THE MAIN GOAL OF PEDAGOGY AND IT'S ROLE IN THE LIVES OF MODERN YOUTH

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ANNOTATION

In this article, opinions and observations about the main goal of pedagogy and its role in the lives of modern youth are discussed in the context of Uzbekistan's path towards an independent, socially oriented market economy and the establishment of a new democratic legal state after gaining independence. According to the "Law on Education," the socially oriented development direction, responding to the economic, social, scientific, technical, and cultural needs of society and the state, was declared as the priority direction of social progress. The country focuses on improving the education system, exploring new and effective methods of education, information technologies, and possibilities. The law states, "In Uzbekistan, new pedagogical and information technologies are being introduced in all areas of education - the learning process, administrative management, and scientific research".

Keywords: Pedagogy, education, modern youth, teaching methods, critical thinking, creativity, social and emotional, intelligence, collaborative learning, problem-solving skills, innovative solutions.

INTRODUCTION

The achievements in the field of new pedagogical and information technologies provide the opportunity to utilize effective teaching methods at all stages of comprehensive education. In Uzbekistan, there is a need for a high-quality education system at all levels to achieve innovative outcomes. Expanding the teaching and learning system and utilizing new teaching methods highlight the significance of incorporating new pedagogical and information technologies. The full potential of utilizing these technologies is yet to be realized. Taking full advantage of pedagogical and information technologies allows you to choose courses for education with more convenience and less expense, enabling you to learn the content of relevant specialties offered by higher education. "The main goal of teaching foreign languages is to shape and develop students' communicative culture, teaching practical language skills".

The teacher's responsibility is to create conditions for practical language learning for each student, to choose teaching methods that enable each student to demonstrate their own activities and creativity. The teacher's responsibility is to enhance the student's learning activity during the process of teaching foreign languages. It is possible to introduce the following methods and techniques when teaching foreign languages to students: collaborative learning, project-based methods, new information technologies, utilizing internet resources, and distance learning. Modern pedagogical and information technologies such as personalized and differentiated teaching approaches contribute to the improvement of the quality of the educational process and enhance the individualized, differentiated teaching methodology. The fundamental principles of collaborative learning are based on these.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In recent years, the renowned pedagogical scholars and educators of our Republic have been actively exploring and implementing pedagogical technologies in their teaching practices. The concept of pedagogical technology finds its reflection not only in scholarly articles and periodicals but also in conferences and reports. Notably, scholars from our Republic, such as R.X. Jorayev, A.P. Parpiev, N.X. Saydakhmedov, U.N. Nishonaliev, L. Farberman, L.V. Golish, U.X. Tolipov, as well as Russian pedagogical scholars like V.P. Bezpalko, M.V. Klarin, V.M. Monakhov, P.I. Pidkasistiy, and also scholars from Kazakhstan like M.J. Aristanov, J.S. Khaidarov, among others, have been actively engaged in their research endeavors, elucidating the essence and significance of the concept of "pedagogical technology".

Currently, in pedagogical literature, presentations, and official documents, terms such as "new pedagogical technology", "innovative pedagogical technology", "modern pedagogical technology", "teaching technology", and "education technology" are widely used concerning educational issues. However, these concepts have not yet been universally defined and explained in encyclopedias. There is a lack of a single, established definition for these terms, leading to various interpretations that differentiate them from one another.

Pedagogy, the art and science of teaching, serves as the cornerstone of educational systems worldwide. It embodies the methods, strategies, and principles that educators employ to impart knowledge, foster critical thinking, and shape the character of the younger generation. At its core, pedagogy strives to achieve a singular, overarching goal: empowering individuals with the tools they need to become informed, responsible, and compassionate members of society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

At the heart of pedagogy lies the belief in the transformative power of education. The primary goal of pedagogy is to facilitate holistic development, encompassing cognitive, emotional, social, and ethical dimensions. It goes beyond the mere transmission of facts and figures; it instills a lifelong love for learning, curiosity, and the ability to navigate an increasingly complex world.

One of the fundamental objectives of pedagogy is to cultivate critical thinking skills among students. In a world inundated with information, teaching young minds to question, analyze, and evaluate is paramount. Pedagogical methods encourage students to explore diverse perspectives, challenge assumptions, and develop logical reasoning. By honing these skills, students are equipped to make informed decisions, engage in constructive debates, and contribute meaningfully to society.

