Pedagogical Situations And Ways To Eliminate Their Conflicts By Sports Coaches

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ABSTRACT: In the coach's instructional activity, there is no clear line between the circumstance and the dispute. Because students do not always articulate themselves clearly. As a result, the pedagogical environment is critical in resolving learner disagreements. As a result, the pedagogical scenario is evaluated as a specific circumstance involving a group of students. Methods are employed in teaching contexts to affect students and overcome their differences.

KEYWORDS: Circumstances, pedagogical environment, educators and psychologists, positive and negative attitudes.

INTRODUCTION

The unity of activity of educational process subjects as an integrated element of the pedagogical process has an impact on the development of the learner's personality, which composes his own qualities.

V. V. Serikov considers the learning environment to be a pedagogical mechanism. The learner enters a new scenario in this procedure, and the initial steps in his life are taken in the same way. As a result, students are expected to adopt a new behavioral paradigm. Learners examine, reanalyze, and begin to think about the circumstance that has emerged.

Educators collaborate with students on a constant basis in a pedagogical environment. This partnership underpins the entire educational process. To do so, educators must first comprehend each student's individuality. Such circumstances might be simple or difficult, depending on the situation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Educators must be able to steer learners' behavior in the proper direction while organizing typical teaching circumstances. Then and only then will this process be beneficial to both instructors and students. Teachers' and students' emotional states and experiences play a

crucial impact in stressful situations. It is impossible for a teacher to precisely predict every student's behavior due to a variety of reasons.

Pedagogical activity cannot be carried out without contradictions, as experience has shown. Because, as contact between instructors and students continues, there will inevitably be a clash of viewpoints. They are able to discover new qualities of each other and exchange experiences with each other, as a result of which they develop positive and negative attitudes towards each other. As a result, disputes can emerge in some instances.

Conflicts, according to educators and psychologists, are the result of bad interpersonal connections. This is defined as a struggle between students who are at odds with one another.

Given the special character of the contradictions in an educational institution, experts who have studied pedagogical contradictions have stated that all contradictions that develop in an educational institution are of a pedagogical nature. They are connected to the educational process both directly and indirectly.

Despite the fact that there are various methods to educational activity contradictions, attempts are being made to settle on a single methodology in this field. It's important to remember that disagreements don't just lead to the disintegration of relationships; they also lead to the parties choosing the route of mutual compromise and development. The following definition of interpersonal conflict might be presented based on pedagogical approaches to conflict. This definition comes close to capturing the spirit of the conflict.

Despite the fact that pedagogical contradictions are in the process of formation, they are attracting the attention of many experts. In particular, pedagogical contradictions are comprehensively classified.

Classification of pedagogical contradictions

| Authors | Types of conflicts | Alternatives to Conflicts |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Juravleyev | Didactic | |
| V.I. (51) | Moral | |
| | Conflicts outside the | |
| | moral framework | |
| | Conflicts within the | |
| | subject | |
| Lisetskiy K.S. | Inclinations based on | |
| (104) | inclination | |
| | Cognitive | |
| | Active | |
| | Organizational | |
| Royak A.A. | Conflicts related to | Possible contradictions in |
| (143, 26) | operations | business relationships, |
| | Contradictions of | internal and interpersonal |
| | inclinations | conflicts |
| Rybakova | Activity | Conflicts outside of learning |
| M.M. (145, | | and the learning process, |
| 44) | | mastery |
| | Behaviour | Behaviors, approaches |
| | Conflicts in relationships | Area of communication |
| Samoukina | Reference | |
| N.V. (148). | Organizational | |
| | Active | |
| | Adaptive contradictions | |

Experts attempted to classify all contradictions according to age criteria, classifying them according to direction of action and directional indications, according to the examination of pedagogical contradictions. As a result, there is always a dispute that develops and changes from one place to another. Each war will have its own unique features.

We'll aim to describe the process of arming students with the means, ways, methods, and procedures to resolve disagreements between athletes using an acmeological approach as we think about preparing future sports coaches.

In the course of our research, we draw attention to the peculiarities of pedagogical contradictions and rely on the approaches of VN Pokusaev, VI Juravlev, NV Samsonova, MM Rybakova.

CONCLUSION

Future sports coaches should pay special attention to the following aspects of pedagogical conflicts:

- 1. Athletes who are participants in the conflict process have a clear idea of their position in the team;
- 2. Understand that the age and life experience of the athletes involved in the conflict will be the basis for them to take different positions in the conflict;
- Feel that there is a different level of understanding of the events and the reasons for their participation;
- 4. Know that the participants in the conflict process have a clear idea of their position in the team;
- 5. Recognize that the coach's professional position requires him to take the initiative in resolving conflicts;
- 6. Recognize that the coach's shortcomings in resolving conflicts are the foundation for the emergence of new conflicts and conflicting situations;
- 7. in pedagogical situations, such as imagining a coach warning athletes about him rather than resolving conflicts to alleviate the situation.

As a result, it is vital to provide students with understanding of interpersonal interactions and the culture of their stabilization throughout the training of sports coaches.

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