

**USING INNOVATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE CLINICAL FOUNDATIONS OF
SPECIAL PEDAGOGY**

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Abstract: In this article Clinical foundations of special pedagogy students of the science are shown methods of conducting practical training in innovative ways

Keyword: Special pedagogy , inclusive education, defectology, deaf pedagogy , typhlopädagogik, oligophrenopädagogik, speech therapy .

INTRODUCTION:

Our state and our president have been carrying out reforms in the content and organization of education in recent years. Much work is being done in Uzbekistan to raise school education to world standards and the level of developed countries. In this regard, special attention is being paid to the education of children with disabilities, who need special attention, and attention and care for them. Inclusive learning environments are being created for children with disabilities, annually developed and published programs, textbooks, and classrooms and school buildings are being renovated and rebuilt.

In addition to the care provided by the state to children with disabilities since childhood, rehabilitation work is being carried out in institutions where inclusive education has been introduced, which are responsible for implementing the policy of our state in the process of educating and raising children with disabilities and integrating them into the ranks of healthy peers. In carrying out such a responsible task, it is of great importance that defectologists, medical workers, educators, and parents work together.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Theoretical and practical research has been conducted by foreign scientists on this topic, and in their work, children with disabilities Ajzen I., Ammah J., Arab, MK, Lytle, R., Beamer A., Yun J., C. Acedo MR Amadio The specific problems of a family with a child with developmental disabilities are covered in the studies of T.A. Bogdanova, G.B. Shoumarov, A.I. Dobrovolskaya, I.Y. Levchenko, I.I. Mamaychuk, V.L. Martinova, G.V. Pyatakova, E.M. Mastjukova, G.A. Mishina, A.I. Raku, M.Semago, I.A. Skvorsova, T.N. Spenko, A.S. Spivakovskaya, N.B. Shabalina, A.R. Sharipova, N.N. Shkolnikova, V.V. Yurtaykina and others. R.Sh. Shomahmudova contributed to attracting foreign investments in our republic in order to provide medical and technical assistance to children with disabilities . L.Sh. Nurmukhamedova conducted research on the topic "Pedagogical features of raising a disabled child in a family", her research was devoted to studying the pedagogical situations of raising a disabled child and developing pedagogical recommendations. One of the important conditions for the development of a child with developmental disabilities, if he attends a special educational institution , is the joint work of the adults around him: parents and teachers. What should be done to make this work effective and provide full support for the social development of the child , how to organize cooperation between the preschool educational organization and the child's family, and how to satisfy not only teachers , but also parents in many respects – these issues are one of the urgent issues of special pedagogy , correctional pedagogy.

Therefore, it is necessary to know the problems in the family and teach parents the principles and methods of properly raising a mentally retarded child. To implement this, it is necessary for the preschool educational organization to constantly work in partnership with parents. The success of

this partnership Therefore, it is important to know effective methods and ways to organize and conduct it.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

Scientific substantiation of the essence of social education requires knowledge of the laws of manifestation of a certain pedagogical phenomenon in certain situations. As we know, a pedagogical phenomenon has a complex structure and relies on the capabilities of a number of disciplines to fully understand its general essence. From this point of view, there is a close relationship between the science of pedagogy and the following disciplines:

1. Philosophy - allows us to analyze issues such as the dialectical features of the process of personality development , the philosophical aspects of a particular pedagogical idea, view, and teachings.
2. Economics - serves to understand the economic aspects of issues such as establishing the activities of educational institutions, constructing educational buildings, organizing educational processes, and equipping them with material and technical resources and modern technologies.
3. Sociology - creates an opportunity to effectively organize the interaction of participants in the educational process based on having information about the content of social relations and the conditions for their organization.
4. Ethics - plays a special role in the formation of the spirituality of the individual, in the education of the highest human qualities, moral consciousness and spiritual and moral culture, which play an important role in the application of theoretical ideas to the pedagogical process.
5. Aesthetics - serves to identify important areas in the perception of beauty by the individual, the desire for it, as well as the upbringing of aesthetic taste in him.
6. Physiology - provides the initial foundations for taking into account the physiological and anatomical characteristics of children in the educational process.
7. Hygiene - helps with theoretical and practical ideas to protect the health of students and properly form them sexually.
8. Psychology - creates the basis for the formation of spiritual and moral, spiritual and intellectual, emotional and volitional qualities in the individual.
9. History - the development of the science of pedagogy, the dynamic, taking into account the dialectical features , as well as the ideas of folk pedagogy are directed to the next generation.
10. – serves to form in students an idea of the foundations of material and spiritual culture created by mankind, to instill in them the qualities of cultural behavior.
11. Medical sciences – ensure the correct development of the individual in physiological and anatomical terms, a practical approach to eliminating certain defects in his body, as well as helping to study the problems of teaching and raising children with disabilities. The object of research of pedagogical science, and the areas it studies, are increasing, expanding and developing from year to year

As a result, its branches are also divided into several groups and are studied as independent areas. They are called the system of pedagogical sciences.