Education is not solely about academics; it is equally about emotional intelligence and social skills. Pedagogy recognizes the significance of cultivating empathy, resilience, and effective communication. Through group activities, role-playing, and open discussions, students learn to appreciate diversity, resolve conflicts, and work collaboratively. These skills are invaluable in fostering harmonious relationships, building strong communities, and promoting a culture of mutual respect and understanding.

Pedagogy plays a pivotal role in shaping the ethical framework of future generations. It goes beyond teaching moral values; it encourages students to reflect on ethical dilemmas, make principled decisions, and act with integrity. By integrating ethics into the curriculum, pedagogy

guides students in understanding the consequences of their actions, fostering a sense of responsibility towards others, and nurturing a generation of compassionate leaders.

In an interconnected world, pedagogy equips students with a global perspective. Through cross-cultural exchanges, international collaborations, and exposure to diverse cultures and languages, students develop an appreciation for global issues. Pedagogy aims to create responsible global citizens who are aware of global challenges such as climate change, poverty, and inequality. By understanding their role in the broader context, students are inspired to contribute towards creating a more just and sustainable world.

Pedagogy stands as the beacon illuminating the path of education. Its primary goal, the holistic development of individuals, is essential in preparing the younger generation for the challenges and opportunities of the future. By nurturing critical thinking, fostering creativity, promoting social and emotional intelligence, instilling values, and preparing global citizens, pedagogy lays the foundation for a society characterized by enlightenment, empathy, and progress. As we continue to advance in the 21st century, the role of pedagogy remains indispensable, guiding the way towards a brighter and more enlightened tomorrow.

In the digital age, education is undergoing a profound transformation, with traditional teaching methods giving way to innovative approaches that cater to the diverse needs of modern youth. At the heart of this transformation lies pedagogical knowledge, a deep understanding of teaching strategies, learning theories, and educational psychology. In today's dynamic world, pedagogical knowledge plays a pivotal role in ensuring that young minds receive a relevant, engaging, and effective education.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

One of the key aspects of pedagogical knowledge is recognizing that each student is unique. Modern youth exhibit a wide array of learning styles and preferences, from visual and auditory learners to kinesthetic learners. Pedagogical expertise enables educators to identify these differences and tailor their teaching methods accordingly. By employing diverse instructional techniques, such as multimedia presentations, interactive simulations, and hands-on activities, educators can engage students on a deeper level, making the learning experience more meaningful and impactful.

The integration of technology in education is reshaping the way students learn and engage with information. Pedagogical knowledge empowers educators to harness the potential of digital tools and online resources effectively. From virtual classrooms and educational apps to interactive e-books, pedagogical expertise enables the seamless incorporation of technology into the curriculum. By leveraging these resources, educators can create immersive learning experiences that capture the attention of modern youth, making the educational process both interactive and enjoyable.

In the information age, rote memorization is no longer sufficient. Pedagogical knowledge equips educators with strategies to cultivate critical thinking and problem-solving skills among students. Through inquiry-based learning, case studies, and collaborative projects, students are encouraged to analyze complex issues, synthesize information, and develop innovative solutions. These skills are not only essential for academic success but also prepare modern youth to navigate real-world challenges with confidence and creativity.

Pedagogical expertise instills a passion for learning and curiosity in students. Educators with a strong foundation in pedagogical knowledge create an environment where questions are encouraged, and exploration is celebrated. By nurturing a love for learning, educators inspire modern youth to become lifelong learners, fostering a mindset that values continuous self-improvement and intellectual curiosity. This intrinsic motivation to learn equips young individuals with the resilience and adaptability needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world. Beyond academic achievement, pedagogical knowledge emphasizes the importance of social and emotional intelligence. Educators equipped with pedagogical expertise create a supportive and inclusive classroom atmosphere where empathy, communication, and interpersonal skills are honed. These skills are invaluable in building strong relationships, resolving conflicts, and collaborating effectively – essential qualities for success in both personal and professional spheres of life.

CONCLUSION

In the education of modern youth, pedagogical knowledge stands as a beacon guiding educators toward innovative and effective teaching methods. By understanding individual learning styles, adapting to technological advancements, fostering critical thinking, promoting lifelong learning, and cultivating social and emotional intelligence, educators equipped with pedagogical expertise play a pivotal role in shaping the next generation of leaders, thinkers, and innovators. As we continue to advance into the future, the role of pedagogical knowledge remains indispensable, ensuring that the education provided to modern youth is not just informative but transformative, preparing them to excel in an ever-evolving world.

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