

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: *This article widely covers the interrelationship between pedagogy and psychology, as well as their importance in the processes of education and upbringing. While pedagogy develops the theoretical foundations of education and determines methods, psychology studies the human psyche, stages of personal development, and individual characteristics. The integration of these two sciences makes it possible to deeply consider the human factor in the learning process, increase the effectiveness of education, and ensure the all-round development of the individual.*

Keywords: *Pedagogy, psychology, education, upbringing, personality, psyche, motivation, development, human factor.*

When talking about the education system, we often imagine curricula, textbooks, or teaching methods. In fact, the core of education is the human being — both the teacher and the student. Therefore, pedagogy and psychology cannot be separated. Pedagogy deals with theory and methodology, while psychology deals with the psyche, needs, and abilities. The development of society primarily depends on the quality of education. The education system develops based on two main pillars: pedagogy and psychology. If pedagogy focuses on organizing the educational process, its goals and methods, psychology studies the human factor, namely the psychological characteristics and capabilities of the learner [1]. Thus, in the educational process, these two sciences complement and enrich each other.

Pedagogy is the science that defines how teaching should take place. It provides guidance on the purpose, methods, and tools of the lesson. However, a student is not a mere mechanical receiver. His or her mood, level of attention, memory, interest, and even the emotions of the day affect the process of learning. This is where psychology comes into play.

Pedagogy has long developed as a science about education and upbringing. It determines the content of teaching in accordance with the needs of society and relies on didactic principles. Psychology, on the other hand, studies mental processes such as perception, memory, thinking, attention, and emotions, and reveals the laws of individual

development [2]. Therefore, it is impossible to organize an effective pedagogical process without psychological knowledge. For example, school-aged children's interests change quickly, and their attention cannot remain focused for long periods. If the teacher does not take this into account, the learning process will slow down.

In the educational process, the human factor plays a decisive role. Each student has unique characteristics: some think quickly, others need more time; some prefer working independently, while others are more active in groups. That is why a teacher must understand the psychological characteristics of students and apply approaches that suit them [3]. For example, V. Vygotsky's theory of the "zone of proximal development" emphasizes that children's potential is defined not only by their existing knowledge but also by the level of psychological and pedagogical support provided to them [4]. This idea proves the interconnectedness of pedagogy and psychology.

The following psychological factors are of great importance in a teacher's activity:

- **Attention** – ensures effective perception of learning material;
- **Memory** – helps store knowledge firmly and reuse it when necessary;
- **Motivation** – strengthens the learner's internal need for knowledge;
- **Emotion** – makes the learning process interesting and positive;
- **Willpower** – helps overcome difficulties [5].

Taking these processes into account, the teacher combines different methods in the classroom: interactive approaches, problem-based tasks, game technologies, and independent research assignments, among others.

An important part of education is upbringing. A student should not only acquire knowledge but also develop as an active, moral, and responsible member of society. While pedagogy defines the goals and methods of upbringing, psychology analyzes the student's character and temperament. For example, in the upbringing of an impulsive and emotional child, a soft and supportive approach is needed, whereas with independent and disciplined students, a more demanding approach is more effective [6].

Integrative Approach in Modern Education

In today's educational environment, the integration of pedagogy and psychology is becoming increasingly important. The widespread use of information technologies and the development of distance learning formats impose new requirements on the psychological needs of learners. For this reason, "educational psychology" has emerged as an independent field and serves as an important practical direction in modern education [7].

Conclusion: The interconnection between pedagogy and psychology cannot be separated from the educational process. Pedagogy defines the organizational and methodological foundations of teaching, while psychology reveals the human psyche and the laws of personal development. When these two are harmonized, education becomes effective, and the individual develops comprehensively. Placing the human factor at the center is the most important principle of modern education.

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