

REVIEW OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract. The article deals with the innovation policy of the state, which should include a system of measures to stimulate, manage, plan and control innovation activities in the field of science, technology and production. The principal features of the innovative university model are presented and priority areas of innovation policy in the university are identified.

Keywords: innovation policy, innovative person, national innovation system, development strategy, team building.

INTRODUCTION

Politics in a broad sense is defined as a social activity, translated from Greek (politike) it is the art of government. In a narrow sense, it traditionally differs, in particular, cultural, social, economic, scientific and technical, and innovation policy that is relevant today as a factor in managing innovation activity. Indicators of the scale and direction of such activity, its systemic nature serve as the most important indicator of the rate of development of society and its long-term prospects. The qualitative and quantitative features of such indicators are due to the essence of innovation policy as a component of the state socio-economic policy as a whole.

THEORETICAL BASIS OR METHODS

As E.S. Nabiullina stated, expenditures on science were constantly increasing, while expenditures on supporting the introduction of innovations in the real sectors of the economy remained at a very low level, therefore, apparently, there is no law on innovations that should have given a scientifically based interpretation of innovation. At the same time, the share of enterprises in Uzbekistan engaged in technological innovation is only about 10% and is constantly decreasing. It is essential that the innovation policy of industrialized countries acts as a specific element of the system of state regulation with all the variety of forms and methods of stimulating innovation activity on the part of state bodies. The innovation policy of the state should include a system of measures to stimulate, manage, plan and control innovation activities in the field of science, technology and production [1].

RESULTS

We are talking about a set of legal, political, economic, social, informational, educational, organizational and other measures carried out by the state authorities of the Uzbekistan, state authorities of its subjects and local governments to implement the goals and principles in the field of innovative development. This refers to the goals of ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the state, the formation of a knowledge economy in our country, the development and effective use of innovation potential, as well as material and financial resources directed to the creation of high technologies, goods (works, services), the production of high technology competitive products.

The state assumes the obligation to create conditions for the formation of innovative activity competencies among citizens. The formation of the competencies of the “innovative person” as the subject of all innovative transformations is a key task of innovative development, comparable, as noted in the “Strategy”, in importance and scale with the sum of all the others. At the same time, “innovative person” is not a synonym for “innovative entrepreneur”, since in all countries a minority of the population is ready and able to engage in entrepreneurship. In the view of the developers of the “Strategy”, “innovative person” is a broader category, which means that every citizen must become adaptive to constant changes - in their own lives, in economic development, in the development of science and technology - an active initiator and producer of these changes. In the process of building an innovative society, each citizen will have to play his role in the community in accordance with his inclinations, interests and potential.

Key qualities (as objects of formation) are presented as follows: everyone, having critical thinking, is capable and ready for continuous education, continuous improvement, retraining and self-training, professional mobility, striving for something new. The ability and willingness to take reasonable risks, creativity and entrepreneurship, the ability to work independently and the readiness to work in a team in a highly competitive environment must be developed. It is assumed that it is necessary to have a wide knowledge of foreign languages as a communication tool for effective participation in the processes of globalization, including the ability for free everyday, business and professional communication in English [2].

Due to the acceleration of technological development processes in modern conditions, which also changes the sectoral structure of the economy, the knowledge gained depreciates soon after it is received. This circumstance sharply increases the value of competencies for quick analysis, critical understanding of large volumes of new information, competencies for “switching” a person from one type of activity to another. To be successful, he needs to be ready to change several professions and activities during his life.

DISCUSSION

The document notes that in order to successfully solve the tasks of developing the competencies of an “innovative person”, it is necessary to modernize the policy implemented by the state in the field of education in a number of key areas. One of the most important tasks in the field of education is the formation of widely competitive teachers, researchers and managers. At the same time, higher education in the future should be integrated with scientific activity. The development of all these qualities as competencies is possible within the framework of solving scientific and practical problems of social and pedagogical psychology.

Universities should in a short time build up competencies and research capacities, providing giving them a position [3]:

- leading platforms for outsourcing research work of companies in the real sector of the economy;
- generator of applied ideas and developments;

- key platforms for the development of innovative entrepreneurship;
- sources of the highest quality and authoritative expertise of applied scientific and technological solutions for companies and government bodies.

CONCLUSION

Active participation in various social processes allows a person to be more fully aware of the objective necessity of the emerging relationships, to understand its significance for himself personally and society as a whole. On this basis, the most important condition for the existence of the team is formed - the feeling of “We”. The team's successes become a matter of personal pride, a criterion of social identification, and its achievements acquire a deeply personal meaning. A specific mood of the individual is formed, the regulating force of which depends on the cohesion of the team - the degree of unity and security. The socio-psychological analysis of the characteristics of the workforce allows us to identify specific objects for managing their development in formal groups created to implement the principles of innovation policy at the university as creative associations - elements of the university innovation system.

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