

Strategic Potential Of Teacher Education

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Received: 23 July 2025; **Accepted:** 19 August 2025; **Published:** 21 September 2025

Abstract: This article analyzes the main trends in the development of pedagogical science in the world, interprets the potential of pedagogy in the formation of a humane society, a democratic state and the role of organizing the educational process using the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Pedagogy, development, trends, humanization, method, technology, innovation.

Introduction: Modern pedagogical science is constantly developing and progressing. Views on the pedagogical process are changing, and methods and means of teaching and upbringing are becoming more humane and effective. The organization of schooling is becoming more and more democratized, and diversification and differentiation of education are being introduced everywhere. New educational trends are constantly emerging, and experimental pedagogy is actively spreading its ideas, many of which are becoming part of widely used pedagogical methods. In the first half of the twentieth century, significant changes took place in the world school and pedagogy. Many important factors contributed to this: the growing demands on the amount of knowledge and skills that students should acquire, new research on the nature of childhood, and the practical experience of a number of educational institutions. In the first half of the twentieth century, two main paradigms (models of education) were traced in foreign pedagogy. The first is pedagogical traditionalism, a continuation of the previous pedagogical thought. The second is new education or reform pedagogy.

There are currently three main directions in modern pedagogical science: traditional, rationalistic and phenomenological. An unconventional view of learning is seen in the phenomenological concept, which places individuality and personality at the center of the learning process. The content of the training is based on the individual psychological characteristics of the student, his inclinations, abilities, interests, etc. The theory of education contains two fundamentally different directions: social and psychological. The first implies the social environment of a person as the basis

of education, the second implies the biological characteristics and psychological processes accompanying the maturation and development of a human personality.

It should be noted that in modern pedagogy, great attention is paid to the correct definition of the tasks and problems of educating the human personality. The tasks of primary importance, according to the majority of educators in the world, are the following: fostering tolerance for the diversity of nations, religions, traditions and cultures; moral education; orientation towards the education of peacefulness and the desire for peaceful cooperation and conflict resolution. Projects aimed at effective international education are being implemented. Political education, designed to form certain patriotic feelings and responsibility for the fate of their state.

The most important direction of modern education is the formation of a certain morality in a person, capable of resisting the currently widespread antisocial manifestations of peers. In this regard, there is a confrontation between two trends of modern and traditional pedagogy. Many educational institutions have not moved away from the usual authoritarianism in the implementation of educational activities, which contradicts the development of independence, the formation of responsibility, the ability to non-standard heuristic thinking, the humane sides of personality, and high moral standards. One of the consequences of the struggle between these trends was the emergence of a widespread behavioral parenting methodology in the West. It involves the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation, freedom of thought, promotes the manifestation of individuality and the development of

creative abilities.

There is significant democratization in the education system of the vast majority of countries, that is, the right of educational institutions to autonomy and partial self-government. Access to education is currently an urgent problem in many countries. Not all people can get the desired education, mainly due to financial and social contradictions. In some countries of the world, especially those experiencing an economic crisis, the problem of compulsory education is acute, caused by a decrease in attendance at educational institutions and the quality of education.

Over the past five years, Uzbekistan has created a legal and regulatory framework for the development of pedagogical science. In particular, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4623 "On measures for the further development of the field of teacher education" dated February 27, 2020, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-289 "On measures to improve the quality of teacher education and further develop the activities of higher educational institutions that train teaching staff" dated July 21, 2022, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-290 "On additional measures to improve the activities of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami" dated June 2, 2022 laid the conceptual foundations for the development of pedagogical science in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan. Currently, there is a need for a deeper analysis of the development of pedagogical science and the potential of trained pedagogical personnel for compliance with the requirements of the time, the development of state educational standards, curricula and programs, scientific and methodological literature on relevant pedagogical areas and specialties, the testing of advanced pedagogical technologies and their implementation, taking into account the experience of foreign educational institutions and the needs of domestic educational institutions. establishments.

The National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan named after Nizami, as the basic higher educational institution of the republic, should carry out a number of works on the development of science in the field of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel in pedagogical areas of higher education. It must be recognized that our President, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, placing great hopes on the teachers of our republic as a progressive force and expressing confidence in building a New Uzbekistan, developed them on the basis of a logical and step-by-step approach. Initially, the President of Uzbekistan made a wise decision to cancel the involvement of teachers in jobs unrelated to their professional activities, including landscaping and

agricultural work, and as a result of his initiative and concern, the Law "On the Status of Teachers" was adopted on February 1, 2024. Two months later, the construction of the new Pedagogical University campus began. In our country, protecting the honor, dignity and professional reputation of teachers in their professional activities is not only a matter of pride and honor, but also a great responsibility.

