

**050118 - Social-psychological service in education**

Number of subjects	Name of subject	AKTS kredit
<b>General subjects</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>1</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>History of Azerbaijan.</b></p> <p>This subject systematically examines the emergence, formation and development of Azerbaijan's traditions of statehood. is studied in chronological order, the role of political, ideological, economic, and cultural factors in the formation of modern Azerbaijani statehood is analyzed and studied. The place and role of the Azerbaijani state in the modern world is systematically analyzed.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Business and academic communication in Azerbaijani language.</b></p> <p>Within the framework of this subject, special attention should be paid to inculcating students' presentation, public speaking, academic and business writing skills in Azerbaijani language.</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Business and academic communication in a foreign language.</b></p> <p>Within the framework of this subject, special attention should be paid to giving students a presentation in one of the foreign languages of their major, oratory, academic and business writing, oral and written skills.</p>	<b>15</b>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Elective subjects</b> (Elective subjects are determined by the higher education institution. Depending on the specifics of the major, additions to elective subjects can be made)</p>	
<b>4.1</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Philosophy</b></p> <p>This subject is the main stages of the creation and development of philosophy, philosophical teaching about existence, concept of matter. Modern science about the structure of matter, movement. Space and time, the main laws and categories of dialectics, the problem of consciousness in philosophy, the philosophical meaning of man, nature and society, cognition and its structure, scientific cognition and its methods, creativity and intuition, ethics of science, specificity of social cognition. Society is a self-developing system, the main spheres of social life. Philosophical structure of economic life, social sphere of society, philosophical analysis of political life, spiritual life of society, subjects and driving forces of historical process, culture and civilization, personality and social values are analyzed and studied.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>sociology</b></p> <p>This subject considers social events and processes in the context of society as a whole social system, analyzes and studies the structure, subject, methodology, characteristics of sociology, theoretical levels of modern sociological knowledge, as well as the variety of special sociological concepts. He studies possible perspectives of scientific research in this field.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and fundamentals of law</b></p> <p>Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, constitutional status of the state of Azerbaijan, citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, human and civil rights, freedoms and duties, state power, division of power based on the Constitution, legislative power, executive power and its bodies, judicial power, its structure and</p>	<b>3</b>

	<p>system, fundamentals of labor law , basics of civil law, basics of family law, basics of criminal law.</p> <p><b>logic</b> The subject of logic helps a person to objectively assess opportunities, make quick and correct decisions, express ideas clearly, convince the interlocutor using correct arguments, and stay away from uncertain situations. This subject assesses the ability to think logically, measures the ability to understand and apply logical patterns, and in various fields</p> <p><b>Ethics and aesthetics</b> Ethical and aesthetic thought in this subject, the main stages of its evolution: ethical thought in ancient India and China, ethical thought in antiquity, medieval and new ethical thought. Ethical thought in Azerbaijan, Islamic ethics, the essence and main functions of morality, morality and other forms of social consciousness, moral consciousness and action, the main categories of ethics: good and evil, duty and conscience, honor and dignity, happiness and the meaning of life, applied ethics and profession information about ethics is provided.</p>	
4.2	<p><b>Information management</b> The subject of information management is taught as a continuation of the ICT basic computer knowledge subject. The main goal in teaching the subject is to get acquainted with the application of what is learned in the ICT basic computer knowledge subject, to learn the fields of application of modern information technologies in the era of information society and to be able to apply them correctly. Thus, information is given here about the role of information technologies in public administration, economy, banking and tourism sector, business, as well as cloud technologies, their applications and models.</p> <p><b>Political science</b> Political science is the science of politics. The main stages of the development of political thought. Development stages of Azerbaijan's political opinion. Politics is the regulatory, organizing and controlling function of society. Political power and its bearers. Political elite. Political system theory. Political regimes. Political parties and party systems. Democracy: basic institutions. Parliament is the main democratic institution. Electoral systems. The state is the main political institution. Political consciousness and political ideology. Political culture. Civil society. Theory of world politics and international political relations. The concept of modernization as a theoretical model of political development. Political technologies. Political studies and political analysis. Making political decisions. Political science of international relations. Global problems of international politics. Foreign policy activity of the state.</p> <p><b>Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship and Introduction to Business</b> Entrepreneurial environment and competition, small and medium entrepreneurship, taxation in entrepreneurial activity, price policy, management and marketing system. Organizational-legal forms of business. GZIT analysis, external and internal environment of entrepreneurship. Commercial, financial, consulting, production entrepreneurship. Accounting, redistribution, incentive, balancing and production placement.</p>	3
<b>Specialization subjects</b>		<b>120</b>

