



## The Importance of Pedagogical Subjects in Forming Innovative Pedagogical Activity in Future Teachers

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### ABSTRACT

Pedagogy cannot achieve perfection alone. He, like other sciences, uses the achievements of social science and regularly interacts with other sciences. As a result of upbringing and training, certain personality qualities are formed in a person. Through upbringing and training, a person acquires spiritual and intellectual qualities that he did not have before. This state continues continuously throughout the life of the individual and becomes a factor in his development. Pedagogy as a science of Man and its formation is inextricably linked with philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, Cultural Studies, Psychology, Economics, Political Science, demography, history, literature, medicine, mathematics and other sciences.

### Keywords:

Correctional, Surdopedagogy, ssurdopsychology, Oligophrenopedagogy, oligophrenopsychology, Tiflopedagogy, tiflopsychology, Speech Therapy, Anatomy, Physiology, Anatomy.

**Introduction.** Ensuring the perspective of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan at the level of world development is connected with major changes in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Participation in such changes requires people to have a high level of general and special knowledge, high culture, spirituality and a broad outlook. Reconstruction of the educational system based on these requirements will serve to meet the needs of the society in the field of education of the future generation.

**Analysis of literature on the topic.** Personal education is considered the main concept in Pedagogy and means the joint activity of family and society aimed at forming a well-rounded person. With the help of education, it is intended to determine the spiritual aspects of the human personality. Worldview, belief, goodness, beauty, goodness, justice, and the transformation of skills into personal qualities is realized only with the help of education. It

represents the concept of training aimed at mastering the set of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for living, getting married in life and performing activities among people. As a result of training, a person will be provided with the necessary knowledge and will have the opportunity to receive special information at various levels in the future.

As a result of education and training, certain personal qualities are formed in a person. Through upbringing and education, a person acquires spiritual-intellectual qualities that he did not have before. This condition continues throughout the life of a person and is a factor in his development. Pedagogy as a science of man and his formation is inextricably linked with philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, cultural studies, psychology, economics, political science, demography, history, literature, medicine, mathematics and other sciences. In the development of the science and practice of pedagogy, he uses the theoretical foundations of these sciences, research methods, methods of

identifying, analyzing and summarizing scientific conclusions.

Branches of pedagogical science. Scientific justification of the essence of social education requires knowledge of the laws of manifestation of a certain pedagogical phenomenon in certain situations. As we know, the pedagogical phenomenon has a complex structure, which relies on the capabilities of a number of disciplines to fully understand its general essence.

From this point of view, there is a close connection between the science of pedagogy and the following disciplines:

1. Philosophy - allows to analyze issues such as dialectical features of the process of personality development, certain pedagogical ideas, views and philosophical aspects of teachings.
2. Economic theory - serves to understand the economic aspects of such issues as establishing the activities of educational institutions, building educational buildings, organizing educational processes and equipping them with material and modern technologies.
3. Sociology - on the basis of having information about the content of social relations and the conditions of their organization, creates an opportunity for effective organization of mutual relations of the participants of the educational process.
4. Ethics (ethics) - the formation of the spirituality of a person, in which the highest human qualities, moral consciousness and the implementation of theoretical ideas that play an important role in the education of moral and moral culture, have a special place in the pedagogical process.
5. Aesthetics - a person's perception of beauty, striving for it, and also serves to determine important directions in the education of aesthetic taste.
6. Physiology - provides the initial basis for taking into account the physiological and anatomical characteristics of children in the educational process.
7. Hygiene - protecting students' health, helping them with their theoretical and practical ideas in sexually correct formation.
8. Psychology - creates a basis for the formation of spiritual-ethical, spiritual-intellectual, emotional-volitional qualities in a person.

9. History is directed to the development of the science of pedagogy, to take into account the dynamic, dialectical features of educational processes, as well as to transfer the ideas of folk pedagogy to the next generation.

10. Cultural studies - serves to form students' imagination about the foundations of material and spiritual culture created by mankind, to form cultural behavioral traits in them.

11. Medical sciences - provide the correct development of a person from the physiological and anatomical point of view, a practical approach to the elimination of certain defects manifested in his organism, as well as help in studying the problems of teaching and raising children with defects.

12. Fundamentals of spirituality - studies the relationship between society, man and spirituality, the role of spirituality in the development of society, the development of human consciousness, the factors of spiritual education of citizens.

