



APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE PEDAGOGICAL METHODS IN PRACTICAL CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the application of corrective pedagogical methods within practical educational settings, emphasizing their efficacy in enhancing students' cognitive, emotional, and behavioral development. The study explores various scientifically grounded approaches to individualized instruction, highlighting the theoretical underpinnings of corrective pedagogy and its practical implementation in modern classrooms. By integrating empirical findings with contemporary pedagogical frameworks, the research elucidates strategies that promote learning inclusivity, optimize skill acquisition, and address learning difficulties. Furthermore, the article examines the interplay between teacher interventions and student responsiveness, offering insights into adaptive instructional practices. The analysis demonstrates that the systematic incorporation of corrective pedagogical methods significantly improves both academic performance and social-emotional competence among learners. This research provides educators with a structured methodology to implement corrective techniques, thereby fostering an enriched and supportive learning environment.

KEYWORDS: Corrective pedagogy, practical classes, individualized instruction, adaptive teaching methods, learning difficulties, educational interventions, student development, inclusive education.

INTRODUCTION

The contemporary educational landscape increasingly demands innovative pedagogical strategies to address the heterogeneity of learners' abilities, cognitive styles, and socio-emotional needs. Within this framework, corrective pedagogy emerges as a scientifically grounded approach aimed at identifying, analyzing, and systematically addressing learning difficulties and developmental challenges among students. Corrective pedagogical methods are not merely remedial; they constitute a proactive, structured, and dynamic methodology designed to optimize cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development in educational settings. These approaches are particularly crucial in practical classes, where experiential learning, skill acquisition, and immediate feedback mechanisms intersect with individual learner differences. Historically, corrective pedagogy has evolved from a combination of developmental psychology, educational theory, and clinical pedagogical practices. Early pioneers, such as Vygotsky, emphasized the social and cultural mediation of learning, proposing that cognitive development occurs most effectively within a guided, scaffolded context. Contemporary scholars have extended these principles by integrating adaptive instructional techniques, differentiated learning frameworks, and evidence-based interventions. The theoretical foundation of corrective pedagogy rests on several core assumptions: first, that learning difficulties are multifactorial and often intertwined with cognitive, affective, and environmental

factors; second, that tailored interventions, informed by systematic assessment, can facilitate substantial improvement in both academic achievement and socio-emotional competence; and third, that educators play a critical mediating role in translating diagnostic insights into actionable instructional strategies. In practical classroom contexts, the implementation of corrective pedagogical methods involves a complex interplay of diagnostic assessment, individualized planning, continuous monitoring, and iterative feedback. Teachers are required to adopt a dual role as both facilitators of knowledge and orchestrators of developmental scaffolds, ensuring that each student's unique learning trajectory is supported. This necessitates an in-depth understanding of pedagogical diagnostics, learning analytics, and the psycholinguistic and cognitive profiles of students. Moreover, practical classes serve as a fertile ground for observing immediate outcomes of corrective interventions, as they allow for hands-on activities, collaborative tasks, and real-time evaluation of learner responses. The integration of corrective strategies in such settings promotes a learner-centered paradigm, emphasizing mastery, confidence-building, and autonomous problem-solving. Recent empirical studies highlight the efficacy of corrective pedagogical methods in improving learning outcomes across diverse educational environments. Research demonstrates that when instructional content is systematically adapted to individual needs, cognitive load is optimized, engagement is enhanced, and retention is significantly increased. Furthermore, corrective pedagogy facilitates the development of metacognitive skills, enabling students to recognize, evaluate, and regulate their own learning processes. In addition to cognitive benefits, these methods contribute to socio-emotional development, fostering resilience, self-efficacy, and collaborative competence, which are critical for holistic educational attainment. Despite these advantages, the practical application of corrective pedagogy is not devoid of challenges. Educators frequently encounter constraints related to classroom size, time limitations, resource availability, and variability in learners' responsiveness. These challenges necessitate the careful calibration of instructional techniques, the integration of technological tools, and the continuous professional development of teaching personnel[1]. Consequently, the study of corrective pedagogical methods requires a multidimensional approach, synthesizing theoretical rigor, methodological precision, and contextual adaptability. In light of the above considerations, this article aims to elucidate the theoretical, methodological, and practical dimensions of corrective pedagogical methods in practical classes. The primary objectives are to analyze the underlying principles of corrective pedagogy, examine the empirical evidence supporting its effectiveness, and provide actionable strategies for implementation in diverse educational contexts. By doing so, the research seeks to contribute to the enhancement of educational quality, promote inclusive learning, and address the persistent challenges of individual learning differences. In conclusion, corrective pedagogy represents a pivotal paradigm in modern education, bridging the gap between theoretical insight and practical application. Its systematic incorporation into practical classes not only facilitates academic achievement but also nurtures the cognitive, emotional, and social capacities of learners, thereby preparing them for the multifaceted demands of contemporary society[2]. Through rigorous analysis, critical evaluation, and methodological innovation, this article endeavors to advance the understanding and application of corrective pedagogical strategies in educational practice.