5.	<p><b>Pedagogy</b></p> <p>In teaching the subject of pedagogy, students are given information about the history of the organization and development of pedagogic science, the essence of the concepts of training, upbringing, education and development are explained. The essence, basic concepts, tasks, research methods, main sources and branches of pedagogy, personality, the main factors affecting the formation of personality, as well as methods, principles, and forms of organization of training are given. At the same time, the cognitive and psychological bases of the training process, the principles, methods and organizational forms of the training process, the main essence of new training technologies are explained, the information about the modern society building related to the characteristics of the training process is conveyed, the pedagogical bases of methodical works and school studies are described.</p>	9
6.	<p><b>Basics of psychology</b></p> <p>Within this discipline, the subject of psychology, the development directions of psychology in phylogeny, the evolution of psychology, the place of psychology in the system of other sciences, the history of development, research methods, manifestations of mental phenomena, psychological issues of activity, psychological problems of needs and motives, psychology of emotions and feelings, psychology of communication. the main issues, psychological issues of the personality formation mechanism, including the individual-psychological characteristics of a person - temperament, character, abilities, emotional-volitional processes and current problems of various directions of modern psychology are taught</p>	7
7.	<p><b>ICT in education</b></p> <p>This subject includes modern methods and methods of using ICT tools; focuses on multimedia technologies operating on the basis of computing techniques, information input, collection, processing, and transmission. Emphasizes use of electronic learning resources and whiteboards in the learning process, innovation management, distance learning, video conferencing, hardware, software, and Internet search systems.</p>	5
8.	<p><b>Multiculturalism</b></p> <p>This subject teaches the general concepts of multiculturalism, its development stages, the features of the main theories in this field, the state's policy for the protection of ethnic, racial, religious and cultural diversity existing in the society. It analyzes the essence of the multiculturalism policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, socio-cultural processes, its characteristics and the reasons for the successful implementation of this policy in the country.</p>	3
9.	<p><b>Experimental psychology</b></p> <p>The subject of experimental psychology, being an applied science, teaches the general directions of all kinds of scientific and psychological research conducted by experimental methods. Experimental psychology is not a special type of psychology, but a general methodological approach that covers the most diverse areas of psychological science. This course presents a brief history of the formation and development of experimental psychology-psychological features, types and stages of experimental research in the field of psychology, planning and conducting research, processing, summarizing and analyzing the results of experimental research.</p>	5
10.	<p><b>Mental health</b></p> <p>Within this subject, students study the object, subject, purpose, methods, main</p>	5

	<p>directions, main concepts, problems and ways of solving these problems of mental health. Mental health is characterized by the mental state of a person, the regulation of his behavior, and the correct formation of mental health under the influence of social and biological factors. Within this discipline, the features of mental health that affect the attitude of a person towards himself and the people around him, and in general, the characteristics of his attitude towards various events, social and economic difficulties throughout his life, are analyzed. Mental health is closely related to a person's socio-economic status, as well as his physical health, and this issue should be brought to the fore during education.</p>	
11.	<p><b>Social psychology</b></p> <p>The subject of social psychology studies the history of formation and development of social-psychological thinking, methodical and methodological issues, personality orientations, social-psychological effects of socialization, general issues of group theory, social-psychology of communication, issues of psychological influence in the communication process. In this course, the history and theory of social psychology, the methodological foundations of the formation of science, the analysis of the social-psychological laws of human communication and interaction, personality problems, the systematization of professionally important personality traits, the ways of forming stable, positive relationships, and the study of the main directions of applied research are presented. . At the same time, this subject examines the processes occurring at the intrapersonal (emotions, social cognition, orientation, concept of "I") and interpersonal (helping others, aggression, prejudice and discrimination, attraction, group processes and intergroup relations) levels. analyzes.</p>	5
12.	<p><b>Social pedagogy</b></p> <p>In the framework of this discipline, the education of the young generation, the education of children, the main goals of education, education and training of children, the content of education, the determination of rules and effective ways of organization, etc. such issues are studied from a social point of view. In short, pedagogy is considered from the social context. Social pedagogy as a field of science does not study social and pedagogical phenomena by itself, its phenomenology is made up of socio-pedagogical phenomena. At the same time, this subject examines the theoretical and methodological issues of social pedagogy, its categories, regularities, the problem of identity, the social and natural environment that surrounds people, the changes and development that take place there and their impact, the factors of the personality formation process, the role of education and upbringing in the socialization of personality, children's social protection, includes the theory and methodology of the social activity of family and children's collectives in various educational and educational institutions.</p>	5
13.	<p><b>Psychoanalysis</b></p> <p>Psychoanalysis as a science studies the psychological theory created by Sigmund Freud, as well as methods of treating mental disorders based on this theory. In the scope of this science, issues of controlling human behavior, experience and cognition through internal irrational impulses, psychological defense mechanisms, psychoanalytic structure of personality, contradictions between conscious perception of reality and unconscious (repressed) perception, emergence of neurotic symptoms Psychoanalytic mechanisms of anxiety, neuroses, fears and other psycho-emotional disorders, procedural rules of psychoanalytic medicine are studied. Within this subject, students learn the subject of psychoanalysis, its development history, the role of psychoanalysis in the development of psychology, neo-Freudianism, psychoanalytic theories of personality development, and the structure</p>	5

