



COMPONENTS OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF A PEDAGOGUE-PHYSICIAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes the main components of pedagogical skills, their essence, and their significance in the activities of a pedagogue-physician. It also highlights the relevance of developing pedagogical competencies in the modern medical education system. The role of pedagogical skills in the professional activity of a doctor-teacher, its impact on the quality of education, and the professional formation of students are revealed.

Keywords: Pedagogical skills, pedagogical competence, pedagogue-physician, communicative ability, didactic skill, professional development, medical education.

Introduction

Relevance

Pedagogical skills in medicine are not just teaching techniques, but the art of making decisions in complex clinical situations and skillfully transferring this process to students. The professional and pedagogical knowledge block, which is an integral part of pedagogical skills, requires a doctor to master modern teaching methods in addition to his specialty. Today, the World Standards for Medical



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Education (WFME) strictly require a doctor to know not only "what to teach", but also "how to teach".

The relevance of this activity is especially evident in clinical communication and interactive methods. At a time when modern medicine is moving from a "paternalistic" (doctor's rule) model to a "collaborative" model, pedagogical skills are aimed at teaching the student the subtle psychological aspects of communicating with the patient. Analyzing the student's mistakes in the communication process based on the principle of "feedback", without touching his personality, is evidence of the high pedagogical technique of the doctor-pedagogue. At the same time, modern technological competence has become a new and relevant component of pedagogical skills. Working with robot mannequins in simulation training centers, applying virtual reality (VR) technologies to surgical procedures requires a high level of digital literacy from the doctor-pedagogue. This allows students to bring clinical skills to the level of automatism without harming a real patient. The skill of the doctor-pedagogue is manifested precisely in the ability to connect these technologies with clinical logic.

Today, the training of qualified specialists in the field of medicine requires not only deep theoretical knowledge, but also pedagogical doctors with high pedagogical skills. In the modern medical education system, a doctor acts not only as a treating specialist, but also as a teacher who educates students and young specialists, providing them with professional knowledge [1].

Pedagogical skills are the ability of a teacher to effectively combine professional knowledge, skills, qualifications and personal qualities and organize the educational process with high efficiency [2]. The formation of pedagogical skills in medical universities directly affects the quality of education and the professional training of future doctors.

The concept and essence of pedagogical skills

Pedagogical skills are the art of a teacher to organize the educational process on a scientific basis, effectively communicate with students, exert educational influence and correctly resolve pedagogical situations [3].



Pedagogical skills are characterized by the following features:

- perfection of professional knowledge
- knowledge of pedagogical technologies
- culture of communication
- psychological sensitivity
- creativity
- ability to reflexive analysis

These qualities are especially important for a teacher-physician, because he must convey complex clinical knowledge to students in a simple and understandable form.

Components of pedagogical skills

1. Professional knowledge

Professional knowledge is the main foundation of pedagogical skills. A physician educator must have excellent knowledge of the theoretical foundations of medicine, clinical protocols, diagnostic and treatment methods [4].

Professional knowledge includes:

- in-depth knowledge of the specialty
- awareness of scientific innovations
- knowledge of the principles of evidence-based medicine
- pedagogical and psychological knowledge

If a physician educator does not have modern knowledge, the quality of education will decrease and students may develop incorrect clinical thinking.

2. Didactic skills

Didactic skills are the ability to effectively select, systematize and explain educational material [5].

Didactic skills include:

- lesson planning
- use of interactive methods



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- use of clinical situational issues
 - simplifying and explaining complex topics

Didactic skills in medical education play a major role in the formation of clinical thinking.

For example, analyzing the topic of heart failure through a clinical case study, rather than just a theoretical explanation, strengthens a student's knowledge.

3. Communicative skills

Effective communication between a teacher and a student increases the effectiveness of education [6].

Communicative skills include:

- fluent speech
- listening culture
- clear answers to questions
- empathy
- creating a positive psychological environment

In medical education, it is important for a student not to be afraid of making mistakes and to be able to ask questions freely. This depends on the teacher's communicative skills.

4. Organizational skills

A teacher-physician should be able to effectively organize the audience, practical training, and clinical processes [7].

