

THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

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ANNOTACHIYA

This article is devoted to the scientific and practical basis of psychological services in education. Also, the text of the article deals with the organization of psychological services in the educational environment, psychodiagnostic, psychocorrectional, counseling, psychoprophylactic issues and professional competencies for their application in practice.

ANNOTATION.

The article is devoted to the scientific and practical foundations of psychological service in education. The article also reveals the content of some psychological studies on psychodiagnostic, psychocorrectional, consultative, psychoprophylactic issues of organizing psychological services in the educational environment and professional competencies for their practical application, scientific and methodological foundations of the practical work of psychologists.

Keywords: psychologist, psychological service, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychoprophylaxis, education, student, student, parent, teacher, activity, employee, organization.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the purpose of the basics of modern psychological services is to study the individual potential of students in the educational environment. In addition, education is educational. It also aims to identify the psychological causes of disorders, the elimination of behavioral disorders in the individual and the development of psychological measures to prevent them. As a rule, the organization of psychological services is carried out by specialists (psychologists) with general and special psychological knowledge in the field of work and pedagogical psychology, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological counseling.

Educators involved in the Psychological Service should undergo special training for this specialty. In essence, the psychological service bio is a multi-stage process in which effective methods are used, such as psychological counseling, psychodiagnostics and psychocorrection. In the following, we will focus on the psychological services that are suitable for any learning environment and its structural measures.

According to i.g.kolesnikova, in conducting psychological counseling in the educational environment, the psychologist conducts the following work: couples, teachers, students, all persons involved in the education of Ba, including administration, director, rector, mudio, teachers, coaches, parents, to provide thematic, scientifically based advice to employees of public and non-governmental organizations;

2. Education, development, upbringing, career choice and marriage, yzapo. individual, group, collective counseling on attitudes, behaviors and communication skills, peer and juvenile attitudes, for example, issues of worldview, ability, talent;

3. To provide information to the administration, children, students, students (in the classroom, clubs, libraries) on issues of interest to children, students, students on the characteristics of mental development, adoption, deprivation of motherhood and fatherhood, care and guardianship of organizations. , the person should be involved in resolving the situation and give advice;

4. Provides scientific and practical advice to mothers on the formation of personality traits in the child, the status of the child, the gender of children, individual and theological characteristics;

5. Conducting practical consultative work on new opportunities for students of secondary special and vocational colleges, students of academic lyceums on their opportunities, prospects: selection, selection, determination of the level of professionalism, participation in the selection committee as a consultant. . This development is aimed at in-depth study of the subjects of education in schools, high schools, universities from a psychological and pedagogical point of view, to identify their individual characteristics, the causes of shortcomings in education.

Diagnostic work is carried out in groups or individually. in this case, the practical psychologist performs the following tasks. Determining whether the work meets the criteria of developmentIn order to achieve this, the psychologist conducts a psychological examination of children, swimmers, special schools, swimmers, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, higher education students, determines their level. Diagnoses the professional suitability of students, examines their personal qualities, willpower, emotions, ability to self-control, intellectual level.

Counseling is a bioidio of one of the main activities of a practicing psychologist. Counseling is provided for teachers, students and parents. Counseling can be individual or group. The generalization of the work experience of practicing psychologists shows that teachers often turn to psychologists for the following problems: difficulty in coping with different numbers, inability and unwillingness of children to read, conflict in the group, ineffectiveness of individual pedagogical influence on the family, formation, ways of professional development, identification and development of abilities, talents, interests of swimmers, career guidance work with swimmers. Psychologists, in direct contact with young people, solve the problems that arise in them. this is called direct counseling. sometimes advises learners and parents on one or another of the teachers' problems, which is indirect counseling, in which there is a tendency to follow certain rules. In the counseling center there is always a process of interaction between the psychologist and the person being counseled, the establishment of a reliable relationship between them. In this case, the psychologist acts as a consultant, teacher, parent-counselor, student-client. Counseling is one of the main directions of psychological services. But psychological counseling is not the only concept. the work of a psychologist in a college or academic lyceum is radically different from that of a bio. The psychologist is one of the pros and cons of the relationship between teachers and students in a particular educational institution, the evolving social environment.

The hap bio not only sees the learner or the teacher himself, but also the complex system of interpersonal relationships, along with other types of work, solves the situation. According to E.M Lysenko, the skills of a psychologist, who is well versed in the field, are as follows: The main importance of counseling is; - The psychologist studies the psychological characteristics of students and their interests, inclinations, inclinations, initial abilities, etc., helps to form in the society of a specialist and a mature person; - Defects in the development of reading skills and abilities of preschool children, swimmers, students of vocational schools, new schools, students of higher education deficiencies, intellectual development Ba waxc diagnoses disorders such as oazilatlari; -bowka carries out dioerenchial diagnostics, taking into account the diversity of psychic developmental defects in conjunction with specialists in the field.

Determines the medical and detective nature of defects. Assochial behavior - determines the causes and forms of behavior. examines the social and psychological roots of drug addiction and drug addiction, alcoholism, theft, addiction, analyzes the factors; - Participate in the selection of gifted students, young professionals. Participating in the consultation, the psychologist deals with the following situations: based on the results of observation, interviews, psychodiagnostics, it is necessary to cite proven complaints about the origin of the swimmer's problems;

2. It is necessary for a teacher to change his position in relation to the student. This is a very difficult situation and should be resolved carefully, starting slowly before the consultation. Often the teacher does not want to change his attitude towards the student. The teacher does this not because he does not understand what the psychologist is talking about, but because he does not want to consciously complicate his life;

3. Encourage all teachers to understand the student's problems, his or her personal situation. In this case, it is possible to believe that the swimmer interacts with the moon. Thus, the psychological-pedagogical consultation is an important stage of psychoprophylactic work. A highly trained councilor promotes the development of swimmers, teachers and the whole community. The psychologist's preventive work in the learning environment includes: the adaptation of college and high school swimmers to this environment. Participate in the admission of swimmers to colleges, high schools, gymnasiums. Develop an individual program of work with swimmers in collaboration with students. Psychological examination of the transition from bio-testing in lyceums and colleges; Tali and upbringing, working with children to prevent neuroticism, psychological stress, living conditions.

Diagnostic and correctional work of a practicing psychologist is one of the most complex types of activities and requires special psychological training. comes Diagnostic correction of the practicing psychologist. complex, demanding accountability, and poor performance. this. as a process biophysicist, in pedagogical studies devoted to the study of difficult and normal children

1. Used by Bygotsky. i.v.Dubrovina step-by-step measures for the diagnosis of personality development 2. Identify the psychological problem; 3. Choice of research method; 4. Psychological diagnosis; 5. Practical recommendations and so on. Psyoprophylactic work is one of the most underdeveloped activities of the practicing psychologist. Problems of psychoprophylaxis are reflected in more American literature. Researcher T. Chirkova in her textbook "Theory and Practice of Psychological Service" identifies three stages of

psychoprophylaxis used in working with people with disabilities: the second stage is called primary prevention. According to the teachers, the school is suitable for the prevention of mental illness. They recognize the school psychologist as a specialist in primary prevention. - includes advice to mothers and teachers. Changes in teaching methods to change the child's reading. The third stage. The psychologist focuses on children with individual problems with reading and behavior.

The goal is to eliminate and correct serious psychological difficulties and problems. The psychologist works separately with the child who comes to him. The main power of school psychology is focused on the third stage, which is "after upbringing" of children, and the main part of the students is left out of the psychologist's attention. Psychological services in modern American schools are becoming more and more important in the field of psychological services. In short, psycho-prophylactic measures are the last stage in the psychological service.

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