

Modern Pedagogy: New Approaches to Education and Upbringing

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Annotation

New approaches to education and upbringing reflect a system of actions that meet the demands of the modern era, taking into account all aspects of a person's development. These approaches involve the application of innovations in the educational process, consideration of individual characteristics, and engaging learners as active participants. Interactive teaching methods, collaborative learning, and the use of educational technologies create opportunities for students' self-development. The role of critical thinking in the educational process is also vital, as it helps students to enhance their problem-solving and independent decision-making skills. Overall, the new approaches to education and upbringing focus on ensuring the intellectual, emotional, and social development of the individual.

Keywords: Innovation, interactive learning, cognitive development, individual approach, collaboration, self-development, personalized learning, educational technologies, critical thinking

Introduction

In the early years of independence, many unforgivable mistakes were made in completely updating school textbooks under the pretext of educational reform. Social science textbooks such as, „Literature", „Mother language", „History of Uzbekistan", „World history", „, and „Geography" should be updated. This task was completed in haste. However, such textbooks such as, „Physics", „Arithmetic", „, „Algebra", „Geometry", „Biology", „Chemistry", „Zoology", „Botany", which were advanced textbooks of their time, should be left. They were also hastily remade.

Unfortunately, the new textbooks were developed at a much lower level than their predecessors in terms of content and requirements. At the same time, a huge amount of money was wasted on

printing these textbooks. The strength of scientists and teachers is still not enough to correct this deficiency.

In order to be one step ahead of children of today's level of modern education, today's school teacher should constantly search for himself, raise the quality of education to a higher level, taking into account foreign experience, our own national traditions and values. The method of teaching children with forceful pressures, without arousing interest and desire in science, has already passed its life.

Today's school student is completely different from the generation of 40, 50 years ago. After all, in those days, technology was not so developed, there were no mobile phones, the Internet was not created, and computers were just a thing of the past. Even television. was not developed to the level it is today. Children's free time was spent only reading books, occasionally going to cinemas and watching movies.

Today, all areas of life in New Uzbekistan have become a field for deep reforms. In this process, it is impossible not to speak passionately about the changes in the education system, which is the foundation of the social sphere. In recent years, practical work has entered a decisive stage in organizing all levels of the education system in our country based on modern requirements. As our President emphasized, "The more knowledgeable our children are when they graduate from school, the faster the sectors of the economy based on high technologies will develop, and the more opportunities will arise to solve numerous social problems. Therefore, if I say that the threshold of New Uzbekistan begins at school, I believe that the whole nation will support this idea."

The main part of the reforms being implemented in the education sector is undoubtedly the reforms in the higher education system. In particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, defining the priority areas for systematically reforming higher education, raising the process of training highly qualified specialists with independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, modernizing higher education, and developing social sectors and economic branches based on advanced educational technologies are all aimed at promoting new reforms in the sector. This is underpinned by the Concept for the Development of Higher Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the presidential decree on October 8, 2019.

The document lays out tasks aimed at accelerating intellectual development, preparing competitive specialists, effectively organizing scientific and innovative activities, and strengthening international cooperation through the integration of science, education, and production. The contents of the concept reflect the priority areas for reforming the higher education system in our country. It sets forth expanding the coverage of higher educational institutions and improving the quality of education, implementing digital technologies and educational platforms, engaging youth in scientific activities, forming innovative structures, commercializing the results of scientific research, achieving international recognition, and many other specific directions. All of these efforts serve to elevate the educational process to a new quality level.

This document is based on tasks such as accelerating intellectual development, training competitive specialists, effectively organizing scientific and innovative activities, and strengthening international cooperation through the integration of science, education, and production. The essence of the Concept reflects the priority areas for reforming the higher education system in our country. It outlines the expansion of coverage in higher educational institutions and the enhancement of education quality, the introduction of digital technologies and educational platforms, attracting youth to scientific activities, forming innovative structures, commercializing the results of scientific research, achieving international recognition, and many other specific directions. All of these serve to elevate the educational process to a new quality level.

Today, it is no secret that prestigious higher education institutions around the world are major centers of science. New higher educational institutions and branches of leading universities worldwide are being established. For example, in the last 5 years, 47 new higher education institutions have been established in our country, including branches of foreign universities, raising the total number of higher educational institutions to 125. The operation of non-state higher education institutions based on a public-private partnership system is being established. After studying public opinion, forms of extramural and evening education have been restored, and admission quotas have been increased. The enrollment rate of high school graduates in higher education has risen from 9 percent in 2016 to 25 percent in 2020. A mechanism has been created to ensure the professional development and internships of professors and teachers in higher education and research institutions abroad. Their average monthly salary has increased by 2.5 times compared to 2018. One of the most significant innovations in the education system is the transfer of 65 academic lyceums to the jurisdiction of higher educational institutions, as well as the integration of 187 technical schools with corresponding universities and industry enterprises in their fields. In conclusion, the ambitious tasks being implemented in the education sector are as relevant and practically significant as reforms in other areas. This is because continuing reforms in this sector is a requirement of the times.

