

## Features Of The Selection Criteria Of Social And Psychological Relations.

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**The relevance of the study.** The socio-psychological significance of the relationship that provides the unity of the individual and society.

**The Purpose of the study.** In-depth analysis of the features of the socio-psychological relationship from the point of a psychologist.

**The summary of the study.** The activity is a conscious management of both internal and external activity. Human beings express this or that relationship.

**The Scientific findings of the survey** Creating and using the indicators of special methods of manifestation of active creative relations of man.

As it is known, the relationship is related to the consciousness and its regulating function in reflecting the external world (K. Platonov, 1982). It is manifested by the emotional features of the human relations system and its purpose. .

The social-psychological significance of attitudes to provide unity of an individual society is that it is a subject of activity and on the other hand as a mediator ("produced item, constructed building, the concrete poetry line, planted tree, or performed song") that with the help of it, a man will make a decision in the social life. This is what has been created for other people. The relationship between these people directly affects the way in which the producer and the practitioner, as well as the consumers, develops the same common attitudes that are important for the psychological process of the individual serving social progress it will not go away. Social-psychological relations constitute a factor in the relationship between people in different social spheres.

At the same time, trends of "we-we", "we-we" or "me-group", "group-men" and "me-society" define practical directions for psychological service.

A careful and thorough analysis of social psychological attitudes is important.

The content of the relationship is assessed by the subject as a social psychological approach to the individual. Therefore, in sociological psychological literature, the attitudes of the individual toward the community to their social and labor obligations, their attitude towards members of the society and their self-esteem are interpreted on the basis of a certain hierarchical system.

In these relationships, the individual's lifestyle, direction, morality, and appearance can be clear. This allows you to think about the social activity system associated with each individual's relationship. Observations and scientific analyzes show that the process of attending curricular activities also has a hierarchical structure in the psychology of the individual, and the basis of this system is to examine the sign, effectiveness, and dynamics of individual activity. Because it is important to give a theoretical and scientific commentary on the basis of the particular hierarchical structure of this or that psychological criterion. Corresponding criteria of behavior, its hierarchical structure and the educational aspects are defined. It is also worth mentioning that in researching the attitude criterion, all researchers directly associate the subject with the substance of the subject in relation to the subject: the understanding directly relates to emotional experiences, activity and determination.

The theoretical basis of self-esteem is that every person can have all of his social value, which can serve to ensure his activeness when he is active only and self-motivated. There are many points that confirm the social value and importance of self-centered relationships, all of which are studied as an important factor in ensuring the development of personality, with deep analysis of one or more aspects of self-esteem. It is also worth mentioning that self-esteem is the center of advanced general psychodiagnostic literature and research which is now recognized as a special protection mechanism.

Protection from self-inflicted (natural) emotions is an important aspect of self-help. If the subject (person) is needed to avoid self-disfiguring feelings, some aspects of what is really involved in the real "I" personify the experiences. A

person can act on a certain principle: "Yes, I am not so good, because in some cases I am "weak" but sometimes not bad". Maintaining the standard of self-esteem serves to ensure the continuity of the scope of capacity that reflects external social activity and at the same time internal personality.

Indeed, the self-actualization of the active and positive attitude begins first with the self-realization and self-development. Theoretical and scientific analyzes of conclusions about activity attitude, psychology of behavior and its social significance, and conclusions provide a high level of response to behavioral attitudes as an important criterion for effectiveness of response motivation. Because the definition of activity (ie, "Activity is the internal (psychic) and external (physical) activity directed by the intended purpose") represents a complex of human relations at one or another level. Accordingly, it is possible to conditionally assign three (positive, indifferent, negative) levels of activity.

a) An expression of positive attitude towards activity, in our opinion, is based on satisfaction of the social content of the activity and satisfaction with the performance of the activity.

b) Inadequate dissatisfaction with the performance requirements and outcomes of activities that are not indifferent to activity, and the lack of a stable interest in the activity are the result of the lack of coherence between the activity and the social development of the individual and the commitment to work.

(c) The expression of negative attitudes towards activities is characterized by the fact that the individual is inadequate in the interconnectedness between the individual's world and the workplace, with only limited modification of the material-compulsory action or satisfaction with emotional and social content.

The aim of these types of relationships is to provide a more in-depth understanding and interpretation of some of the social-psychological aspects of social activity, which relate to activity.

Every person in the above-mentioned interpretation of a positive attitude expresses the satisfaction of his needs with the satisfaction of his product, as well

as a complex of actions based on the satisfaction of his work and satisfaction of his social needs.

Theoretical and scientifically substantiated in the development and application of special methods aimed at identifying criteria (indicators) representing the active and positive attitude to activity.

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