

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

*on the theme " **Architecture is the Abode of Time** "which will be held at
Samarkand State Architecture and Construction University*

RELATIONSHIP OF PEDAGOGY WITH OTHER SCIENCES AND SYSTEM OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

Makhmudova Sabohat Abdusattorovna

Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction
teacher-trainee of the Department of Architecture.

ANNOTATION: This article describes the relationship between pedagogy and other disciplines and the system of educational sciences.

KEYWORDS: Didactics, Didaskal, training, knowledge transfer.

Teachers and students who are citizens of each country must know the history of their homeland and be patriots. It is impossible to become a teacher without knowing the history of education and the history of pedagogy.

The teacher has a systematic influence on the students in order to give them knowledge, to educate them. It is based on psychological and social factors. That is, in order to know the effect of the influence, he determines the plan of influence based on knowing how the student's intuition, perception, imagination, attention and thinking, thinking process is going. In particular, it is necessary for a teacher to have deep knowledge of the psychology of youth.

A teacher who knows this well approaches the child taking into account the age and individual characteristics of each child and can effectively influence him. In a certain sense, psychological sciences that serve teachers can also be included in the system of pedagogic sciences. Philosophy serves as a methodological basis for the science of pedagogy.

Philosophy equips pedagogy with scientific methods and becomes a source for development of objective laws and regulations of education and upbringing. The science of ethics and aesthetics provides information on the department of educational theory of pedagogy.

This science is related to the science of pedagogy in terms of defining and determining the standards of the student's behavior and manners, as well as explaining beauty in the true sense of the word, directly stimulating the attractive and elegant aspects of life in the student's mind.

Ways of teaching subjects are related to didactics, because the method of teaching any subject serves to master the content and system of this subject by students.

Therefore, the science of pedagogy has a strong relationship with such disciplines as children's anatomy, physiology, children's hygiene and pediatrics, these sciences are closely related to each other.

Pedagogical branches of theoretical and practical aspects of teaching and educating students in various fields

illuminates.

Modern pedagogy should solve the important issues of raising people working in the spheres of social life to become educated, perfect people who can withstand competition in the conditions of the market economy, are highly conscious, can think independently, and become an example to others with their behavior. If we can form healthy beliefs and a high worldview in our youth from childhood, they will grow up to be spiritually rich, independent-minded and noble individuals.

Ideological worldview and national ideas are formed on the basis of such beliefs. In instilling the idea of national independence into the minds and hearts of young people, the role of our national customs and traditions, families and neighborhoods, especially educational institutions, is very important, and this is also a great task for the science of pedagogy. Pedagogy determines the methods, means and ways of managing the educational process.

Another important concept of pedagogy is the word "Didactics". In ancient Greece, a person who taught a slave's child at school was called "Didaskal". "Didactic" is derived from the Greek word "didaktikos" and means "to teach", "to teach", "to impart knowledge".

Now, the scope and content of these concepts has become much richer and expanded, and it includes not only the activity of the teacher, but also the activity of the student. The main categories of pedagogy are education, training, information, development, pedagogical activity, pedagogical process, knowledge, consists of educational methods, principles, etc. We call them pedagogical concepts.

Education is the systematic influence of the educator on the mentality of the students in order to instill the desired qualities into their minds. Due to the fact that the term "education" is evaluated as a comprehensive concept in world pedagogy, there are different theories about its essence.

Understanding education as a process of influencing children by adults (teachers, coaches and parents) is the most common tendency. In this place, the ideals, goals that adults consider correct,

it is expected to influence in accordance with tasks, norms and requirements, of course. This understanding of education is closer to the truth, but it has a completely subjective nature and reflects only a certain part of this process. In this definition of education, the child is considered only as an object directed to the influence of adults. If pedagogy also refers to the training of initiative and independent individuals, the role of an active subject in the pedagogical process is given to the student.

Literature:

1. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Palaces of the Timurid Period of the middle Ages of Uzbekistan. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(2), 24-28.
2. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2022). Palaces In The Historical Cities Of Uzbekistan Formation. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12, 15-18.
3. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Analytical Research Work on the Palaces of the Timurids in the Medieval Period of Uzbekistan. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 4(3), 7-10.
4. Sabohat, M., &Firuza, M. (2022). Periods of Formation of Historical Structures of Architecture with Geometric Shapes. *Journal of Architectural Design*, 4, 21-26.
5. Eshatov, I. Q., Mavlonov, M. D., &Mahmudova, F. (2022). Analysis of Placement of Agromomatic Levels of Commercial Services in Jizak City Structure. *Journal of Architectural Design*, 5, 6-11.
6. Bakhromovna, K. Z., &Ibraimovna, M. F. (2022). Use of Modern Industrial Technologies in Architecture.

7. Hidirov, M. M., Eshatov, I. Q., & Mahmudova, F. (2021, June). ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING ORGANIZATION OF AGGLOMERATIONAL TRADE AND SERVICE COMPLEXES IN THE UZBEKISTAN. In E-Conference Globe (pp. 60-64).
8. Ibraimovna, M. F. Abdusattorovna, M. S. (2023). Analytical Research Work on the Palaces of the Timurids in the Medieval Period of Uzbekistan. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 4(3), 7-10.
9. Firuzalbraimovna, M. (2023). Scientific and Natural Study of the Architecture of the Khiva Garden-Palaces, Development of Recommendations for their Use for Modern Tourism Purposes. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(3), 10-13.
10. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Analysis of Various Roofs and Roofs. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 2(3), 33-39.
11. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Khiva is an Open-Air City-Museum. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(4), 36-39.
12. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). History of Khiva. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(4), 8-12.
13. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Experiences of Restoring Palaces in Historical Cities of Uzbekistan and Historical Parks Around Them. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(3), 41-44.
14. Ibraimovna, M. F. (2023). Formation of Palaces in Uzbekistan in the Late Middle Ages-Khanate Period. *JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, MECHANICS AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE*, 2(3), 33-36.
15. Abdusattorovna, M. S. (2023). Historical Roots of Urban Gardening of Streets and Squares. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(2), 19-22.
16. Pulatova, S. U., & Maxmudova, S. (2022). ERGONOMIC STUDIES OF DYNAMIC CONFORMITY OF CLOTHING FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN. *Harvard Educational and Scientific Review*, 2(3).
17. Abdusattorovna, M. S. (2023). ZAMONAVIY SHAHARSOZLIKDA KO 'CHA VA XIYOBONLAR LANDSHAFT ARXITEKTURASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA INNOVATSION LOYIHALAR KONSEPSIYALARNI QO 'LLASH. *ARXITEKTURA, MUHANDISLIK VA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR JURNALI*, 2(3), 30-34.
18. Abdirasulovna, M. N. (2023). Some Questions about Structural Schemes of Buildings. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 2(4), 1-6.