In the 21st century, known as the age of information technology, the development of science and the creation of innovations have become vital necessities for achieving high progress in all spheres of life — including industry, construction, chemistry, agriculture, textile, and machine engineering. This process is now acknowledged in all countries that are on the path of development. Our republic is also paying special attention to this process.

The President of our country began his leadership activities with a meeting with our country's academicians, leading scientists, and the intellectual community, with a focus on harmonizing the development of science with industrial progress.

After that, the state leader has prioritized improving the healthcare system, developing the publishing and distribution of books, enhancing readership, establishing new free economic zones in the republic, implementing the Action Strategy for further national development, creating the "Concept for the Development of Science until 2030," and organizing the Imam Termiziy International Center, among many other decisions, decrees, and orders. The elevation of science has been explicitly outlined as one of the main issues in these initiatives.

The development of science and innovations, as well as the reliable protection of intellectual property during the process of turning their achievements into high-value-added products, is of particular importance.

According to data, the share of intellectual property accounts for 45% of gross domestic product in Europe, 12% in China, and 7% in Russia. The meeting held on October 12, 2020, under the chairmanship of our President focused on the topic "Protecting Intellectual Property - A Reliable Foundation for the Third Renaissance." At that time, the state leader emphasized the necessity of ensuring cooperation between patent holders and entrepreneurs.

One of the most important documents adopted in the education system is the new edition of the "Law on Education." This law clearly defines the main principles of education, the education system, its types, and forms.

Additionally, according to the law, the establishment of state higher education, secondary specialized, and vocational education institutions and their branches will be determined by the President or government decisions. The establishment of non-state educational institutions will be carried out by their founders. Non-state educational organizations will be licensed by the State Inspection for the Control of Education Quality. Thus, we can say that the adoption and

implementation of this law is one of the most significant documents accepted in the education sector.

In recent years, reforms in the education sector in Uzbekistan have also been consistently implemented at Namangan State University. Over the last three years, the number of faculties has increased from 9 to 15, the number of specialty departments from 27 to 46, the number of educational directions from 31 to 52, and the number of master's specialties from 12 to 26. Accordingly, the number of university students interested in science has grown from about 5,100 to 21,000.

The number of professors and teachers has risen from 470 to 710. Until the 2018-2019 academic year, the scientific potential of the university was 26, and there were no specialized councils operating in any field. In recent years, great attention has been given to training scientific pedagogical staff, increasing scientific potential by over 37 percent. Currently, nine specialized councils are operational for 12 specialties to ensure the quality of education. Additionally, there is a goal to strengthen the university's scientific-pedagogical personnel with capable staff based on the 17 doctoral students studying at the basic doctoral program.

Methodology

Until recently, the university primarily trained specialists for the pedagogical field. Today, the university has launched programs in Archaeology, Organization and Management of Cultural and Artistic Institutions, Sociology, Jurisprudence (by types of activities), Library and Information Activities (by types of activities), Zooengineering: Fisheries, Horticulture and Viticulture, Technology of Growing and Processing Medicinal Plants, Vegetable Growing, Melon Growing and Potato Growing, Organization and Management of Greenhouse Economy, Social Work (in various fields of activity), Hotel Management and Organization, and Tourism (by areas of activity). Starting from 2021, it has also begun training specialists in fields such as Therapy and Pediatrics, which signifies that our university is genuinely becoming the intellectual center of our region. As a major research center, Namangan State University is involved in several large international scientific projects, including establishing a media center, creating a training and practical simulator in Aquaculture, preparing medicinal drinks from medicinal plants, developing the technology for producing healing preventive sumalak, creating a living collection of rare and endangered endemic species found in the Fergana Valley, and developing an electronic photo album and digitized electronic database.

Thanks to the initiative of our President, granting academic, organizational, and financial independence to higher education institutions and expanding the powers of councils provide great opportunities for implementing state policy in education, ensuring quality educational services, and fully fulfilling the tasks assigned by our government, which contributes to the preparation of capable personnel that will determine the development of our country.

Result and Discussion. The new approaches of modern pedagogy play a crucial role in improving the quality of education and upbringing. These approaches activate students in the learning process, enhance their creative thinking abilities, and encourage independent learning. Innovative methods such as flipped classrooms, multimedia tools, and interactive lessons not only enable students to acquire knowledge but also allow them to express their ideas and develop practical skills.

Moreover, considering individual needs and approaching education with respect for each student's uniqueness helps achieve even more effective outcomes in the learning process. As a result, modern pedagogical approaches contribute to improving the quality of education and enhancing students' preparedness for life. In this process, the collaboration between teachers and educational institutions is also of significant importance. The implementation of modern pedagogical approaches ensures a quality and effective education for the future generation.

Conclusion. New approaches to education and upbringing express a system of actions that align with the requirements of the modern era. These approaches take into account all aspects of an individual's development, including the application of innovations in the educational process, consideration of individual characteristics, and engaging students as active participants.

Interactive teaching methods, collaborative learning, and the use of educational technologies create opportunities for students to develop independently. Critical thinking holds significant importance in the educational process, helping students enhance their problem-solving and independent decision-making skills.

Overall, new approaches to education and upbringing are aimed at ensuring the intellectual, emotional, and social development of individuals. In this process, it is essential to broaden the active involvement and opportunities of students to prepare them as successful individuals for the future.

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