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Formation of Social Activity of Students - Future Teachers of Physical Education

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Abstract

The article discusses the rationale and technologies for the formation of social activity of a student-future teacher of physical education. Based on existing research, we distinguish the following components in the structure of the socially active position of future physical education teachers: normative, evaluative, motivational, and active. The activity of the future teacher of physical education at different stages of pedagogical activity depends on many objective and subjective factors. It manifests itself in such areas of public life: educational activities, fitness activities, social activities, self-educational activities, labor activities.

Keywords: Social activity, Student social activity, Future teachers, Future teacher activity, Physical education teacher

Formación De Actividad Social De Estudiantes - Futuros Profesores De Educación Física

Resumen

El artículo discute los fundamentos y las tecnologías para la formación de la actividad social de un futuro profesor de educación física. Con base en la investigación existente, distinguimos los siguientes componentes en la estructura de la posición socialmente activa de los futuros maestros de educación física: normativa, evaluativa, motivadora y activa. La actividad del futuro maestro de educación física en diferentes etapas de la actividad pedagógica depende de muchos factores objetivos y subjetivos. Se manifiesta en tales áreas de la vida pública: actividades educativas, actividades físicas, actividades sociales, actividades de autoeducación, actividades laborales.

Palabras clave: Actividad social, Actividad social Del alumno, Futuros docentes, Futura actividad docente, Profesor de educación física

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of the formation of the student's social activity is relevant, as modern society needs a socially active, motivated and creative person. The tasks which have been put forward by modern society cannot be solved without the development of the social activity of the individual, both in the professional and in the educational environment, aimed at training future specialists.

The new time requires such abilities as: the successful implementation of social interaction, the realization of their role in the team, the establishment of business communication, building and realizing the path of self-development from the higher education system, maintaining the proper level of professional qualifications to ensure full social and professional activity. The development of such abilities is associated with social activity, a measure of the intensity of which depends on the student's involvement in various types of activities offered by the educational space of the university.

The degree to which the problem is developed. Certain aspects of the problem of the formation of social activity have been studied by various scientists of Kazakhstan and foreign pedagogical and psychological sciences. Analysis of the literature allows us to highlight the following areas of research on social activity: G.S. Abdirayimova (ABDIRAIYMOVA G. S. 2006), A.E. Esenov (YESSENOVA AE.), L.Zh.Suleymen (SOLOMON L.J.), A.S. Korolev (Korolev, A. S. 2015), and Z. N.Kakhrimanov (Kakhrimov 3. 2009), G.P. Ivanova (IVANOVA G.P. 2013), Z. Wang (WANG, S., GORBUNOVA, N.V., MASALIMOVA, A.R., BÍROVÁ, J. & SERGEEVA, M.G. 2018a), H. Coates, K. Hillman (COATES, H., HILLMAN, K., et al. 2008), Of fundamental importance for our study are works that address the issues of professional training of future teachers in physical education (J.K. Onalbek, B. Mukhamedzhanov, Sh.A. Orazov B.A. Ashmarin, L. E. Varfolomeeva, V. P. Kargopolov, S. S. Korovin, N. M. Kostyukhina, and others).

Here, the experience of organizing the educational environment of pedagogical universities in preparing a physical education teacher carries potential opportunities for the formation of the social activity of a student - the future teacher of physical education. Nevertheless, the issues related to the formation of the social activity of the student - the future teacher of physical education, are poorly studied and have not been adequately reflected in the scientific and pedagogical literature.

The purpose of the study is to theoretically substantiate and experimentally verify the effectiveness of the technology for the formation of social activity of students - future physical education in the educational process of the university.

The methodological basis of this study has the following approaches: systemic (P.K. Anokhin, L. Bertalanfi, E. G. Yudin, etc.), which allowed us to consider the phenomenon under study "social activity of the student - the future teacher of physical education" and the process of its formation as an integrated system in the interconnection and continuity of all components; activities (L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontyev, S. L. Rubinstein and others), involving the organization and management of focused educational, educational, sports and other types of student activities in the general context of his educational and sports activities and formation his socially active position; personality-oriented (E.V. Bondarevskaya, V.V. Serikov, I.S. Yakimanskaya and others), aimed at creating the conditions for the development of self-development, self-realization, self-regulation, adaptation of the student's personality, the development of his unique personality, which forms socially -Active position of the student - the

future teacher of physical education; axiological (E.I. Artamonova, I.F. Isaev, V.A. Slastenin, E.N. Shiyanov, etc.), which allows one to rely on the values of human life and develop students' value guidelines that act as a way of regulating and determination of student behavior, which will take into account the multiple relationships between SILKWAY International University and partners and create optimal conditions for the formation of social activity of a student, a future physical education teacher.

