Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) Volume 11, Issue 4, December 2020: 1923-1930

Psychological Attitude of Learners in the Community

Yogeesh N

Assistant Professor Department of Mathemaics Government First Grade College, Tumkur, Karnataka (India) yogeesh.r@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article is designed on the basis of academic psychology for academic advancement, keeping in mind the community of learners. Students spend most of their time in the community. In this case, they are exposed to many situations. Therefore, it is important to learn about the behaviours of learners in a community of students, parents, and teachers to deal with all of these situations. Sociocultural principles of learning offer the context for an examination of teaching and learning behaviour patterns in a six-month-old classroom community. The research draws on classroom observations and interviews of students and the teacher to demonstrate how the educator established norms and practisesemphasising mathematical perception and justifying of ideas and arguments, as well as the learning practises developed by students in response to such expectations. As a result, this article is extremely helpful in understanding the roles of learners in the community.

I believe this article will be of great use to parents, teachers, and researchers alike.

Keywords: Attitude of learner, community, psychology of attitude.

INTRODUCTION

The meaning and nature of the community

Most of the animals live in communities, even if some of the organisms live alone. Similarly, a man also lives in a community because he is a sociopath. He can't live without society because he was born into it.So these are family and association organizations. They need advice from one person to another at every step. Thus, man is compromised by humans.

Thus, he learns many things at different levels, such as family, neighborhood, society, and school, in which the role of the school is immense. The school is today's social complex and is the school where to solve such a complex puzzle. In every community today, the school has to rely on

shelter. Therefore, it is in this context that schools have created better clusters and paved the way for children to succeed in learning.

The community helps to identify and develop the developmental aspects of the allencompassing evolution that responds to the student's feelings. Thus, the teachers receive several communities of assistance. He discusses his problems and shortcomings in the community and finds solutions. So every person wants to live a life of association.

Community life

"A group of two or more people, consisting of several purposes."

Aids in the creation of a harmonious life for individuals.Here is to get help from one person to another. Different experts have given different definitions of what constitutes "community."

According to Some Educational Psychologists

- "A group of individuals with special social relationships."
- "A social community is formed when two or more people interact with each other in their activities."
- "It is for the collective good to work together as a unit and as a collective force, with the same emotion."
- "Community means working together, thinking together, and thinking together."

In a nutshell, a group of people, in a narrow sense, has the same attitude, purpose, etiquette, and thinking and thinking beliefs.

Community Requirements

A community is a group of people with similar feelings and needs. It is a democratic environment where individuals live in harmony. Likewise, in the school community, because a student learns better in a community environment than he does alone. This is because he helps others solve their grievances. And a better decision can be made by the collaboration of others than by any one decision alone. Similarly, good values can be developed for the individual in the community. Namely, love, trust, patience, compatibility, respect, friendship, etc. Thus, the community plays a good role in the overall development of an individual.

Since humans live in communities, they have established many small, large, modest, formal, informal, or communities since the time of human existence as a social organism. There are many

benefits to be found here. The community helps a person fulfil all of his primary and psychological needs. Through the efforts of the community and its processes, society has done well in all spheres. Of course, young children also form their own communities into play communities.

Communities can be of many types, such as family (primary community), playcommunities, village communities, and casual (secondary) special interest communities. The crowd differs from the crowd. The crowd is a community of people with no psychological connection to each other in any way.

For example, the group of people at the accident site, the people in the market, and the people at the fairs are not the same community.

Crowd

Individuals in a group are those who are not psychologically and socially related to one another.

Characteristics of the Community.

There will be more than two or two in a community that is composed of most people.

- Classroom life becomes the basis for community life.
- It provides all kinds of informed knowledge about the social community.
- Since the classroom is a community, you can learn the full range of the behaviours of the students who are members of the community.
- Each member of the community has an appropriate position.
- Each member plays his or her own role in the community.
- There is an opportunity for intimacy between the members of the community.
- The community has its own set of rules to control the irregular behaviour of its members.
- They have their own methods of interconnecting from one community to the other.
- All members of the community are equal-minded.
- All members of the community can make changes to their leader's choice.
- The interests of society within the community are taken into account.
- Community members are assigned a place and a time to discuss together in advance.
- Each member and group has certain advantages and powers.
- The exclusion of personal interests and the recognition of collective and social factors.

