



FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUTH THROUGH PEDAGOGICAL FUTUROLOGY

Sattorova Iroda Muradaliyevna

ASPI, Senior Teacher of the Department of
Elementary Education Methodology

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14729149>

Annotation: The article states that pedagogic futurology is an approach to education that looks at future directions, developments and challenges and incorporates them into the design and implementation of educational practices, which include critical thinking, creativity, flexibility and technological literacy. It is thought to include preparing students for the uncertainties and possibilities of the future by emphasizing skills.

Key words: pedagogical futurology, foresight, education, perspective, tendency, forecast, anticipation, global perspectives

During a period of increasingly escalating bloody conflicts and conflicts, growing threats of terrorism and extremism in some regions of the world, futurological forecasts are changing rapidly. Because future forecasts are an important factor in this strategic planning for society and the state. In the management system of developed countries, there is a concept of "foreign exit," and the word "foreign exit" in English (foresight) means "looking ahead, anticipating." It provides for long-term activity in promoting innovation, activating strategic assessment, and conducting scientific research. The real thing is to look at the situation in the future in such a way as to predict the events a few years ago.

Today's forum, recognizing the problems, highlighting its immediate and long-term prospects, announced that it represents the identification of measures and trends that contribute to the development of the industry.

Today, the pace of change in science, technology, and innovation cannot be ensured by ensuring the efficiency of economic activity without conducting high-speed and qualified monitoring. To ensure development, limited knowledge and technological advancements require the acquisition of knowledge in the short term, but also in the very long term. Identifying ways to solve long-term socio-economic problems, researching the competitiveness of local production through the expansion of innovative activity is considered the most effective tool in situations where it is necessary. Its development is based not only on existing trends, but also on the need to implement "Forzaut" long-term forecasting methods, taking into account potential technological advancements in the future. [Khurramov A.J., Makhmudova D.M., Improvement of Teshnikue of Designing and Teashing Lear's Processes in the course "Methods of Teashing Mathematics." International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), 2019. Volume - 9 Issue-2, pp: 5244 - 5249].

The main principles of foresight are: - it is possible to build the future, and this depends on the actions taken; - the future does not grow out of the past. It is possible to predict the presence of a number of threats depending on the decisions of the parties concerned. But he could not convincingly predict the entire empty future. In this regard, it is necessary to study the future ourselves, and we need to increase this future. Moscow. 2015. p. 9.



According to literary analysis, a number of future writers interpret forecasting and forecasting. Changes can be manifested in various forms: anticipation, anticipation, anticipation, anticipation, anticipation, and prediction. The concept of a more complete collection of factors reflecting this future is called an initiative.

An anticipation is a process related to predicting the future. It is used in psychology, philosophy, cognitive sciences, and biology. Through initiative, educational institutions shape people's perceptions of future events and, accordingly, plan their actions.

Key features:

1. Anticipating the future: Anticipation is the ability to foresee or predict future events based on current conditions and information. This is more about preparing for what might happen in the future rather than knowing exactly what will occur.

2. Adaptive behavior: Anticipation allows humans or other organisms to prepare in advance for changes in the environment. For example, a person who senses worsening weather will take an umbrella.

3. Role in human psychology: In cognitive psychology, anticipation plays a crucial role in the processes of thinking, decision-making, and problem-solving. People make decisions by imagining what will happen in the future to achieve their goals.

4. Biological anticipation: Animals also possess the ability to anticipate. For example, gathering food during winter is a type of anticipatory behavior, as they prepare for harsh conditions in the future.

5. Role in technological and social spheres: Anticipation is also applied in strategic planning and decision-making by foreseeing future social, technological, and economic trends. An anticipatory approach is necessary to adapt to innovations and new technologies.

Anticipation involves planning, foreseeing changes, and adapting accordingly. This particularly supports the process of effective decision-making in complex situations.

"In order to determine the priority directions of systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high spiritual and moral qualities, independent thinking to a qualitatively new level, to modernize higher education, to develop social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies" [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 08.10.2019 No. PF-5847 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"], comprehensive work is being carried out.

Developing students' intellectual potential through pedagogical futurology involves various factors:

1. Innovative teaching methods: Introducing advanced teaching methods that engage students, such as project-based learning, collaborative activities, and technology integration.

2. Technology integration: Utilizing advanced educational technologies to enhance the learning experience and provide interactive, personalized learning opportunities.