The following research methods have been used: theoretical methods, that is, analysis and synthesis, forecasting; empirical methods, that is, included observation, content analysis (document analysis), a pedagogical experiment, questionnaires, an expert assessment method, the study of pedagogical experience; methods for processing research results (qualitative data analysis, descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient, Mann-Whitney i-test).

2. METHODOLOGY

The problem of the formation of a person's social activity has a rather long history of his awareness and development in terms of social, psychological and pedagogical significance. Here, an important condition for the formation of students' social activity is the purposeful, structurally expanding socially useful activity of a young man, his readiness for this kind of behavior, the desire and ability to act, showing responsibility, independence and initiative. The analysis

of psychological and pedagogical literature (ANGIGINA L. K., KOLESNIKOVA M. B. 2006, ZHERNOKOVA, N. A. 2010), as well as our own empirical studies allow us to state the need for the formation of a socially active position of students - future teachers of physical education.

In psychological and pedagogical works, attention is drawn to the fact that any personality quality cannot exist outside the context of a holistic personality, outside its activities, experiences, beliefs. According to E.S. Zorina, D.V. Chaplygina, "the process of forming an active life position as the core quality of an individual is a complex, multi-valued act, is long-lasting and includes such interconnected "links" as social needs - knowledge - feelings - practical activity - habits - proactive behavior" [eleven].

It can be concluded that almost all authors consider social activity as a socially and personally integrated result of upbringing, which is aimed at social creativity as a way of life. The social activity of youth is of greater importance, manifested in various socially significant activities, such a person is consciously focused on solving the problems facing society, class, social group.

It should be noted that a student age is a period of formation, development of special abilities, awakening of creative forces, and the search for their application. Students are distinguished by the increased mental activity, the interest to everything new. The development of personal qualities is based on leading neoplasms - the need to determine the purpose of one's life, one's place in society. The need for "social orientation" skills in our changing world is growing, in the

realization and realization of our creative abilities (ZHOLDASBEKOV AA, ZHOLDASBEKOVA BA. 2018).

A large role in society is played by student youth, as it represents the social group that carries the huge potential opportunities of the future (Lazarev MA The technology of creative development of students in the pedagogical vocabulary on the basis of the formation of good culture. 2012).

The student's social activity, which is presented as "a complex integrated personality quality, manifested in initiative, directed, socially significant activity and readiness to act in the interests of other people" (WANG, Z., UTEMOV, V.V., KRIVONOZHKINA, E.G., LIU, G. & GALUSHKIN, A.A. 2018b). It is formed as a result of establishing a system of relationships with society through the implementation of various types of social activities (including communication) in the process of obtaining higher education. The formation of social activity in the pedagogical aspect, according to M.V. Kolesnikova, is understood as the creation of a coherent system of pedagogical situations in the framework of the training and education process, which include certain optimal forms and methods, which involves the creation of certain organizational and pedagogical conditions

The development of social activity of students should be carried out taking into account the characteristics of the changing social and educational environment, on the other hand, taking into account the specifics of this social and demographic group, its internal differentiation, role in society, as well as the need to resolve the

existing contradiction between the needs of youth in becoming it as a social subject and the possibilities of their implementation in life (OSPANOVA BA, ZHOLDASBEKOV AA. 2012). The condition for the formation of a person's social activity is his readiness for this kind of behavior, desire and ability to act, showing responsibility, independence and initiative. To assess the social activity of students, the results of their own sociological research have been used.

Experimental base of research: SILKWAY International University, sports and educational organizations-partners of Shymkent and Turkestan region. Students from SILKWAY International University (128 people) took part in the experiment. The purpose of the experimental work is to verify the effectiveness of the development of the student's social activity in the educational process. The experimental base was SILKWAY International University, sports and educational organizations-partners of Shymkent and Turkestan region. The experiment was attended by 84 full-time students in the direction of training "Pedagogical Education - Physical Culture and Sports".

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis have showed that almost all students in terms of the level of formation of social activity were at an inactive and starting level. The lowest indicators have been the results of the diagnosis of social responsibility in the process of educational and professional activity - only 29% of students showed a starting level,

the results of a productive level in the subjects have not been presented.