	of the psyche in psychoanalysis. they study the psychological nature of the subconscious problem, psychoanalytic therapy and other relevant topics in this field.	
14.	<p><b>Pedagogical psychology</b></p> <p>This field of science interprets how the human personality changes at one or another stage of the training and education process, and if necessary, develops methods for the correct direction of development. Pedagogical psychology is extremely important in forming a general theoretical worldview in students, in conducting research in the field of educational psychology, as well as in generating interest in practical psychology. The main goal of teaching the pedagogical psychology course is to determine the main mechanisms that ensure the harmony of mental development in students and the main conditions for the formation of personality in the educational process, to clarify the mechanism of the impact of the educational process on its subjects. It consists of pushing.</p>	5
15.	<p><b>Clinical psychology</b></p> <p>Clinical psychology is a branch of psychology that studies mental phenomena from the point of view of their relationship with diseases. The field of clinical psychology includes the diagnosis of mental health, the organization and conduct of scientific research to understand psychophysiological problems, the development, implementation and evaluation of psychological correction (psychotherapy). Clinical psychology teaches ways to overcome existing psychological problems through psychotherapeutic methods, including counseling, individual psychotherapy, family psychotherapy, family counseling, and various forms of support for people experiencing psychological problems related to physical health disorders. .</p>	5
16.	<p><b>Methodology of teaching psychology</b></p> <p>The teaching methodology of psychology is a subject that studies, structures and organizes a number of methods and methods of teaching psychology in psychology classes in the educational process. In the framework of this subject, the presentation of the theoretical foundations of the methodology of teaching psychological subjects to students, the consideration of the specifics of the taught category, the determination of the psychological characteristics of schoolchildren, students, teachers, and parents, the professional self-awareness of students, the formation of a self-organized culture of the psychology teacher's activities, etc. is taught.</p>	5
17.	<p><b>Inclusive education</b></p> <p>Inclusive education, as a science, teaches the process of developing general education, which provides access to education for children with special needs, and provides for the availability of education for all in terms of adapting to the various needs of all children. This subject explains ways of differentiating training by knowing training methods. It examines the issues of social adaptation, integration and social rehabilitation of children with special needs, taking into account the adaptation difficulties.</p>	5
18.	<p><b>Social-psychological service and psychological practice in education</b></p> <p>In this field, providing psychological support to educational subjects of social-psychological service and psychological practicum subject, promotion of professional and personal development of students, ways of creating social-psychological climate in the educational institution, promotion of adaptation; development of a system of measures aimed at preventing deviant behavior of students, increasing the level of adaptation of students and graduates to the modern labor market, assisting the management of the institute in strengthening</p>	5

	<p>the corporate culture, promoting the dissemination of the achievements of psychological science and its application in educational practice, etc. teaches issues such as Within the framework of this subject, special attention is paid to inculcating the ability to analyze the essence of psychological service, theoretical and practical issues of psychological service, directions, organization of psychological service, the essence of psychological service conducted with schoolchildren, the creation of psychological service in Azerbaijan, its current situation and other information related to this field.</p>	
19.	<p><b>Psychodiagnostics and psychoconsultation</b>  Within the scope of this subject, students are introduced to the essence and purpose of psychodiagnostics, application characteristics of psychodiagnostic methods, classification of tests, requirements for the application of tests, the purpose of psychoconsultation, professional indicators of a practical psychologist during psychodiagnostics and psychoconsultation, and other information related to this field; special attention should be paid to instilling the ability to apply science to psychological practice.</p>	5
20.	<p><b>Child anatomy, physiology and hygiene.</b>  This subject describes the structure and function of the human body during the period of individual development, the regularities of changes occurring in individual organs and systems in connection with age.</p>	5
21.	<p><b>Education system and project management</b>  Within the framework of this subject, students are taught the scientific-theoretical foundations of educational management, the common and different aspects of management and management, the "Electronic school" management model, the possibilities of using ICT in the infrastructure of educational institutions, the rules for applying the STEM approach in education, pilot projects supported on innovation in education, development and innovation grant competition projects, quality management projects in education, ways of managing pedagogical professionalism, the effectiveness of "education-science-production" relations, as well as other relevant issues related to the subject are taught.</p>	• 5
22.	<p><b>Family and gender psychology</b>  Family and gender psychology is a completely new scientific direction that has just begun to assert itself as an independent field of psychological knowledge. Within this, it is planned to study various gender problems that arise in psychology. The scope of the subject is the subject of family and gender psychology, tasks, research methods, history of development, historical conditions of the formation of family and marriage, the role of gender in family relations and its development as a science, functions, structure and types of the family, husband in the family. - psychological mechanisms of the formation of wife's relations, gender issues in various theories, social and psychological conditions of the formation of gender roles, gender socialization in children and adults, intra-family relations and the development of children's personality, other current problems related to family and gender in modern times and what they have achieved in this field they learn how to apply knowledge to practice.</p>	5
23.	<p><b>Psychology of personality and activity</b>  The subject "Psychology of personality and activity" studies personality and activity, as well as personality development in activity and communication. Here he studies the separate psychological content of personality and activity, their interaction, the manifestation of personality qualities in various processes, as well as</p>	5

