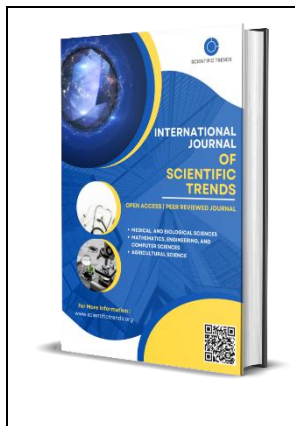


# The Main Features of Pedagogical Activity in Educating Intellectually Talented Youth

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## Abstract

This article presents a brief description of the intellectual potential of young people, the characteristics of pedagogical activities in educating young people with intellectual potential, and the development of students' professional potential.

**Keywords:** Youth intelligence, intelligence, technology, creativity, youth potential, pedagogical activity.

## Introduction

History shows that the rapid development of a society and the achievement of many achievements, the well-being of the people are directly dependent on the level of attention paid to the education and future of youth in that country. "In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the Republic of Uzbekistan sets new, high requirements for higher education, including the development of society, modernization..."[1]. Important tasks have been set, such as "We must pay special attention to the issue of educating and supporting talented young people with the potential for national thinking."[2]. In implementing these tasks, including the individualization, integration and effectiveness of the educational process, the problem of increasing the intellectual potential of the individual, ensuring independent, active creative methods and techniques for acquiring knowledge requires improvement in close connection with the development of intellectual and creative abilities. The following opinion of the Head of our state, our esteemed President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev is a clear proof of this: "effective and systematic organization of measures aimed at widely involving the growing younger generation in science and innovations, uniting them around the slogan "New Uzbekistan - Towards the Third Renaissance!" [3]. The basis for the ideological development of the intellectual potential of young people is being laid by the Head of our state and responsible organizations. In today's society, the intellectual potential of young people plays an important role in the education system. Uzbekistan is a country of youth. Therefore, special attention is paid to the education and upbringing and future of young people. The issue of educating young people, who are the future of our state, as fully mature,

knowledgeable, competent individuals, capable, and perfect people has always been a top priority. Normative legal documents that serve to comprehensively support young people and increase their intellectual potential were not limited to this. On the contrary, such work was further encouraged and developed. In the era of globalization, methods of teaching young people to think creatively and analyze using non-traditional methods, and to interest them in science and innovations are highlighted, and intensive reforms are being carried out in our country in this regard. A number of normative and legal documents adopted regarding youth science and innovations are also reflected. Developing intellectual potential not only develops the talents of young people, but also creates the basis for protecting the future generation from crime and crime. Because every student with high spirituality and intellectual potential first of all refrains from various undesirable things. As a result, the socio-spiritual environment in society is stable, and the generation growing up in this environment is brought up with a healthy worldview and creative thinking. Today, the world has reached such a stage that it is obvious that the intended goal cannot be achieved without young people with intellectual potential and modern knowledge. Therefore, identifying and developing the talents of young people has become the most important issue facing us today. In recent years, our country has been providing the necessary conditions and opportunities for young people to show their potential. Our goal is to form the potential of young people who are able to lead Uzbekistan to a new stage of socio-economic development. And in this regard, the quality of education must meet all requirements in order for young people to be intellectually capable and talented.

Currently, the need for modern educational technologies to develop intellectual potential and creative abilities in students is very high. The intellectual potential of students is the result of their scientific and research activities and includes the need to develop creative abilities, educational and professional training, innovation, and the creation of unique intellectual products. Modern technologies are useful not only for developing the content of education, but also for developing the intellectual potential of students. In recent years, developmental, problem-based, collaborative, programmatic, block-modular, person-oriented, game and information technologies have been widely used in the process of higher education. Regardless of the stage of continuous education at which any educational technology is used, its focus should be on the personality of the learner and his interests and needs. Also, the role of educational technologies in the development of intelligence and creative abilities is incomparable. The purpose of these technologies is to form and develop professional potential in students, strengthen their vision of future careers, self-development, and cultivate personal qualities [4].

