

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATION AND MOTIVATION IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES

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Abstract: This article highlights the role and importance of motive and motivation in the educational process. Motivation is considered as an important tool to attract students to learning activities, arouse their interest and improve educational efficiency. The theoretical foundations, types of the concepts of motive and motivation and how they affect the educational process are analyzed in detail. Pedagogical approaches and methods for the formation of effective motivation are also described. The article is useful for teachers, pedagogues and specialists in the field of education and helps to improve the quality of the educational process.

Key words: Motive, motivation, educational process, interest, educational activity, educational efficiency, pedagogy, motivation, theories of motivation.

Introduction: One of the main factors of quality organization of the educational process in the modern education system is motivation. Motivation is a combination of internal and external factors that encourage students to learn. It is related to the personal goals and needs of a person and is important for increasing the effectiveness of education.

In education, motivation is the main factor in the successful organization of the process. Teachers should use innovative methods that increase motivation in their activities and help students to achieve their personal development, interests and goals.

1. Concepts of motive and motivation

Motive is an internal force that causes human activity. It depends on the needs, interests and goals and is individual for each student. Motivation is a set of internal and external factors that encourage the student to work. Motive is a driving force for action based on a person's internal needs, goals, and interests. In the process of education, motives direct students to acquire knowledge and regulate their activities. For example, if a student wants to become a successful specialist in the future, this motive forms his positive attitude towards studying.

Motivation is defined as a set of internal and external factors that determine the content and direction of activity. In the educational process, motivation awakens students' desire to learn and helps them achieve their goals. Motivation is an important condition for the successful organization of the pedagogical process.

2. Types of motivation;

Motivation is divided into two main types according to the scope of influence:

Intrinsic Motivation: Intrinsic motivation is based on the learner's personal needs, interests, and aspirations. The fact that students enjoy learning or show interest in a particular subject is a

result of intrinsic motivation. For example, a student interested in history seeks to master information in this subject.

Extrinsic motivation: Extrinsic motivation is based on external motivation factors. This includes situations such as a student receiving a high grade, receiving an award, or being praised by a teacher. Extrinsic motivation can be effective in the short term, but developing intrinsic motivation leads to sustainable results.

3. The importance of motivation in the educational process

Motivation is an important factor in improving the quality of the educational process. Its importance in education is detailed below:

Increasing interest: Highly motivated students take an active part in the learning process and acquire new knowledge with interest. This encourages students to pay attention during class and actively participate in discussions.

Deepening of knowledge: With the help of motivation, students seek to study a certain topic in depth. This not only increases their knowledge level, but also develops their critical thinking skills.

Provide Persistence: Motivation encourages students to set long-term goals and achieve them. For example, when students aim to enter a good university, they work regularly and consolidate their knowledge.

Motivation for independent learning: Motivation encourages students to develop their knowledge independently.

Achieving good results: When motivation is high, students actively participate in the educational process and achieve success.

4. Methods of increasing motivation;

To effectively form motivation, pedagogues can use the following methods:

Individual approach: Since each student has different motivations and needs, it is important to provide them with an individual approach. For example, students who are interested in natural sciences can be more interested by organizing practical laboratory work.

Interactive methods: The use of interesting methods in the teaching process, including problem situations, role-plays and group work, encourages active participation of students. This ensures that the lesson is lively and effective.

Praise and Encouragement: Praising and encouraging students for their success boosts their confidence and motivates them to reach new heights.

Reality-based learning: Learning based on real-life examples increases students' interest in the subject and demonstrates the practical application of knowledge. For example, working with real financial issues is effective in teaching economic knowledge.

5. Measuring and evaluating motivation;

Determining the level of motivation is important in optimizing the educational process. It is possible to assess the level of motivation by paying attention to the interest and activities of students, and by constantly communicating with them. It is also possible to analyze motivation using special diagnostic methods, for example, questionnaires and observational methods.

Psychological foundations of motivation:

Motivation is directly related to the psychological needs of a person. According to the theory of psychologist A. Maslow's hierarchy of needs, human motivation depends on the level of satisfaction of his needs. These needs apply to the educational process as follows:

Physiological needs: Students need to learn in a healthy and comfortable environment. The comfort of the classrooms and the improvement of the conditions increase the motivation.

Safety Need: Students are more likely to learn in an environment where they feel safe. This includes, in particular, physical and emotional safety.

The need to belong to a community: Students need to feel that they are part of a community. Participation in team activities and group work increases their motivation.

Need for respect and recognition: Encouragement of students' achievements through praise and recognition increases their self-confidence.

The need for self-expression: Having the opportunity for students to develop their abilities makes them more active and creative.

Motivation and personality of the learner:

Each student's personality, interests and needs influence motivation. Therefore, the teacher should organize the educational process based on an individual approach, taking into account the student's abilities. For example:

Giving creative students interesting project tasks.

Creating an opportunity for students with the ability to think logically to work on complex issues.

Supporting students who excel in extracurricular sports or arts.

Motivation technologies in education:

Modern education uses various technologies to increase motivation: Information and communication technologies (ICT): Multimedia presentations, interactive games and online resources are effective in engaging students.

Motivation and the teacher's role:

The role of the teacher in the formation of motivation is very important. The teacher should be not only a provider of knowledge, but also a person who supports the students' pursuit of the goal. The following qualities of a teacher help to increase motivation:

Establish a sincere and respectful relationship with students.

Support each student and focus on their success.

Be an inspiring and trustworthy leader.

Motivation and social factors:

Motivation consists not only of individual factors, but also the social environment affects it:

Family support: Family interest and participation in the educational process has a positive effect on student motivation.

Values in society: Students' motivation is high in a society that has a positive attitude towards education.

Peer and peer influence: Students in active and successful groups encourage each other.

Demotivating factors:

It is also important to eliminate factors that reduce motivation. This includes:

Negative relationship between teacher and student.

Uninteresting or overly complex course material.

Lack of purpose or students not seeing the benefits of education in the future.

To solve these problems, teachers should enrich the content of lessons, use new pedagogical methods and pay attention to the needs of students.

Conclusion: In the process of education, motive and motivation appear as a powerful internal and external incentive to increase one's knowledge and achieve one's goals. Motivation for each student is an important factor in his personal development. Motivation not only accelerates the learning process of students, but also plays a key role in developing their personal abilities, increasing self-confidence and ensuring social adjustment.

In today's modern educational environment, motivation requires a multifaceted and comprehensive approach. Internal motivation (interest in learning, desire for self-development) and external motivation (reward, praise, incentive) should be used in the educational process. Also, the teacher's personal approach to the student, making education interesting and vital, and using interactive and creative methods are of great importance in increasing motivation.

Motivation, on the one hand, helps students clearly define their goals and strive for them, and on the other hand, increases the effectiveness of the pedagogical process. Supporting the student's interest, involving him in scientific and creative activities, organizing the lesson in connection



with practical life are the most important principles of strengthening motivation. Motivation plays a decisive role in the process of harmonizing education with social and cultural factors, preparing students as individuals who meet the requirements of the modern world.

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