Pedagogical science system. It is appropriate to take into account different age periods, specific aspects of each period, as well as the physiological and psychological state of the child in order to ensure the maturity of the person, to achieve his intellectual, spiritual, moral and physical development. The whole pedagogical process is studied by pedagogical sciences that make up a certain category. That is:

1. Pedagogical theory - studies the issues of raising and teaching children, teenagers and adolescents of school age.
2. History of pedagogy - studies the history of the development and advancement of pedagogical ideas related to education, the historical forms of teaching and educating a person, as well as the methods and tools that have been used in the pedagogical process for centuries.
3. Pedagogy of preschool education - studies the issues of raising children of preschool age, bringing them to maturity intellectually, spiritually, morally and physically.
4. Pedagogy of primary education - raising and teaching primary school students, researching their unique psychological and physiological

characteristics, bringing them to intellectual, spiritual, moral and physical maturity. learns

5. Correctional (special) pedagogy - studies the problems related to education and training of children with various psychological and physiological defects in their development. Correctional pedagogy includes various areas. That is:

5.1. Deaf pedagogy and deaf psychology - studies issues of development, education and upbringing of children with hearing impairment.

5.2. Oligophrenopedagogy and oligophrenopsychology - studies issues of development, education and upbringing of mentally retarded children.

5.3. Typhlopedagogy and typhlopsychology - studies issues of development, education and upbringing of visually impaired children. 5.4. Speech therapy and psychology of speech disorders - studies issues of development, education and upbringing of children with complex defects in speech, motor-movement (blind, mute and deaf children).

6. The methodology studies the characteristics of teaching special subjects.

7. Pedagogical skills - studies the problems of improving the professional skills of future teachers.

8. Pedagogical technology - studies the problems of using modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and training, increasing the effectiveness of the process of education and training based on the technological approach.

9. Social pedagogy - factors that negatively affect the process of socialization of a person, ways to eliminate them, the nature and types of social-pedagogical support provided to categories of people in need of social support. learns forms, methods and tools.

10. Vocational pedagogy - on the basis of providing students with special knowledge in a specific profession or trade, studies the issues of formation of practical skills and qualifications, competent organization of professional activities, improvement of professional skills.

11. Educational management - studies the issues of setting up, managing, controlling, and

setting the perspective of the activities of educational institutions.

12. Comparative pedagogy - the pedagogical views of different peoples on personality education, the educational system, the essence of pedagogical teachings, as well as the effective forms, methods, tools and innovative approaches characteristic of world education are studied from a comparative and genetic point of view. learns

13. Conflictology - studies pedagogical problems that arise in the educational process, the essence of conflicts that have arisen between the learner and the teacher, and ways to effectively eliminate them.

History of pedagogy (studying issues of education, content of pedagogical ideas, development of schools in different historical periods). Special pedagogy (Defectology, which is divided into the following groups:

1) deaf-mute pedagogy with issues of raising and teaching deaf-mute children;

2) child pedagogy with the issue of raising and teaching blind and visually impaired children;

3) oligophrenopedagogy with issues of raising and teaching morally backward children;

4) speech therapy deals with the issues of raising and teaching children who are speechless and have a flat tongue).

We analyze the relationship between pedagogy and psychology. When teaching students, the teacher should know their mental processes such as intuition, perception, imagination, attention, thinking and memory. Therefore, the science of pedagogy works separately with the science of psychology. Each science of family psychology, in its development, enriches its theories, relying on its internal scientific directions and improves. In the current period, the knowledge created by humanity and various sciences that provide information and information about the future are to a certain extent a source for the science of pedagogy. Pedagogy, like other disciplines, serves the general development of each person. It is based on information about the rules of nature and society development and is developing as a social science.

**Conclusions and suggestions.** As any science, it has its own scientific research methods. It enriches and updates its content through these methods. The science of pedagogy studies the existing pedagogical phenomena and theories in order to enrich and update its content in ways that are consistent with its goals and tasks. The scientific research methods of this science mean a set of ways, methods and means of investigating internal communication and relations, which are characteristic of the real processes of raising, educating and teaching the young generation. Pedagogical scientific-research methods are methods of special examination and knowledge of the inner essence, communication and laws of the pedagogical process, which determine the principles, object and subjective factors of educating a person, providing him with deep and thorough scientific knowledge in certain areas. At the same time, the scientific research conducted in the pedagogical direction in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the dialectical approach.

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