

THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE AND TASKS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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Annotation: *This article explores the fundamental purpose and tasks of pedagogy and psychology. The field of pedagogy studies the essence, principles, methods, trends, and tendencies of the pedagogical process. It develops the theory and technology of organizing it, improves its content, and creates new organizational forms, methods, and technologies. Pedagogy is focused on educational activities involving both teachers and students. It delves into the goals and tasks of education, state education standards, methods of teaching and upbringing, organizational forms, and, in general, its laws.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada, pedagogika va psixologiyaning asosiy maqsadi va vazifalari haqida fikr va mulohazalar yuritiladi. Pedagogika fani pedagogik jarayonning mohiyati, qonuniyatlari, tamoyillari, tendentsiyalari va istiqbollari o'rganadi, uni tashkil etish nazariyasi va texnologiyasini ishlab chiqadi, mazmunini yaxshilaydi va yangi tashkiliy shakllar, usullar va texnologiyalarni yaratadi. ta'lim faoliyati o'qituvchilar va talabalar. Pedagogika ta'limning maqsad va vazifalari, davlat ta'lim standartlari, ta'lim va tarbiya usullari, tashkil etish shakllari va umuman uning qonunlari to'g'risida ma'lumot beruvchi fanga aylandi.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются основные цели и задачи педагогики и психологии. Область педагогики изучает сущность, принципы, методы, тенденции и тенденции педагогического процесса. Она разрабатывает теорию и технологию его организации, улучшает его*

содержание и создает новые формы организации, методы и технологии. Педагогика фокусируется на образовательной деятельности, включающей как учителей, так и учащихся. Она занимается целями и задачами образования, государственными стандартами образования, методами преподавания и воспитания, формами организации и, в общем, её законами.

Key words: *pedagogy, didactics, subject, methodology, method, curriculum, primary tasks, psychological methods, communication, character.*

Kalit so'zlar: *pedagogika, didaktika, fan, metodologiya, metod, o'quv rejasi, asosiy vazifalar, psixologik metodlar, muloqot, harakter.*

Ключевые слова: *педагогика, дидактика, предмет, методология, метод, учебный план, основные задачи, психологические методы, коммуникация, характер.*

INTRODUCTION. The birth of a person is not only a natural-biological event but also a participant in the development process after birth, acquiring the accumulated socio-historical experience, finding a place in society, and participating in the historical process. It is a cycle, that is, the process of education. In this process, the younger generation begins to pass on its life experience, lifestyle, and knowledge and skills to the younger generation, that is, the development, formation, and growth of a newborn are managed and monitored. This is carried out through the social phenomenon called upbringing. With the development of society, the need to educate and cultivate mature, responsible, and mature individuals arose, and they transformed, renewed, and served society. The pedagogical field began to emerge in various stages of human society to create educational institutions, teach and educate the younger generation, and understand, generalize, and apply the theoretical aspects in the process of upbringing.

It is known that the material and spiritual structure of the world, its creation, development, the physical and spiritual living conditions of a person, and his/her possibilities are directly related to his/her mental, moral, and physical state.

Therefore, the ability to live, exist, and be happy in nature is directly related to his/her mental, moral, and physical development and growth. Pedagogical environment is the general environment that is part of pedagogical activity. This includes students, teachers, their actions, teaching and learning methods, textbooks, written materials, and others. Such activity can only be reflected in the subject. Knowledge is only one form of social power. Because if the subjects in the field of educating and cultivating human virtues are generalized and integrated, they are mainly three: good intentions, thoughts; good words; good deeds.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. These three virtues are the main goal of education and upbringing. This primary goal is to enhance the virtues of maturity in individuals, especially in the youth and professionals, equip the youth with modern, ethical, and practical readiness, skills, competencies required for each field, and shape the knowledge, science, and skills necessary for professionals. The pedagogical field, with its methodological foundations, goals, and tasks, equips people, youth, and professionals with the laws, content, methods, and tools of education, making it harmonious with personal development in the material and spiritual progress of the world.

The task of education is to bring out the intellectual and practical competence of every citizen, as one of the fundamental constitutional rights of youth, to showcase their creative abilities, ensure their intellectual development, choose their own preferences, perfect and fulfill them materially, spiritually, and professionally. Each stage and type of education has its own specific tasks arising from this general mission. The place of pedagogy in the system of humanitarian sciences is defined by its connection with research on development, formation, education, and teaching (instruction) laws. Therefore, the main categories or concepts of pedagogy are called development, formation, education, and information.

