

The Role and Significance of Pedagogy in the System of Sciences

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Abstract. If you consider any field of human education, it is carried out in connection with a certain science, it relies on the laws of that science.

This article talks about the importance of pedagogy in the formation of personality and its place in the system of sciences.

Key words: *innovative technology, education, pedagogy, tool, task, experience.*

Introduction

The science of pedagogy as an independent branch of science always has its basic concepts. However, some of these concepts changed based on the ideas of the era and the prevailing ideology. The concepts and definitions in today's pedagogic science, which are being updated, are mainly created based on the national independence ideology, universal human values and harmony with national identity.

The scientific researches of pedagogues-scientists devoted to the issues of education and spiritual development of the Eastern thinkers have an important place in the development of the science of pedagogy. However, they did not approach from the principle of nationality in elucidating the issues of education promoted in the legacy of scholars. In fact, in the views of Central Asian scholars on education, attention to spiritual values is the main thing, which is a phenomenon that can be a factor in the formation of human perfection. The 9th-15th century, called the Eastern Renaissance, was the most advanced and rich period of the spiritual culture of Central Asia. During this period, two directions of science (the first) are natural sciences for humans, which are acquired by the mind, and the second) these sciences are developed by humans (other) It is learned by imitation of kippas, which are the basis of sharia laws. The basis of these sciences is the pre-ordained guidance of Allah and his Messenger, which is in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

Contributions of Eastern thinkers to the field of spiritual culture are extremely rich and are characterized by the fact that they cover all directions of values. They are: values associated with the formation of intellectual culture; moral and spiritual values; socio-political values; artistic and elegant values; found its expression in the form of religious values. Human morals reach spiritual maturity only when their behavior and behavior are based on the study of science and enlightenment. According to thinkers, the realization of humanitarian ideals and the attainment of spiritual perfection depend on deep learning and enlightenment. That is why they glorify science at the level of universal value, call all members of society to acquire knowledge, and highly appreciate the place of science in human spiritual life.

The important interrelated concepts of pedagogy are: education, education, information, human development, human formation, teaching, basic laws and goals of education, pedagogical process, pedagogical environment, types of education (mental, legal, economic, labor, ecological,

moral, physical and aesthetic), educational methods, educational methods, pedagogical and psychological characteristics (spirit, personality, activity, self-awareness, communication, mental process and state, competence, ability, enthusiasm, character, perception, attention, memory, thinking, sensing, feeling, learning and teaching).

As a person is alive, he grows, develops and changes throughout his life. During the years of childhood, adolescence and adolescence, the maturation of the individual is clearly visible. By development, we understand the process of physical, mental and spiritual development of a person.

The science of pedagogy and psychology considers development to be a phenomenon in which biological and social characteristics are closely related. In order to achieve the effective development of the human child as a person, all-round maturation, he determines and analyzes the laws of the development of pedagogic science, the factors that affect him, as well as the impact and importance of education and upbringing and activities in the development of a person. Personality development is influenced by factors such as heredity, environment and upbringing.

. During a person's life and activities, the environment can have a positive or negative effect on him. This influence may or may not lead to development opportunities.

It can be said that the social environment, education and training can awaken the innate abilities of a person and develop his talents only when he actively develops them. If a person loves his work, his talent in this field begins to manifest faster and stronger. Along with a person's interest in certain activities, his work on himself is also important in the realization of abilities and talents. Talented people must work tirelessly on themselves in order to fully realize their talent.

Studying the lives of famous people shows that the main thing in their creative activities is to be able to continuously search, to strive for the goal set before them, to fight, not to get tired of looking for ways to achieve it, and it is an important factor in achieving the goal. That's why every teacher during his pedagogical activity, along with providing education to the students, should set a goal to deeply instill in them the fundamentals of science, and in order to realize it, they should cultivate the ability to work tirelessly, strong will and strong character.

The science of pedagogy recognizes the leadership role of education in the development of a person and also recognizes their mutuality. As the Russian pedagogue K. D. Ushinsky noted, the most important task of the science of pedagogy is to study individual development in all aspects, and the teacher's condition for success in his work is to know the characteristics and characteristics of his students.

The science of pedagogy, along with other sciences, has its place and relevance in the formation of market relations, which is a system tested in world experiences, knowledge about spiritual and educational concepts, which are rich sources of national heritage, traditions, national and universal values.

First of all, pedagogy has developed together with philosophy. Because pedagogy separated from philosophy uses the general laws of the development of human society and nature as a scientific source.

Today, a number of general issues have been developed that are equally responsible for both philosophy and pedagogy. Among them, interactions between education and other social phenomena: issues of formation of worldview, moral, labor and aesthetic education; individual and community relations; genealogical issues and other problems related to the understanding of the essence of the educational process and the development of the dialectical theory of knowledge.

Branches of philosophy such as sociology, ethics, aesthetics are very important in the development of specific issues of pedagogy. Pedagogy is directly and indirectly connected with social sciences: economics, psychology and physiologies.

Unlike other disciplines that study aspects and aspects of human mental development, pedagogy deals with the human personality and its stages of development. Today, pedagogy is emerging as a multidisciplinary science. In particular, ethnopedagogy, pedagogy of preschool education, pedagogy of vocational education, pedagogy of higher school, correctional and labor pedagogy, pedagogy of physical development, military pedagogy, special pedagogy: pedagogy of the deaf and dumb (surdo), pedagogy of the blind (tiflo), mentally backward (oligophreno) pedagogy, logopedagogy, pedagogical skill. The relation of pedagogy with other subjects. Since the science of pedagogy deals with human education, it is natural that all sciences help it. If you consider any field of human education, it is carried out in connection with a certain science, it relies on the laws of that science. The methodological basis of pedagogy, the theory of knowledge and the rules of education are directly influenced by the science of philosophy. Abu Nasr al-Farabi in his work "Tahsisu Nawamisi Aflotun" (The Compendium of Plato's Laws) showed the development of human perfection under the influence of the science of philosophy as follows: "In order to improve the laws in order to ensure that the inhabitants of the city who have good qualities are the happiest people, to ensure voluntary obedience to the laws, to strengthen the rules in them is necessary". It is directly related to the law - regulations in pedagogy, psychology, legal and medical sciences. Anatomy, physiology, and school hygiene have a great role in the foundation of the system of dividing children into periods in pedagogy. Pedagogy is connected with such subjects as mathematics, physics, EHM in the improvement of scientific research methods.

In independent Uzbekistan, the science of national pedagogy is directly connected with the science of economics, and solves the problems of the transition to the market economy, and the issues of economic education.

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