

**THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY**

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**Abstract:** This article describes pedagogical activity, the role and social position of the teacher in society, the goals and tasks of pedagogical activity.

Also, the importance of the pedagogic profession in the life of the society, the role of the quality of the pedagogical activity in the development of the social phenomenon and the professional goals are mentioned.

**Key words:** pedagogical activity, teacher's personality, socio-pedagogical phenomenon, professional skill, student, pedagogical skill, modern education system, moral qualities, well-rounded person, pedagogical experience.

In recent years, in our country, the idea of ensuring the introduction of advanced practices, new pedagogical technologies, technical and information means of teaching into the educational process in educational institutions, in particular, the idea of providing the younger generation with not only knowledge, skills and qualifications, but also the experience of creative activity, which form the national and universal culture, and a positive attitude towards the environment, has become a part of the daily life of the creators of the holistic pedagogical process, as well as a responsible approach to their profession, has become a challenge in the activities of every teacher. It is precisely the pedagogical process, understanding its essence and knowing the content of education, achieving educational effectiveness, which is the professional task of every teacher. In order to successfully fulfill this task, each teacher is required to responsibly carry out pedagogical activities based on their professional skills.

Pedagogical activity has an important social and educational role in society. Therefore, it can be rightly said that pedagogical activity is the most ancient activity and is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon. Even in the early stages of human development, in order to survive, preserve and continue the generation, practical pedagogical activity arose and was organized in the process of struggling against the vagaries of nature and spontaneous forces, when the elders taught the younger generations life experiences. Later, in society, the pedagogical profession performed a very important task for society, for its socio-economic development, because in this way it carried out the inheritance of preparing the future generation for life. Because, being a necessary means of upbringing and social life, engaging in this profession gave rise to the profession of upbringing [1]. The work of preparing the young generation for life, teaching them life experiences, raising the young generation to be resilient, strong-willed and physically developed, and training them for training, was entrusted to the third group of people, that is, the elderly and the elderly who have lost the ability to work physically, and they are called the educators and teachers of the youth.

The role of pedagogical activity in the life of society, as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon, as a force ensuring the development of society, is reflected in the "Avesta" - the source of Zoroastrianism in the East, in the "Quran" and "Hadith", in the artistic and philosophical works of the thinkers of the Central Asian Renaissance, Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-930), Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037), Burkhaniddin Zarnudji (12th century), Muslihiddin Saadi Shirazi (1184-1292), Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), in the West, in Ancient Greece and Rome, Democritus (460-370), Socrates (469-339), Plato (427-347), Aristotle (383-322), Marcus Fabius Quintilian (42-118), Jan The teachings of such great philosophers, educators, and thinkers as Amos Comenius (1592-1670) and Adolf Diestegweg (1790-1866) also expressed valuable ideas. The famous Roman educator Marcus Fabius Quintilian, in his pedagogical work "On the Education of the Orator," gave a comprehensive assessment of pedagogical activity and its social essence, and, dwelling on the essence of pedagogical activity, taught that a teacher should approach each child he educates with care, for this he himself should be an educated, knowledgeable, well-versed in the basics of social sciences, a cultured person, and "... should be an example for his students and study them carefully. It was also emphasized that every teacher should go through all stages of teaching and that the teacher's pronunciation should be good" [2].

The great Czech educator Jan Amos Comenius, on the one hand, demanded that the population treat the teacher-educator with respect, but on the other hand, the teacher himself must understand the important role he plays in society and work with a clear understanding of his own worth. Regarding pedagogical activity and its role in society, one of the great figures of the Eastern Renaissance, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, statesman, and great thinker Alisher Navoi, reflecting on the importance of educating the younger generation and raising them as complete human beings, wrote in his work "Mahbub ul-qulub" ("Love of Hearts"): "Mudarris should not be interested in positions and positions of authority, should not try to teach knowledge that he does not know, should not be eager to teach for the sake of pride, should know specific issues from the science of religion, should teach many people about worldly knowledge; should avoid bad things and stay away from impure people; should not pretend to be a scholar and knowledgeable; should not do various immoral things [3]. Hazrat Navoi emphasized that those who have pedagogical activity should, first of all, be true experts in their field of expertise, He respectfully states that they do not seek knowledge in order to become officials in the future, but rather that they possess mature human qualities and, at the same time, set an example for others in all fields.

If we analyze the above ideas, pedagogical activity has always had a clear historical character and has played a significant role in the development of society. Because the pedagogical profession fulfills the social mission of the state, pursuing its interests, takes care of the growth of the social consciousness of young people in connection with the ideology of society, and serves to prepare them to defend the ideas of a truly humanistic, democratic, national independence ideology.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", state requirements and state educational standards, it can be said that the purpose of pedagogical activity as a social phenomenon today should be as follows:

- to prepare students for lifelong learning, taking into account their age characteristics;
- to guide students to master the scientific and theoretical foundations of sciences based on the laws of social and economic life;

- to prepare them for active socio-political activity, taking into account the uniqueness and individuality of each student;
- to fully establish the independence, initiative, and free thinking of students in the process of teaching and upbringing;
- to foster a scientific worldview and the foundations of national ideology in students, while ensuring the unity of education and upbringing in teaching;
- to instill the spirit of patriotism, humanism, and awareness of national identity in the content of each lesson and lesson;
- to monitor, evaluate, and analyze the equipping of students with scientific knowledge, practical skills, and qualifications;
- to establish interdisciplinary integration in each lesson and to educate students' interest, desire and need for all subjects;
- using advanced pedagogical technologies in each lesson, consists of logical connection of topics, strengthening of practical-scientific direction, etc.

In accordance with the state and social order placed before the continuous education system, higher educational institutions increase the efficiency of the educational process, by implementing the latest achievements of science, to perfect a creative, socially active, highly spiritual, professional, educated in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, national and universal values, able to think creatively and independently, and feel their duty and responsibility before the state and society. The task of carrying out important tasks such as delivery has also become the main component of the content of pedagogical activity [4]. The successful solution of these tasks directly depends on the corps of experts who are skilled in pedagogical activities and have advanced pedagogical experience in the modern education system.

Therefore, pedagogical activity is an important social event in the development of the state and society, it ensures the socio-cultural development of the society and plays a key role in the formation of future generations. This activity serves to educate a person through education, impart knowledge and skills, inculcate national and universal values, and ensure adaptation to society. Also, cultural heritage, national and universal values passed down from generation to generation are preserved and developed through pedagogical activities. Cooperation between school and family, active participation of society in the educational process is one of the important aspects of pedagogical activity.

In conclusion, it should be said that pedagogical activity contributes to the maintenance of social control and order by teaching moral norms and rules. Thus, pedagogical activity is not only imparting knowledge, but also an important social mechanism that renews and develops society itself, and shapes its future.

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