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IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVERSITY OF MOTIVATION

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Abstract: This scientific article provides information about the author's research dedicated to the distinctive features of learning motivation in students.

Keywords: modern education, progress, innovation, development, student motivation, learning motivation, psychology.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье представлена информация об исследовании автора, посвященном особенностям мотивации обучения у студентов.

Ключевые слова: современное образование, прогресс, инновации, развитие, мотивация учащихся, мотивация обучения, психология.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada muallifning o'quvchilarda o'quv motivatsiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy ta'lim, taraqqiyot, innovatsiya, rivojlanish, o'quvchilar motivatsiyasi, o'quv motivatsiyasi, psixologiya.

Language: English

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The main goal of this study is the scientific and theoretical substantiation of students' motivation in the educational process and the development of effective methods for its formation. Motivation in the educational process is the main force directing students towards expanding their knowledge, intellectual and personal development. Therefore, this study is aimed at determining the essence of motivation and its place in the educational process of students. The goal is to ensure the active participation of students in the educational process, increase their ability to think independently, and improve the quality of education by combining internal and external incentive mechanisms. The concept of motivation is a multifaceted and complex process, requiring analysis of various theories in this area.

This task includes the following areas:

Scientific-psychological interpretations of motivation (theories of A. Maslow, D. McClelland, G. Kelly, and others) .

Psychological and pedagogical aspects of motivation.

Internal and external motivation, their role and interrelationship in the educational process.

Identification of factors influencing the motivation of students in the educational process. Identifying the factors influencing the formation of motivation is important for the effective organization of the educational process. These factors can be divided into three main groups:

Internal factors: The student's personal aspirations, interests, and needs.

External factors: Teacher's skills, accessibility of the educational environment, content of curricula.

Socio-psychological factors: Group relationships, social support within the community, and the family environment.

Development of pedagogical technologies aimed at increasing motivation. This task is aimed at increasing students' interest in the educational process and activating the learning process.

The following practical approaches will be considered:

Interactive teaching methods: Engaging students in the learning process through group discussions, project work, and game activities.

Gaming technologies: Increasing student motivation through the use of game mechanisms.

Individual approach: Developing individual learning plans taking into account the needs of each student.

Electronic learning tools: Diversify the learning process using digital technologies and present it in an engaging format.

The results of this study are intended for use in the organization of the educational process aimed at increasing the motivation of students. In addition, the materials of this study can be used in the development of training programs for teachers, as well as in the creation of a motivational learning environment. This increases students' interest in learning and contributes to their personal development.

Motivation is one of the central concepts in psychology and pedagogy. It consists of a combination of internal and external stimuli necessary for a person to begin, continue, and direct their activity towards a goal. The student's activity in the educational process is also closely related to the level of motivation, and its understanding and development are important in improving the quality of education. Motivation is considered as a force that controls and motivates human behavior. It is determined by internal (personal needs, interests, goals) and external (stimulation, assessment, social support) factors. Motivation determines a person's readiness for activity and is analyzed based on various theories.

A. Maslow's theory: Hierarchy of needs

Abraham Maslow's needs theory is one of the classical approaches to motivation. Maslow described needs in the

form of a pyramid, which includes the following five levels:

1. Physiological needs: basic needs such as food, water, sleep.

2. Security needs: Life safety, financial stability.

3. Needs of belonging to society: Love, friendship, being a member of the community.

4. Respect needs: Self-respect, recognition from others.

5. Self-expression needs: Realizing potential, creativity.

According to Maslow, a person's lower-level needs must be met to satisfy higher-level needs. In the educational process, this theory is useful in understanding student motivation and supporting them.

D. McClelland's theory: Motivational factors

McClelland identified three basic motivational behaviors of people based on needs:

The Need to Achieve Success: People strive to achieve success, and their motivation is linked to their own achievements.

The need for power: The individual wants to influence others and take responsibility.

The need for social belonging: The desire to establish social relationships with others and receive support from the community.

McClelland's theory is useful in identifying students' personal aspirations in the educational process and developing appropriate incentives for them.

G. Kelly: Theory of Personal Construction

According to Kelly's theory of personal constructs, each individual builds

their world based on their own experiences and cognitive constructs. This theory asserts the following:

A person predicts future situations based on their past experiences.

Motivation depends on how a person evaluates their activity and how they envision the results.

In the educational process, this theory plays an important role in taking into account the individual experience of students and stimulating their motivation.

Application of scientific foundations to the educational process

1. Using Maslow's theory: To increase students' motivation, it is necessary to focus on meeting their basic needs. For example, creating a favorable learning environment, ensuring mental safety, and providing opportunities to demonstrate one's achievements.

2. Using McClelland's theory: Identifying students' aspirations and directing them towards areas of interest, as well as recognizing individual successes and achievements.

3. Using Kelly's theory: Applying learning strategies tailored to each student's own experience, personalizing the learning process, and constructively exchanging ideas on the results.

Factors influencing student motivation in the educational process

Students' motivation in the learning process directly affects their interest in learning, participation, and activity. Motivation is influenced by internal, external, and socio-psychological factors. These factors are fully explained below.

Internal factors depend on the personal characteristics, needs, and aspirations of the student and play a

decisive role in their successful participation in the educational process.

- Level of self-awareness

The degree to which a student knows their abilities and needs determines the level of motivation. A high level of self-awareness increases the student's self-confidence and encourages them to strive towards the goal.

- Curiosity

The student's natural interest in acquiring new knowledge is one of the main factors of motivation. The presence of interest makes the educational process more effective.

- Personal goals and aspirations

When a student learns by defining their personal goals, their motivation is high. For example, academic achievements, future professional successes, or the pursuit of individual development stimulate activity as an internal factor.

External factors

External factors depend on the conditions and educational environment surrounding the student, which can support or, conversely, weaken internal motivation.

- Teacher's influence and pedagogical skills

The teacher's conduct of the lesson in interesting and interactive ways, the application of a personal approach, serves to increase student motivation. It is important for the teacher to be a role model for the student and increase their interest in learning.

- Comfortable educational environment

A favorable and modern educational environment positively influences the level of student participation in the educational process. Technological tools, educational

resources, and psychological support increase the effectiveness of the environment.

- Incentive system

The presence of an assessment and reward system encourages students to strive for high results. Material and moral forms of encouragement (for example, scholarships, recognition, praise) have a significant impact on motivation.

- Socio-psychological factors

Socio-psychological factors consist of the student's social connections in the educational process and their influence. These factors ensure the connection between internal and external motivation.

- Team relationships

The student's relationships with other students and teachers in the academic community directly influence their motivation. Support from the team, an atmosphere of cooperation, and healthy competition increase student activity.

- Family Support

Psychological and material support provided by the family increases the student's enthusiasm for the educational process. The family environment has a

great influence on the student's ability to manage stress and achieve goals.

- Success or failure of colleagues

Achievements and failures of group members are an important factor in the formation of student motivation. The example set by successful students can encourage others to strive; conversely, failure can lead to a decrease in motivation.

The importance of motivational factors:

The factors considered above play an important role in the formation of the level of student participation in the educational process. While internal factors are related to the student's personal desires and interests, external and social factors constitute the supporting mechanisms of the learning environment. The combination of these factors is the main condition for achieving the success of the educational process. Pedagogical Approaches to the Formation of Student Motivation. The process of forming student motivation requires innovative, psychological, and personalized approaches to effectively organize the educational process and increase their interest in learning.

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