These include:

- time management
- coordination of student activities
- orderly conduct of clinical training
- organization of a control and evaluation system



5. Reflective skills

Reflection is the teacher's ability to analyze and improve his or her own activities [8].

A teacher-physician should be able to ask himself or herself the following questions:

Was the lesson effective?

Did the students understand the topic?

Which methods have worked well?

What needs to be changed?

Reflection is an important factor in pedagogical growth.

6. Pedagogical etiquette and ethics

Pedagogical etiquette and professional ethics play an important role in medical pedagogy [9].

This includes:

- respect for the student;
- fair assessment;
- professional etiquette;
- patience;
- encouragement of the student.

The ethical behavior and etiquette of a physician-pedagogue serve as a role model for students. Therefore, it is necessary to always pay attention to these aspects.

The role of pedagogical skills in the work of a pedagogical doctor

Pedagogical skills are the main factor determining the professional success of a pedagogical doctor [10].

It provides the following results:

Increases the quality of education.

Students learn the subject more deeply.

Develops clinical thinking.

The student learns to make independent decisions.



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Strengthens professional motivation

The student's interest in medicine increases.

Creates a personal role model

The student learns professional culture from the pedagogical doctor.

Develops innovative thinking

Students become ready to adopt modern medical technologies.

Ways to develop pedagogical skills in modern medical education

To develop the pedagogical skills of a teacher-physician, it is necessary to:

- participate in advanced training courses;
- study innovative pedagogical technologies;
- master international experience;
- conduct scientific research;
- conduct pedagogical reflection [11].
- Working with digital educational technologies is especially relevant today.

The importance of innovative pedagogical technologies in modern medical education

Currently, the medical education system is improving in close connection with the rapidly developing information technologies and innovative pedagogical approaches. Along with traditional teaching methods, interactive methods, simulation training, virtual laboratories, multimedia tools, and distance learning platforms are widely used. This requires the physician-pedagogue to master modern pedagogical technologies and use them effectively.

In particular, simulation educational technologies allow students to develop clinical skills in a safe environment. Students develop diagnostic and treatment skills by practicing complex clinical cases in conditions close to practice. At the same time, interactive teaching methods develop students' independent thinking, clinical reasoning, and the ability to solve problem situations.



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The role of artificial intelligence and digital technologies in medical education

In today's digital era, artificial intelligence technologies are also actively entering the medical education process. Programs based on artificial intelligence allow you to create an individual educational trajectory, analyze knowledge and assess the level of student mastery. Electronic platforms, online testing systems and virtual clinical models serve as important tools for increasing the effectiveness of the pedagogical process.

Therefore, a modern teacher-physician must have not only medical knowledge and pedagogical skills, but also digital competencies. The effective use of information technologies allows you to improve the quality of education, save time and quickly master international experience.

Problems of modern medical education and their elimination

Today, there are some problems in the medical education system, among which the insufficient connection of theoretical knowledge with practice, the uneven implementation of innovative methods in all educational institutions, and the insufficient skills of teachers to work with digital technologies are of particular importance.

To eliminate these problems, it is important to regularly improve the skills of teaching doctors, organize training in modern pedagogical technologies, develop simulation centers, and widely introduce international educational experiences. This, in turn, will serve to train highly qualified, competitive, and modern-minded medical specialists.

Conclusion

In conclusion, pedagogical skills play an important and indispensable role in the professional activities of a physician-pedagogue. In the modern medical education system, it is not enough to have deep medical knowledge alone, but the ability to effectively convey this knowledge to students and young specialists is also of great importance. Therefore, a physician-pedagogue must master all the components of pedagogical skills in his work.



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The professional knowledge, didactic skills, communicative skills, organizational potential, reflexive approach, as well as pedagogical tact and ethics considered in the article are the main components of pedagogical skills. The harmonious development of these components ensures the formation of a physician-pedagogue not only as a qualified specialist, but also as a spiritually mature, modern-thinking and effective educator who organizes the educational process.

In particular, the importance of pedagogical skills in the medical field is even higher, since the future activities of specialists being trained in this area are closely related to human health and life. The knowledge, responsibility, and communicative competence of a physician-pedagogue helps students develop clinical thinking, independent decision-making, proper communication with patients, and professional ethics.

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