A community with all the above elements becomes a good community, otherwise it will lose its existence for various reasons.

Classroom as a Community

When a school is taken, it has all the characteristics of a community, so the school classroom is also called a "psychology community." Since the school is an acronym, the epitome of world ideals, the stereotype, and the principles of the community must be applied to the classroom and the school. The school, therefore, acts as a social community rather than a personal one.

The school provides social training to students and makes them responsible citizens. Cooperation, tolerance, mutual compassion, generosity, social harmony, and love for the school and the nation will flourish, laying the groundwork for a generation of worthy, competent, and knowledgeable citizens. The school is the centre of society and serves many purposes. The leader or teacher must create the right environment so that the children understand each other and have a good attitude. A competitive mindset should be developed among children. But it must be cordial. The leader and members' rapport must be good. A scientific attitude must be instilled in children.

The importance of the classroom as a community

We have already acknowledged that school is also a collective in society. There are students from different social and family backgrounds. We find individual differences in that group of students. This is because a student's tastes, interests, temperament, and attitudes differ. The teacher is the classroom leader who responds to everyone's feelings and makes a specific decision.

So the importance of the classroom community can be stated as follows:

- Classroom life becomes the basis for social life.
- It provides all kinds of informed knowledge about the social community.
- Since the classroom is a community, you can learn the full range of the behaviours of the students who are members of the community.
- It helps to understand the external and internal correlation with each student community in the classroom.
- Teachers should be able to find and use the different skills of different students in their community.
- Studying with a positive competitive spirit in the community helps build a better society.
- A positive attitude develops in the sense that all students are members of the same school community and prioritise nationalism.
- Better communication between students will result in a good feeling, patience, cooperation, and an attitude adjustment.

• Knows the values of compassion, empathy, love, generosity, and sacrifice in the community. Understands the interrelationship between individuals and the community.

Community Relationships in the Classroom

The interaction of the community members results in an environment involving the sensory component. Community relationships in the classroom should be able to create a good atmosphere. Only when the teacher has good relationships in the classroom does the child's learning level increase. The classroom should be teacher-centered.

A teacher-centered approach is the teacher's way of assessing the duties, responsibilities, and content of each person in the classroom. Students should be more active in the study process. If the teacher teaches children how to learn the subject, rather than teaching specific things, then students will learn it automatically. If people from all communities work together and support each other, they will at times disagree with each other.

There are many factors that contribute to this enthusiasm or this discouragement of community members. Community structure, leadership, communication, and interaction are the most important factors that influence the social environment of the classroom. The teacher who has the role of leader in the classroom is of great importance in creating a good social environment. So, democracy-like leadership can be good at making a good open environment and meeting the goals.

Classroom and Community Processes

If one has to say that taking a swarm has its existence. There are many actions and processes that must take place in that community. For the classroom to function as a community, there must be several processes. In these processes, there is the existence of a community. Here, each person is involved in a variety of processes in association with another person. Some of these processes can be either positive or negative for community instability. Prominent among them are coexistence, co-operation, cooperation, conflict, coordination, and democracy.

- a) **Coexistence:** We see a wide variety of students, teachers, and non-teaching classes in the classroom as a community. So, if the processes of the classroom work properly, working with good cooperation can produce a good dynamic community.
- b) **Co-relationship:** In the classroom community, inter-actions improve and respond to any action if their correlation is correct. In this way, a well-functioning mass will maintain its

existence. There is an inherent good correlation in the community among individuals in the community.

