



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PREPARING STUDENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL VALUES

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Abstract

In order to realize social development, it is necessary to train highly qualified specialists in the country and raise them to the level of world standards. In order to respond to today's development of science and technology, it is possible to form professionals who create competitive products that withstand the market economy in our country by developing a broad-minded, knowledgeable, and selfless person. So that they can grow up to be people who respond to the requirements of the time without deviation, have a wide range of interests, strong skills, a stable memory, think carefully, inquisitive, hard-working, patriotic, and have faith. The existence of unique values in this regard is a very rare phenomenon. These values will inevitably become the spiritual wealth of not only today's but also future generations, giving our people strength and support for their incomparable spiritual, moral, and professional development.

Keywords: Profession, preparation for professional activity, values, national values, universal values.

Introduction

Today, in Uzbekistan, due to the special attention paid to the issue of values and the recent increase in attention to the comprehensive education of young people through the preparation of students for future professional activities based on merit, specific goal-oriented measures are being taken to further increase their role and participation in the development of modern society, strengthen and consistently provide state support.

Therefore, equipping future specialists with theoretical and practical knowledge on the formation of socio-psychological characteristics, labor skills and qualifications related to the profession is one of the important social tasks. The professional training of future specialists, their formation into people commensurate with the requirements set before them, is a matter of state importance.

The thinking of those who are building the great state of the future must be imbued with a sense of constant burning desire to restore new socio-economic relations, to





produce material goods. The upbringing of a person rich in such socio-psychological positive qualities is the main task of schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, colleges, institutes and universities. At the same time, preparing students for professional activities based on the invaluable spiritual and educational values bequeathed by our great ancestors is one of the requirements of modern education.

When educating young people, if we can form a spirit of love and loyalty to our national customs, traditions, and indelible heritage that are valuable to us, we can prepare good professionals.

For this, first of all, we need to instill concepts such as national pride, national consciousness, national idea, spirituality, and high culture in the minds of young people. Because without knowing and studying history, without receiving spiritual and moral nourishment from it, it is impossible to achieve future dreams and hopes. The term "values" is considered to be the blessings of nature and society that serve the interests and goals of a nation, people, or social group that are important for humans and humanity. National values are formed based on local and religious values, and universal values are formed based on many national values and continue to improve over the centuries. Even in today's rapid globalization, any nation that preserves, enriches, and develops its national and spiritual wealth stands out from other nations with its unique traditions, customs, and immortal values.

The great scholars of the East, such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Kaykovus, Alisher Navoi, Abdullah Avloni Abdurauf Fitrat, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Maturudi, Burhan al-Din al-Marginani, and many other encyclopedic scholars, as well as the content of the surahs of the Holy Quran, the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad, and the teachings of Sufi figures, are of incomparable importance as great socio-psychological and ideological-spiritual values even in the current conditions of globalization.

In Imam al-Bukhari's views on education, ignorance is condemned as a tragedy that brings death to a person. He calls on people to be truthful and keep their promises, and shows that there are three signs of a hypocrite: lying, breaking promises, and betraying trusts. He considers insulting a Muslim to be a sin, and fighting with him to be disbelief. He believes that a person's strength lies not in physical prowess, but in the ability to control oneself when angry. Moral views are important in Imam al-Bukhari's teachings on education. According to him, a loud voice is a harmful trait. The scholar considers being pleasant and respectful to people and earning their love to be beautiful morality. In his teachings, he also paid special attention to the ways and methods of learning knowledge, teaching it, choosing a suitable profession, and approaching professional activities responsibly and selflessly. In general, it would not





be an exaggeration to say that the work of our great compatriot Imam al-Bukhari, “Al-adab al-mufrad”, is a masterpiece of universal moral values.

Allama Abu Isa at-Tirmidhi, from his youth, began to study hadith, quickly began to collect hadiths, and gained fame in this work. In the hadiths cited in Imam at-Tirmidhi’s book “Sunan”, his thoughts on education are often found.