Pilot work has been carried out in accordance with the selected conditions. The experimental part of the study was attended by 84 students and 4 teachers. The control group consisted of 42 students, the experimental one - the same number of students - 42 people. Based on the analysis of the work on the formation of students' social activity, we have identified the tasks that should be solved in the course of the educational process. In our study, the mechanisms of the formation of social activity of university students are highlighted. The requirements for the content, forms and methods of preparation for social activity are highlighted.

As the organizational and pedagogical conditions for the formation of social activity, we distinguish: the clarity of the purpose of training and educational tasks. It is important to note that the goal and objectives vary depending on the initial level of student preparedness, the dynamics of its development; motivation of students for self-educational activities; increase in the share of independent work; students' awareness of possible mechanisms, methods, forms and results of training. The final experiment showed that the greatest increase in the level of formation of the socially active position among students-future physical education teachers occurred in the experimental group, where the educational process has been carried out on the basis of the proposed technology (table).

Table 1: Comparative analysis of social activity formation levels of the students of the control and experimental groups

Groups	Levels (%)							
	low		middle		enough		high	
	Beginning of the experiment							
Experimental group 42 students	43,2	-	52,5	13,2	4,3	61,7	-	25,1
Control group 42 students	44,7	34,2	50,5	52,1	4,8	12,3	-	1,4

It is clear from the presented table that a high level of manifestation of a socially active position is present in 25.1% of respondents. Students of this group do not get lost in a new

environment, make friends quickly, constantly strive to expand their circle of acquaintances, engage in social activities, help relatives, friends, take initiative in communication, take part in organizing social events with pleasure, and are able to make independent decisions in difficult situations. They do all this not under pressure, but according to their inner aspirations.

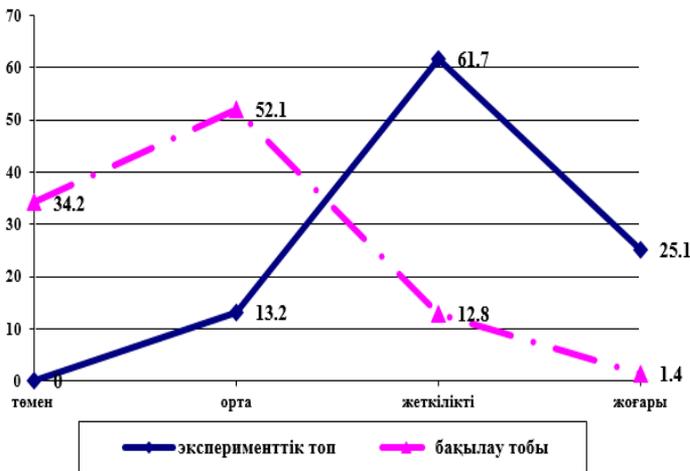


Figure 1: Dynamics of levels formation

According to the quantitative assessment of the level formation of social activity obtained at the end of the experiment, it can be stated that the greatest changes have occurred in the dynamics of the level formation of the studied quality among students of the experimental group, in which the increment of this estimate relative to the beginning of the experiment was 25.1 (0-25.1). In the control group, the increment was 1.4 (0-1.4). Note that this category of students is

socially active in a university, participate in competitions, are ready to speak at training sessions and defend their point of view, and have a good vocabulary necessary for successful and versatile communication, as well as the organizer's distinctive abilities.

The results of the study have showed that the socially active position of future students of physical education teachers is manifested in different types of activities: educational, professional, social, and sports activities, in relation to sports, social and political events. The peculiarities of this phenomenon are: aspects of the psychology of physical education (responsibility for the life and health of students, since physical exercises are at a high risk of injury; physical activities are carried out together with students; the need to insure students performing physical exercises); manifestation of professionally important qualities of a physical education teacher, that is, worldview, moral, communicative, strong-willed, intellectual, motor and personal qualities, that is, observation, tolerance, endurance, sense of humor, kindness, organization, optimism, independence, responsibility, sociability, readiness for sympathy, empathy (empathy).

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study allow us to offer some scientific recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the development of student social activity. The development of social activity of students should be carried out in a holistic educational system of vocational

training of the university; carry out phased control and correction of the individual process of development of the student's social activity; during curatorial hours, use active teaching methods, role-playing games, disputes, etc., allowing to actualize the student's subjective position; for the development of the analytical component of social activity, it is necessary to involve students in the analysis of various points of view, opinions, use discussions, their own activities, and social situations. Thus, the formation of social activity of students in the educational system of the university is an organized phased process, which allows you to value the social development of the student's personality and, if necessary, to adjust the educational system of the university.

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