



# FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOT INTEGRATSIYASI

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## IMPORTANT PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES OF A VOLLEYBALL COACH ARE FOREIGN PSYCHOLOGISTS AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY

**Annotation:** When we study the research of psychologists from near and far abroad, we see that the teacher has made a valuable scientific note on the basics of professionally important quality techniques and the importance of socio-cultural, national-territorial and pedagogical education in this process.

**Key words:** Volleyball, coach, training, socio-cultural.

According to A. Bandura and G.V. Caprara, the teacher is a professional organization of educational processes in preparation and students the study of the properties of psychology is of great importance.

Teacher's personality and level of professional training (reputation, sample) is high, educational and pedagogical with students

If the relationship is well established, the teacher's opinions, the student's behavior, and the evaluation of his or her work will affect how he or she interprets his or her strengths and weaknesses.

It is more powerful than knowing that the success achieved in the learning process can be explained by the student himself or that luck will come. Students' choice of service, the correct assessment of the educational process, the idea that they can read well, and the knowledge they acquire can help with communication. The teacher's personal example and reputation play an important role in the educational process.

Note the typology of the teacher's professional position (professional point of view) required for pedagogical communication proposed by M.Talen. According to this typology:

1. The "Socrates" model - such a teacher organizes the teaching process on the basis of discussion.
2. The "Community Discussion Leader" model is one in which the teacher-educator conducts student interaction and collaboration on a democratic basis.
3. The "master" model - such a teacher has a standard object in all areas for students.
4. The "General" model - such a teacher is demanding of students and manages to ensure that students perform their duties and activities to the fullest.
5. The "aspiring" model is a fundamental learning process in the educational process oriented teacher. He kept the class team constant, encourages students' initiative and independence.
6. The Trainer model - the teacher guides the students towards the common goal, solidarity and collaborative learning.
7. The Git model is a live encyclopedia of such a teacher. His speeches are clear, vivid, scientific, and the answers to all questions are known in advance.

Important professional qualities of a teacher and pedagogical creation A. Maslow, who approached the issues of upbringing from the point of view of humanism, is of great interest to K. Rodgers. According to them, first of all, the teacher should not forget to note the activity of students in the educational process, to teach them to solve them independently, to help them to show their identity on the basis of initiative and creativity. To do this, the teacher must have full personal and professional qualities and services.

K. Rodgers' education is high, they are more friendly with such beginners, they exchange ideas, they talk about the topic analyze the problem and come to a decision. In this case, the teacher focuses all his attention on introducing the topic to the students, paying special attention to their attention, experience and mastery.

According to A. Maslow, the teacher's knowledge, creativity, independence and responsibility for pedagogical activity and a deep sense of greatness is the most important factor in enhancing the educational process.

Another theorist, Gizela Leybouvi-Vif, argues that the acquisition of a profession in students is due to the fact that they find an emotional content that can intensify in them. When such qualities and experiences are fully formed in them, nothing can stand in the way of knowledge acquisition or professional maturity.

The development of the ability to learn obedience is fundamental, the most important of which is the research of Salomon Ash. His in other words, conformism and submissiveness are self-assessments closely related to the medical event. A group of people who value themselves are a little fish to obey their students. Self-esteem is low, and those who lack self-confidence are more likely to be influenced by the group. M. Woodstock and D. Francis include the following in their business collaboration:

- Influence - the actions of people on the power of trust;
- positive changes should be rewarded;
- our dreams affect those around us;

- to express one's opinion in public (openly) strengthens;
- We must first follow what we teach;
- Personal solidarity - this (decisive) important path factor.

According to them, people who effectively influence those around them have the skills (skills) of advertising and successful presentation. They are able to create reasons that strongly motivate them to do something.

P. Lipman, an American scholar and a member of the group for the creation of philosophy teaching programs in schools, noted that the school age period expands the possibilities of forms of education. It offers a voluntary and value-based cognitive (mental cognition) approach to teaching students, rather than forcing them in the teaching process. Analyzes the negative consequences of coercive situations in teaching them and demonstrates the advantages of volunteering and value-basedness in educating them and their effectiveness in educating students.

Socio-psychological training and its organization. Training is an effective way to solve theoretical or practical problems. Training includes knowledge acquisition and active participation not only in educational institutions, but also through participation in various sports clubs. Respondents are encouraged to actively participate in the training, which provides theoretical information, and then they begin to perform research-oriented exercises. Trainings not only broaden the horizons of a sport, but also provide specific skills. What is psychological training? Psychological training is a variety of games and exercises designed to build the skills and competencies needed to solve problems that exist or may arise in an individual. Training is derived from English and means "practice", "repetition". When it comes to psychological training, the term is widely accepted as a "problem-solving exercise." In general, training does not solve an individual's problems, but develops the skills and competencies needed to analyze the underlying problems. Although different approaches to describing or explaining training have been presented by different authors, most of them focus on the fact that training sessions are conducted through games and exercises and that skills and competencies are developed during the training. Training can be an active form of psychological work to develop positive personality traits, such as group discussions, debates, role-plays, and other games. Psychological trainings are different, and their classification is based on different criteria. From a psychological point of view, it has its own classification based on the purpose of the training. Conditionally specific skills can range from training formations to personal development trainings. In the first case, training is a factor in the formation of a specific behavior that leads to personal development, in the second case, the main effect is observed in the inner sphere, ie first the inner world of the person (self-government, emotional state, motivation, etc.). and then the behavior changes. However, the criteria for the effectiveness of the training also differ: some criteria are objective (for example, the level of development of some skills in the participants), some other criteria are subjective (for example, participants' perceptions of changes in their personal situation) -experiences). The main purpose of the training programs was to form factors that positively affect the individual typological characteristics of schoolchildren. Accordingly, the following were identified as training objectives: - to identify and shape the factors affecting the psychological protection of students; - Stabilization of mental and emotional state of students; - Enhancing the socio-psychological impact of student self-government; - Carry out regular self-training exercises with students and develop this skill in them. Psychocorrectional work was carried out using a complex

program of psychocorrection. The training consisted of four interrelated stages. These are: 1) the preparatory (diagnostic) stage; 2) correction stage; 3) the stage of determining the effectiveness of corrective action; 4) final (evaluative) stage.

Modern man has different types of activities, the number of which corresponds approximately to the number of needs available. The general and types of activities that meet a person's basic needs are communication, play, learning, work. Domestic psychology was one of the first to turn to the study of labor activity.

Lomovaidr is devoted to the study of general psychological problems of activity, has laid the foundations and developed ideas about its psychological structure, morphology, structure, regulatory mechanisms and principles.

A distinctive feature of sports activities is the maximum manifestation of a person's mental and physical capabilities. A person's mental qualities, as well as personality in general, are formed in the process of any sporting activity. The presence of a certain specificity in this type of activity distinguishes it from other types of activities. Of course, an important aspect of sports activity is the movement activity of a highly organized person, and the various movements themselves are a necessary part of sports.

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