

INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY AND ITS REGULATORY AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the crucial role of innovative pedagogy in the modern educational process. The rapid development of science and technology necessitates the integration of new approaches, methods, and technologies into teaching and learning practices. Special attention is given to the regulatory and legal frameworks that support the modernization of education systems, enhance students' creativity, and foster independent thinking.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern educational process, innovative pedagogy plays an important role. As a result of the rapid development of science and technology, there is a growing need to introduce new approaches into the pedagogical process. Improving the quality of education, applying modern pedagogical technologies, and

developing interactive methods are considered key directions of innovative pedagogy.

The regulatory and legal foundations for the development of innovative pedagogy consist of laws, rules, and standards that regulate the application of new approaches, methods, and technologies in the field of education. These foundations aim to modernize the education system, develop students' creativity

and independent thinking skills, and adapt them to the requirements of the modern world.

Documents adopted by international organizations such as UNESCO, the UN, and others (for example, the "Education 2030 Agenda") play an important role in the development of innovative pedagogy. International standards and recommendations are aimed at modernizing education systems, applying new methods, and improving the quality of education. In educational institutions, the application of new pedagogical technologies, the use of distance learning platforms, and the introduction of digital resources are regulated by laws and regulations.

The professional development of teachers and their familiarization with innovative methods are also carried out based on regulatory documents.

Innovative pedagogy is integrated into educational standards and curricula. New subjects, interactive methods, and project-based learning approaches are applied. Educational standards are designed to shape students' knowledge, skills, and competencies based on modern requirements.

Intellectual property rights related to pedagogical innovations (such as new curricula, methodological guides, programs) are protected by laws. When applying innovative approaches, issues related to copyright and licensing are addressed.

Educational institutions are granted administrative and financial independence in implementing innovative approaches. The creative freedom of teachers and the opportunities to test new methods are expanded. Monitoring systems are introduced to assess the effectiveness of innovative pedagogical approaches. New criteria and indicators are applied to evaluate educational outcomes.

The development of innovative pedagogy is closely linked to the laws in the education sector, international standards, state policies, and the activities of educational institutions. These legal frameworks serve to modernize the education system, prepare students for the contemporary world, and enhance their creative abilities.

Countries develop strategies and programs for educational development, through which the introduction of new pedagogical technologies, distance learning, digital education, and other innovative methods is envisioned.

Main Body.

The development of innovative pedagogy is directly related to its regulatory and legal foundations. This is because the legal frameworks and state support for implementing new methods and technologies in the educational process are of crucial importance. The laws of each country in the field of education serve as the foundation for the development of innovative pedagogy. For example, in Uzbekistan, documents such as the "Law on Education" and the "National Program for Training Specialists" encourage the application of innovative approaches. Therefore, the laws, decrees, programs, and regulatory documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan are aimed at developing innovative pedagogy.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan adopted a series of laws, decrees, and state programs focused on radically reforming the education system, establishing national and modern educational standards, and improving the quality of education.

Since 1991, a number of important laws, decrees, and programs in the field of education have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main goal of the "Law on Education," adopted in 1992, was to reform the education system in Uzbekistan, adapt it to new conditions, and further develop it. The law aimed at the following objectives:

- Strengthening the legal foundations of education, regulating relationships in the education sector, and guaranteeing the right to education for citizens;
- Modernizing the education system, rebuilding and developing educational institutions based on modern requirements and technologies;
- Improving the quality of education: updating curricula, enhancing the qualifications of pedagogical staff, and organizing the educational process effectively;

- Ensuring social justice: equalizing access to education for all citizens and reducing the gap between educational institutions in rural and urban areas;

- Preserving and promoting national and cultural values: safeguarding national culture, traditions, and languages through education and passing them on to future generations. Adapting the education system to international standards and developing cooperation with foreign countries.

This law served as the foundation for starting comprehensive reforms in the education sector in the early years of Uzbekistan's independence and was aimed at training qualified personnel for the country's future.

In 1997, a new edition of the "Law on Education" and the "National Program for Training Specialists" were adopted. The "Law on Education" is the main law in the education sector, which defines the goals, principles, types of education, rights and obligations of learners, the activities of educational institutions, and other issues. The law was developed in accordance with the provisions of the "National Program for Training Specialists" and created the legal foundation for educational reforms. The new edition of the "Law on Education" was aimed at radically reforming the education system after Uzbekistan's independence, adapting it to modern requirements, and training qualified personnel aligned with the country's socio-economic development. The main goals of this law include:

The 1997 law laid the foundation for radically changing the education system in Uzbekistan, rebuilding it on national and modern principles. Through this law, reforms began at all stages of education, the personnel training system was improved, and comprehensive measures aimed at improving the quality of education were implemented.

