergence of a new economic and sociopolitical contract between science, the nation, state, and private commercial interests. Generally regarded as having been precipitated by globalization, these changes in the sciences are beginning to be documented by a range of commentators. Clearly, science's changing forms hold profound implications for the development of science education. As there is little science education scholarship exploring the implications sciences' altering forms, this paper attempts to investigate the relationship at more depth. Detailing this relationship is important because it can help formulate new questions and methods for their investigation, relevant to the work of science education in the newly global world.

Key words: innovative technologies, education, specialist training, open education, distance learning.

Introduction. The process of updating the modern education system and reforming it aims to prepare young people for life in the modern digital society. The development of a modern teacher and the improvement of his professional competence is impossible without ensuring the availability and effectiveness of education, individualization and differentiation of the education process, and this goal is precisely these positions that can be satisfied by the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies into the training of

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specialists. It is the modern innovative technologies in the educational sector that are the most important resource in the preparation of a modern specialist, in the modernization of his educational component. New educational technologies are necessary criteria for the civilizational development of society, influence people's lives, increase the quality of education throughout the world, regardless of the settlement, city, and remoteness. In the conditions of reforming education, the use of the latest means of life significantly updates and even changes the character of a person's existence, his professional activity. With this approach, the most important tasks of education and human life are the preparation of a creative and educated personality with the mandatory formation of competencies for an effective life position and professional activity.

In today's demanding and rapidly changing socio-economic environment, the level of education, its influence on the personal development of a specialist, will largely depend on the effectiveness of the introduction of innovative learning technologies based on new methodological principles, modern didactic principles and psychological and pedagogical theories that develop different approaches to teaching. The main methodology of the research is the need to organize the process of training specialists, ensure their social interaction in the professional environment of the application of innovative pedagogical technologies in education, and show their influence on the training of a modern specialist based on the theory of generations, the priority of projectbased and problem-oriented teaching methods related to educational robotics. The conducted research integrates interrelated methodological concepts that implement the leading idea: The methodological concept reflects the mutual influence of different approaches to education and their relationship with innovative pedagogical technologies in education, showing their influence on the training of a modern specialist.

The interaction of different approaches during training is carried out by approaches: systemic, synergistic, person-oriented, competence-based, and cultural. This concept takes into account the theoretical foundations of innovative pedagogical technologies in education that affect the quality of training of a modern specialist and also offers an innovative vision of the essence of the studied pedagogical process.

Conclusion. The classification of innovative educational technologies by groups has been made. The content of open education is disclosed and the general model of open education is analyzed. The role of virtual and augmented reality technology is shown, which provides new opportunities for self-expression, encourages students to constantly work independently; technologies of artificial intelligence, neural networks, and machine learning, which allow the creation of more perfect natural user interfaces; telecommunication technologies in education to increase the motivation of students to study.

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MAMLAKATIMIZDA TO‘QIMACHILIK SANOATI KORXONALARI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO‘NALISHLARI

Nasibboyev Fazliddin Sirojiddinovich
“O‘zto‘qimachiliksanoat” uyushmasi
Ishlab chiqarishni muvofiqlashtirish boshqarmasi boshlig‘i o‘rinbosari

Annotatsiya. O‘zbekiston mustaqillik yillarida mamlakat hukumati ushbu sohani rivojlantirish bo‘yicha ko‘plab sa’y-harakatlarni amalga oshirib, uni mamlakat taraqqiyotining asosiy ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilab berdi. Agar 1991 yilgacha respublikada atigi 4 ta yirik to‘qimachilik majmuasi faoliyat ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, mustaqillik yillarida ulkan ishlab chiqarish salohiyatiga ega korxonalar tashkil etildi. Maqolada raqobatbardoshlik omillari va to‘qimachilik sohasini rivojlantirish muammolari tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: to‘qimachilik sanoati, paxta, ishlab chiqarishni rejalashtirish, sifatni oshirish, raqobatbardoshlik, samarali raqobat muhiti

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda keng turdagi yuqori sifatli to‘qimachilik va tikuvchilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish, uni ishlab chiqarishni mahalliylashtirishni chuqurlashtirish, shuningdek, mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarning eksport salohiyatini oshirish bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

To‘qimachilik va tikuvchilik sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun zarur huquqiy baza va qulay sharoitlar yaratilgan, bu boradagi islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirishga qaratilgan Prezident va hukumatning qator qarorlari qabul qilingan.

Qo‘shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarilishini ko‘paytirish maqsadida, “O‘zbekiston — 2030» Strategiyasini “Yoshlar va Biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash yili»da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi to‘g‘risida ” PF-37 va “To‘qimachilik va tikuv-trikotaj sanoatini rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichiga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risi”dagi PF-71 farmonlari bilan respublikada ishlab chiqarilmadyigan xom-ashyo mahsulotlari importi qilishda imtiyozlar berilgan. Har chorak yakuni bilan ushbu ro‘yxat bo‘yicha qo‘shimchalar kiritilib, tayyor mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarilishini rag‘batlantirish choralari ko‘rilmoqda.

Paxta to‘qimachilik ishlab chiqarish zanjirida qo‘shimcha qiymatning eng katta o‘sishi tayyor trikotaj va tikuvchilik mahsulotlarini tikish sohasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Biroq davlat siyosatida yuqori qo‘shimcha qiymatga ega mahsulotlar eksportini ko‘paytirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilayotgani bois, keyingi yillarda paxta xomashyosi eksporti qisqarib bormoqda. Bunday siyosatning asosi mehnat, energiya, suv va xom ashyo tannarxi bo‘yicha raqobatbardosh ustunlikka ega bo‘lgan O‘zbekiston to‘qimachilik sanoati salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarishga intilishdir.

Shu bilan birga, kiyim-kechak va trikotaj sanoatining ulushi 20% dan kam, tikuvchilik sanoatining ulushi esa sanoat mahsulotining taxminan 10% ni tashkil qiladi.

O‘zbekistonda qiymat zanjirlari bo‘g‘inlari yakuniy natijaga – yuqori sifatli tayyor to‘qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishga yetarli darajada yo‘naltirilmagan. Buning sababi shundaki, aynan tayyor trikotaj va kiyim-kechak mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaradigan korxonalarda qo‘shimcha qiymat ishlab chiqarilmaydi va shunga mos ravishda zanjirning