	<p>the structure of activity and its personality-related aspects. The main focus is on creating a consistent picture of the personality and the mental activity and processes manifested in its content. In the framework of this subject, students learn about classical and modern theories of personality psychology, theoretical-psychological problems of interdependence of personality and activity, categorical system of personality, conditions and factors of individual personality development, psychogenetic problems of activity. they learn to express them in solving simple practical tasks, as well as other theoretical and practical-natural problems related to this field.</p>	
24.	<p><b>Developmental and age psychology</b>  Developmental and age psychology is one of the main areas of modern psychology, and it deals with the development dynamics of the human psyche, the necessary conditions and driving forces of mental development, the developmental characteristics of the ontogenesis of mental processes and mental properties of the personality, the multifaceted and contradictory dialectical nature of age periods, the psychological characteristics of each age period. is learning. He interprets all issues related to the child's development as a system. Within the framework of this course, issues such as the formation of ideas related to development and age psychology, different age periods and characteristics of recovery, the study of the mental development characteristics of a child in order to educate the necessary qualities, and the different direction of dynamics at different age stages are reflected.</p>	5
25.	<p><b>Psychophysiology.</b>  Psychophysiology is a science that studies the physiological mechanisms of subjective phenomena, situations and individual differences. Studying the physiological mechanisms of mental processes at the systemic, nervous, synaptic and molecular level is one of the main issues of psychophysiology. Within this subject, the student acquires information about the subject, tasks, development history of the subject, the nervous system and the methods of psychophysiology. He gets information about individual analyzers and their characteristics, their role in the generation of emotions. He learns to analyze the brain and its activity.</p>	5
26.	<p><b>Child psychology</b>  This science includes the history of the development of the application of child psychology, the main fields, research principles and methods, as well as the divisions of child psychology, the relationship between child psychology and other sciences, the laws of mental development, the necessary conditions for mental development, mental development and communication, intra-family and extra-family communication, pedagogical communication. studies the issues. Within this science, mental development and training, the views of psychologists on mental development, the acceleration of mental development, hypotheses related to urbanization, and the analysis of age crises are considered. Also, the development of adolescence by stages, the physical and mental development of the baby, the communication of the baby with objects and events, in babies material and descriptive activity, speech development of the baby, development of attention and memory during infancy, development of thinking during infancy, development of feelings during infancy, and age crisis during infancy are intended to be analyzed. This subject focuses on the psychological characteristics of preschool age, physical development of children, the formation of the motivation field in children, the development of children's personality during preschool age, the characteristics of the development of feelings and will during preschool age, the characteristics of speech development during preschool age, the development of attention, memory, thinking, and imagination during preschool age. developmental characteristics,</p>	5

