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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF INTERESTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PROFESSIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about innovative methods, problems and solutions of training and interest of young people in professions. In addition, the history of the origin of the profession, the stages of its development, and its role in the life of young people will be explained in detail.

KEYWORDS

Youth, period, stage, method, innovation, profession, interest, initiative, presidential decision.

INTRODUCTION

It is aimed to develop forms of remote work in the country, to create and support conditions for graduates of educational institutions and young people to acquire modern professions, as well as to ensure that they become fully qualified specialists.

The system of labor and vocational training is one of the great works that directly implements labor and vocational training of young people, vocational

information, career choice, career orientation, and has its own past development. It is impossible to imagine the formation of our people as a nation and nation without work, professions, and trades. Man has been engaged in labor since the beginning of his life. He did household chores. At first, the work that was done only for living, later, it was carried out for a greater purpose and material benefit, and in the 10th century, it even

developed to the level of production industries that could provide large military forces and millions of peoples with goods and equipment.

The great thinkers and scholars of the East in almost all eras emphasized and glorified the sanctity and necessity of honest work, occupation, in their poems, ghazals, and literary heritage.

In his ghazals, our great grandfather A. Navoi calls on young people to acquire knowledge.

Ilm kasbini qildi to joni bor,

Hunar o`rgandi onga ki imkoni bor.

Our great grandfather Abunasr Al-Farobiy, who lived and created in the 10th century, also calls people to work honestly and acquire a profession. According to Farobiy, man is not a «weak servant», «a creature incapable of anything», but he is the highest perfection, “a being with intelligence, capable of creating everything necessary for himself”. Farobiy stressed the need to develop moral qualities through work and professional skills: If professional virtues are innate, then kings will not be able to do so by their own will and effort, but kingship will only naturally come to them. It was a natural obligation demanded by nature. Since the virtue of profession is not innate, it is necessary to create manners, art, profession, habit and will in peoples and towns. This is formed in two ways:

through education and training. “The word for combining craft qualities” was said.

We can see the importance of acquiring a profession in the works of the encyclopedist Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037). In his opinion, a child should be taught a profession from a young age. After mastering the profession to a certain extent, the child should be taught to use his profession in life, that is, to lead an independent life with honest work.

“Giving knowledge to young people and teaching them a trade is an important and responsible job. By learning a trade, young people will be free from any inappropriate behavior,” he stressed. His advice to become a craftsman is still of great value today:

Oltin olmaginu o`rgangin hunar

Hunarni oldida xasdir oltin zar.

Eastern and Central Asian thinkers and Uzbek enlightened poets also left valuable advice in their works about the importance of acquiring a profession, this heritage is still important in directing young people to a profession.

In the historical development of mankind, both in the East and in the West, special attention was paid to the acquisition of professions by young people. They have regularly given fatherly, mentoring advice and guidance to them to acquire a profession. Officially, career counseling agencies began to appear at the

beginning of our century. Based on historical data, we can say that vocational guidance has been formed since ancient times.

Vocational guidance also originates from the needs of human society development, and it has its own history of development, like society.

Prominent Russian scientists such as P.P. Blonsky, A.S. Makarenko made an important contribution to the development of the scientific and pedagogical foundations of vocational training. They created conditions for the further development of the psychological-pedagogical basis of the work of guiding the students to the profession. Vocational guidance was carried out in close connection with polytechnic education, labor education and training.

In the early 1930s, the Central Laboratory of Vocational Counseling and Vocational Guidance carried out active organizational work, and by 1932, the number of bureaus of this type had reached 54. However, the progress of vocational training during this period was negatively affected by the decreasing attention of students to labor education. Abolition of labor education led to the suspension of vocational training.

At the beginning of the 50s, the attention to vocational guidance began to increase again, and a certain level of organizational-methodical approach was created.

In the following periods, career guidance activities developed based on the interests of students and the needs of the national economy were organized on the basis of five-year plans.

Fundamental changes have been taking place in the education system since Uzbekistan gained independence. In the new edition of the Law “On Education” the development of continuous education is defined as an urgent issue.

The fact that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, has taken the need to fundamentally reform the education sector, to pay serious attention to the issue of education of the young generation, to the level of state policy, and in this regard, “School is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future, it cannot be solved by the state, the government and governors alone, it should become the work and duty of the whole society”, they said, which shows how important the activity of pedagogues is in the education of young people and the need to approach the activity with special responsibility.