In contemporary educational practice, the urgency of integrating correctional pedagogical methods into practical educational sessions is underscored by several interrelated socio-pedagogical and cognitive imperatives. Globally, educational institutions are witnessing unprecedented heterogeneity in student populations, encompassing differences in learning abilities, socio-emotional competencies, linguistic backgrounds, and neurodevelopmental profiles. This diversity, while enriching the learning environment, simultaneously imposes significant challenges for educators in ensuring equitable access to learning and optimizing student outcomes. Traditional instructional paradigms, which predominantly adopt uniform teaching methodologies, frequently fail to accommodate the complex spectrum of learner needs, resulting in disparities in academic achievement, engagement, and socio-emotional development. Within this context, correctional pedagogy emerges as a critical interventionist framework capable of addressing these systemic gaps through individualized, evidence-based instructional strategies. The significance of applying correctional methods in practical educational sessions is further magnified by the increasing prevalence of learning difficulties and developmental disorders identified among students worldwide[3]. According to recent international studies, conditions such as dyslexia, ADHD, and executive function deficits affect a substantial proportion of learners, with profound implications for their academic trajectories and psychosocial development. Early and context-sensitive interventions, particularly within hands-on, practical learning settings, are thus imperative to mitigate these challenges and prevent cumulative educational disadvantage. Correctional pedagogical methods, by leveraging targeted diagnostic assessment and adaptive instruction, provide a structured means to detect learning deficits, implement individualized strategies, and systematically monitor progress, thereby facilitating both remediation and enrichment. Moreover, the rapid technological and methodological evolution in contemporary education has heightened expectations for learner outcomes, necessitating more nuanced pedagogical approaches[4]. Practical sessions, laboratories, workshops, interactive problem-solving tasks, and project-based learning activities offer unique opportunities for real-time corrective interventions, enabling educators to provide immediate feedback, scaffold complex tasks, and foster the development of critical thinking and metacognitive skills. In such dynamic environments, correctional pedagogy is not merely remedial; it functions as a transformative mechanism that promotes adaptive learning, self-regulation, and resilience, equipping students with the competencies required for academic and professional success in an increasingly complex global landscape. The broader societal implications further reinforce the urgency of the topic. Inclusive education, recognized as a fundamental principle of contemporary educational policy, mandates that all learners, irrespective of ability or background, are afforded equitable learning opportunities. Correctional pedagogical methods operationalize this principle by ensuring that practical educational sessions accommodate diverse learner profiles, thereby promoting social justice, reducing educational inequities, and enhancing overall learning quality[5]. Furthermore, in an era characterized by knowledge-intensive economies and heightened demands for cognitive flexibility, the ability of students to engage effectively in structured, corrective learning experiences directly correlates with their future adaptability, innovation capacity, and socio-economic participation. From a scientific perspective, the study of correctional methods in practical sessions addresses a critical lacuna in pedagogical research: the integration of individualized corrective strategies within active, applied learning contexts.

While extensive literature exists on special education and remedial interventions, comparatively fewer studies systematically examine the translation of these strategies into practical sessions where cognitive engagement, problem-solving, and hands-on skill acquisition are paramount. This lacuna underscores the timeliness of research in this domain, highlighting both theoretical and applied dimensions: the need to refine pedagogical frameworks grounded in cognitive and socio-emotional theory, and the necessity to develop empirically validated methodologies that enhance learning efficacy in practice-based educational environments. In conclusion, the urgency of the present study is manifested through intersecting educational, cognitive, and socio-political dimensions[6]. The heterogeneous nature of modern classrooms, the prevalence of learning difficulties, the transformative potential of practical educational sessions, and the imperatives of inclusive, equitable education collectively underscore the critical necessity of integrating correctional pedagogical methods. This research, therefore, responds to both a theoretical and practical demand: it seeks to elucidate how structured, scientifically grounded corrective interventions can be systematically embedded into applied learning contexts, ultimately contributing to holistic student development, enhanced learning outcomes, and the advancement of contemporary pedagogical theory.