	psychological preparation of the child for school training, psychological characteristics of small school children, mental and physical development directions are studied.	
27.	<p><b>Civil defense and first aid.</b></p> <p>This subject covers the prevention of emergencies, elimination of their consequences, weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, application and consequences of nuclear weapons, damaging factors of nuclear weapons, radioactive pollution, methods of protection against biological weapons, quarantine measures, features of population protection in peacetime and wartime, individual It teaches information about protective equipment, the rules for organizing and performing rescue work during accidents and natural disasters, the rules of behavior and action when chemical weapons are used, and the organization of sanitary drijinas in the provision of first aid in various damage centers and natural disaster regions.</p>	6
	<p><b>Subjects determined by the institution of higher education</b></p> <p>The subjects here are determined individually by each higher education institution and are reflected in the curriculum of that specialty.</p>	60
28.	<p><b>History of psychology</b></p> <p>The history of psychology is one of the few complex disciplines that synthesizes knowledge on specific areas and problems of psychology. On the one hand, its content is based on the knowledge gained from other courses in general, developmental, social psychology, etc. is based on, on the other hand, the history of psychology allows us to bring this knowledge into a system, to understand the logic of the formation of psychology, the reasons for changing its subject, and the leading problems. Within this discipline, the main method of the history of psychology, its theoretical approaches, the scientific systems of the past and the acquisition, justification and systematization of psychological knowledge using it are described, and critical issues related to the achievements of modern psychology are analyzed.</p> <p><b>Philosophy</b></p> <p>This subject is the main stages of the creation and development of philosophy, philosophical teaching about existence, concept of matter. Modern science about the structure of matter, movement. Space and time, the main laws and categories of dialectics, the problem of consciousness in philosophy, the philosophical meaning of man, nature and society, cognition and its structure, scientific cognition and its methods, creativity and intuition, ethics of science, specificity of social cognition. Society is a self-developing system, the main spheres of social life. Philosophical structure of economic life, social sphere of society, philosophical analysis of political life, spiritual life of society, subjects and driving forces of historical process, culture and civilization, personality and social values are analyzed and studied.</p>	5
29.	<p><b>General mental values of Turkish peoples</b></p> <p>The national mentality of the Turkic peoples is widely manifested in various types and forms of culture, including folklore creativity, as a factor that determines the uniqueness of the national thought of the ethnic groups to which they belong. It is possible to study the system of national mentality based on any type of traditional culture of the people. Folklore is one of the most rooted and reliable sources from which the national mentality of the Turkish people can be studied as a system. Folklore provides rich and invaluable material for the restoration of the national mentality system as a system of thought and text that includes all the</p>	4



	<p>manifestations of the national identity of the people. Turkic peoples have a rich history of artistic thinking. The great place of our literary history in human culture is determined primarily by the richness and splendor of our folklore. Our folklore accompanied our national history, just as all the important events in the history of the Turkic people were fictionalized in folklore, the unique aspects of our national identity were also reflected in our folklore in artistic forms and images.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basics of Azerbaijani mentality</b></p> <p>National mentality is widely manifested in various types and forms of culture, including folklore creativity, as a factor determining the uniqueness of the national thinking of the ethnos. It is possible to study the system of national mentality based on any type of traditional culture of the people. Folklore is one of the most rooted and reliable sources from which the national mentality of the Azerbaijani people can be studied as a system. Folklore provides rich and invaluable material for the restoration of the national mentality system as a system of thought and text that includes all the manifestations of the national identity of the people. The Azerbaijani people have a rich history of artistic thinking. The great place of our literary history in human culture is determined primarily by the richness and splendor of our folklore. Our folklore accompanied our national history, just as all the important events in the history of the Azerbaijani people were fictionalized in folklore, the unique aspects of our national identity were also reflected in our folklore in artistic forms and images.</p>	
<p>30.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anatomy and physiology of the central nervous system (CNS).</b></p> <p>While teaching the anatomy of the central nervous system, students are introduced to the role of creating mutual relationships between cells, seeds and individual organs in ensuring the completeness of the organism. Students learn that the central nervous system controls all the activities of the body by regulating the processes in the body and directing the work of the organs. The effect of the functional state of the CNS on the relationship between the body and the external environment is investigated. The CNS receives afferent impulses, analyzes and synthesizes them, forms efferent impulses and, under their influence, directs the activity of organs in one direction or another. It also forms adaptive responses of the whole organism to environmental changes and influences. Knowledge of the various departments of the central nervous system is presented: spinal cord, cerebrum, hindbrain, midbrain, cerebellum, mesencephalon, forebrain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Psychotherapy and psychocorrection</b></p> <p>Psychotherapy and psychocorrection is one of the types of psychological assistance (among others: psychological counseling, psychological training, psychotherapy) and is considered an activity aimed at the therapy and correction of features of psychological development that do not correspond to the optimal model with the help of special means of psychological influence. Theory and practice within the discipline of psychotherapy and psychocorrection, development of methods for psychological counseling, psychotherapy and consultation, introduction to clinical psychoanalysis, cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy, introduction to analytical psychotherapy, family psychology and family psychotherapy, psychological assistance to families with problem children, doctrine of neuroses, diagnosis and correction of behavioral anomalies during the puberty crisis, psychological control, psychotherapeutic intervention and correction in the treatment of sexual disorders are taught.</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ASF and the physiology of the sensory system</b></p> <p>The subject of higher nervous system and sensory system physiology teaches the main development areas of learning about the brain, nervous regulation of a number of important vital functions of the body, complex behavioral forms of higher nervous activity in animals and humans. In addition, signaling systems I and II provide topics on human higher nervous system types, characteristics, disorders, sleep, motivation, emotion, memory, sensory systems, and their function.</p>	
31.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Psychological awareness and psychoprophylaxis</b></p> <p>The teaching staff, students, and parents of the subject of psychological education and psychoprophylaxis at the school are familiarizing themselves with psychological knowledge. This work is carried out in various ways, including lectures, conversations, seminars, etc. Psychological education and psychoprophylaxis involves the acquisition of psychological knowledge for adults and children. Within this course, the main directions, topic, main methods of psychological education and psychoprophylaxis, their differentiation, efficient and effective methods of acquiring the necessary knowledge are taught.</p>	5
32.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>sociology</b></p> <p>This subject examines social events and processes in the context of society as a whole social system, analyzes and studies the structure, subject, methodology, characteristics of sociology, theoretical levels of modern sociological knowledge, as well as the variety of special sociological concepts. He studies possible perspectives of scientific research in this field.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cultural studies</b></p> <p>Culture is an inexhaustible source of development of a person, society and state. This is the basis of the country's independence and stability, the source of the people's well-being and quality of life, the condition of the state's competitiveness and security. The development of Azerbaijani culture has always been the center of attention of Heydar Aliyev, an outstanding politician and statesman, who gained high reputation all over the world with his titanic activity for the welfare of the society and the state, management culture and successes, and the National leader of the Azerbaijani people. "The nation is known, counted and distinguished among the nations of the world by its many characteristics. The most valuable and important of them is culture," he said. Calling to develop science and education, to raise the reputation of intellectuals, talented scientists, poets, composers, artists, writers, and artists, to help develop the language and spirituality of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev believed that it is culture that enriches nations with the best of humanity.</p>	3
33.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mathematical methods in psychology</b></p> <p>Statistical tools used in the science of psychology are presented within the framework of mathematical methods in psychology. This course teaches the use of a variety of statistical analyzes to test psychological hypothesis, and helps examine the strengths and weaknesses of experimental, quasi-experimental, and correlational research designs. Currently, taking into account the existence of computer programs that provide mathematical analysis of psychological data, during the teaching of this subject, the main attention is paid to mastering computer programs such as SPSS, Stata, and learning one or another statistical method.</p>	5

