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Abdullayeva Ma`suda
Docent, Faculty of Pedagogy,
Namangan State University,
Namangan City, Uzbekistan

Abdullayeva Nilufar
The Teacher Faculty of
Pedagogy, Namangan State
University, Namangan City,
Uzbekistan

Abdullayev Dilmurod
The Teacher Faculty of
Physical Education and
Sports, Namangan State
University, Namangan City,
Uzbekistan

Correspondence Author:
Abdullayeva Ma`suda
Docent, Faculty of Pedagogy,
Namangan State University,
Namangan City, Uzbekistan

Stages of student community formation

Abdullayeva Ma`suda, Abdullayeva Nilufar and Abdullayev Dilmurod

Abstract

In this article, the group's life and the way in which its members feel well is largely dependent on the fact that they can work collaboratively and have a positive attitude towards each other, and the stages of forming the student community are covered.

Keywords: Student, team, pedagogical requirement, psychological compatibility, formation, group

1. Introduction

The changes taking place in Uzbekistan in the direction of "family, neighborhood, college cooperation" require the implementation of the main tasks of the family parent, neighborhood, College in the direction of the education of students. When the team is called, it is understood that the groups of students who are striving for a common goal and who are jipsled for joint activities.

The life of the group and the way in which its members feel good much depends on the fact that they are able to work collaboratively and have a positive attitude towards each other. To explain this phenomenon, there is a concept of psychological compatibility in psychology.

When we say psychological compatibility, it is implied that the members of the group differ in their qualities and views, if necessary, not the compatibility of some of their qualities, but the compatibility of the rest.

2. Literature view

Russian scientist N. Obozov as a criterion of compatibility divides the following:

- A. activity results;
- B. The Power Energy spent by the members;
- C. satisfaction from activities.

Two types of reciprocity differ

1. psychophysiological;
2. Social Psychological.

In the first case, in the process of activity, it is implied that people can act in the same and appropriate way, compatibility of reactions, harmony in the rhythm and pace of work, while in the second case it is implied compatibility in social behavior-unity of ustanovka, monandity in views of needs and interests, unity of directions. The first kind of compatibility is more effective if the employees of industrial enterprises who work in the "qonveyer" method, this is not possible and impossible for teachers of higher education in creative professions in which there is a great importance of multi-Social Psychological compatibility. American psychologist T. Mitchel according to interaction occurs in group conditions through the following factors.

1. Some members tend to talk more than others;
2. Individuals with a higher position also put pressure on others in the decision-making process;
3. More in the group will go away to prevent disagreements in mutual thoughts.
4. In the influence of some people in the group, there are cases of deviations from the main goal and inconsistent decision - making on the goal.

5. All members give bloodformity without mutual perception and fall under the influence of the group. Therefore, sometimes it is possible to get distracted from it and make inappropriate decisions, even if the chairman, who leads the meeting, announces the agenda.

3. Materials and Methods

But the biggest positive aspect of the process of group decision-making is that a lot of opinions seem and are put forward in it. These thoughts create such conditions that in the end an original New Thought appears, which differs slightly from individual thoughts. Therefore, the art of leadership is to be able to come to the most suitable decision at the end, relying on the opinion of many. But the downside is that the process of mental excesses and decision-making can also lead to illusions from some members (such as "what they're talking about to me") of indifference. This happens at the fault of the leader in those conditions where the opinion of some people in that environment is constantly supported, attention to some people, privilege is given.

The most effective way to educate the community of students is to make demands and set a perspective based on their general interest. Requirements give a positive result in a well-developed destiny from pedagogical cliché:

1. Pedagogical requirements for the personality of the reader must be supplemented by the glorification of the azus of each team. This is an important part of pedagogical etiquette, which must not be forgotten by the head of each group. The group, that is, more demands are made on the best students of the team, with which they are expressed special confidence and respect.
2. It is desirable that the community of educators put the requirements on the students of a particular group, it is necessary to demand from the students not what is achieved, but what is set as a task
3. The requirements are taken into account in the image of performance as clearly. Students should clearly understand what is required of them. It is necessary to introduce readers to the content of the requirements and regularly monitor their importance. The importance of putting prospects in the training of the student community is very great. If there is no interesting specific goal in front of the team, then it is impossible to find a way to organize and chip in. There are two main ways to determine prospects:
4. The main pedagogical requirement is laid down by the teacher himself before the pupils. Bunda shows ways to solve those tasks and seeks to entertain the team members.
5. The team members will promote their exciting activities as the group leader will support this random initiative and will also help them find ways to implement it. The first method is laid out at the initial stage of the composition of the student community, and the nearest days are called a prosperous prospect. The second method is called targeted prospects for the Middle days, laid by group activists, which is a much higher stage. If all members of the team put the specified prospects, this means that the team is formed, so-called long-term prospects.

4. Results and Discussion

Conducted studies have proved that there can be many facets of psychological compatibility. In principle, it should not be forgotten what activity and its purpose are united by people, the presence of harmony in the desire to make the same goal conscious and understand together will be of great educational importance.

The question of interaction of the group in decision-making. The fact that people in the group like or reject each other on the contrary often occurs in the process of making different decisions. Making corrupt decisions is not fundamentally different from making individual decisions. Ikkalasinda also determined the problem first of all, the data is collected, several proposals are put forward and finally the most acceptable are accepted. But in the group, this process is somewhat different, and disputes are often associated with exactly the same process.

5. Conclusion

Teachers of the educational institution give the following recommendations to the group leaders and psychologists of the educational institution:

- To ensure that the educational background in the educational institution corresponds to the level of reading, agenda setting and psychological development;
- Each teacher should be a leader of the group, be a moron by combining the group Team, organize various group events to improve the attitude of students to each other, develop a culture of treatment;
- -Work in collaboration with the parents of the readers and group leaders;

6. References

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