Currently, since the teacher is considered the central subject of an educational institution, the creation of a scientifically based and rationally organized educational environment, including effective educational and pedagogical interaction, is of great importance in the process of his professional training.

One of the important functions of the educational process is to ensure the historical foundations, modern needs and promising strategies for the development of pedagogical science, as well as ensuring the compatibility of education and upbringing.

The improvement of the strategic potential of the development of pedagogical science in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan consists in the development of methods of education and training, educational directions in the field of pedagogical education, innovative educational and regulatory resources, ensuring the compatibility of education, science and production, scientifically based long-term training plans, the introduction of media culture in education, expanding the possibilities of using the potential of the pedagogical education infrastructure in the interests of education, This makes it possible to train personnel with deep professional knowledge and skills for the real sectors of the regional economy.

Analyzing the current trends and results of the development of modern pedagogical science, one can see the correspondence of national and universal values to its content. Today, the training of teaching staff is extremely relevant for the formation of functional literacy of schoolchildren. In the development of integrative pedagogy, attention is paid to the optimal adaptation of the methodological foundations of pedagogical and psychological research to educational goals, the modernization of the educational process at all its levels and stages, the implementation of the principle of inclusion, educational ideas of sustainable development, the expansion of the socio-cultural impact of pedagogical education on society, the development of effective mechanisms for organizing the educational process, taking into account the factors and risks of globalization.

Modern educational trends are being introduced into the education system to form a wide range of

competencies necessary for the professional training of future teachers, adaptation to the digital educational environment and inclusive education. In today's competitive educational environment, the quality of human resources largely determines the competitiveness of society.

Pedagogical science is characterized by its development in accordance with the social requirements of society's development, ensuring the digital transformation of education in the first quarter of the 21st century. There was a demand for the integration of digital technologies, the intensive creation of distance learning and online platforms, the identification of factors of individualization of education, and the expansion of opportunities for providing education based on virtual reality. In world practice, priority was given to the vector of activating and ensuring the practicality of education, integrating the integrative features of interactive methods, tools and forms, adapting to real life and improving self-activation approaches. Along with global development, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to improving the quality of pedagogical science, including mental health, stress management and emotional regulation, emotional intelligence, the development of self-reflection and self-control, as well as the development of a didactic approach to improving psychological well-being.

In the context of multiculturalism, the number and quality of scientific research on global education has increased - tolerance and tolerance, integration of cultural diversity into the educational process, international cooperation and exchange of experience, adaptation of educational paradigms to a changing world. The following statistics show that over the past five years, the scientific and pedagogical staff of the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan has achieved continuous education and professional training of teachers - the use of new technologies and teaching methods, new teaching formats, mutual trust and pedagogical cooperation, and the creation of a didactic microenvironment conducive to self-expression. In the future, it is necessary to give priority to conducting scientific research to improve the following areas of pedagogy. In the context of general didactic trends, priority is dynamically given to the trajectory of self-development and upbringing, the main task of which is to develop a person's intellectual skills, ideas, concepts, theoretical knowledge, along with moral qualities. Rationalistic tendencies ensure practical efficiency and vertical mobility – in this case, priority is given to ensuring human adaptation to various situations and conditions through education. Phenomenological trends are an intensive expansion of

integrative content based on best practices, in which the educational process is based on humanistic approaches, taking into account the interests, inclinations and abilities of a person. Transformational trends are a catalyst for pedagogical changes in the processes of education and upbringing, community and specificity, universality and nationality, the transition to the privatization of education and the use of artificial intelligence in education. Rational use of the integrative possibilities of pedagogy – in this case, attention is paid to personnel training based on the dynamic transformation of the content of exact, natural, fundamental and socio-humanitarian sciences into pedagogy.

In the course of these works, the scientific and logistical base of the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan has been fully mobilized. As a result of a clear definition of the university's development strategy and target indicators, as well as the effective use of the potential of the scientific community, the scientific potential has increased from 38% to 60% over the past year. The number of doctors of sciences at the university has reached 62, and candidates of sciences – 386. As a result, the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan became one of the 30 higher educational institutions of our republic in the international ranking THE Impact Rankings, which assesses the impact of higher education institutions on the implementation of sustainable development goals. Most importantly, in the QS Asia University Rankings for 2023, the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan took its rightful place among the TOP 1000 strongest universities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be emphasized once again that pedagogical education is designed to bring up a competitive, free person with developed intellectual abilities, a creative, personally responsible and moral attitude to life, a logical position, able to work effectively.

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