

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR EARLY DETECTION OF  
PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
EDUCATIONAL REFORMS  
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF SMALL SCHOOL CHILDREN)****Tashmatova Gulzoda Nematullayevna**

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**ANNOTATION**

There are different methods of use for motivation. This serves as the leading force for all the actions of a person, but understanding how it works and that can affect it can be important in several ways. Motivation is a process that initiates, manages and maintains purposeful behavior. Whether it's taking a glass of water to reduce thirst, or reading a book to gain knowledge, it's something that will bring out your effort. In this article, the social psychological criteria for the early determination of professional motivation in the implementation of educational reforms (on the example of junior school children) are analyzed.

**Keywords:** *social psychological, professional motivation, determination, knowledge, educational reforms, cognitive forces, junior school children.*

Motivation includes the biological, emotional, social and cognitive forces that drive behavior. In everyday use, the term "motivation" is often used to describe why a person does any work. This is the driving force of human action. Motivation does not only mean that the actions, it also includes that manages and supports the actions that are directed towards this goal (although such motivations can rarely be directly observed). As a result, we often have to draw conclusions about why people do what they do based on observable behaviors.

Types of motivation. Different motivation is often described as external or internal:

- External motivation it is the result of an individual coming from outside and often includes rewards such as prizes, money, social recognition or praise.
- Internal motivations these are the motivations that come from within the individual, for example, to fulfill a complex crossword for personal satisfaction in solving a problem.

There are three main components of motivation: activity, perseverance and intensiveness. Activation involves making a decision to start an action, such as enrolling in a psychology class. Persistence is the pursuit of the goal, despite the presence of obstacles. An example of endurance may be attending more psychology courses to gain a scientific degree, but this requires a large amount of time, effort and funds. Intensity can be seen from the intensity and strength aimed at achieving the goal. For example, one student can go ashore without much effort, while another is constantly studying, taking part in discussions and taking advantage of extracurricular research opportunities. The first student lacks intensity, and the second one seeks his educational goals with greater intensity.

The level of each of these components of motivation can influence whether you achieve your goal or not. For example, strong activation means that there is a high probability that you will start pursuing a goal. Persistence and intensiveness determine whether you will continue to strive towards this goal and how much effort you will be able to achieve it.

All students will notice a change in their motivation and willpower. Sometimes it happens that you are fired and there is a high motivation to achieve your goals, at other times you may not even know what you want or what you want or how you will achieve it yourself. The instinct theory of motivation predicts that behavior is stimulated by instincts that are persistent and innate patterns of behavior. Five psychologists, such as William

James, Sigmund Freud and William Mcdugal, offered a number of basic human discs that promote behavior. Such instincts can include biological instincts, such as fear, purity and love, which are important for the survival of the organism.

The adverse health effects of illicit drug use can be very significant, although this varies greatly depending on the specific drug, the combination of drugs consumed, the methods of intake, amount, and frequency of use. Among those who inject drugs, mortality is high due to overdose and associated medical complications since many drug users either share needles or use contaminated materials.

It suggests that it aims to engage in conduct that help students maintain their optimum level of arousal by encouraging them in engaging in education. A person with low arousal needs can engage in relaxing activities, such as reading a book, while those with high interests can be motivated by exciting, exciting behaviors such as motorcycle racing.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the ability of a universal screening measure to identify students who might otherwise go undetected through a traditional identification paradigm (teacher referral for special education, child study team, or other school-based service provisions). Utilizing data from a cohort of third- and fourth-grade students, the differences between students referred and not referred for evaluation or intervention based on the different referral systems was examined. The ever-increasing body of evaluation literature shows links between social-emotional learning programs and improved outcomes in a wide range of areas that include teacher social and emotional competence, improved student behavior, and increases in student academic achievement.

## CONCLUSION

The understanding of motivation to students is important in many areas of life, for example, from parents to the place of work. You may want to set the right reward systems to set your best goals and encourage others as well as increase your motivation. Motivational cognition and their implication are used in other aspects of marketing and industrial psychology. There are many legends here and everyone can benefit from knowing what works and what does not.

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