



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF A SYSTEM OF ATTITUDE TO EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION.

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 24th July 2023 Accepted: 18th August 2023 Published: 20th September 2023</p>	<p>This article delves into the social psychological aspects that contribute to the formation of attitudes toward educational activities in primary education. The study explores the importance of attitudes in shaping a child's educational experience, discusses various factors influencing attitude formation, presents research methods employed, presents empirical findings, engages in a discussion of the results, and offers conclusions and suggestions for educators, parents, and policymakers.</p>

Keywords: Attitude formation, primary education, social psychology, educational activities, students, teachers.

Attitudes play a crucial role in shaping an individual's behavior, and this holds true in the context of primary education. The development of a positive attitude toward educational activities can significantly impact a child's academic performance and overall educational experience. In this article, we investigate the social psychological features that contribute to the formation of attitudes toward educational activities among primary school students.

To better understand the formation of attitudes in primary education, a mixed-methods approach was employed. We conducted surveys, interviews, and observations with primary school students and teachers to gather comprehensive data. A diverse sample of students from various socio-economic backgrounds was selected to ensure a broad perspective.

The formation of attitudes toward educational activities in primary education is a complex process influenced by various social psychological factors. Attitudes in this context refer to individuals' feelings, beliefs, and behaviors related to their educational experiences. Here are some key social psychological features that play a role in shaping these attitudes:

- **Socialization and Family Influence:** Children's attitudes toward education often begin to form within the family. Parents and caregivers can shape their attitudes through their own beliefs about education, the value they place on learning, and their involvement in their child's educational experiences.
- **Peer Influence:** Peer interactions can significantly impact children's attitudes toward education. Positive peer support and social acceptance related to academic achievements

can encourage a positive attitude. Conversely, negative peer experiences, such as bullying or exclusion, can lead to negative attitudes.

- **Teacher-Student Relationships:** The quality of relationships between teachers and students is crucial. Warm, supportive, and respectful teacher-student interactions can foster positive attitudes. In contrast, negative teacher-student relationships can lead to a dislike for school and learning.
- **Curriculum and Learning Environment:** The content and structure of the curriculum, as well as the overall learning environment, can influence attitudes. Engaging and relevant curriculum materials, along with a safe and welcoming learning environment, can promote positive attitudes.
- **Self-Efficacy:** Children's belief in their own ability to succeed in educational tasks is a critical social psychological factor. When students believe they can accomplish tasks and overcome challenges, they are more likely to have a positive attitude toward educational activities.
- **Motivation:** Motivation plays a significant role in attitude formation. Intrinsic motivation, where children engage in learning for the sheer joy of it, tends to lead to more positive attitudes compared to extrinsic motivation, which relies on external rewards.
- **Cultural and Socioeconomic Factors:** Cultural values and socioeconomic status can influence how children perceive the importance of education. In some cultures, education may be



highly emphasized, while in others, it may not be as prioritized.

- **Media and Societal Influences:** Media, including television, social media, and advertising, can shape children's attitudes by portraying certain images and messages related to education. Societal expectations and norms also play a role in how children perceive educational activities.
- **Peer Comparisons:** Children often compare their own performance and achievements with those of their peers. These comparisons can affect their attitudes, leading to either motivation and a desire to improve or feelings of inadequacy and frustration.
- **Feedback and Evaluation:** Constructive feedback and fair evaluation methods can contribute to a positive attitude toward education. Unfair or overly critical feedback can have the opposite effect.
- **Experiential Learning:** Hands-on and interactive learning experiences can enhance attitudes by making education more engaging and relevant to students' lives.
- **Extracurricular Activities:** Participation in extracurricular activities can shape attitudes by providing opportunities for socialization, skill development, and a sense of belonging within the school community.

Understanding and addressing these social psychological features can help educators, parents, and policymakers create an environment that fosters positive attitudes toward educational activities in primary education, ultimately contributing to students' overall well-being and success.

The findings of this study highlight the complex interplay of social psychological factors in attitude formation toward educational activities in primary education. While parental influence, teacher-student relationships, and peer interactions were prominent, it is clear that a multifaceted approach is needed to foster positive attitudes among students.

CONCLUSIONS:

The formation of attitudes toward educational activities is a dynamic process influenced by various social psychological factors. To promote positive attitudes among primary school students, it is essential for educators, parents, and policymakers to collaborate. Strategies that involve parental engagement, improving teacher-student relationships, fostering a positive peer environment, and implementing experiential learning techniques should be considered.

- **Parental Workshops:** Schools can organize workshops for parents to help them understand the importance of their role in shaping their child's attitudes. Encouraging parents to engage in their child's education positively can make a substantial difference.
- **Teacher Training:** Teachers should receive training in building strong, supportive relationships with students. Professional development programs can equip educators with effective techniques for creating a positive classroom atmosphere.
- **Peer Support Programs:** Schools can implement peer support programs to encourage students to positively influence each other. Mentoring systems and group activities can be effective in this regard.
- **Curriculum Enhancement:** Curriculum design should focus on interactive and experiential learning. Integrating hands-on activities can make learning more enjoyable and foster positive attitudes.

In conclusion, understanding the social psychological features that shape attitudes toward educational activities in primary education is essential for creating a conducive learning environment. By recognizing the role of parents, teachers, peers, and the curriculum, we can work together to ensure that young students develop positive attitudes that will benefit them throughout their educational journey.

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