3. Individualized curricula: Adapting teaching approaches to meet students' diverse needs and learning styles, recognizing that each individual can benefit from a personalized learning path.

4. Critical thinking skills: Emphasizing the development of critical thinking skills through problem-solving tasks, analytical exercises, and activities that stimulate intellectual curiosity.



5. Interdisciplinary education: Promoting interdisciplinary approaches to learning that allow students to make connections between different disciplines and develop a holistic understanding of complex concepts.

6. Global perspectives: Providing students with opportunities to explore global issues, cultures, and perspectives, broadening their understanding and developing a sense of global citizenship.

7. Lifelong learning skills: fostering a love of learning and lifelong learning, focusing on developing skills that contribute to adaptation and continuous self-improvement.

8. Creativity and innovation: Creating an environment that encourages students to develop creativity, self-reflection, and the study of new ideas to raise awareness of continuously developing global problems.

9. Assessment of teachers' qualifications: supporting the continuous professional development of teachers in order to be informed about the latest achievements and pedagogical strategies in the field of education.

10. Collaboration and communication: highlighting collaborative learning experiences that enhance communication skills, teamwork, and the ability to work effectively with different groups of people.

This will contribute to improving the intellectual potential of students, preparing them for future tests and opportunities.

At the same time, Sh. Miromonovich: "taking into account international experience, the introduction of advanced standards of higher education, including the improvement of educational programs aimed at acquiring theoretical knowledge, the formation of skills aimed at the practical application of the educational system, the development of a new approach to the formation of skills in the educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [Reference No. 08.10.2019 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5847 "On Approving the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030."

Pedagogical futurology is aimed at bridging the gap between current educational practices and future students, ensuring that students are motivated to move and contribute to a rapidly changing world. She encouraged teachers to think ahead and be active in awareness of the challenges and opportunities that students face in the future.

It should also be noted that pedagogical futurology is an approach to education that considers future trends, developments, and problems, incorporating them into the design and implementation of educational practice. This includes the following provisions and principles for future training of students through emphasis on skills such as critical thinking, creativity, flexibility, and technological literacy:

1. Forecasting future trends:

Identify and understand trends in technology, society, and the economy that can affect education.

2. Acquisition of future-oriented skills:

- Focusing on developing skills such as solving potential problems, cooperation, digital literacy, and innovation, which are crucial for the future labor market.

3. Interdisciplinary education:



- Violation of traditional thematic barriers to stimulate a holistic understanding of complex, interconnected issues.

4. Loyihga asoslangan va tajriba asosida örganish:

- Highlighting practical experience and projects that simulate real-world problem-solving scenarios.

5. Technological integration:

- The use of educational technologies for researching educational experience and preparing students for technology-based future studies.

6. Global Prospects:

- Promoting understanding of global problems and encouraging the birth of global citizenship.

7. Adaptive learning methods:

- adaptation and adaptation of teaching methods to meet the changing needs of students and the changing educational landscape.

8. Emphasis on lifelong learning:

- the formation of a sense of continuous learning and adaptation, the recognition of the unity of learning outside the traditional classroom environment.

9. Creativity development:

- Encouraging students to think creatively and solve problems in order to familiarize them with problems that do not have a direct solution.

10. Ethical considerations:

- Review of ethical implications of future technological and societal changes, development of responsible and ethical decision-making.

In a speech delivered by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 20, 2017, "The next day in our life, the well-being of our children will depend on the fact that they will become a human being. We consider our main task to be to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential.

One of the pressing issues facing pedagogical science remains the forecasting of the appearance, forms, and methods of education in 50 or 100 future universities.

List of used literature:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 08.10.2019 y. PF - 5847 - son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 - yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" gi Farmoni

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2017 yil 20 - sentabrda BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 72 - sessiyasida so'zlagan nutqi

3. Khurramov A.J., Makhmudova D.M., Improvement of Technique of Designing and Teaching Learning Process in the course "Methods of Teaching Mathematics". International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), 2019. Volume – 9 Issue - 2, pp: 5244 - 5249

4. "Атлас новых профессий" Коллектив авторов. Москва.2015 9 - стр.

5. Катичева М. Г. Методы прогностики в системе теоретических педагогических знаний // Северо Кавказский психологический вестник. –2010. – No 8 (4). – С. 21 - 25