The urgency of integrating correctional pedagogical methods into practical educational sessions is particularly evident when examined through the lens of international educational practices. Across developed and emerging educational systems, there is a growing recognition of the heterogeneity of learner profiles, necessitating individualized instructional strategies to maximize academic achievement and socio-emotional development. For instance, in Finland, renowned for its high-performing educational system, the National Core Curriculum emphasizes differentiated instruction and early intervention strategies in both mainstream and practical learning environments, reflecting the fundamental principle that remedial and corrective pedagogical methods should be embedded into everyday teaching practices rather than relegated to special education contexts [7]. Finnish educators employ structured diagnostic assessments combined with adaptive, hands-on learning tasks, particularly in science and mathematics laboratories, to identify learning gaps and tailor interventions, thereby fostering both cognitive development and intrinsic motivation among students. Similarly, in the United States, the implementation of Response to Intervention (RTI) frameworks illustrates the critical role of correctional pedagogy in practical sessions. RTI integrates systematic screening, tiered instruction, and continuous progress monitoring to address diverse learning needs, particularly in literacy and numeracy instruction within classroom and laboratory settings[8]. Empirical studies indicate that when RTI strategies are applied during active learning sessions—such as collaborative problem-solving workshops, laboratory exercises, and project-based activities—students demonstrate significant improvements in both skill acquisition and engagement. Moreover, these interventions have been shown to enhance metacognitive strategies, self-regulation, and socio-emotional resilience, reinforcing the dual cognitive and affective benefits of correctional pedagogical methods in practice-oriented learning contexts. The international relevance of correctional pedagogy is further evidenced by initiatives in countries such as Australia and Germany, where inclusive education policies mandate that all students, including those with learning disabilities

or neurodevelopmental disorders, participate fully in practical learning experiences. In Germany, for example, inclusive classrooms integrate specialized support personnel and adaptive learning technologies during hands-on science and vocational training sessions, allowing for immediate feedback and iterative correction of learning errors[9]. Similarly, in Australian educational settings, the explicit incorporation of scaffolded learning activities, formative assessments, and differentiated instruction in practical sessions ensures that learners with varying abilities achieve curricular objectives, reducing disparities in educational outcomes while promoting student autonomy and engagement. These international examples collectively highlight the broader socio-pedagogical significance of correctional methods. First, they demonstrate that correctional pedagogy is not solely remedial but constitutes a proactive, integrative approach capable of optimizing learning for all students, particularly in practical, applied learning environments. Second, they provide empirical evidence that structured corrective interventions enhance cognitive, metacognitive, and socio-emotional competencies simultaneously. Finally, they underscore the necessity for educational systems worldwide to adopt evidence-based, context-sensitive pedagogical frameworks that operationalize correctional strategies within everyday instructional practices, thereby addressing systemic inequities and fostering holistic student development[10]. Consequently, the present research aligns with these global pedagogical imperatives, seeking to explore the implementation of correctional pedagogical methods in practical educational sessions in ways that are theoretically grounded, empirically supported, and informed by international best practices. By synthesizing insights from Finnish, American, German, and Australian experiences, this study aims to elucidate how structured corrective interventions can be operationalized within practical learning contexts to enhance individualized learning outcomes, promote inclusivity, and cultivate resilient, self-regulated learners capable of navigating complex educational and social environments.

Conclusion

The integration of correctional pedagogical methods into practical educational sessions represents a critical paradigm in contemporary pedagogy, addressing the multifaceted and heterogeneous needs of learners. This study underscores that such methods, grounded in diagnostic assessment, adaptive instruction, and iterative feedback, not only remediate learning difficulties but also enhance cognitive, metacognitive, and socio-emotional competencies. International evidence from Finland, the United States, Germany, and Australia illustrates that embedding corrective strategies into hands-on learning environments fosters inclusivity, equity, and optimal educational outcomes, demonstrating that correctional pedagogy is a proactive rather than merely remedial approach. Practical educational sessions, characterized by active engagement, collaborative problem-solving, and experiential learning, provide an ideal context for the application of these methods. By tailoring interventions to individual learner profiles and continuously monitoring progress, educators can cultivate resilience, self-regulation, and intrinsic motivation, thereby promoting holistic student development. Furthermore, the convergence of correctional pedagogy with technological innovations, such as adaptive learning platforms and real-time analytics, amplifies the efficacy of these interventions and aligns with the global movement toward evidence-based, learner-centered education. In conclusion, the application of correctional pedagogical methods is not

only a response to the challenges posed by diverse learner profiles but also a strategic imperative for fostering inclusive, high-quality educational environments. Future research and practice should continue to explore context-sensitive, empirically validated strategies that integrate corrective interventions into practical learning sessions, ensuring that all students have equitable opportunities to achieve their full academic and socio-emotional potential. The findings of this study affirm that correctional pedagogy is indispensable for contemporary education, bridging theory and practice while contributing to the development of competent, adaptive, and resilient learners prepared for the demands of the 21st century.

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