

**PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE AND ITS SPECIFIC IMPORTANCE IN THE
EDUCATIONAL PROCESS****Omon Suvanov**

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ANNOTATION

The formation and development (maturity) of a person is the result of education, as well as the influence of heredity and environment, the rise of a person to the essence of man and the mental, intellectual, physical perfection of the human person. It is possible to form and develop a person through education, as a result of upbringing, and under the influence of heredity and environment. This process takes place throughout a person's life and shows the effect. This article discusses the science of pedagogy and its specific role in the educational process.

Keywords: *Pedagogy, educational process, education, knowledge, knowledge and skills, development, importance.*

We used the words "education", "upbringing", and "education" to describe the science of pedagogy. These words are interconnected and complementary. Thus, the main categories (concepts) of pedagogy are: Education, upbringing, education, personal development, school. There are also terms such as "student", "teacher", "method", "discipline", "heredity", "environment", "principal", "student", which are also pedagogical concepts.

Education is a process conducted under the guidance of specially trained people, equipping students with knowledge, skills and abilities, developing their cognitive abilities and shaping their worldview. Discipline is the systematic and systematic influence of the younger generation on a specific goal in order to educate them. Upbringing is a process that lasts from birth to the end of a child's life. Upbringing reflects the results of education and knowledge.

It is well known that the basic concept of pedagogy, the subject of education, is a social phenomenon. Education, which originated in the beginning of human society and has served the interests of humanity, provides a link between generations. Adults have passed on the experience they have gained in the course of their lives to the next generation. Experience, as a social phenomenon, is the formation of a person's personality, its preparation for life, and so on. Personality development is a complex dialectical process, in which the objective, subjective factors that affect a person are directed spontaneously and specifically (consciously).

The system of rules and customs that determine the cornerstone of education has been formed and developed. Not all forms of experience are part of the content of education. Because:

- First of all, there are physical, spiritual and moral obsolescence in any past experience.
- Secondly, due to the age of the trainees and the lack of both methodological and material basis, it is not possible to get all the experience gained, and so on. Most importantly, the content of education should be shaped by the socio-economic needs of society and the changes that are expected in the future. Whether we like it or not, every society needs its own education and creates such an education. It does not accept the harmful aspects of society, but struggles to eradicate it and seeks to find its own identity.

The basic concepts in the science of pedagogy, like the phenomena reflected in them, are inseparable from each other, they are intertwined, partially consistent with each other and interconnected in a single and whole pedagogical process. The existence of an apparatus of private understanding is an indispensable condition for the separation and normal functioning of any science. Upbringing, education and teaching are the basic

concepts of pedagogy as a science. Discipline is a type of social relationship in which one influences others in the same category in order to shape the individual in a focused way.

Pedagogy is a science of educational theory and art. The birth of a new person is only a birth. It is not a physical phenomenon. to become an active participant in the process, i.e. to be educated. Hence, upbringing is a constant and essential function of an ever-present society (life). It is a difficult and complex goal that can only be achieved through education. In order to solve this problem scientifically, we must rely on the scientific heritage of the great who have lived and worked in this field. On the social significance of education in society and in the life of every person, the great Uzbek pedagogue A. Avloni said: “Is described as This means that upbringing is a powerful force for us to achieve everything. In this case, it is necessary to understand the decisive goal of the educator. "Humanity has developed only because of independent study,” said Spencer.

In the theory and practice of pedagogy, the basic concepts of pedagogical science are interconnected and form a single pedagogical process. They mainly consist of: knowledge, skills, qualifications, upbringing, information, and personality formation. Let's look at each of them separately:

Knowledge is the generalized experience of people accumulated in the process of social-historical practice. Or knowledge is the product of social-historical consciousness, the social-historical practice of mankind. Knowledge is a holistic set of scientific concepts about the laws of nature, society, thinking and methods of activity, accumulated in the process of active mastery of production activities by mankind, tested in practice and aimed at a deeper understanding and mastery of the objective world.

Education is one of the factors that shape a person. It is that people want to create and develop a certain situation in their pupils for a specific purpose by various means. Education differs qualitatively from other factors of personality formation in that the educator consciously sets a certain goal for himself and strives to achieve this goal and finds the means to achieve it. Thus, upbringing is a social relationship in which different people interact with each other in order to form in a particular direction of the individual.

CONCLUSION

The role of pedagogy in the system of human sciences is determined by the fact that it is correct to describe it as a science that applies the laws of development, formation, upbringing, education and teaching of the individual. The main categories of pedagogical science based on the above are interrelated and form a harmoniously developed person. Hence, it can be concluded that the process of upbringing is a universal national and social process that develops the individual abilities of each individual.

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