- c) **Cooperation:** Where there is good coexistence and coherence, there are often individuals with a cooperative attitude in the community. The community then succeeds in achieving the maximum. Otherwise, there will be instability in that community.
- d) Competition: One community is where there are many like-minded individuals. The same is true of the classroom community. Then there is competition among the individuals or students to enhance their own existence. If it is positive, there will be a good atmosphere in the community. If negative, the community loses interpersonal harmony.
- e) **Conflict:** Conflict between individuals with jealousy, negative competition, and noncooperative attitudes can lead to community instability, which can damage community relationships. We can find such situations in the classroom.
- f) Adjustment: In order for a community or individual to be good, there must be compatibility. If students lose coordination in a community called the classroom, those individuals can be uplifted and the entire community destroyed. If there is good coordination, a good environment in the community will create good community growth.
- g) Democratic Attitude: Every person in a community is important, so each person should be allowed to share his or her own feelings. Then a positive attitude develops in the community, and each person in the community participates in good deeds and engages in good interactions.
- h) Guidance/Advice/Instructions: Because man is an intelligent animal, learning occurs at a much faster rate than in other animals. Learning specialists have interpreted learning in various ways described how learning occurs.

CONCLUSION

The interaction of the community members results in an environment involving the sensory component. Community relationships in the classroom should be able to create a good atmosphere. Only when the teacher has good relationships in the classroom does the child's learning level increase. When a school is taken, it has all the characteristics of a community, so the school classroom is also called a "psychology community." Since the school is an acronym, the epitome of

world ideals, the stereotype, and the principles of the community must be applied to the classroom and the school. The school, therefore, acts as a social community rather than a personal one.

The school provides social training to students and makes them responsible citizens. Cooperation, tolerance, mutual compassion, generosity, social harmony, and love for the school and the nation will flourish, laying the groundwork for a generation of worthy, competent, and knowledgeable citizens. The school is the centre of society and serves many purposes. The leader or teacher must create the right environment so that the children understand each other and have a good attitude. A competitive mindset should be developed among children. But it must be cordial. The leader and members' rapport must be good. A scientific attitude must be instilled in children.

REFERENCE

- [1] Bruner, J. (1996). The culture of education. Cambridge, MA: *Harvard University Press*.
- [2] Gardner, H. (2006). The development and education of the mind. New York: *Routledge*.
- [3] Hunzicker, J. (2017). From Teacher to Teacher Leader: A Conceptual Model. *International Journal of Teacher Leadership*, 8 (2), 1-27.
- [4] Israel, S. (Ed.). (2005). Metacognition in literacy learning. *Mahwah*, *NJ: Erlbaum*.
- [5] Leithwood, K., Louis, K. S., Anderson, S., &Wahlstrom, K. (2014). How leadership influences student learning.
- [6] Lieberman, A., & Miller, L. (2008, June). Teachers as leaders. *In The educational forum* (Vol. 69, No. 2, pp. 151-162). Taylor & Francis Group.
- [7] Piaget, J. (2001). The psychology of intelligence. London, UK: *Routledge*.
- [8] Skinner, B. F. (1938). The behavior of organisms. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- [9] Skinner, B. F. (1988). The selection of behavior: The operant behaviorism of B. F. Skinner. New York: *Cambridge University Press*.
- [10] Skinner, B. F. (1988). The selection of behavior: The operant behaviorism of B. F. Skinner. New York: *Cambridge University Press*.
- [11] Tharp, R. &Gallimore, R. (1991). Rousing minds to life: Teaching, learning, and schooling in social context. Cambridge, UK: *Cambridge University Press*.
- [12] Tharp, R. &Gallimore, R. (1991). Rousing minds to life: Teaching, learning, and schooling in social context. Cambridge, UK: *Cambridge University Press*.
- [14] Yogeesh N. "ತರಗತಿಯಅಂತರ್ಕ್ರಿಯೆಹಾಗೂಅದರಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ." *TUMBE Group of International Journals*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2019, pp. 98-101.

- [15] Yogeesh N. "ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದತಳಹದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ- ತರಗತಿಯನಾಯಕತ್ವ." *TUMBE* Group of International Journals, vol. 1, no. 3, 2018, pp. 44-48.
- [16] Yogeesh N. "ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ -ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವವರವರ್ತನೆಗಳು." *TUMBE Group of International Journals*, vol. 1, no. 2, 2018, pp. 50-57.