

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE WITH OTHER SCIENCES AND
ITS ROLE IN SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract: Pedagogy is one of the social sciences that studies, in an integrated manner, the forms and methods, content, laws, and principles of purposefully educating, shaping, and preparing a free individual for life. Among the social sciences, pedagogy occupies a leading position in preparing the younger generation for life and in developing the theory and practice of the educational process. It provides the scientific and practical foundations for personality formation, the development of spirituality, and the implementation of the laws of upbringing.

Keywords: Pedagogy, spirituality, free individual, social sciences, upbringing, education, society, school, youth education, personality formation, stages of development, knowledge, skills, competencies, high spirituality, worldview formation, educational ideas, theoretical.

The methods and means used by the Uzbek people in preparing the younger generation for life, the forms of activities, specific customs and traditions, educational ideas, and life experiences are embodied in folk pedagogy. Folk pedagogy is a collection of tools and experiences used by the people and wise individuals in educating and upbringing youth. Even before the emergence of schools and before pedagogy was formed as a science, members of tribes sought to cultivate in children such qualities as diligence, bravery, morality, refinement, friendship, compassion, and humanism. These moral values were reflected in oral folklore. Patriotic ideas were glorified in epics and tales such as "Alpomish" and "Tumaris".

Over thousands of years, through their activities, people realized the necessity of involving children and adolescents in various types of labor, developing their ability to act collectively, and fostering independence. As a result of such activities, children's intellectual and physical abilities developed, and they learned to choose useful and necessary work. Self-education gradually began to take shape. Life itself, with all its diversity, educates the child. Life includes material conditions, the social structure of society, literature and art, culture, as well as educational institutions, schools, and religious educational establishments. Upbringing began with the emergence of human society and developed over time. From birth, a child becomes acquainted with the environment through parental care. With the beginning of life activity, the

child acquires production experience and skills, during which intellectual and physical development, as well as moral and aesthetic views and culture, are formed.

Upbringing and self-upbringing have been the essential conditions for the development of human civilization. The accumulated experiences and knowledge in educating the younger generation were passed down from generation to generation. The need to generalize this experience and develop methods and rules for youth education led to the creation of a pedagogical system. Thus, pedagogy as a science emerged, studying the essence, laws, and methods of upbringing.

Pedagogy, as one of the social sciences, comprehensively studies the forms, methods, content, laws, and principles of purposefully educating, shaping, and preparing a free individual for life.

Within the system of social sciences, pedagogy plays a leading role in preparing the younger generation for life and in developing the theoretical and practical foundations of the educational process. It provides the scientific and practical basis for personality formation, the development of spirituality, and the implementation of educational laws.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, pedagogy studies the theoretical foundations, laws, principles, specific directions, and historical stages of development of the continuous education and upbringing system. Under current conditions, the tasks of pedagogy are defined in the National Program for Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the speeches of the President, in the concept of pedagogical science, and in other official documents.

Pedagogy is recognized as a priority field of science in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As the unified science of upbringing, pedagogy must move ahead of life itself, reform youth education based on new social requirements, and take prompt measures. It faces the task of forming new modes of thinking, a renewed worldview, and broad qualities of national ideology among young people.

Every science has its own system of concepts, laws, and principles. The most important basic concepts expressing the essence of pedagogy are education, upbringing, information, development, and formation.

Education is the process of equipping learners with knowledge, skills, and competencies; developing their cognitive abilities; forming their worldview, moral and aesthetic views, beliefs; and shaping their thinking. The essence of the educational process consists of knowledge, skills, and competencies.

Depending on its level and objectives, education includes preschool education, general secondary education, specialized secondary and vocational education, higher education, postgraduate education, advanced training and retraining of personnel, and extracurricular education, all of which constitute a continuous education system. Every individual initially acquires knowledge, skills, and competencies in general secondary schools. To obtain a profession, the necessary knowledge and skills are acquired in specialized secondary vocational institutions-academic lyceums and colleges-and in higher educational institutions.

Education is a bilateral process consisting of the teaching activity of educators and the learning activity of students. If pedagogy does not encompass all spheres of life and education, it

cannot fully realize its significant social role in forming a well-rounded individual. The formation of pedagogy as a science arose from the need to effectively prepare the younger generation for life. The transmission of socio-historical experience from one generation to another and its assimilation by the new generation in preparing individuals for life, work, and a specific profession is called upbringing. In this process, the younger generation acquires the life, struggle, and labor experience, as well as knowledge and skills of the older generation. Social experience is selectively assimilated. Upbringing is one of the factors that shape and develop the personality.

Pedagogy works in close cooperation with other sciences in solving problems related to education, upbringing, and personal development.

Pedagogy is closely connected with general psychology and developmental psychology. Psychology explains the laws of mental development at different ages and the mechanisms of changes in human psychology under the influence of education and upbringing. Therefore, teachers must study the psychological development and personal qualities of their students.

During the years of independence, profound economic, political, spiritual-moral, legal, and other transformations in our republic have elevated people's consciousness to a qualitatively new level. Qualities such as obedience, patience, and lack of initiative have been replaced by freedom, creativity, initiative, and entrepreneurship. The criteria and requirements for moral, physical, and intellectual maturity have also changed.

Pedagogy is also closely connected with philosophy, which studies issues such as worldview formation, cognitive activity, and the relationship between society and the individual. It cooperates with history, folklore, ethics, aesthetics, hygiene, and other sciences.

The great future of independent Uzbekistan can only be built by spiritually mature and physically healthy individuals who form a free civil society. Therefore, today special attention is paid to raising a healthy generation, forming a high level of spirituality and worldview, and elevating spiritual and educational work to a higher level in order to nurture well-rounded individuals. This is a matter of great importance and satisfaction for us.

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