It should be noted that during the period of the Eastern Renaissance, the development of science went in three directions. The first direction is the mathematical-medical direction, which includes mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geodesy, mineralogy, medicine, pharmacology and other similar sciences. Muhammad Musa Al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Farghani created major works on mathematics, and Zakaria ar-Razi and Ibn Sina created major works on chemistry and medicine.

The second direction is the socio-philosophical direction, which includes philosophy, history, textual studies, jurisprudence, psychology, rhetoric and other similar sciences. Encyclopedia scholars Al-Farabi, Al-Kindi, Ibn Sina, Zahridin Bayhaqi, Muhammad Narshahi and others worked in this field.

The third direction is the direction of education and upbringing, in this area, encyclopedists expressed their views in socio-philosophical and scientific works, and writers and educationalists expressed the theory of education and upbringing in their works. It is known that during the period of the Eastern revival, the human problem was the main issue in the field of spirituality. That is why great attention was paid to the issues of education and upbringing.

In general, the ethnic image of young people is effectively formed against the background of universal and national values, through the dialectical relationship between the current national upbringing, mentality, and culture of the nation. A person who has chosen a useful profession, who has received good spiritual upbringing, lives consciously, with his mind, his thinking, his work, his responsibility, as a free and free-thinking person and is adequately prepared for his professional activity.

It should be noted that the theoretical ideas and pedagogical theories of our great ancestors, thinkers and educators of the 19th and 20th centuries, encyclopedic scholars, mystics who lived and worked in Central Asia, on education and career choice, have not lost their relevance even today.

The Uzbek people have created their own great spiritual heritage in education and upbringing, and have been educating many generations of humanity, forming young professionals on the basis of universal values such as humanity, kindness, hard work, courage, and decency. Especially, much attention is paid to the rare and masterpieces left by dozens of great poets and thinkers, such as the encyclopedic "Pandnoma"





created by the people, the great scholars Abu Rayhan Beruni, Al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Imam al-Bukhari, At-Termizi, Amir Temur, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Sa'di, Ahmad Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassavi, Ahmad Donish, Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, Abdullah Avloni, created in various genres of folk oral art and Sufi teachings, who are close to the hearts of our people. The views of these thinkers on raising a child in school and family with good character, morality and comprehensive development, and on choosing a useful profession and preparing for professional activity are distinguished by their uniqueness.

They pay special attention to educating young people in the spirit of hard work, thorough mastery of knowledge, and emphasize that wealth earned through hard work brings happiness, and a knowledgeable person is not humiliated. Great thinkers in their works call on students and young people to be polite, master their profession well, work honestly, be kind to their parents, and live with honest work. For example, according to Al-Farabi: "The victory of a person and society, the acquisition of goodness, the achievement of a moral and intellectual direction are in the hands of a person and a community." It is not enough to mature and become a person under the influence of natural primary education, because in order to be a person and achieve human perfection, one needs the ability to speak and a profession. In order to educate students studying in universities in the above manner and to prepare them for effective professional activity by directing them to increase their love for their professions, we must study our rich scientific and cultural heritage created by our ancestors in a wide and comprehensive way and enjoy it.

Summarizing the above points, it should be noted that the existence of such unique values in our history is a very unique phenomenon. These values will inevitably become the spiritual wealth of not only today's but also future generations, and will provide our people with strength and support for their incomparable spiritual, moral, and moral development, readiness for professional activity.

In order to achieve social progress, it is necessary to train highly qualified specialists in the country and raise them to the level of world standards. In order to respond to today's development of science and technology, it is possible to form professionals who create competitive products that can withstand the market economy in our country by developing a wide range of skills, knowledge, and dedication to their profession. So that they can grow up to be people who respond to the demands of the times, have broad interests, strong skills, stable memories, thorough thinking, inquisitive, hardworking, patriotic, and religious people.





The inclinations, desires, aspirations, desires, motives, and noble intentions of students, in particular, the emergence of interests, motives, and needs for a profession, are inextricably linked with the problem of personality in psychology. Illuminating the issues of personality psychology, on the one hand, by determining a person's cognitive abilities, intelligence, intelligence, individual typological characteristics, and mental states, it is possible to give specific recommendations about what a person is capable of and what professions he is suitable for, and on the other hand, it proves the importance of values in preparing for future professional activities.

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