	<p><b>History of Azerbaijani psychology</b></p> <p>The historical subject of Azerbaijani psychology teaches the directions of the creation and development of psychological thought in Azerbaijan. Within the scope of this subject, the formation and development of pre-scientific and scientific psychology is investigated, the role of world psychologists in the formation of psychology as a science in Azerbaijan is determined, the main elements of the development of psychological thought in Azerbaijani oral folk literature and mythology are studied. At the same time, in the development of Azerbaijani psychological thought, Eastern philosophical ideas, folk creativity, psychological issues arising from the influence of socio-historical processes, psychological meetings of representatives of Azerbaijani classical literature and intellectuals, in the creation and development of psychological thought, creativity of philosophers and writers, poets, Kitabi-Dade "Gorgud" saga, creativity of Nizami, Tusi, Nasimi, Fuzuli, Akhundov, S.A.Shirvani, M.A.Sabir, J. Mammadguluzade and other thinkers and their role in the creation, development and formation of Azerbaijani psychological thought are taught. in this course, the works and research directions of modern Azerbaijani psychologists are brought to the center of attention.</p>	
34.	<p><b>Anthropology</b></p> <p>Anthropology is a scientific field that studies the origin, development and place of man in the natural and cultural environment. Anthropology is a science that covers natural history, physical structure, psychology, culture and language. besides being a science, it shows itself as a universal science about man. The first general concepts of human nature and human society, geographical determinism and the main directions of the theory of evolution are also studied by this branch of science.</p> <p><b>Neuropsychology</b></p> <p>Neuropsychology is an interdisciplinary scientific direction at the intersection of psychology and neuroscience, aimed at understanding the relationship between the structure and activity of the brain and the mental processes and behaviors of living beings. In the framework of this science, brain organization of mental functions, the role of individual structural and functional divisions of the brain, psychological diagnosis and rehabilitation of the brain, syndrome of high mental function disorders in various forms of brain deficiency, brain organization, non-speech HMF (various types of non-speech praxis); speech function, speech and other HMF disorders, their diagnosis and correction and rehabilitation in the process of development, speech and other HMF disorders depending on brain damage - local, diffuse, interzonal connections of conductivity, etc. are taught.</p>	5
35.	<p><b>Psychological awareness and psychoprophylaxis</b></p> <p>The teaching staff, students, and parents of the subject of psychological education and psychoprophylaxis at the school are familiarizing themselves with psychological knowledge. This work is carried out in various ways, including lectures, talks, seminars, etc. Psychological education and psychoprophylaxis involves the acquisition of psychological knowledge for the elderly and children. Within this course, the main directions, topics, main methods of psychological education and psychoprophylaxis, their differentiation, efficient and effective methods of acquiring the necessary knowledge are taught.</p>	4