In order to increase the interest of young people in the types of work, to form the choice of a profession and mastery, it is the responsibility of pedagogues to provide education and training to students from a young age, and to direct interest in the profession to

the right path, the following conditions should be followed:

1. Inculcating the concepts of profession to primary school students;
2. Pedagogical-psychological approach to students choosing a profession suitable for their age and gender;
3. To take into account the age and abilities of students when interested in the profession;
4. Establishing regular contacts with neighborhood elders, labor veterans;
5. Organizing excursions to workshops;
6. To introduce the ideas of the profession using the heritage of thinkers in the lessons.

In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, learning and upbringing of the individual, and at the same time performs the functions of management and guidance. In the process of education, the student becomes the main figure. Pedagogical technology and knowledge, experience and interactive methods of pedagogic skills ensure that students have an educated, mature qualification. It is no exaggeration to say that the head of our state, first of all, needs to train potential new generation personnel, and for this, one new type of school will be established in each region of our country as one of the innovations in this field. Today, the interest and attention to the application of innovative pedagogical and information technologies in the educational

process is growing day by day. One of the main reasons for this is that increasing children's interest in professions based on game technologies in traditional education is one of the technologies that are showing good results today. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the formation, development, learning and education of the child.

Teaching technologies increase the quality and efficiency of the educational process, form the independent thinking process of students. It increases children's enthusiasm and interest in learning the subject, develops the skills and abilities of consolidating knowledge, assimilation, and free use of it in practice.

Today, almost every family has a computer, so it is natural that even young people are interested in it. After all, it is very interesting for them that you spend some time looking at the monitor for some reason. Mysterious things have always attracted people. If you are interested in the Internet and its possibilities, watching movies and clips, or your work is related to some programs, then your child will be interested in the fact of the existence of this machine, the sounds coming from it and the pictures on the monitor. Getting kids interested in language is a bit difficult, because they don't like languages at first, because they are incomprehensible, but as time goes by, you can keep them interested with various interesting games.

These games are of different levels of complexity and are designed for different age groups of children, such as alphabet and simple word games, these games are designed for beginners, as well as for children who have reached a higher level, there are also games in the form of animated pictures, interesting quizzes. Audio format of fairy tales, riddles and stories can also be found. Each game is designed in an interesting style, with a theme, using a character from a fairy tale or book. There will be an opportunity to check the pronunciation of the language with the help of karaoke during the lesson or after the lesson individually or in class.

Ya.A. Kamensky saw the school as a source of joy, light and knowledge, he believed that curiosity is one of the main ways to create a bright and cheerful learning environment. K.D. Ushinsky looked with interest at the main internal mechanism of successful reading. Centuries of past experience shows that interest in learning is an important and favorable factor.

The development of interest in young people is especially relevant. Interest in knowledge appears in the education of schoolchildren. Its focus is knowledge activity, in which the content of academic subjects is mastered and the necessary methods or skills are available for the student to learn. A teacher finds teaching more pleasant and joyful for a person who wants to know, is satisfied with his scientific work, and is interested in knowledge. And on the contrary,

students who do not feel the desire to learn new things, look at teaching as a burden on the school and sometimes oppose any initiative of the teacher, have any, even reasonable external influence. Giving birth is more difficult and painful.

Thus, the development of schoolchildren's interest in knowledge is an urgent problem, because the quality of students' knowledge and the level of knowledge are related, and the methods of mental activity are determined by the level of development of students' knowledge interests.

The result of teaching and learning largely depends on the teacher's methods of arousing students' interest in science and the need for knowledge. According to G. Shchukina, one of the leading producers of the problem of formation of interest in the educational process, famous didactics, an interesting lesson can be created due to the following conditions:

1. Teacher's personality
2. Content of educational material.
3. Motives and teaching methods.

If the first two ideas are not always in the hands of the teacher, then the last one is the field for the creative activity of any teacher. To arouse interest in the topic, you need to create a motive. Its awareness is also very important in the data set of cognitive interest. Understanding the cause is always associated with a

stronger effect on it. Subconscious intentions also act, but obviously they are easier to control.

Awareness of young people's learning interests allows them to prioritize more complex learning tasks that operate in free-choice, natural, and experimental situations.