Pedagogical science can be compared to a huge tree. Each discipline, in its development, enriches its theories, improves based on its internal practical directions.

Currently, the science of pedagogy in its system of disciplines includes: General pedagogy (researches the form, content, methods of educating a person, an individual, and the general laws of their formation and upbringing, and teaches how to apply them in practice). Youth pedagogy (studies the specific aspects of educating people of different ages, forming a personality). School pedagogy (studies the specific aspects of the field of education and upbringing of school-age students). Preschool pedagogy (studies the specific aspects of educating and raising preschool children).

History of pedagogy (studies the content of educational ideas, development issues of schools in different historical periods).

Special pedagogy (Defectology. It is divided into the following groups:

- 1) Surdopedagogy , which deals with the upbringing and education of deaf-mute children ;
- 2) typhlop pedagogy, the issue of raising and educating blind and visually impaired children;
- 3) oligophrenopedagogy with issues of raising and educating morally backward children;
- 4) Speech therapy deals with the issues of raising and teaching children with stuttering and flat tongues.

-Methodology (a field that studies the specific features and methods of applying general laws of education in teaching specific subjects (mother tongue, literature, history, physics, chemistry, mathematics, physical education).

-Family pedagogy (studies the family environment, members, conditions , general issues of education).

-Professional pedagogy (studies the general issues of production, learning various professions).

-Comparative pedagogy (studies the issues of drawing conclusions by comparing ideas).

-Folk pedagogy (studies the education and upbringing of this people, school, social lifestyle, culture, spirituality, morality, etc.).

-Social pedagogy (studies modern opportunities, means and sources of educating citizens of all ages).

-Medical pedagogy.

-Military pedagogy.

-Leadership pedagogy.

-Labor pedagogy.

As we know, each science has its own system of basic concepts, laws , principles, and rules. It is this circumstance that guarantees its recognition as a science. The most important, basic concept that reveals the essence of a science is called a category. The main categories of the science of pedagogy illuminate the general essence of processes aimed at ensuring the development of the individual, achieving the effectiveness of education and upbringing. The most important categories include: personality, upbringing, education (teaching, studying), knowledge, skills, qualifications, information, and development.

A person is a psychologically developed member of society, distinguished from others by his personal characteristics and actions, and having a certain behavior and worldview.

Education is the process of comprehensively raising the younger generation, shaping its consciousness, behavior and worldview based on a specific, specific goal and socio-historical experience.

Education is a process aimed at equipping students with theoretical knowledge, practical skills and qualifications, developing their cognitive abilities and forming their worldview.

Knowledge is a set of systematized scientific information about existence, reflected in the mind of a person in the form of concepts, schemes, certain images.

Skill is the ability of a person to organize a certain activity.

Skill is an automated form of performing a certain action or activity.

Information is a set of acquired and systematized knowledge, acquired skills and qualifications, and a formed worldview as a result of education and upbringing.

Development is a complex process that expresses the essence of quantitative and qualitative changes that are manifested in the physiological and intellectual growth of a person.

The system of pedagogical science The science of pedagogical science is great for its connection with many disciplines in the formation of market relations, a system tested in world

experience, knowledge about national heritage , traditions, spiritual and educational concepts that are rich sources of national and universal values, and skills in a perfect person.

The system of pedagogical sciences includes ethnopedagogy, preschool pedagogy, school pedagogy, vocational education, labor pedagogy, physical development pedagogy, military pedagogy , special pedagogy, deaf-mute (surdo) pedagogy, kur (Tiflo) pedagogy, mentally retarded (oligopheno) pedagogy, and pedagogical skills. The connection of pedagogical science with other disciplines. Since pedagogical science is engaged in human education, it is natural that all disciplines contribute to it. The methodological basis of pedagogy, the theory of knowledge, and the laws and regulations of education are carried out directly under the influence of the science of philosophy.

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