In the system of pedagogical disciplines, there are various branches of pedagogy designed for students of different ages. These include: general pedagogy, primary education pedagogy, general secondary education pedagogy, specialized secondary and vocational education pedagogy, higher education pedagogy, industrial pedagogy, pedagogical management, pedagogical psychology, military pedagogy, new pedagogical technologies, and others. This field of pedagogy studies the regulations of the educational process in general and secondary specialized, vocational education, and higher education institutions.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS. In recent years, family pedagogy, vocational education pedagogy, military pedagogy, sports pedagogy, and others have also been developed. Pedagogy is closely related to general psychology and developmental psychology. Psychology reveals the regularities of intellectual development of individuals at various ages and identifies the mechanisms of changes in the human psyche under the influence of educational factors. Therefore, teachers need to study the intellectual development and personal qualities of students during the educational process, contributing to their effective development.

Those who knew pedagogy well could not succeed in raising children because they could not put their knowledge into practice. Pedagogical science should be studied both theoretically and practically. Understanding the purpose of education and giving new knowledge in their system is a prerequisite for the correct upbringing of children. At the same time, the selfless work of the Educator, his love for children and dedication to them ensure the effectiveness of Education. Of course, not all forms of experiment constitute educational content. Because:

- Firstly, the very complex aspects of the development of pedagogy, especially the pedagogy of the Uzbek people (even the unknown parts of this complexity), are not immediately understandable for the youth.

For example, it is challenging to study Eastern philosophy or the spiritual heritage of our thinkers because we are not well acquainted with philosophy, natural and humanitarian sciences, and religious sources.

- Secondly, due to the age and the lack of linguistic and material foundations, students cannot comprehend all the experiences collected through their style and material foundations. Most importantly, it is essential to shape the content of education, taking into account the social-economic needs of society and future changes.

The task of Uzbek pedagogy is to address both theoretical and practical issues in education based on national values in accordance with the interests of various ethnic groups living in the Republic. Along with this, it is essential to follow the educational directions of our scholars who have contributed to the Islamic world, ensuring harmony with the teachings of our scholars. Utilizing the spiritual wisdom from the Sufi tradition in shaping the worldview of the younger generation is possible even before achieving independence. Finally, the monopoly of a single ideology has come to an end. The system of free thinking is one of the fundamental principles for nurturing the spirit of the younger generation.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Pedagogy requires the study of the content of education in accordance with the requirements of society and the age characteristics of students, reveals the components of education and the connections between them. At the same time, it summarizes the experience in education and upbringing, shows the prospects and ways of further development of Education. As we study the history of education, we are convinced that this is a very ancient process in which humanity has been involved throughout its life.

In the history of humanity, the influence of Islamic teachings on the formulation of educational goals is immeasurable. The ways to shape the human

virtues of the Muslim people, such as their worldview, philosophy, spirituality, intellect, ethics, and comprehensive development, are depicted in the Qur'an and hadiths. Significant advancements have been made in the methodology, content, theory, and organizational forms of education, as well as in determining the degree of perfection in the field of the science of pedagogy. Pedagogy, broadly speaking, is the science of human upbringing. It studies models for successfully transmitting the social experience of past generations to the youth. It implements various methods to achieve pedagogical goals and tasks, utilizing the easiest ways to reach them, existing educational laws, and teaching methods. According to the definition, pedagogy can be considered as a science about the laws and principles of human upbringing, teaching, learning, socialization, and self-development.

CONCLUSION. Pedagogy, as a field of education and upbringing, explores the patterns in the field of human learning and considers the individual's formation and development within pedagogical processes. Pedagogy focuses on the natural, social, and personal combination of the developing individual. Its subject is the closely integrated pedagogical process formed in specific social institutions (such as family, educational, and cultural institutions) as education. In this context, pedagogy is the science that studies the essence, principles, trends, and tendencies of the pedagogical (educational) process as a factor and means of development in human life. Primarily, pedagogy develops its theory and technology, the ways and methods of enhancing the activities of educators (pedagogical activities), and the various forms of student activities, including their mutual influence strategies and methods.

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