The main function of a teacher is to educate young people, to teach them and to form their worldview. Educating young people is considered an important task and represents the joint activity of the family and society aimed at forming a mature and harmonious personality. With the help of education, the spiritual aspects of young people are aimed at developing. The transformation of their worldview into qualities such as broad thinking, creative thinking, self-confidence, independent expression, kindness, and justice is possible only with the help of education.

Pedagogical activity, in general, the profession of teaching itself, the profession of pedagogy is considered very ancient. A teacher must simultaneously contribute to the formation and transformation of young people, and manage the process of their mental, emotional and physical development and formation. The specific features of pedagogical activity include:

- creation, production of knowledge, that is, conducting research, preparing developments, working on oneself, searching for innovation, etc.
- control knowledge at all stages of the educational process;
- can disseminate knowledge by creating textbooks, teaching aids and other educational and methodological materials, and preparing scientific articles.

Educating young people is the formation and development of their personality. All of the listed features of pedagogical activity are equally important and are carried out in an interconnected manner. Taking into account the interests of students, turning them into the goals of pedagogical activity, and paying attention to this when conducting work on directing students to a profession are important conditions for pedagogical activity. It is clear that the main and main goal of pedagogical activity today is to educate a comprehensively developed person who, in socio-economic conditions, can fully use his creative potential and realize the goal both for his own interests and for the interests of the state and society. Thus, the specificity of the goal of pedagogical activity requires the teacher to: fully understand and accept the social tasks of society as his own. "Growing" of the goals of society and turning them into his pedagogical perspective; creative approach to specific actions and tasks; to take into account the interests of students, to translate them into the established goals of pedagogical activity. It is necessary to pay attention to this when conducting career guidance work with students.

Now let's consider the specificity of pedagogical activity. The object of this activity is a person. According to pedagogical researchers, the specificity of the pedagogical object is as follows:

1. Man is not an inanimate object of nature, but an active being with his own individual qualities, perception of events and his own assessment of them. As noted in psychology, each person is unique. He is also a participant in the pedagogical process with his own goals, passions and personal behavior. Thus, the object of pedagogical activity is at the same time the subject of this activity.
2. The teacher works with a constantly changing and growing person. It is impossible to use the same, established actions in approaching them. This requires the teacher to constantly search for creativity.
3. In addition to the teacher, students are also influenced by the environment, parents, other subject teachers, the media, social life, sometimes imperceptibly, and sometimes comprehensively in several directions. That is why the work of a teacher simultaneously involves making adjustments to the overall influences and the thoughts that have arisen in the students themselves. For example, it means explaining the error of young people who have fallen into religious extremism and other currents, encouraging them to correctly understand the information provided through the media. The educational process should be carried out in harmony with self-education. In general, modern pedagogy is a cooperative pedagogy, which is aimed at the humanization and democratization of educational relations in an educational institution. In this regard, it is important to increase the activity of students, turn them into participants in the pedagogical process, and the teacher into their kind mentor. After all, as stated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", the democratization and humanization of the educational process is one of the main principles of organizing the education system of our country.

In higher education institutions, students acquire the following skills from teachers:

- Pedagogical skills;
- ability to express their thoughts fluently;
- increasing students' interest;
- proper organization of the lesson; The pedagogical educational process is based on modern information technologies, the widespread introduction of communication technologies in the formation of students' intellectual abilities;
- Creating distance learning courses and electronic literature;
- Computer programmers;
- Unification of relevant specialists;
- Distribution of tasks between teachers;
- Teaching professional knowledge according to the abilities of students;
- Helps to acquire in-depth knowledge through modeling of the events being studied, etc.

The socio-economic conditions of Uzbekistan at the current stage of development lead to the need to improve the national education system. In short, the main factors of developing the intellectual potential of young people play an important pillar role for society. Because young people are the future, and the future is certainly in the hands of capable, diligent, talented and educated young people. Today, our youth make up 60 percent of the population of our country. All of them have the talents and potential that nature has endowed them with. Our task is to educate young people who can independently take a worthy place in our country and the world arena with their own ideas by encouraging them to make productive and effective use of the opportunities and privileges created. Such young people will determine the future of a new Uzbekistan.

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