

RELATIONSHIP OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES

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ABSTRACT

This article studies various aspects of child development in various disciplines - anatomy, physiology, physiology of higher nervous activity, hygiene, ethnography, etc. It is said that the study of the mental development of a child from birth to adulthood is the responsibility of a special field of psychological knowledge - child psychology.

Keywords: Mental development, child, brain, reflexes, education, psychological foundations, abilities, development, technical interest, education, scientific, methodological, child psychology, thinking, memory, personality, speech, will.

INTRODUCTION

Various aspects of child development are studied by various disciplines - anatomy, physiology, physiology of higher nervous activity, hygiene, ethnography, etc. The study of the mental development of a child from birth to adulthood is the responsibility of a special field of psychological knowledge - child psychology. Because, child psychology is a science about the laws of the child's mental development, the characteristics of the child's psyche at different stages of development. Currently, the scope of the subject of child psychology is expanding. This phenomenon is occurring as a result of an increasingly in-depth study of the development of the child in the fetal period.

Philosophy and child psychology. Philosophy is the science of the most general laws of nature, society and human development. The laws of philosophy are considered the laws of other sciences, including the science of child psychology. For example, among the laws of philosophy, the three laws of the doctrine of dialectics - the unity and struggle of opposites, the law of the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes, and the law of the negation of the result - occupy a central place. Child development is also the result of the unity and struggle of opposites, that is, the struggle between existing needs and the real capabilities of the child. The laws of philosophy serve as a methodological basis for the science of child psychology.

Pedagogy and child psychology. Pedagogy is the science of the laws, methods and techniques of education and upbringing. It reveals the goals and objectives of education and upbringing, their place in the development of the individual and the life of society. The cooperation of the sciences of pedagogy and psychology in the field of education and upbringing of a person has a deep history.

In his time, the famous Russian educator K.D. Ushinsky emphasized that pedagogy should rely on the achievements of all human sciences to develop a plan for the upbringing of a harmonious personality, and among these sciences, psychology occupies a central place. If pedagogy tells how to educate and educate a child in solving problems related to education and upbringing, psychology determines why it is necessary to do so. For example, pedagogy emphasizes the need to use game methods in the education and upbringing of preschool children. Psychology explains this because the game is the leading activity at this age.

Medicine and child psychology. Medicine is the science of human health and diseases, the prevention and treatment of diseases, as well as health promotion. As a result of the interaction of medicine and psychology, psychosomatics studies the influence of psychological factors on health and the occurrence of diseases. The source of many diseases in children is psychological in nature. For example, studies have shown that in most patients with bronchial asthma, their parents have limited their ability to freely express their feelings and take initiative since childhood. General psychology and child psychology. General psychology is a theoretical and experimental study that studies general psychological laws, theoretical principles, main categories, and methods of psychology. For example, general psychology creates a general idea of the characteristics of thinking, types and operations of thinking. Child psychology studies what features thinking acquires at different age stages, how it develops. In doing so, it relies on the views of general psychology, uses its methods and categories. Social psychology and child psychology. Social psychology is a branch of psychology that studies the behavior and activities of people determined by their belonging to social groups, as well as the study of these social groups themselves. Child psychology, studying the psychological development of a child, of course, does not ignore the group of children and the relationships that take place between children in this group. Child psychology pays special attention to the study of the child's communication with peers and adults and its impact on the child's development. The role of child psychology in the field of youth psychology Child psychology is one of the branches of youth psychology. The difference between age psychology, including child psychology, and other branches of psychology is that it studies not the mental phenomena themselves, but their development and age-related changes.

The most important problems of age psychology today are:

- a) scientifically justifying the age-related norms of various psychophysiological functions;
 - b) identifying the criteria and patterns of maturity of an individual, personality;
 - c) determining what real and potential human capabilities are at different stages of life;
 - d) understanding and scientifically predicting what role the early stages of human life play in their future development.
- To solve these problems, it is necessary to deeply study the changes in the psyche of a person at each stage of his life - in childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age. In some places, the concept of "genetic psychology" is used as a synonym for child psychology. It is impossible to assess this situation as correct. Because genetic psychology studies the emergence and development of mental processes. The subject of child psychology is not limited only to the development of mental processes.

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