Thus, cognitive interest should be recognized as one of the most important factors in the educational process, its influence is unquestionable in creating a bright and joyful learning environment and in the cognitive activity of students.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the question of activity is an important issue in directing students to the profession. The urges that encourage a living being to move in a certain way and in a certain direction are considered as the source of the individual's activity. Need is a condition of a living being that expresses its dependence on the concrete conditions of living and creates its activity in relation to these conditions. A person's activity is manifested in the process of meeting needs. A person's needs are formed in the process of his upbringing. So, the process of meeting one's own needs is distinguished as an active, goal-oriented process of acquiring a form of activity determined by social development.

A person is closely related to the concepts of “movement”, “activity”, “behavior” in professional activity. A person is formed in the framework of various professional activities and shows his identity. Therefore, professional activity or human professional activity is not a passive process, but an active process that is consciously controlled. The process of actions embodying human professional activity is called professional activity.

That is, professional activity is a unique form of activity controlled by human consciousness and thinking, arising from various needs in it, and aimed at changing and improving the external world and oneself. This is labor activity aimed at creating material benefits, this is scientific research activity aimed at discovering new discoveries, and so on. Any professional activity is manifested in real conditions, in different ways and in different ways. Because every action is focused on a certain thing - an object, the activity is imagined as a set of actions with an object. For example, the subject movement of a student summarizing a lecture is focused on writing, and he is enriching the stock of knowledge by making changes in the number and quality of entries in that notebook.

External and internal professional activities are distinguished, depending on what exactly the professional activity and the objective actions that make up it are directed to.

These activities summarize the interests of the society and the individual. Vocational guidance system consists of systems and managers, each of which has its own tasks and solution methods. As a whole, it goes beyond the limits of the school's capabilities and tasks, becoming a state-wide event, requiring the participation of a number of other participants. These are vocational colleges, higher education institutions, production enterprises, agriculture, transport and communication system, career guidance is important for the individual as well as for the society. Mistaking our talents for a specific profession often ends in personal failure. But from these mistakes, the individual suffers, his family suffers, and the whole society also suffers. The question of activity is considered an important issue in directing young people to the profession. The urges that encourage a living being to move in a certain way and in a certain direction are considered as the source of the individual's activity.

A person's activity is manifested in the process of satisfaction of needs. A person's desire is formed in the process of his upbringing. So, the process of satisfying one's needs is distinguished as an active, goal-oriented process of acquiring a form of activity determined by social development. Young people's choice of profession mainly starts from high school, accordingly, in front of a team of teachers and psychologists, schoolchildren of different ages and genders are

interested in the profession, develop their work skills, use their inner potential (self-there is an important task such as manifestation). In addition, it is necessary for psychologists to develop methods, methods, technology, forms, criteria and components of determining students' intelligence, abilities, and the level of suitability for a particular profession, as well as to conduct scientific research in this field.

Since the career choice of teenagers and young adults is a personal and social problem of great vital importance, parents, the public and various professionals should also be actively involved in this process, because young people often seek the advice and recommendations of adults.

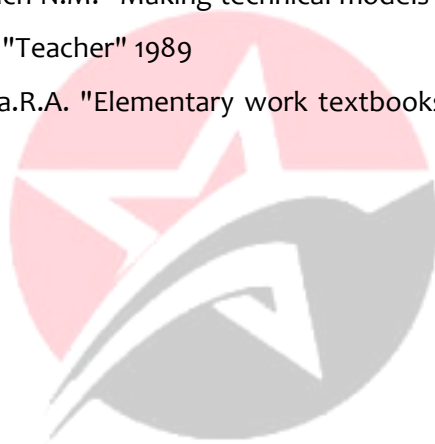
Pedagogical skill, level of knowledge, didactic (as well as academic, organizational, perceptive) skills of school teachers in order to thoroughly prepare students for independent work in the educational system and achieve the right choice of profession according to their abilities etc.) to have high abilities, to learn the basics of science in connection with life, to organize circle and additional, auxiliary courses rationally, to read lectures on professions in schools, to conduct interviews, it is necessary to hold discussions, organize trips, meetings, professional photo exhibitions. Also, in order to create the reality of young people's choice of profession, it would be appropriate to organize meetings, roundtable discussions, evenings and lectures with advanced profession

holders, profession veterans, profession dynasties.

These events make the student's interest in this profession even stronger.

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