	<p><b>Psychological tests</b></p> <p>The subject of psychological testing teaches various issues of the procedure of determining and measuring individual psychological differences in psychology. Within the framework of this subject, various issues, including vocational guidance, vocational choice, psychological counselling, planning of correctional works, research activities, etc. the mechanisms of testing in such areas are studied. In addition, this course examines a number of features of assessment techniques, such as a set of standardized questions or tasks of different types, one or more measurement scales that allow quantitative evaluation of results, and the relationship of the response to each task to one or more measurement scales.</p>	
36.	<p><b>Business English</b></p> <p>Besides being an international language, English is also the main business language. In this regard, a high level of business English is of particular importance. Thus, improving business English skills will help improve work efficiency, business and career prospects. Through this subject, students will have the opportunity to improve business communication skills and self-confidence in oral English, develop language skills for discussion and negotiation, make presentations in English, rules of business correspondence, as well as study business culture and protocol issues of English-speaking countries. During the teaching of a foreign language, the development of language components (pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar) and language skills (reading, writing, listening and speaking) in students is in the center of attention. Regarding the sequence of the teaching material, it should be said that the goal here is to develop oral speech habits with students as quickly as possible, that is, first of all, it is necessary to learn the most common phenomena in the language. Grammar is given a special place in the teaching of this subject. In the training process, it is necessary to inculcate the skills and habits of working independently with students. The main goal of the subject is to familiarize students with the problems encountered in translation during conversation and direct communication. In each lesson, students are presented with new materials, terms related to the specialty of psychology, the text, new words, phrases and their explanation are explained. In the teaching of the lesson, a wide space is given to the discussion of terms related to the specialty of psychology.</p>	3
	<p><b>Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and fundamentals of law</b></p> <p>Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, constitutional status of the state of Azerbaijan, citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, human and civil rights, freedoms and duties, state power, division of power based on the Constitution, legislative power, executive power and its bodies, judicial power, its structure and system, fundamentals of labor law , basics of civil law, basics of family law, basics of criminal law.</p>	
37.	<p><b>Information technologies (specialization)</b></p> <p>Concepts of data, information and knowledge, their properties, characteristics, Alphabets, systems, languages, number systems, coding systems. coding of information, organization and development of computing equipment, technical support of personal computers, main and peripheral devices, algorithms for automating information processes, software of personal computers, operating systems, Windows OS, standard programs of Windows OS, application software, Ms Office package , processing of text-type information, Ms Word text editor, computer graphics, Graphic editors, Ms Power Point graphic editor, processing of</p>	3

	<p>number-type information, Ms Excel spreadsheet, Database, Base models, VBIS, information systems, Relational VBIS , Ms Access VBIS, network processing of information. Computer networks, Local networks, Network topologies, network architecture, OSI model, Protocols, addressing, global information infrastructure Internet, information security.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Information management</b></p> <p>The subject of information management is taught as a continuation of the ICT basic computer knowledge subject. The main goal in teaching the subject is to get acquainted with the application of what is learned in the ICT basic computer knowledge subject, to learn the fields of application of modern information technologies in the era of information society and to be able to apply them correctly. Thus, information is given here about the role of information technologies in public administration, economy, banking and tourism sector, business, as well as cloud technologies, their applications and models.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">38.</p>	<p><b>Ethnopsychology</b></p> <p>The subject of ethnopsychology in our republic examines important problems such as ethnic-psychological past, ethnic national feelings, customs and traditions, ethnic stereotypes and orientations, inter-ethnic relations, ethnic national characters, and their influence on the behavior and attitude of the ethnos. This subject allows the students to learn deeply about each essential-psychological problems, to repeat the mistakes made in inter-ethnic relations, and to benefit from it in their practical activities. The formation of ideas about ethnopsychology. In this course, improving the psychological maturity and development of students, forming professional skills in the field of ethnopsychology, creating tolerance in cooperation with foreign countries, the basics of ethnopsychology, familiarization with the national-psychological characteristics of different nations and peoples, the ethnicities of different peoples - psychological characteristics and their forms of behavior manifested during different events are taught.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cognitive, humanistic and gestalt psychology</b></p> <p>In this course, the history of the emergence of cognitive, humanistic and gestalt psychology, the principles of each psychological school, methodological directions taken separately, approaches to mental functions and psychotherapeutic techniques are brought to the center of attention. Also, in this course, a systematic analysis of research conducted in cognitive, humanistic and gestalt psychology is given, the views of representatives of different schools and general approaches are also taught to students.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">39.</p>	<p><b>Psycholinguistics</b></p> <p>Psycholinguistics is a branch of science at the intersection of psychology and linguistics. He studies the relationship between language, thinking and consciousness. In the framework of this science, the description of speech data is based on the study of the mechanisms of speech creation and perception, the study of the functions of speech activity in society, the study of the relationship between speech data and the characteristics of communication participants (transformation of the speaker's intentions into data, interpretation by the listeners) –mesi), analysis of speech development related to personality development is studied.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

