



INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF STUDENTS IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ANNOTATION

This article provides analytical insights into the innovative approach to increasing the potential of students in modern educational institutions and states that the teacher is the leader, organizer of the educational and educational process and that his innovation culture, initiative, creative activity, creative thinking, aspiration to innovate is one of the main factors for the development of intellectual potential in general.

KEYWORDS: *innovation, analysis approaches ,ualual potential, creative,modern education.*

DISCUSSION

From the first years of independence, purposefully oriented measures were carried out in our country to educate a healthy and harmonious generation, to realize its creative and intellectual potential of young people, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for the preparation of competitive personnel in the labor market meeting modern requirements. The development of society can not be imagined without the development of science. Because science assumes the functions of production, creation of its material basis, technological development and, most importantly, provision of personnel.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in this regard serves to educate a new generation of mature cadres who are able to compete in the conditions of today's globalisation: "New kindergartens, schools, higher educational institutions, branches of prestigious foreign universities, cultural and sports facilities, "School of Temurbeklar", "President schools", "Schools of creativity". We will certainly appreciate the content and significance of the five positive initiatives, which are becoming a common movement in the future, as young people are deeply aware and actively participate in its implementation," - they said [1].

Such opportunities offered to young people in the process of education provide a solid foundation for the full manifestation of their potential of the younger generation, who are the owners of the future, to study in the chosen profession, to work, to find its place in life and to become specialists who will make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of society.

To date, the rapid development of science, technology and information and communication technologies, production sectors requires a new level of quality of education and training from the employees of the education system in terms of content, this requires the effective use of innovative technologies, and each system employee, especially teachers, has a higher responsibility and responsibilities.

The introduction of innovation into the educational process of general secondary education institutions begins with the innovative activities of teachers. Because the teacher is the leader, organizer of the educational and educational process, his innovative culture, initiative, creative activity, creative thinking, aspiration to innovate is one of the main factors for the development of intellectual potential in general.

The word "innovation" is derived from the latin word "inovatis" (in - in, novus - new, innovation), which in translation means "introduction of innovation, positive change, renewal". Innovation is a high-efficiency innovation based on scientific-practical aspects, aimed at a specific goal in any field and aimed at practical application [2]. When it is called pedagogical innovation, it is understood to introduce innovations and positive changes in the educational process in order to achieve an effective result.

Pedagogical innovation occurs in scientific schools, in educational practice, as a result of the creative activity of scientists and educators. Innovation is a new educational practice (new order, style, method, methodology, technology, etc.), which is carefully planned and purposefully



introduced into the educational process) is considered.

A distinctive feature of innovation is the following:

- innovations always include a new solution to the current problem;
- their use makes it possible to obtain new quality results;
- implementation of innovations leads to qualitative changes of all components in the system.

The use of diagnostic techniques in determining the effectiveness of pedagogical innovations gives a good result.

A teacher should not give a ready thought to a child, but make it possible for him to understand the existence in his mind and direct the child to think.

In the process of training through puzzle games, along with the development of students' abilities, they are trained in such features as dexterity, help to find the right way out of a difficult situation. For example, through the game "White and black" children are taught to tell about the good and bad, necessary and unnecessary, negative and positive properties of a body. When you see circles of white color, children say that this piece is of good quality. And when you see circles of black color, you can find anti - dependence.

The incentive for education plays an important role in the formation of the basis of educational and cognitive activity with the participation of the reader and the teacher. In the recent past, the participation of the student in the educational process is sufficient in its role as a subject demonstrating practical skills, adopting and assimilating theoretical knowledge, accepting theoretical knowledge and assimilating it seems to be the leading subject of the educational process, the basic execution of the student according to the requirements of educational technology.

Now the reader does not receive the information (knowledge) transmitted by the teacher. Rather, the trainee's ticket, in accordance with the instruction, independently acquires theoretical knowledge by acquaintance with the proposed educational resources, creates practical skills and qualifications under the supervision of the teacher. The reader is required to be able to educate his / her opinion on the basis of independent activity, mastering theoretical knowledge, the ability to bring up evidence, defend his / her own opinion, self-criticism, self-assessment, to decide on qualities.

Period demand requires the student to become an active participant of the educational process from being a slow listener. When the above points are summarized, you can come to the following conclusion. In comparison with the traditional forms of work of education and upbringing, the purpose of education was first to give knowledge to children, to formulate their skills, which, in addition to now give

knowledge, will also be to develop their creative abilities. The general form of the work becomes independent thinking, search, remembering [3].

In determining the intellectual capacity of the students, not only one of them is compared, but the daily success of each child is compared to the result obtained earlier. It is only then that the students feel responsibility and seek more research, through mastering of their cognitive skills and skills, realizing that the indicator they have achieved during their training will benefit the group.

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