The "National Program for Training Specialists" was adopted to radically reform the personnel training system in Uzbekistan and align it with modern demands. The program set tasks such as improving education quality, introducing new forms of personnel training, and strengthening the material-technical base of educational institutions.

These two documents played a crucial role in the development of the education system in Uzbekistan. As a result of their adoption, significant progress was made in improving the quality of education, enhancing the personnel training system, and expanding international cooperation in the education sector.

Education is the most important factor in ensuring the intellectual, cultural, and moral development of individuals and society. The need to improve the legal foundations of education and develop an education system that meets modern demands and embodies national and universal human values was the basis for the adoption of the 2020 revised edition of the "Law on Education."

This law, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, guarantees the right of every citizen to quality education, defines the main directions and principles of state policy in the education sector, and regulates the relationships concerning the management and development of the education system.

The 2020 law is aimed at further improving the education system to meet new conditions and global demands. Its main goals are as follows:

1. Development of Human Capital: Training personnel with modern knowledge and skills, capable of innovative thinking.
2. Improving Education Quality: Organizing the educational process effectively, enhancing teachers' qualifications, and introducing modern teaching methods.
3. Content Renewal of Education: Revising curricula based on new technologies, artificial intelligence, digitization, and other modern trends.
4. Ensuring Social Justice: Creating equal educational opportunities for all citizens, including reducing the gap between educational institutions in rural and urban areas.
5. Adapting to International Education Standards: Aligning education with the requirements of international assessment systems (e.g., PISA, TIMSS) and strengthening cooperation with foreign countries.

6. Preserving Cultural and National Values: Transmitting and developing national culture, language, and traditions through education to the new generation.

7. Developing Digital Education: Digitizing education, introducing distance learning, and widely applying technologies.

Both laws are aimed at developing Uzbekistan's education system, training qualified personnel, and making the country competitive in the modern world. While the 1997 program initiated the main reforms, the 2020 law is focused on further enhancing education based on global demands and new technologies.

These documents serve to align Uzbekistan's education system with international standards, improve the quality of personnel training, and introduce modern pedagogical technologies.

In this regard, the legal and regulatory foundations of innovative pedagogy will be analyzed, and its impact on the education system will be studied. Moreover, the application of pedagogical innovations based on the education reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, state programs, and international experiences will be discussed.

State education standards, the "Law on Education," concepts of lifelong education, and other regulatory documents create the legal foundation for innovative pedagogy. In this sense, this topic is of great relevance for the development of the modern educational process.

Legal Foundations of Innovative Pedagogy in Uzbekistan: Key Documents and Mechanisms

Category	Document/Policy	Key Focus Areas	Source/Legal Basis
International Documents	1. UNESCO "Education 2030" Agenda	Inclusive, equitable, and quality education; promotion of innovative approaches.	UNESCO
	2. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	Fostering children's creativity and individualized learning.	UN
	3. OECD "Future of Education and Skills 2030"	21st-century skills (critical thinking, digital literacy).	OECD
National Documents	1. Law of Uzbekistan "On Education" (2020)	Integration of innovative teaching methods and digital education.	Lex.uz
	2. National Program for Personnel Training (2017)	Promotion of STEAM education and competency-based learning.	Presidential Decree PQ-2909
	3. Presidential Decree "Digital Economy Development" (PQ-3775, 2018)	Adoption of AI, online courses, and digital platforms in education.	Gov.uz
Practical Mechanisms	1. Teacher Training Programs	International partnerships, online certifications, and workshops.	Ministry of Public Education
	2. Innovative School Projects (IT-Park Schools, Zukko)	Experimental labs, robotics, and coding education.	IT-Park
	3. Grants and Startups	Funding for educational innovations (e.g., "Teacher of the Future" competitions).	Ministry of Innovative Development
Core Principles	1. Student-Centered Learning	Customized curricula based on individual abilities.	
	2. Digital Transformation	E-textbooks, virtual labs, and AI-driven assessments.	
	3. Inclusivity	Adapted learning environments for children with disabilities.	

CONCLUSION

Legal and regulatory documents are of significant importance for the development of innovative pedagogy, as they provide the necessary normative foundation for the implementation of new methods and technologies in the education system. These regulatory documents support educational reforms, facilitate the application of pedagogical innovations, enhance teachers' qualifications, and provide opportunities for testing new pedagogical methods. Additionally, legal documents contribute to ensuring social justice, expanding access to education, and enhancing alignment with international education standards. Legal and regulatory frameworks provide the legal basis necessary for the successful development of innovative pedagogy, enabling the adaptation of the education system to modern demands and global standards. In this way, legal

documents serve as a crucial tool in the development of the education system, the implementation of innovative pedagogical approaches, and the organization of effective educational processes.

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