	<p><b>Psychology of management and management</b></p> <p>The discipline of management and management psychology is a science formed and developing at the intersection of management theory and psychology. This subject determines the complex nature of the subject of management psychology and the breadth of its content, at the same time it is based on the basic information of these two subjects, it organically integrates psychological knowledge in accordance with non-psychological ideas that reveal the features of the structure of organizational systems, management theories and activities. Based on the concept of management activity in this course, it is possible to determine the range of the most important psychological problems and include them in a coordinated system. Here, management psychology in the personality of the leader distinguishes his management needs and abilities, as well as the concept of individual management, which includes the most important task, problematic content, management intentions, management principles and rules adopted by the person.</p>	
40.	<p><b>Psychology of communication and relationships</b></p> <p>Communication and relationship psychology is a science that studies and solves communication and relationship problems between people. It includes verbal and non-verbal communication, forms and means of communication, ways of building relationships, communication language, communication techniques necessary for effective organization of relationships, the art of negotiation and many other useful topics. development directions, scientific analysis of the "relationship" category, subjects, objects and types of psychological relations are taught to students.</p> <p><b>Behaviorism, theory and methodology of psychoanalysis</b></p> <p>The emergence and development of behaviorism, its main principles, behavior as a subject of psychology, consciousness and personality in behaviorism, learning theories, operant learning, operant reflex, linear determinism, as well as the formation of psychoanalysis in the teaching of the subject "Behaviorism, Psychoanalysis Theory and Methodology" articles, libido, structure of personality, principle of unconsciousness, irrational motives, main motivators of human behavior, law of effectiveness, etc. Also, the therapy techniques and methods of psychoanalysis, as well as the problems of behavioral psychotherapy, are taught to the students here.</p>	5
41.	<p><b>Psychology of children with disabilities</b></p> <p>The teaching of the psychology of children with limited health opportunities is designed for students studying in the "Social psychological service in education" and "Preschool education and upbringing" specialties. This course focuses on the general characteristics of mentally retarded children, the characteristics of developmental delay, and the psychological characteristics of hearing impaired children. Also, psychological characteristics of visually impaired children, psychological characteristics of children with speech disorders, psychological characteristics of children with emotional-volitional disorders, psychological characteristics of children with behavioral disorders, and developmental characteristics of children with learning difficulties are studied. Relationship of the psychology of children with disabilities to other sciences, development history, main divisions, research principles, basic principles of examination, psychological characteristics of mental retardation, mental</p>	5

	<p>retardation, causes of hearing impairment, causes of visual impairment, characteristics of cerebral palsy, speech impairment, early child Issues such as autism, minimal brain diffusion, training of deaf-blind-mute children, compensation of mental development, the main goals and types of examinations, the main goal of psychological assistance services are analyzed and relevant knowledge is transferred to students.</p>	
	<p><b>Psychological services for gifted children</b></p> <p>The subject "Psychological service to gifted children" includes various theories about talent, the psychological nature of talent, the differences between talent and other intellectual qualities, the measurement of talent, the study of the dynamics of development suitable for life, ways of creating technologies for the timely detection of gifted children, including teaches students the issues of setting goals for working with gifted people in the school psychological service, the selection of educational tools that contribute to the development of independent thinking, initiative and research skills, creativity in various activities, and the levels of development of qualitatively high-level ideas.</p>	
	<p><b>Fundamentals of defectology and speech therapy</b></p> <p>The basics of defectology and speech therapy teach speech disorders, methods of their prevention, diagnosis and elimination, as well as the psychophysical features of the development of children with mental and physical disabilities, the regularities of their education and upbringing process. Within this subject, students are informed about speech therapy, the causes, mechanisms, symptoms, course, structure and system of corrective measures of speech disorders.</p>	
42.	<p><b>Neurolinguistic programming</b></p> <p>Neurolinguistic programming is a pseudo-scientific approach to interpersonal communication, personal development, and psychotherapy. In this course, the history of the creation of NLP, neurological processes, language and behavior patterns, as well as the ability to influence them with special techniques to achieve the desired goals, techniques to eliminate psychological problems, etc. such subjects are taught. NLP techniques aim to copy or model the behavior of successful people in a particular field to acquire their skills.</p>	5
	<p><b>Pedagogical internship</b></p>	30
	<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>	240