

PSYCHOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY OF SMALL GROUPS.

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Annotation: *this article focuses on the realization of various individual opportunities in groups, how relevant the scope of specific social psychological characteristics and opportunities is in the student community within formal and informal groups.*

Keywords: *small group, formal and informal groups, social perception, pedagogical process, educational relations, education, upbringing, self-education, communication and development.*

In the world of social psychology, it is the scientific research that is devoted to the problem of psychological service to small groups and, although there is not enough scientific literature capable of detailing all its directions, can be noted separately today, which is able to show the need for the problem of psychological service in the world of Science and in the development of

In the analysis of this literature, an important place is occupied by the study of certain general aspects related to the methodology of psychological service from the point of view of the science of Social Psychology. CHunonchi, all researchers also substantiate one aspect or another in a theoretical-scientific way, which is important for Psychological Service, following the methodological principles of Social Psychology. Within these, it is possible to separately note research aimed at identifying social psychological tasks of significant theoretical-scientific importance for the successful organization of psychological service. We think that this will help small groups think about some of the current pressing aspects, problems and its solutions related to the provision of psychological services, reflect and define the tasks of our research as a theoretical-scientific and methodological resource. After all, the main criteria for all social psychological principles created to this day are "unity of personality and activity", "progress of consciousness in activity", "attitude", "individual approach" "attitude", "lifestyle", "social ustanovka", "objective and subjective reflection of existence", "collective", "social satisfaction", "social behavior", the practical place and prospect in society cannot be fully imagined without the implementation of psychological service. Especially, the omission of the problem of approach to socio-psychological

phenomena on the basis of human development and values by scientists today assumes a more serious thought and reflection on the methodology of psychological service.

The practical psychology of a person, associated with the traditions of the development of today's Psychological Science, cannot be distinguished from his social activity and social nature in society. In this regard, the process of correct and effective management of Human Factors and its social processes in society requires the inevitability of psychological service to society and members of society. Consequently, the development of each science is directly related to the structure of methodological devices that reveal scientific cohesion on the basis of new evidence. Because, in an area where there is no clear methodology, there will also be no clear practical results. After all, another important new task of the science of social psychology is to analyze whether the scope of studies in the theoretical, practical and empirical direction associated with the methodology of Psychological Service is being solved to this day. Although in this regard, it is still clear in the world of psychology that the only scientific direction or concept that is clearly and perfectly developed and officially recognized is not accepted (perhaps it is impossible to do this because scientists have different scientific and psychological views), representatives of advanced Western psychology, including, there are studies conducted and conducted by psychologists from the countries of Central Asia and psychologists from Uzbekistan, which have a special balance and prestige for the world of Science, which in some respects can serve as the basis for the formation of our scientific and practical ideas about the program and social prospects of psychological service. From the scientific literature it is known to us that the general directions of the methodology of Social Psychological Service are expressed.

The research of Western social psychology figures can be traced to: V.Wundt's major (ten-volume) epic "The Psychology of Peoples", published in 1900, served to brighten up the jungles of Social Psychology, revealing the complex aspects of the study of human spirituality, culture and ideology. The theory of "social behavioural instincts" in the well-known English psychologist William McDougall's "introduction to Social Psychology", written in 1908, served as the first basis for illuminating the problem of ensuring the harmony of human instincts and activity, as opposed to Freudianism. Consequently, E.Fromm, J.Saliwen, W.Schutz, G.Sheparde, W.The foundation was laid by scholars such as Bayan for the creation of a theory of Guru psychology. In this case, various social psychological trainings the first indication of ways of maturing the psychological climate associated with interpersonal relations in the orcali Guruh can serve as a certain level of empirical information to determine the tasks of Social Psychological Service in labor communities. Theories within the Western framework of cognitivism are central to the methodology of psychological service.

In general, the theoretical and methodological roots of providing psychological assistance to small groups, which are a certain part of Psychological Service, are observed by scientists of different groups, following the trend of assessment with a psychological provision of the harmony of personality and activity. This can be attributed to:

Thus, the analysis of the above areas of study serves as a scientific-theoretical basis for developing criteria related to the research of interpersonal activity in small groups corresponding to the purpose of the study, and its application in practice during psychological service, firstly in a general way, scientifically-theoretically allowing the definition of individual and group activity processes.

Hence, the manifestation of personality and group activity, which is the product of high-level aspirations for self-development and making socially significant changes. Therefore, the decision-making on the basis of the requirements of the social psychological development of the activities of each, individual in the framework of small groups is important both for the individual in question and for the development of society.

These characteristics are important in carrying out empirical research on the problem of small groups in today's Social Psychology. In addition, in most literature, groups are divided into large and small groups according to the number of people in them. In psychology, more subgroups are studied. Of practical importance is the question of how many people make it up, how many work in cooperation will have the most effect. Most scholars identify two people – Diada-quantitatively as the starting point of the group. Although Polish Jan Shepansky disagrees (he believes that at least three people – starting with the triad), any diada is recognized as a unique association. For example, a new family, lovers, two friends – a kind of small group of people living together. The quality inherent in any subgroup is that its members will have the opportunity to engage in direct communication with each other, to be “face-to-face”. For everyone, this group is so significant that it begins to indulge in its norms on its own. The question of the boundary of the subgroup is also much debated.

In addition, in science, two types of compatibility are mainly distinguished: psychophysiological and Social Psychological. In the first case, in the process of activity, the ability of people to act in the same and appropriate way, the compatibility of reactions, the rhythm and speed of work is implied, while in the second, the compatibility in social behavior is the unity of Masters, the need and interests, monandness in views, the unity of directions. If the first kind of compatibility is more effective on employees of industrial enterprises, which are worked on the conveyor method, it is impossible and impossible to have in high school teachers, those with positive professions, in which more social psychological compatibility is of great importance.

In general, it can be concluded that on the basis of the above considerations, practical directions of research, methodologies, a program for collecting and analyzing empirical data have been developed. Detailed information about this is given in the later chapters of the work. In general, summing up the above theoretical analyzes, we can come to the following conclusions on the coverage of this problem in the scientific literature. In western psychology, the problem of small groups is the constant involvement of respondents, the collaborative character of a complex of a small number of individuals, the perception of quantitative differences of objects and subjects in each group based on their mutual Diada, the formation of mutual perceptions associated with the process of group identification, the complex of scientific observations is central. In Russian psychology, the problem of small groups is interpreted on the basis of such situations as the emotionality, desire, needs and specific social orientation of the members of each group. In this center of interpretation, however, the force that moves small groups is a special place in this communication, the specific communicative, interactive and perceptual aspects. In today's advanced Social Psychology, it will be possible to pay special attention to the existence of a tendency to solve the problem of small groups based on the process of identification in one group or another and the results of experimental research aimed at determining its role in mutual activity and communication.

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